



Management Plan for the Sainte Anne Marine National Park

2021-2025



Ste. Anne Marine National Park with Ste. Anne Island at the top left, Cachee- the tiny island at the right of the image and Eden Island in the foreground



Seychelles
National Parks
Authority

Executive Summary

The Seychelles National Parks Authority (SNPA) is proud to present to you the Sainte Anne Management Plan. This management plan details key actions that SNPA would need to take to enhance the delivery of its work and improve its standing. Furthermore, it aims to create a road map for effective and efficient management, with a strong emphasis on environmental conservation and community involvement.

The Sainte Anne Marine National Park is the oldest marine protected area in the Seychelles Archipelago and the Western Indian Ocean region. It is one of the most visited protected area in Seychelles, with a blend of all marine ecosystems and the offering of ecosystems services from tourism activities to turtle nesting beaches and historical monuments. This management plan takes into account all stakeholders points of view and it seeks to ensure that long term conservation objectives are achieved, whilst improving the livelihoods of Seychellois.

Finally, this management plan is result-oriented, to promote current and future conservation activities and at the same time ensure the parks financial sustainability. It also makes provision for Ste Anne MNP to be one of the best managed protected area in Seychelles, a dwelling that will captivate visitors and most importantly how well conservation is managed.

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Overview, National Park History and Background Information

As defined in the National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act, 1969 "National Park" means an area set aside for the propagation, protection and preservation of wild life or the preservation of places or objects of aesthetic, geological, prehistoric, historical, archeological or other scientific interest for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the general public and includes in the case of a Marine National Park an area of shore, sea or sea-bed together with coral reef and other marine features so set aside.

The Sainte Anne Marine National Park (Ste. Anne MNP) was designated in 1973 [National Parks (Ste. Anne Marine) (Designation) Order 1973] primarily because of its unique accessibility to visitors as noted by Proctor (1973) *"Its coral reefs, although diverse and rich, are not the best in the Seychelles, but the area is uniquely accessible to visitors"*. This is the second Management Plan for the Ste Anne Marine National Park (MNP); the first was developed in 1995. Ste. Anne MNP was Seychelles first designated Marine National Park and also the first in the western Indian Ocean.

The Ste. Anne Marine National Park (MNP) is currently managed by the Seychelles National Parks Authority (SNPA) that, since its inception in 2009, manage the State-managed Protected Areas in the country [Environment Protection (National Parks Authority) Order, 2009]. The Mission of SNPA as stated in their Strategic Plan 2017-2021, is *'To effectively protect and manage designated marine and terrestrial protected areas including forested areas for future generations with the intention to use them for conservation, recreation, research and educational purposes'*.

The conservation values of the Ste. Anne MNP are primarily its large nesting population of Critically Endangered hawksbill turtles and smaller population of Endangered green turtles, relatively extensive seagrass and algae beds (sea turtle feeding habitat), coral reefs, lemon shark and blacktip reef shark pupping grounds, spotted eagle ray, cowtail stingray, and porcupine ray nurseries, and its aesthetic value of unique mix of small green-clad islands and shallow blue waters.

The intent of this plan is to guide the wise management of the Ste. Anne MNP to ensure it achieves its purpose of *protecting and maintaining the natural resources of the park in their natural state for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of Seychelles and visitors alike, while providing opportunities to make sustainable use of the area for stakeholder income generation, tourism, education, recreation, scientific purposes, and financing of the park's management*.

The Convention on Biological Diversity notes: "Well-governed and effectively managed Protected Areas are a proven method for safeguarding both habitats and populations of species and for delivering important ecosystem services".

The main current uses of the park are tourism, and to a lesser extent, education, and conservation of species and habitats found within the MNP. Ste. Anne MNP is a highly visited park receiving around 20,000 paying visitors per year (in the 5 years 2015-2019 the park received between 17,100 and 22,500 paying visitors per year). These figures are underestimates of park use as the park is a very popular weekend and public holiday destination for Seychellois who do not pay to visit the MNP and whose numbers are not recorded accurately. The MNP has high socio-economic benefit for local tourism operators.

Ste. Anne MNP is unique in Seychelles in that all the land (6 smallish islands) within the MNP is privately owned (Cerf and Moyenne islands) or leased (the other islands) and there is a significant human population residing within the MNP. Ste. Anne Island has a large 300+ room hotel, currently managed/leased by Club Med, Cerf Island has c.20 private resident households, 2 medium-sized hotels and several smaller guesthouses; Round Island has 1 medium sized hotel and Long Island has a partially constructed and currently abandoned larger hotel abandoned during construction. Moyenne Island is a privately owned and managed Terrestrial National Park managed by the Moyenne Foundation Society.

Although outside the remit of this management plan, as it is on land, the site has significant historical and cultural heritage value. Ste. Anne Island was the site of the first settlement in Seychelles in 1770. The island has since been used as a whaling station in the early 1900s, a Royal Marines Base during World War II, and a state-run Boarding School (National Youth Service) in the 1980s. The National Prison used to be on Long Island and Round Island was used as a Leprosarium.

Under the Protected Areas Policy (2013) and the accompanying draft Nature Reserves and Conservancy Bill (2018) the Ste. Anne Marine National Park would remain a National Park (corresponding to IUCN Category II) with the primary objective “To protect natural biodiversity along with its underlying ecological structure, supporting environmental processes and services, and to promote education and recreation”.

Location of the MNP

The western boundary of the Ste. Anne MNP is located just over 2km km off Mahé directly east of the capital Victoria at the closest point, and just over 1km from the eastern side of Eden Island. The park surrounds the islands of Ste. Anne in the north, Round, Moyenne, Long, Cerf and Cachée in the south of the MNP and includes all marine areas up to the high-water mark, with regulations regarding no-take zone up to 20 metres inland from high water mark. Ste. Anne MNP covers 965.41 hectares of marine area. Figure 1. Shows the location of the Ste. Anne MNP.

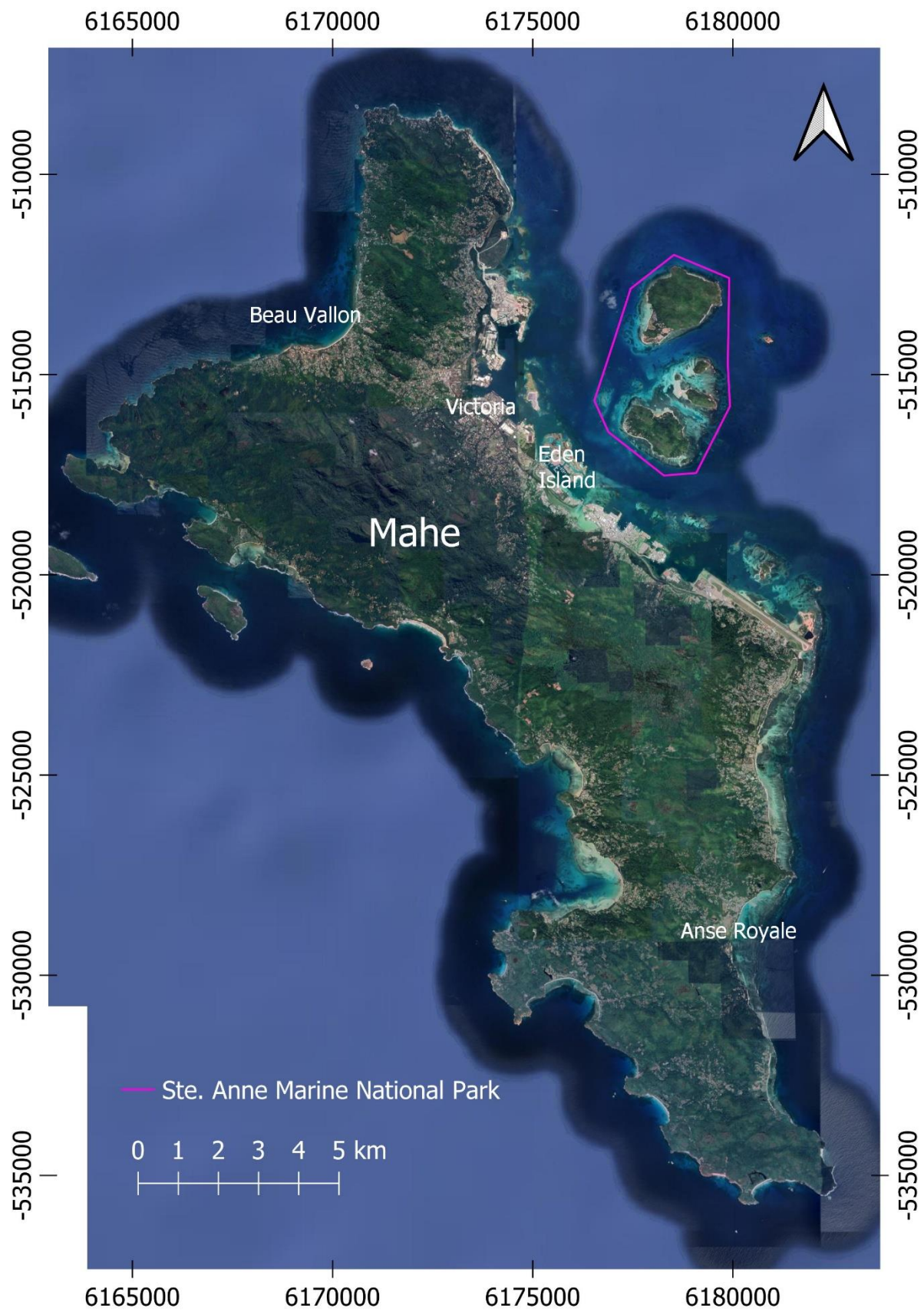


Figure 1. Map locating the Ste Anne Marine National Park

Habitats found within the MNP

The MNP has large areas of seagrass beds, as well as areas of coral reef, seaweed (algae), and coral rubble and areas of sand see Figure 2. Much of the coral reefs are degraded due primarily to sea temperature rise, but also siltation, sedimentation, eutrophication, and pollution as the park is adjacent to the most developed area of Seychelles, the countries capital Victoria, the busy Victoria shipping port, and the extensive areas of reclaimed land along Mahe's east coast from Point Larue to Anse Etoile. Additionally, anchoring boats and walking on the reef by park visitors further damages the coral reefs.

The Ste. Anne Marine park is shallow with much of the areas surrounding the islands of Round, Long, Moyenne, Cerf and Cachee less than 2 metres deep, and significant areas of seabed exposed during low tides. The deepest water in the park is c.31 metres deep in the Cerf Passage south of Cerf Island (source: Marine Conservation Society Seychelles (MCSS) bathymetric mapping data).

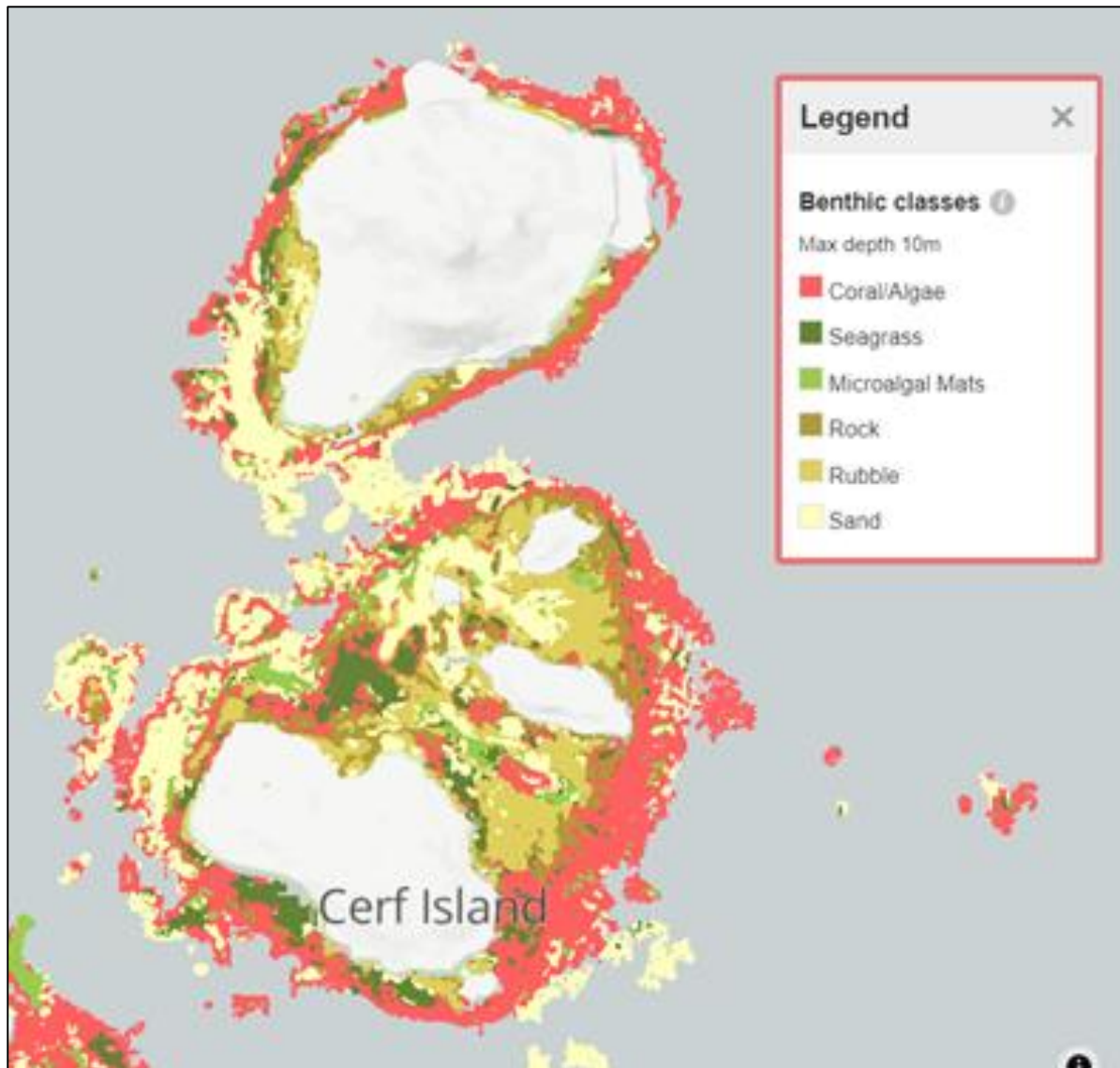


Figure 2. Benthic habitat map of the Ste. Anne Marine National Park area. Data downloaded from the Allen Coral Atlas March 2021 (Data updated in 2020). <https://allencoralatlas.org/atlas/#13.08/-4.6201/55.4993>

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1. Preliminary

1.1. Name of the Plan

This plan is the **Management Plan for the Sainte Anne Marine National Park, 2021-2025**

1.2. Plans Application

This plan applies to the Ste. Anne Marine National Park as designated under the Laws of Seychelles chapter 141 National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act [15th December, 1969] in which a National Park is defined as: “ "National Park" means an area set aside for the propagation, protection and preservation of wild life or the preservation of places or objects of aesthetic, geological, prehistoric, historical, archaeological or other scientific interest for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the general public and includes in the case of a Marine National Park an area of shore, sea or sea-bed together with coral reef and other marine features so set aside;” Specifically, The National Parks (Ste. Anne Marine) (Designation) Order [19th March 1973] which describes the extent of the area designated as the National Park (a copy of the designation order is provided in Annex 1).

1.3. Intent of the plan

The intent of the plan is to guide the wise management of the Ste. Anne Marine National Park to ensure it achieves its purposes of *‘protecting and maintaining the natural resources of the park in their natural state for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of Seychelles and visitors alike, while providing opportunities to make sustainable use of the area for stakeholder income generation, tourism, education, recreation, scientific purposes and financing of the park’s management’*.

1.4. Vision of the Ste. Anne Marine National Park

Ste. Anne MNP is a well-managed, protected, and enforced MNP maintaining the park’s biodiversity and aesthetic values and providing a safe, educational, enjoyable, and inspirational experience for park visitors and a sustainable income source for local businesses and for park management.

1.5. Conservation Values

The conservation values of the Ste. Anne MNP are:

- Sea turtle breeding and feeding habitat (hawksbill and green)
- Seagrass beds (nursery and feeding habitat for many fish species, and foraging habitat for hawksbills and green turtles, carbon sink and sand and silt trap)
- Sharks and Rays (lemon shark nursery, juvenile blacktip reef shark refuge, high spotted eagle ray, porcupine ray and cowtail stingray densities)
- Coral reefs
- No take zone where fish can reproduce and grow without fishing pressure (supposedly) which supports fish stocks outside the park via spill-over effects

Sections 3 to 8 of this document highlight the main values of the habitat, species, processes, goods and services, identify the main issues threatening these values, and propose strategies to mitigate the issues. The management actions (activities) proposed to achieve these strategies are detailed in Section 9 the Performance Measurement System and Section 10 the Costed Plan of Implementation.

1.6. Management Issues

- Currently insufficient buoys demarcating the MNP boundaries
- Currently insufficient mooring buoys – exacerbating the problem of anchors being dropped on reefs and damaging corals
- Regular targeted poaching of especially reef fish using fish traps (subjected to considerable fish trap fishing pressure), rays (spearing), sharks (handline, mostly juvenile lemon sharks), nesting hawksbill turtles (c.10 % of nesting hawksbill females which is unsustainable, and to a lesser extent lobster and octopus, inside the MNP)
- Park management have no base within the MNP
- Lack of SNPA staff capacity and staff retention
- Speedboats and jet skis speeding dangerously within the MNP creating a disturbance (noise pollution) and a danger (of being hit or run over) to other park users and to wildlife
- Littering and inappropriate behaviour by beach picnickers e.g. excessive noise from loud music
- Lack of management capacity to enforce park regulations
- Unsustainable tourism (unregulated numbers, lack of education and awareness of visitors regarding the damage they can cause to park biodiversity by, for example, dropping anchor on coral reef, standing on corals, feeding fish etc)
- Lack of community involvement in decision making processes

1.7. Other threats to the MNP that are largely or entirely outside the control of park management

- Coastal development within and adjacent to the MNP which causes pollution and run-off (organic, solid, sewage) contributing to eutrophication, siltation, coastal erosion etc
- Climate change (rising sea-level and sea surface temperatures leading to coral bleaching and death, and to coastal erosion)
- Drift rubbish originating from the nearby providence landfill and from Port Victoria

1.8. Management Goals

- To install and maintain sufficient demarcation and mooring buoys to demarcate MNP boundary and to minimise dropping of anchors on sensitive areas of the MNP
- To eliminate poaching (illegal fishing) within the MNP
- To ensure sufficient revenue is collected to support/enable the implementation of this management plan (currently park revenue is generated through entrance fees paid by all non-Seychellois visitors to the MNP currently set at SCR 200, and through a fee per guest staying

in hotels/guesthouses/resorts within the MNP paid once per guest regardless of length of stay- also currently set at SCR 200)

- To investigate co-management or as a minimum increase stakeholder input into management decisions
- To improve dialogue and relations between park management and stakeholders
- To have 24/7 park ranger presence within the MNP
- To promote and ensure a sustainable, low footprint, educational, inspirational and enjoyable experience for park visitors
- To maintain and enhance park conservation values and mitigate negative impacts
- To undertake a minimum level of monitoring of park core conservation values to enable assessment of park management effectiveness, and to inform management decisions/actions
- To ensure the MNP has the appropriate quality and quantity of staff to fully implement this plan
- To review park regulations and update as necessary regarding regulations and penalties for infringements on speeding, illegal fishing, noise pollution, etc, and to clarify, for example, what exactly 'reckless or dangerous driving' means, e.g., specify speed limit and demarcate no-go zones, to make regulations (i) less open to subjective interpretation (ii) more of a deterrent and (iii) more in line with management plan zoning

1.9. Management and Reporting Structure

The Ste. Anne MNP is managed by the Seychelles National Parks Authority (SNPA) as per the mandate provided in Section 4(1) of the Environment Protection (Seychelles National Parks Authority) Order (SI 30 of 2009).

Park management falls under the direct responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Seychelles National Parks Authority, who is in turn guided by the Board of Directors. The Ste. Anne MNP is managed under the Marine Operations section of SNPA. On-site the Ste. Anne MNP is overseen by the Marine Operations Manager who has one Parks Officer, two Assistant Parks Officers, seven park rangers and currently two trainees from the unemployment relief scheme (URS) and four trainees from the 'my first job' training scheme.

This plan should be adaptive and reviewed annually. Proposed additions or changes in strategies will be submitted by the CEO to the Board of Directors for approval.

1.10. Stakeholder Involvement

The development of this plan was driven by stakeholder consultation and input. Wide stakeholder consultation was undertaken during the development of this management plan with over 65 stakeholders individually consulted and interviewed to inform the management plan, followed by public review of the draft plan and incorporation of stakeholder feedback into the final plan.

It became clear during the development of this Management Plan that SNPA needs to increase their engagement and consultation with MNP stakeholders in education and awareness of the socio-economic benefits the park provides to stakeholders, and in park management decision-making

processes. SNPA needs to improve their dialogue, relations, and interactions with stakeholders for the long-term benefit of the park as stakeholders will only engage in positive park management and self and peer enforcement/compliance if they see the value and the benefit of the park to them personally.

1.11. Management Regulations

The management regulations for the Ste. Anne MNP are detailed in the National Parks (Ste. Anne Marine) Regulations [16th June, 1975] a copy of which can be found in Annex 2.

2. Zoning

IUCN recommends zoning as a best practice for managing conflicts in MPAs and for managing multiple-use MPAs (Kelleher, 1999). Zoning was supported by most stakeholders interviewed as a way to (i) make the park safer for different users and (ii) to ensure the protection of specific conservation values such as nesting sea turtles.

This plan should be used in association with the new **Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority (Inshore Waters) Regulations, 2021** which restrict boat activity and speed in the inshore (800 metres from shore) and specifically the *“restricted zone” which is everything within 120 metres from the shoreline – to a limit of 5 knots and only allows entry in a boat for specific purposes such as landing on the beach or emergency, otherwise the restricted use zone is a no-go zone for boats.* A copy of the draft SMSA (Inshore Waters) Regulations, 2020 can be found in Annex 5.

The proposed MNP zones are:

Conservation zones: includes areas of important MNP habitats: seagrass beds, coral reef, and covers coral nurseries and active coral reef restoration zones – (MCSS and upcoming AF project). Conservation zones are highlighted in Figure 3 in green hashed colour.

Temporal Conservation zones (turtles): these areas are the most important beaches for nesting hawksbill and green turtles within the park and they will be closed to from October to March (inclusive) to prevent disturbance to nesting turtles. The beaches will be open for general use for the rest of the year.

General use zones: everywhere else within the park.

Swimming zones: The new Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority (Inshore Waters) Regulations, 2021 make all areas within 120 metres from the shore safe for swimming so additional swimming zones are not necessary. The swimming zones in the existing (1975) regulations should be repealed as they are not all in sensible locations and the ones that are, are now covered under the new inshore waters’ regulations. The 120 metre from shore (inshore zone) is highlighted in figure 3.

Permitted activities in the different zones:

Conservation zones: Swimming, snorkelling, diving and ecological restoration activities are allowed. Visitors should be educated on how NOT to damage habitats while swimming / snorkelling (e.g., do

not stand on the coral). No anchoring boats and boats only allowed to enter at 5 knots maximum speed to drop or pick-up swimmers, snorkellers or divers. Swimmers, snorkellers and divers should not stand on or walk on the reef.

Temporal conservation zones (turtle nesting beaches): No visiting, using or picnicking on these beaches in the months of October-March inclusive. Visitation only by trained conservation staff to undertake turtle monitoring activities.

Swimming zones: Same as for Conservation Zones and follow Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority (Inshore Waters) Regulations, 2021.

General use zones: the rest of the park- to be used for recreation in line with MNP general regulations i.e. sustainable use, no take, SMSA inshore waters regulations; use mooring buoys where provided otherwise drop anchor in sand only.

Fish feeding area: Fish feeding can be practiced in this area by tour operators. This is the only area in the MNP where fish can be fed. Note: fish feeding is a contentious activity and should be phased out by the end of this Management Plan timeframe (i.e. 2025). Then this area should be included in the Conservation Zone (once fish feeding stops) because it is one of the more intact coral reef sites in the park (MCSS monitoring data).

The current regulations say the following *'Any person who without reasonable cause or excuse uses a pleasure boat or any other craft in the National Park recklessly, or at a speed or in a manner which is dangerous to the public or without due care and attention, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.'*

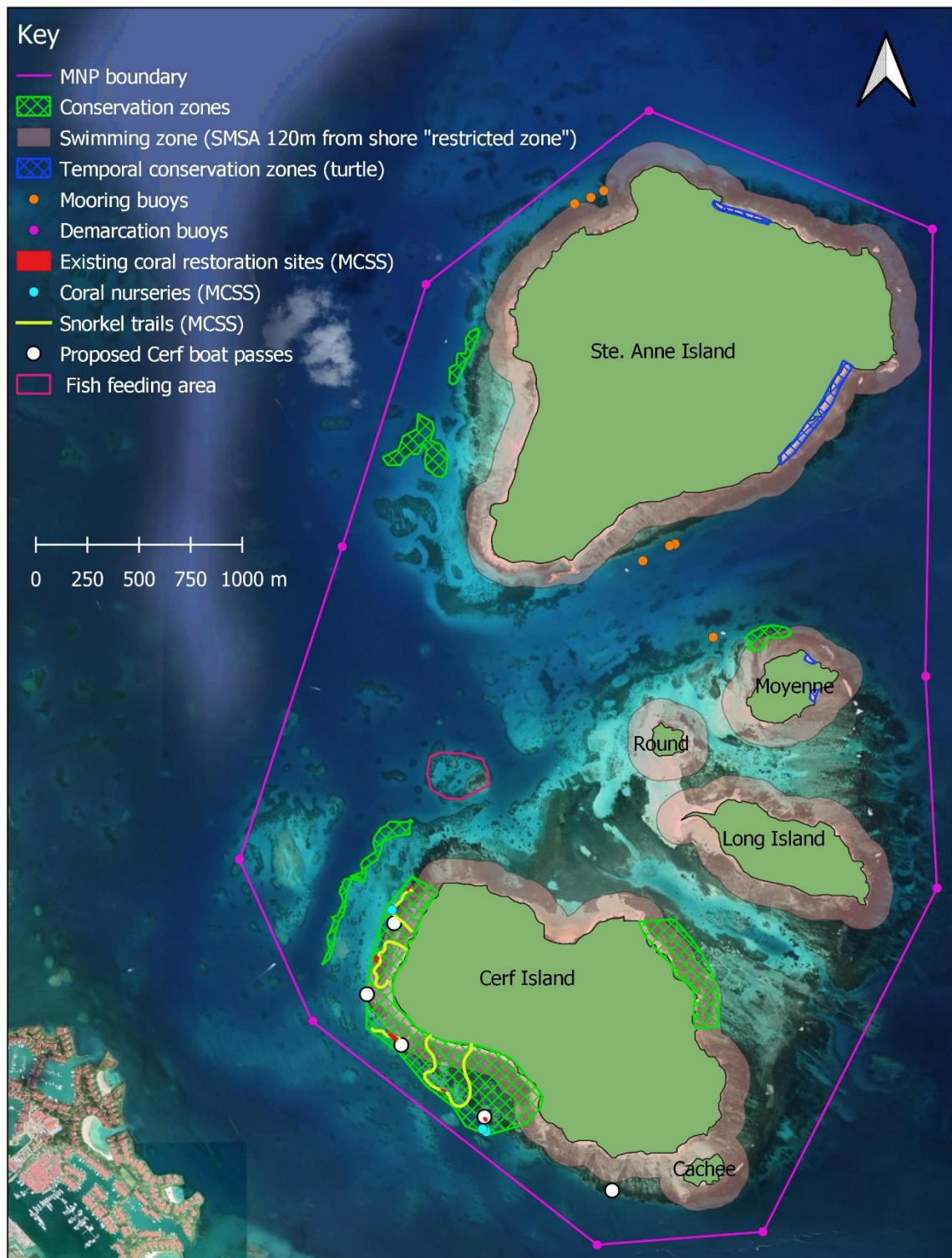


Figure 3. Map of MNP showing proposed zoning and locations of other relevant features

3. Nature Conservation

This section addresses conservation of important habitats and species within the Ste. Anne Marine National Park. It highlights the values (importance), the issues (threats/factors affecting functioning) and proposes strategies (plan of action) for addressing the identified issues.

3.1. Seagrass beds

Seagrasses form dense underwater seagrass meadows or beds which are among the most productive ecosystems in the world: they function as important carbon sinks and provide habitats and food for a diversity of marine life comparable to that of coral reefs (Ebrahim et al 2020a; Fourqurean et al 2012).

3.1.1. *Values*

- Extensive areas of seagrass meadow
- Provides nursery habitat for juvenile fish, provides breeding and feeding habitat for commercially valuable fish species such as kordonyer (rabbitfish) (Ebrahim et al. 2020b) and feeding habitat for hawksbills and green turtles (Mortimer, 2004)
- Silt and sand trap (sediment deposition) helps maintain water quality and clarity and mitigates against beach erosion (barrier to waves/rough seas) (Potouroglou et al 2017)
- Carbon sink (Fourqurean et al 2012)

3.1.2. *Issues*

- Damage from trampling by many park visitors walking on the beds
- Damage from boat hulls and engines cutting up the beds when passing over at low tide
- Pollution and siltation from heavy boat traffic into port Victoria, sewage, runoff from Victoria and Providence including the Providence rubbish dump, and it is likely that some untreated sewage is still entering the sea

3.1.3. *General Objectives and Strategies*

1. Monitor the extent and health of the seagrass beds in the MNP
 - a. Accurately map the seagrass beds (and the other benthic habitats) within the MNP. Liaise/collaborate with Jeanne Mortimer regarding the upcoming coastal wetlands and climate change project funded by PEW charitable Trust through SeyCCAT that will be mapping seagrass meadows in the inner islands to ensure Ste. Anne MNP is included as a study site
 - b. Design and implement long-term basic monitoring to enable detection of change in health and extent over time
2. Mitigate damage to seagrass beds by MNP visitors
 - a. Educate excursion operators and local visitors about the importance of seagrass beds and warn them not to trample, and not to scrape on the beds with their boat or propeller at low tide
3. Mitigate potential sources of seagrass bed damage from external sources
 - a. Ensure potential impacts to MNP for any potentially damaging activities such as the planned dredging of channel to port Victoria and the port extension are fully considered and oppose/ensure appropriate mitigation if impacts are unacceptable

- b. Liaise with Ports Authority, Ministry Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (MACCE) and Department of Risk and Disaster Management (DRDM) to ensure that oil spill contingency is in place (National contingency plan is currently being updated) and that all relevant parties know what to do in the event of oil spill at or near Port Victoria

3.2. Sea turtles

The Ste Anne hawksbill nesting population accounts for approximately 10% of all hawksbill nesting in the Inner Islands of Seychelles, so it is an important population (J. Mortimer personal communications). An estimated population of 75 to 125 female hawksbill turtles nest (i.e. ~300 egg clutches laid) annually in the Marine Park (mostly on three beaches on Ste Anne Island - Grand Manon, Petit Manon and Grand Anse beaches that host over 95% of turtle emergences (Mortimer 2004; G. Rocamora, UniSey-IBC monitoring data 2013-2018). The two beaches at the back of Moyenne Island to host small numbers (<5) nesting turtles.

3.2.1. Values

- Significant numbers (75-125 females annually) of Critically Endangered hawksbill turtles *Eretmochelys imbricata* and a few (~<5 females annually) Endangered Green turtles *Chelonia mydas* use the MNP for breeding (there are 3 important beaches on Sainte Anne Island for breeding - Grand Manon, Pti Manon and Grand Anse). Minor nesting also occurs on 2 beaches at the back of Moyenne. Small numbers of immature turtles of both species use foraging habitat within the Ste Anne MNP. Nesting females generally do not forage near the breeding beaches (J. Mortimer, personal communications).
- Seeing sea turtles can be an attraction and a highlight for visitors to the park

3.2.2. Issues

- Hawksbill turtles in the Western Indian Ocean (especially Seychelles) are globally unique in that they primarily nest in the daytime. They are shy animals and their daytime nesting makes them very vulnerable to human disturbance, even from well-meaning people who would use the beach for recreation. This is why a temporal closure of the beach is so important during the peak nesting season of October through March (J. Mortimer, personal communications).
- Disturbance to nesting turtles (turtles used to nest on Cerf Island beaches but nesting on Cerf is now a very rare event - c. 1 nest per year (P. Blanchard, personal communications; MCSS monitoring data).
- Significant numbers of nesting turtles are poached from Sainte Anne beaches (c. 10 % per year (UniSey-IBC monitoring data, 2013-2018) which is unsustainable (J. Mortimer, personal communications).

3.2.3. General Objectives and Strategies

1. Minimise Disturbance to nesting turtles
 - a. No development should be allowed adjacent to the three important nesting beaches on Ste. Anne Island—Grand Anse, Grand Manon, and Pti Manon.
 - b. Temporal closure to the public of the main nesting beaches on Ste Anne Island (Grand Manon, Petit Manon, Grand Anse) and to the two small beaches at the back of Moyenne (facing NW and SE) during the main turtle nesting season (October - March)

2. Patrol and monitor the main turtle nesting beaches regularly during nesting season to minimise poaching opportunities and to keep track of nesting activity.
 - a. Partner/collaborate with Wise Oceans/Club Med and Uni-Sey IBC centre to maximise manpower to monitor and patrol turtle beaches on Ste. Anne during main nesting season. SNPA to patrol and monitor the turtle beaches on Moyenne and seek Moyenne Island Foundation assistance. Partner/collaborate with MCSS to record turtle nesting occurrences on Cerf Island.

3.3. Sharks and Rays

The shallow sheltered bays in the MNP especially around Cerf Island, but also at the back of Moyenne Island and near Robinson restaurant on Ste Anne Island are important nursery areas for lemon sharks and blacktip reef sharks, and support good numbers of spotted eagle rays, cowtail stingrays and porcupine rays.

3.3.1. Values

- Lemon shark *Negaprion brevirostris* nursery (P. Blanchard, personal observations)
- Refuge for juvenile blacktip reef sharks *Carcharhinus melanopterus* (SNPA staff- B Bijoux & I Ravinia personal observations)
- High densities of spotted eagle rays *Aetobatus narinari*, Porcupine rays *Urogymnus asperrimus*, and cowtail stingrays *Pastinachus sephen* (SNPA staff and Cerf Island Residents, personal observations).
- Baby sharks and especially rays are a tourist attraction

3.3.2. Issues

- Rays are regularly targeted by poachers who hunt them with spears (Cerf Island residents and other stakeholders' personal observations)
- Sharks are targeted with handlines (Cerf Island residents, personal observations)
- Shark and ray numbers are decreasing, and the ray species composition has changed over time (P. Blanchard, personal observations)

3.3.3. General Objectives and Strategies

1. Targeted patrolling and enforcement to eliminate poaching
 - a. Daily patrols in the early morning and late evening to enforce no-fishing/no-take regulations
 - b. Liaise/collaborate with Marine Police and possibly also Coast Guard to gain their support and coordinate anti-poaching activities (agreement with Marine Police and a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for rangers detailing who to call for back-up in enforcement [CEO SNPA to contact Commissioner of Police compol@police.gov.sc ASAP to move this forward
 - c. Update regulations to increase the fines for illegal fishing in the MNP so they are more of a deterrent
2. Monitor sharks and rays
 - a. Develop simple methods with expert input that rangers/research section staff/NGO conservation partners can easily implement e.g., transect counts in fixed locations at fixed times (annual) and implement regular (annual) monitoring to enable detection of changes in species composition and numbers over time

3.4. Coral reefs

Healthy coral reefs are highly productive ecosystems providing a number of important ecosystem services (Graham et al. 2006; Elliff & Kikuchi 2017). The coral reefs of the Ste. Anne MNP are not the best in the Seychelles noted as early as 1971 by Proctor (1973) and they are generally quite degraded, however there are still some areas of intact living reef which has recovered well from bleaching events in 1998 and 2016 (see Graham et al. 2015; Robinson et al. 2019) which should be protected, and in some cases restored, in order to preserve areas for ecosystem function and to facilitate education and awareness (MCSS CICIP staff & SNPA staff personal communications).

3.4.1. Values

- High value tourist attraction (biologically rich and visually attractive) for snorkelling, diving, and glass bottom boat viewing
- Healthy reefs are an effective physical barrier mitigating storm surges and beach erosion (Elliff & Kikuchi 2017)
- Spawning and nursery grounds for reef fish including commercially valuable species such as snappers and groupers (Ocean Research & Education Foundation, Inc. & AGRRA, 2021 www.agrra.org/) supporting/sustaining fish stocks and local fisheries through over-spill

3.4.2. Issues

- Coral reefs are degraded due to mass coral bleaching and death 1998 and 2016 linked to El Nino events (Graham et al. 2006; 2015; Robinson et al. 2019; Wilson et al. 2019) ongoing sea temperature rise, pollution from neighbouring Victoria town and adjacent port and industrial centre, and due to land reclamation
- Rampant illegal fishing (predominantly fish traps) in the marine park negatively affects reef fish stocks (SNPA rangers; Cerf Island residents and stakeholder observations; Clifton et al. 2012)
- Coral damage by park users including anchor, propellor, hull, and visitors walking on the reef damage (SNPA & MCSS staff observations)

3.4.3. General Objectives and Strategies

1. Reduce the adverse direct impacts caused by human activities on coral reefs in the MNP
 - a. Education and awareness raising activities/ induction for park visitors to increase their understanding of the importance of coral reefs and of behaviours that damage reefs (e.g., do not stand on the reef while snorkelling as it breaks coral, do not drop anchors on the reef etc)
 - b. Provide sufficient mooring buoys so anchors are not dropped on reef and maintain buoys on a regular maintenance plan (see section 8 Equipment and Infrastructure) (liaise with stakeholders to support mooring buoy sourcing, installation and maintenance (eg Masons, Creole, catamaran hire companies etc – could install their own at pre-agreed locations and maintain- Masons have said they are happy to do this)
 - c. Anchors to be dropped in SAND only. Any boats found anchoring on other substrates or dragging their anchor chain/rope across coral reef will be subjected to instant spot fine
 - d. Liaise with MACCE, Ports Authority, DRDM etc to ensure contingency plans, equipment and trained personnel are on standby in-case of oil spill at or near the port

- e. Ensure the MNP is taken into account in all cases where proposed development activities could/would impact the MNP e.g., impact on water quality and clarity, currents, coral reefs etc (e.g., Victoria Port extension and dredging of channel)
- f. Demarcate Cerf Island reef passages to prevent boats going across the reef in sensitive/shallow areas
- g. Ban barges/landing craft from crossing reef without prior permission from SNPA. As a way to mitigate damage to reefs and benthic communities, barges/landing craft should only be authorised to cross reefs on extra high tides (both entering and leaving), only for exceptional circumstances, and only in the presence of a Park Officer
- h. Eliminate illegal fishing activities in the MNP
- 2. Support rehabilitation/restoration of degraded coral reefs
 - a. Collaborate/partner with MCSS, WiseOceans and other stakeholders to implement coral reef restoration activities (MCSS implementing AF reef restoration project in the park for next 6 years; WiseOceans with SNPA are developing a reef restoration project in the park)
 - b. Monitor crown of thorns starfish densities and control if they reach problem numbers
- 3. Monitor reef health
 - a. Develop simple long-term reef monitoring protocols with expert input and monitor coral composition and coral reef health regularly so change over time can be detected and documented (Note: methods have been developed and implemented in the past (e.g. SEYMEMP (Seychelles Marine Ecosystem Management Project), Shoals of Capricorn marine research programme) but there seems to be no institutional memory and too much reinventing the wheel. This is another reason why a database is so important for SNPA (see section 5.3.6) as it will mitigate against loss of institutional memory regarding research and monitoring methods amongst other things.

4. Tourism and Education

A core value of National Parks is sustainable use for education and recreational purposes. Ste. Anne MNP was designated primarily because of its unique accessibility to visitors. The MNP receives approximately 20,000 foreign visitors annually (SNPA park visitor records), and this is an under-estimation of total numbers as the MNP is a popular recreational site for Seychellois who do not pay to visit the MNP and their numbers are not recorded.

4.1. Values

- The MNP is an easily accessible, high value, visually stunning land and seascape
- Eco tourism can sustainably finance the park's management and the implementation of this management plan (and could possibly also support financing the management of other less profitable Protected Areas)
- The MNP is a popular destination for tourists and locals and receives high numbers of visitors annually (pre-COVID-19) (SNPA visitor records)
- The MNP has a high socio-economic value: it provides business opportunities and generates revenue for many private tour operators and boat charter companies which rely heavily on Ste. Anne MNP for their business (readily acknowledged by stakeholders' during consultation)
- The shallow protected waters covering much of the park provide a safe snorkelling and swimming experience for park visitors

4.2. *Issues*

- There is currently no monitoring of the impacts of the large number of visitors that use the park
- There is no cap on tourist numbers visiting the park (would be linked to understanding impacts of visitor use)
- Visitors to the park leave behind a lot of litter on the beaches (mostly locals having beach picnics in the weekend) (Stakeholders', Cerf Island residents, SNPA & MCSS staff, personal observations)
- Beach picnickers can be very noisy and disturb other park users (Stakeholders', Cerf Island residents, SNPA & MCSS staff, personal observations)
- There are currently no designated public picnic areas with picnic facilities such as BBQ, toilets, rubbish bins etc within the park which leads to picnickers/resident conflicts. All the islands are privately owned or leased
- Park users often speed dangerously in speed boats and jet skis causing disturbance and danger to wildlife and to other park users. [Anthropogenic boat noise can negatively impair larval fish feeding behaviour (Gendron et al. 2020) can cause body malformation in marine larvae (de Soto et al. 2013) and can prevent juvenile reef fishes from locating suitable reef habitat (Holles et al. 2013). A higher incidence of dolphin, turtle and whale shark sightings in the MNP during COVID -19 times compared to pre-COVID, likely due to lower boat and human traffic and noise pollution in the park during COVID-19 restrictions on travel and movement (N. Andrews MCSS, personal observations)].
- Park Management have no base in the park where they could also have a Visitors' Centre and provide information and advice to park visitors
- Fish feeding is practiced by some tour operators. It is considered an important component/highlight of some small operators' excursions, but it also has been shown to have negative impacts on fish health (Brookhouse et al. 2014) and to change fish behaviour, species assemblages and relative abundances (reviewed in Patroni et al. 2017). There is also concern that herbivorous fish feeding can negatively affect coral as the fish feed on the food provided rather than algae which could then overgrow the reef and smother coral, however there is a noted research gap on the effects of fish feeding on habitat and research is needed to quantify (Trave et al. 2017). Note the big tour operators have either already stopped fish feeding (Creole Travel Services Seychelles) or have stated they are happy to stop fish feeding and are already seriously considering it (Masons Travel).

4.3.1. *General Objectives and Strategies*

1. SNPA to have land/beach-based warden(s) with excellent PR skills patrolling beaches and interacting with picnicker visitors (especially during weekends and public holidays) educating about littering, noise pollution, park regulations and codes of conduct, and improving park management's interactions with visitors and residents
2. SNPA to manage rubbish and beach cleaning in the MNP
3. Monitor impacts of park users and develop limits of acceptable change (LAC) (covered in Section 5. Research and Monitoring)
4. Improve education and awareness of the MNP regarding the importance of MNPs in ensuring sustainable marine environments and sustainable livelihood generation for Seychellois
 - a. Lobby Government to provide a location for a ranger base/park headquarters inside the MNP (Long Island ex-prison site as first option). The HQ could include a visitor

- centre with education and awareness materials and displays and where rangers can provide visitors with useful information/answer questions etc
- b. Provide park visitors with information about the park, the different zones, information on conservation values of the park, park regulations and codes of conduct, and penalties/fines for infringements, to make their visit educational as well as enjoyable and to minimise their negative impact on the MNP
 - c. Undertake regular activities with school children both in the MNP and in schools to increase their awareness, knowledge and love for nature and the marine environment
 - d. Design and demarcate more snorkel trails with accompanying interpretation for park visitors (MCSS CIP has already developed 3 near Cerf Island; WiseOceans (the conservation and education partner of Club Med Resort Seychelles on Ste Anne Island) are developing 2 snorkel trails with information boards on the south coast of Ste Anne Island)
 - e. Undertake targeted activities to improve stakeholder understanding of the benefits they gain from the MNP, on the premise that we as individuals must value a resource to want to actively protect it (WiseOceans and SNPA are partnering on a SeyCCAT financed project to increase snorkelling tour operator engagement, including development of best practice guidelines and training).
5. Restrict fish feeding to one specific area within the park to limit the negative effects (and phase this practice out by 2025)
 - a. Demarcate fish feeding area with a buoy, provide operators with GPS of location and include in zoning map and leaflet
 - b. Assess whether fish feeding is important to visitor experience or not– to be incorporated into visitor survey see section 5.3.4 below (will likely find it is not)
 6. Review, update and enforce existing MNP regulations pertaining to speeding and reckless or dangerous boat driving and enforce new SMSA inshore waters regulations.
 - a. Increase the fines for infringements on dangerous, reckless boat use and speeding
 - b. Improve enforcement of regulations and prosecution of offenders

5. Research and Monitoring

Research and Monitoring of key MNP conservation values, the impacts of visitors on those values, and the effectiveness of management activities implemented, is a key component of park management.

5.1. *Values*

- Enables evaluation of the effectiveness of management interventions
- Provides data to assess the status of priority species/habitats

5.2. *Issues*

- Currently very little research and monitoring undertaken within the MNP (SNPA monitors paying visitor numbers, MCSS monitors coral reef health)
- SNPA has limited capacity to undertake research and monitoring (this applies to SNPA as a whole, not just the Ste. Anne MNP team)

- Methods have been developed before for monitoring marine ecosystems such as coral reefs (e.g. SEYMEMP 2004, Shoals of Capricorn marine research programme) but the methods get lost or forgotten about; institutional memory is poor

5.3. General objectives and strategies

1. Undertake targeted research and monitoring of the key conservation values of the MNP (simple baseline and long-term monitoring programmes so changes in the status of the conservation values can be detected) -detailed under each conservation value in section 3.1-3.4 above
 - a. Develop (or reinstate existing) monitoring methods and protocols (simple as possible methods) to enable detection of change over time in population status of species/habitats of conservation value within the MNP (coral reefs, turtles [turtle monitoring methods are already developed and widely implemented in Seychelles including on Sainte Anne Island pre-COVID] seagrass beds, sharks and rays). Expert external help will be sourced where needed (consultancies) to develop suitable methods and protocols and to train rangers/parks officers/partner organisations to implement. Note: Methods/protocols for marine monitoring are currently being developed for SNPA under R2R project- do not reinvent the wheel if the methods are fit for purpose.
 - b. Implement monitoring of key conservation values. NOTE: SNPA does not have to undertake all the monitoring themselves. SNPA should identify what they can and cannot implement and seek partnerships with NGOs /other organisations/institutions such as MCSS, UniSey, WiseOceans (at ClubMed) etc to undertake the monitoring of certain species/habitats. MOUs should be signed and SNPA should be given copies of the data and reports of the results as part of the agreement
2. Monitor water parameters and quality e.g., Sea Surface Temperature (SST), water clarity within the MNP
 - a. Regularly test water parameters and quality e.g., Sea Surface Temperature (SST), water clarity. This could be done by a partner organisation for example MCSS under the Adaptation Fund (AF) project and/or Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA)
3. Assess visitor impact on conservation values in the MNP and develop Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC)
 - a. Monitor the impacts of park users on conservation values of the park and develop Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC). External consultancy using the data collected by SNPA and /or partners on status of key conservation values, visitor numbers, and other data (e.g., visitor use and behaviour?) collected by the consultant to develop LAC and thresholds.
4. Conduct visitor satisfaction survey (annually) to assess visitor experience (should include a questions on how they view fish feeding (i.e. is it important to their visit or not)
5. Support targeted research to benefit MNP management
 - a. Develop a list of research and monitoring priorities/wants
 - b. Actively seek partnerships and collaborate with external organisations to undertake identified priority Research and Monitoring (recognising SNPA does not currently have sufficient capacity or resources)
6. Good management of research and monitoring data

- a. Ensure that the methods, data, and results of monitoring and research (undertaken by SNPA staff and external organisations/researchers) is reported back to SNPA and stored safely and appropriately by SNPA in a database

6. Reserve Administration

The MNP at the time of management plan development has 11 staff and six volunteers on training schemes. On-site the MNP is managed by a Marine Operations Manager who divides his time between the five MNPs managed by SNPA, one Parks Officer, two Assistant Parks Officers, seven Park Rangers and currently two unemployment relief scheme (URS) trainees and four 'my first job' training scheme trainees. The administration section based at the Head Office on Mahé provides support to the operation of the MNP. The Research Section should also provide support. The overarching aim is to manage the MNP in a professional and cost-effective manner.

6.1. Values

- Administrative support and staffing is necessary for the effective management of the MNP

6.2. Issues

- Lack of a Ranger Base/ Park Headquarters within the MNP limits the ability of the on-site team to effectively monitor, patrol and enforce park regulations
- Currently rangers only patrol the MNP between 0800hrs-1600hrs – needs patrolling from 0600hrs to 1830hrs and ideally requires a 24-hour presence in the park as a deterrent
- Not all staff/volunteers have SNPA uniform. Uniform is important for professional corporate image and for visitors to easily identify MNP staff and volunteers/trainees
- Lack of equipment (boats, binoculars, cameras etc), skills and capacity (enforcement training) and external support (e.g., back-up from Marine Police) to effectively undertake surveillance, patrol and enforcement
- Lack of value placed on MNPs by government/state (clearly demonstrated by (i) insufficient budget to maintain equipment e.g., boats – at the time of management plan development SNPA had only one small boat working and the tilt did not work on the outboard engine precluding the boat to pass in shallow water; (ii) the fact that the park ranger base has been moved several times from Ste Anne to Round Island then moved out of the park altogether). ***This is unacceptable as Seychelles relies primarily on tourism for income generation (which is totally reliant on beautiful sea and green islands) and boasts that we have 30% of marine areas protected – a total waste of time if the MPAs are not managed, or if the management authority is not supported to enable effective management.***
- Staff retention, capacity, and passion (lack of staff passion for their work – take it as an 8-4 job, not a career). This is likely a consequence of not supporting staff enough to do their job well on numerous levels: the lack of value the State (Government) places on protected areas, the top-down management system that does not value staff or provide them with the right training, does not supply and maintain the necessary equipment, or pay staff well enough to attract and retain the right staff for the job. *Retention of young staff who view conservation as a profession is noted as an issue to be addressed in the SNPA Strategic Plan 2017-2021, and the financial package offered by SNPA is cited as a contributing factor.*

- Currently rangers time is mostly spent collecting park entrance fees and checking if fees have been paid. Even with the new system of pre-paid entry fees, rangers will still have to check if people have paid, and this takes up much more of the rangers' time than is ideal
- Rangers have a poor image with MNP residents who do not think they are doing their job properly
- Lack of capacity in the SNPA research section to support the MNP monitoring and research needs

6.3. General objectives and strategies

1. To operate the MNP in a professional and cost-effective manner
 - a. Ensure appropriate quantity and quality of staff to implement this management plan
 - b. Ensure the MNP has the equipment required for staff to manage the park effectively - covered in Section 8 Equipment and Infrastructure below
 - c. Provide targeted training to park staff to ensure they have the skills and capacity to implement this management plan - covered under Section 7 Training and Capacity Development below
 - d. Review SNPA staff welfare/wage/capacity development etc schemes and find ways to make staff feel valued - covered under section 7 Training and Capacity Development below
 - e. To have a ranger base/park headquarters/visitor centre at a central location within the MNP to facilitate monitoring of park visitation, patrolling, enforcement and compliance, and to enable a permanent management presence in the park
 - f. Investigate and implement stakeholder co-management or at a minimum, vastly increased stakeholder consultation in park management decisions. *Ste Anne is an ideal park to trial stakeholder co-management as there are many stakeholders who currently benefit from the park and who will benefit more from a well-managed MNP some stakeholders have voiced their willingness to be more involved*
 - g. Prepare annual workplan/ operations plan to guide implementation of this management plan
 - h. *This point is really outside the remit of this Management Plan as it pertains to the whole of SNPA and to other SNPA managed MPAs, but it is worth including somewhere in this Management Plan. Collecting park entrance fees or making sure visitors have pre-paid fees is a huge drain on park staff time and a huge expense on boat fuel. A suggestion made by more than one stakeholder was that park fees should be paid upon entry into the country by ALL visitors to Seychelles. Some kind of GREEN FEE paid as part of the airplane ticket or landing fee. The rationale behind this is that all visitors to Seychelles come because of our beautiful green forested mountains and clear blue seas, regardless of whether they visit PAs or not. This green fee/levy, or a portion of it, would go to SNPA to manage PAs (and perhaps also to other PA managing organisations as well), then visitors can visit as many or few PAs as they wish without paying entrance fees as they have already paid through the GREEN FEE. This would save a lot of ranger time (and money) and they could re-direct their time to other park management activities.*
2. To improve park surveillance, compliance, and enforcement
 - a. Implement smarter targeted Patrols NOT on a predictable schedule which should include early morning and late afternoon patrols to intercept illegal fishers

- b. CEO SNPA and Marine Operations Manager to meet with Commissioner of Police to lay out SNPA problems with poachers/illegal fishing in the MNP and to request support from Marine Police or Coast Guard or both (most likely Marine Police) in intercepting and arresting poachers. Ideally a Standard Operating Procedure should be agreed between SNPA and Police, so everyone knows what to do when poachers are observed in the MNP
 - c. Investigate options for remote surveillance to support staff with surveillance and enforcement and implement practical feasible options
 - d. Revise MNP regulations to make it illegal (an offence) to be in possession of fish traps inside the MNP (this includes on the boat deck) and include a heavy fine if caught with fish traps inside the MNP boundary. Note: to make it harder to fish illegally and easier to enforce.
 - e. Ensure park staff are trained in compliance and enforcement and know what evidence they need to collect to enable prosecution of offenders - covered in Section 7. Training and capacity development below
 - f. Enlist support of stakeholders/partners in surveillance, compliance and enforcement: appoint Honorary Park Wardens and provide training for Honorary Wardens e.g., MCSS CICP/AF project staff/park residents. Provisions are provided in the Legislation for appointment of Honorary Park Wardens -see Annex 3
3. To improve SNPA image and interactions with park stakeholders, visitors and residents
- a. Employ staff members (1-2) with excellent communication and PR skills to patrol beaches, especially during the weekends, to interact with park visitors, picnickers, and residents and educate about park regulations (littering, noise, speeding), to resolve conflicts etc in a friendly, professional, and educational manner. Covered in section 4.3(1) above
 - b. Ensure all MNP staff and volunteers wear corporate uniform at all times while on duty to project a professional SNOA image
 - c. Corporate brand all appropriate SNPA equipment and infrastructure

7. Training and Capacity Development

7.1. Values

- A staff contingent with the skill-set necessary to undertake their jobs to a high standard is the pre-requisite to a well-managed and efficiently run MNP

7.2. Issues

- Training is not always targeted to the needs of individual MNP staff
- Staff not all trained in the skill set required for their job
- Staff retention is poor

7.3. General Objectives and strategies

1. Provide adequate training to MNP staff in the areas/activities they will need to implement this management plan

- a. Provide training in enforcement, compliance, and collection of evidence to all field staff (Marine Ops Manager, Parks Officer, Assistant Parks Officers, Rangers). May require an international expert in National Park enforcement design and implement this training.
 - b. Provide training in visitor relations and visitor management to all staff
 - c. Provide training to staff in monitoring the core conservation values of the park identified in sections 3.1.3 to 3.4.3 above
 - d. Identify training needs and develop annual training plans for staff
2. Review SNPA staff welfare, wages, and development schemes and find ways to make staff feel valued and to regard MNP work as a career

8. Equipment and Infrastructure

Appropriate equipment and infrastructure are essential to support the efficient implementation of the management plan

8.1. Values

- A small ranger base has recently been constructed at Perseverance and is adequate for an off-site base, but does not replace the need for an on-site base

8.2. Issues

- Lack working boats and engines to patrol and to undertake work in the MNP. Existing boats and engines are in a dilapidated state and mostly not working. Currently only one functioning boat that can carry 5 pax but its outboard tilt does not work. The Marine Operations Manager says they need 4 boats- 3 smaller for general work and patrols and one larger boat that can carry 20-25pax for education and awareness activities in the park (e.g., school groups)
- Off-site base at Perseverance lacks a small jetty to protect boats while staff are embarking/disembarking resulting in boats being damaged on the rock armoury
- Lack other essential equipment such as binoculars, GPS, Camera, etc
- Lack infrastructure to implement this management plan efficiently – no ranger base in the MNP as already highlighted in other sections of this management plan. It means there are no toilet facilities for rangers, nowhere to make a cup of tea or heat and eat lunch, nowhere for visitors to visit park management, nowhere to stay overnight in the park
- Lack an equipment maintenance and replacement schedule/plan
- Lack a qualified and experienced boat/outboard mechanic on the staff
- Lack of sufficient demarcation and mooring buoys (currently 2 demarcation buoys and the Marine Operations Manager believes they need 11 to effectively demarcate the MNP boundary)
- No signs or information boards anywhere in the MNP alerting boat operators they are entering the MNP and providing information or code of conduct etc

8.3. General Objectives and Strategies

1. Ensure the MNP has the equipment needed to effectively implement this management plan
 - a. Prepare a list of essential equipment that the MNP needs to effectively implement this management plan (Marine Operations Manager with input from other staff and CEO) and purchase all essential equipment that is lacking
2. Maintain all equipment in good working condition *NOTE: maintenance of equipment is VERY IMPORTANT and cannot be overemphasised- equipment e.g., demarcation and mooring buoys, boats and outboard engines are expensive and require regular maintenance to prolong their working life*
 - a. Prepare a maintenance and replacement plan for all equipment and implement (should include a database of all MNP equipment and spares, their purchase date/age, maintenance schedule and expected replacement date etc)
 - b. Source additional skilled staff if needed to implement maintenance (e.g. marine mechanic)
3. Ensure SNPA has infrastructure necessary to effectively manage the MNP and to implement this Management Plan
 - a. Have a ranger base/park headquarters/visitors centre somewhere central within the MNP
4. Maintain all infrastructure in good condition
 - a. Prepare and implement a maintenance plan for all MNP infrastructure

9. Review of Plan and Performance Evaluation

This plan will be reviewed annually based on a performance evaluation with the objective of ensuring that lessons learned are integrated into ongoing plan implementation. Performance evaluation of this plan will be based on the Performance Measurement System (PMS) detailed in Section 10 directly below. The PMS lists the target(s) in terms of deliverables, the timeline for each activity and the indicator which should be used to assess performance. Performance evaluation for the preceding year will be undertaken annually during the first quarter of each year and a report on its performance will be prepared for submission to the SNPA's Board of Directors by April.

10. Performance Measurement System (PMS)

Heading/Objective	Strategy	Activities	Targets	Performance Indicators
3. Nature Conservation				
3.1. Seagrass beds				
3.1.3. (1) Monitor the extent and health of the seagrass beds in the MNP	a. Accurately map the seagrass beds (and other benthic habitats) within the MNP	Collaborate with the upcoming coastal wetlands and climate change project funded by PEW Charitable Trust through SeyCCAT (contact Jeanne Mortimer) that will be mapping seagrass meadows in the inner islands to ensure Ste Anne MNP is included as a study site	Seagrass beds accurately mapped in the MNP in collaboration with PEW/SeyCCAT project	Seagrass beds accurately mapped to target
	b. Design and implement long-term basic monitoring to enable detection of change in health and extent over time	Prepare TOR and hire consultant to develop long term simple seagrass monitoring protocols (to enable detection of change in health and extent over time) and train SNPA and other relevant staff (Note: appropriate monitoring methods for seagrass and coral reef may be developed under the R2R project- in which case use and do not duplicate)	Consultant hired by January 2022	consultant hired to target
			Monitoring protocols completed by March 2022	monitoring protocols completed and accepted by SNPA to target
			SNPA and relevant partner staff trained in monitoring methods by consultant by April 2022	training completed to target
		Implement regular (annual) seagrass monitoring	Seagrass bed monitoring completed annually following protocols	Monitoring completed by annually to target
		Analyse and report on seagrass status and change compared to previous monitoring data	Monitoring data and report uploaded to SNPA database for safe keeping and report provided to CEO and Board annually	Data uploaded to database and report provided to CEO and Board to target timeframe

3.1.3.(2) Mitigate damage to seagrass beds by MNP visitors	a. Educate excursion operators and local visitors about the importance of seagrass beds and warn them not to trample, and not to scrape on the beds with their boat or propellor at low tide	Include information on seagrass and codes of conduct in seagrass areas in the leaflet to be produced and disseminated to all visitors (see section 4.3(3) below.	Leaflet to be designed by August 2021, included on SNPA and STB websites and printed by October 2021 and disseminated to visitors thereafter. Print c.20,000 initially as MNP gets that many visitors per year (see section 4.3(3) below	leaflet designed, printed, uploaded and disseminated to target
		Run annual training sessions for excursion operators on park rules, regulations, and codes of conduct for boats and visitors (see section 4.3(3) below) so they can pass this information on to their clients Note: WiseOceans/CLubMed/SNPA collaboration - SeyCCAT funded project to engage, educate and train tour operators on snorkelling best practices	Training sessions organised and run for excursion operators in November 2021 then annually thereafter	annual training sessions undertaken to target
3.1.3.(3) Mitigate potential sources of seagrass bed damage from external sources	a. Ensure potential impacts to MNP are fully considered for any potentially damaging activities such as the planned dredging of channel to port Victoria and the port extension and oppose/ensure appropriate mitigation if impacts are unacceptable	Input into EIA's for all potential projects that could negatively impact the MNP (NOTE: this applies to all MNP environmental assets is not only for seagrass)	Negative impacts mitigated/avoided via SNPA input into EIA processes	% negative impacts mitigated due to SNPA input into EIAs for potentially damaging projects
	b. Liaise with Ports Authority/Ministry of Environment /DRDM to ensure oil spill contingency is in place and all relevant parties know what to do in the event of oil spill at or near Port Victoria	Meet with Ports Authority, DOE and DRDM annually for oil spill contingency updates (NOTE: not only for seagrass)	CEO & Marine Operations Manager meet with Ports Authority, DOE and DRDM in April 2021 and annually thereafter for updates	Oil spill contingency meetings undertaken annually to target
			Key SNPA staff trained (regular refresher and simulation training) and conversant in Oil Spill response	% key MNP staff who are conversant in oil spill contingency
3.2. Sea turtles				
3.2.3.(1) 1. Minimise Disturbance to nesting turtles	a. No development should be allowed adjacent to the three important nesting turtles	Ensure these three beaches are listed as Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA)and that no development is undertaken at these beaches	Beaches listed as ESAs by Department of Environment by end 2021	Beaches listed as ESAs to target

	beaches on Ste Anne Island -Grand Anse, Grand Manon, Petit Manon		No development at the 3 beaches	Beaches remain development free
	b. Temporal closure to the public of main nesting beaches on Ste Anne Island (Grand Manon, Petit Manon, Grand Anse) and to the two small beaches at the back of Moyenne (facing NW and SE) during the main turtle nesting season (October - March)	New MNP regulations including the temporal closures of the 5 main turtle beaches drafted and endorsed and advertised to public	MNP regulations updated to include the new zoning by September 2021	Regulations updated to target timeframe
			New regulations advertised on TV and Radio as soon as enacted	Regulations advertised on TV and Radio when enacted
		Design, produce and install large outdoor signboards on the 5 beaches concerned detailing the temporal closure.	Signboards detailing the temporal turtle beach closures installed by October 2021	Signboards installed to target
		Include the relevant information on nesting turtles and temporal beach closures on the SNPA website	Ste. Anne MNP section of SNPA website updated to include information on temporal turtle nesting beach closures by October 2021	website updated to target
3.2.3.(2) 2. Patrol and monitor the main turtle nesting beaches frequently during nesting season to minimise poaching opportunities and to monitor nesting turtles/nests	a. Partner/collaborate with Wise Oceans/Club Med and Uni-Sey IBC centre to maximise manpower to monitor and patrol turtle beaches on Ste Anne during main nesting season. SNPA staff to patrol and monitor the turtle beaches on Moyenne	MOUs agreed between SNPA and Wise Oceans/Club Med and SNPA and Uni-Sey by September 2021 formalising/detailing turtle monitoring and patrolling responsibilities and methods on Ste Anne (standard methods already developed and widely used in Seychelles)	MOUs agreed between Wise Oceans/ Club Med and SNPA by detailing turtle monitoring and patrolling responsibilities by September 2021	MOU signed to target timeframe
			MOUs agreed between UniSey IBC detailing turtle monitoring and patrolling responsibilities by September 2021	MOU signed to target timeframe
		Turtle beaches monitored frequently during nesting season to discourage poaching to accurately recording nest numbers and locations	Daily monitoring and patrolling of turtle beaches during main nesting season	Monitoring of the 5 turtle beaches to target
		Annual refresher training in turtle monitoring and tagging methods and data recording for rangers and others involved in turtle monitoring e.g., IBC/Wise Oceans personnel	Annual refresher training in turtle monitoring led by expert/experienced staff (can be internal)	Turtle monitoring training undertaken annually to target

3.3. Sharks and Rays				
3.3.3.(1) Targeted patrolling and enforcement to eliminate poaching	a. Daily patrols in the early morning and late evening to enforce no -fishing/no-take regulations	Investigate use of drones to help with anti-poaching surveillance/patrolling and incorporate into park patrolling if it appears feasible/useful (speak to Seychelles SPDF Airforce as they have drones)	Investigate drone use in 2021	Investigate drones to target timeframe
			Incorporate drones into regular patrolling and surveillance of MNP by end 2022 if it is cost effective and useful	
		If drones are utilised provide appropriate training, and periodic refresher training for park staff - section 7 training and capacity development	Covered under section 7 Training and capacity development	
		Patrol frequently but NOT on a fixed schedule (otherwise the poachers know when you will be patrolling). Include frequent early morning (c.0630hrs) and late evening (1700hrs or later) patrols as this is when the fishermen currently poach (MNP residents observations)	Significantly reduce/eliminate poaching in the MNP by mid-2022	Poaching significantly reduced/eliminated in the MNP to target
	b. Liaise/collaborate with Marine Police (and possibly also Coast Guard) to gain their support and coordinate anti-poaching activities (agreement with Marine Police and a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for rangers detailing who to call for back-up in enforcement [CEO SNPA to contact Commissioner of Police ASAP to move this forward	CEO and Marine Operations Manager to meet with Marine Police (Commissioner of Police and head of Marine Police) and Coast Guard to discuss Marine Police support to anti-poaching activities	Meeting with COMPOL by June 2021 and Coast Guard head by July 2021	Meetings to target timeframe
		Prepare SOP with Marine Police input for rangers detailing who to call/what to do to apprehend poachers	SOP finalised by August 2021	SOP finalised and in use by August 2021
	c. Update regulations to increase the fines for illegal fishing in the MNP so they are more of a deterrent	Update regulations to increase the fines for illegal fishing in the MNP so they are more of a deterrent	Fines for illegal fishing increased by end 2022	Illegal fishing decreases in the MNP to negligible levels
3.3.3.(2) Monitor shark and rays	a. Develop simple methods with expert input that rangers/research section staff/NGO conservation partners can easily implement e.g., transect counts in fixed locations at fixed times and implement regular monitoring to	Prepare TOR and hire consultant to develop long term simple shark and ray monitoring protocols to enable to enable detection of changes in species composition and numbers over time that SNPA park staff/research team	Shark and Ray monitoring methods developed by consultant and detailed protocol provided to SNPA by February 2022	monitoring methods/protocols developed to target

	enable detection of changes in species composition and numbers over time	can implement and train SNPA and other relevant/partner organisation staff in implementing	SNPA (and other relevant/partner organisation) staff fully trained in shark and ray monitoring methods by consultant by April 2022	SPA and partner staff fully trained in monitoring methods to target
		Implement regular (annual) shark and ray monitoring	Shark and Ray monitoring undertaken annually	Annual shark and ray monitoring undertaken to target
		Analyse and report on shark and ray status and change over time	Shark and ray monitoring and status report produced annually	Status report produced and submitted to CEO and Board to target
3.4. Coral Reefs				
3.4.3.(1) Reduce the adverse direct impacts caused by human activities on coral reefs in the MNP	a. Education and awareness raising activities/ induction for park visitors to increase their understanding of the importance of coral reefs, behaviours that damage reefs, and codes of conduct when on the reef	Include information on corals and coral reefs and codes of conduct for visitors when snorkelling, swimming, or diving on the reef in the leaflet to be produced and disseminated to all visitors (see section 4.3(3) below)	Leaflet to be designed by August 2021, printed and uploaded onto SNPA website by October 2021 and disseminated to visitors thereafter (same as 3.1.3.(2) above and 4.3(3) below) - print c.20,000 initially as MNP gets around that number of visitors per year	leaflet designed, printed, uploaded and disseminated to target
		Run annual compulsory training sessions for excursion operators on park rules, regulations and codes of conduct for boats and visitors - e.g. do not drop anchor on corals or reef, do not stand on reef (see section 4.3(3) below and 3.1.3(2) above) so they can educate their clients on the way to the park	Training session organised and run for excursion operators in November 2021 then annually thereafter (see 3.1.3.(2) and 4.3(3) below)	training session run to target
		SNPA rangers to provide same code of conduct info to local visitors and picnickers in weekend/public holidays	SNPA rangers on duty in weekend and public holidays interact with and educate local picnickers - ongoing	local picnickers abide by park codes of conduct
	b. Provide sufficient mooring buoys, so anchors are not dropped on reef and maintain buoys on a regular maintenance plan (see section 8 Equipment and Infrastructure)	SNPA to install and maintain sufficient mooring buoys in designated areas (see zoning map)	12 mooring buoys installed by SNPA (or contracted out) by December 2021 and maintained regularly thereafter	mooring buoys installed to target number and timeframe

	Liaise with relevant stakeholders to support mooring buoy sourcing, installation and maintenance (e.g. Masons, Creole, catamaran hire companies etc – could instal their own buoys at pre-agreed locations and maintain on a regular schedule. Masons have said they are happy to do this. Project proposal submitted to SeyCCAT (through to round 2) partnering with Silhouette cruises for installation of mooring buoys. Regular maintenance of mooring buoys is vital to avoid/minimise loss of buoys	Liaise with Masons, Creole TSS, Silhouette Cruises, catamaran charter companies, regarding installation and maintenance of their own mooring buoys in agreed locations by September 2021	SNPA meets and agrees private mooring buoy policy with private excursion operators.
			Private companies install and <u>maintain</u> their own mooring buoys to agreed specifications
c. Anchors to be dropped in SAND only. Any boats found anchoring on other substrates or dragging their anchor chain/rope across coral reef will be subjected to instant spot fine	MNP regulations revised to include anchoring regulations and to specify spot fines	MNP regulations updated by January 2022	Regulations updated to target timeframe
		Anchor damage to reef is negligible by 2023	Instances of anchoring on reef and anchor damage to reef is negligible by 2023
d. Liaise with MACCE, Ports Authority, DRDM to ensure contingency plans and equipment and trained personnel are on standby in-case of oil spill at or near port.	covered already in section 3.1.3.(3) above	covered in section 3.1.3.(3) above	
e. Ensure the MNP is taken into account in all cases where proposed development activities could/would impact the MNP e.g., impact on water quality and clarity, currents, coral reefs etc (e.g., port extension and dredging channel)	covered already in section 3.1.3.(3) above	covered in section 3.1.3.(3) above	
f. Demarcate reef passages into Cerf Island to prevent boats going across the reef in sensitive/shallow areas	Clearly demarcate reef passages at locations shown on zoning map (liaise with SMSA regarding possible assistance)	demarcate the 5 reef passages by end 2021	reef passages to Cerf Island demarcated to target timeframe
	Provide GPS locations of the passages to SMSA for inclusion in the inshore waters regulations	provide GPS locations of passages to SMSA by July 2021	GPS locations provided to SMSA to target
	Include locations of passages in a map in the MNP leaflet to be produced	Leaflet to be printed by October 2021 and disseminated thereafter (same target as 3.1.3.(2) and 3.4.3.(1) above	leaflet designed, printed and disseminated to target (see 3.1.3.(2) and 3.4.3.(1) above

	g. Ban barges/landing craft from crossing reef without prior permission from SNPA (to mitigate damage to reefs and benthic community -barges/landing craft should only be authorised to cross reefs on extra high tides (both entering and leaving) and only for exceptional circumstances and only in the presence of Park Officer	update park regulations to include banning barges and landing craft from crossing reefs without prior permission from SNPA	Regulations updated and enacted by December 2021	Damage to reef and benthic communities from barges is minimal and within acceptable levels
		Any approved barge crossings must be monitored by SNPA parks officer and must be on high spring tides	barge crossings minimised and any approved crossings on spring tides and supervised by Parks Officer	Damage to reef and benthic communities from barges is minimal and within acceptable levels
	h. Eliminate illegal fishing activities in the MNP	Smarter patrolling targeting illegal fishing - including early morning and late afternoon patrols, enlist support and back-up from the Marine Police to apprehend and prosecute illegal fishers, investigate the use of drones (see section 3.3.3(1) above where activities are covered in more detail)	Significantly reduce/eliminate poaching and illegal use of fish traps in the MNP by mid-2022 See section 3.3.3(1) above	Poaching significantly reduced/eliminated in the MNP to target
		Clearly demarcate MNP boundary (so there is no confusion/excuse regarding whether one is inside the MNP or not)	MNP boundary clearly demarcated with 10 demarcation buoys by December 2021	% of buoys in place at regular checks
3.4.3.(2) Promote rehabilitation/restoration of degraded coral reefs	a. Collaborate/partner with MCSS, WiseOceans and other stakeholders to implement coral reef restoration activities	The existing draft MOU between MCSS and SNPA detailing collaborations on reef restoration activities and projects to be finalised and signed ASAP	MOU finalised and co-signed by July 2021	MOU finalised and signed to target timeframe
		MCSS/WiseOceans and other stakeholders to implement agreed reef restoration activities in the MNP	MCSS to continue implementing coral restoration activities (ongoing work and new AF project 2020-2026)	MCSS, WiseOceans and other stakeholders implement coral restoration activities to target
			WiseOceans to implement agreed reef restoration activities in the MNP	
			MCSS and WiseOceans to monitor progress and success (or other) of coral	Regular reports of reef restoration progress provided to SNPA

			restoration activities and keep SNPA updated	
	b. Monitor crown of thorns starfish (COTS) densities and control if reach problem numbers	SNPA research section to monitor COTS densities/SNPA to enlist MCSS support in incidental monitoring of COTS as they are in the water regularly	ongoing assessment of COTS abundance	COTS are rare in MNP
		SNPA to organise COTS control IF required	to ensure COTS do not reach problematic densities	COTS are rare in MNP
3.4.3.(3) Monitor reef health	a. Develop and implement simple long-term reef monitoring protocols and monitor to detect change in reef health and coral composition over time	Develop long term simple coral and reef monitoring protocols (to enable detection of change in health and extent over time) and train SNPA and other relevant staff (this will likely be an external consultancy - could probably be done by MCSS or GVI as they have the expertise)	Long-term simple coral reef monitoring methods developed and relevant SNPA and partner staff trained in monitoring by end 2021	Coral reef monitoring protocol developed and SNPA and partner staff trained to target
		Implement regular (annual) coral reef monitoring. Collaborate with MCSS and WiseOceans to undertake the monitoring. MCSS is already monitoring coral reef health in the MNP and will likely be doing more under the AF project. SNPA to ensure it is the type of monitoring that SNPA requires to inform park management and that is simple enough for SNPA to continue into the future post AF project	Include Coral reef monitoring in MOU between MCSS and SNPA. MOU to be finalised and signed by July 2021	MOU agreed and signed to target timeframe
			Coral reefs monitored regularly (annually?)	Annual Coral reef monitoring status report produced
		Analyse and report on coral and reef status and change and compare to previous monitoring data	Coral and reef status report produced annually	Annual Coral reef monitoring status report produced to target
4. Tourism and Education				

4.3. (1) SNPA to have land/beach-based warden(s) patrolling beaches and interacting with picnicker visitors and educating about littering, noise pollution, park regulations and codes of conduct, and improving park management- local visitor and resident interactions	a. SNPA to employ wardens/rangers with excellent PR skills to patrol beaches and interact with picnicker visitors especially during weekends and public holidays, to educate about littering, noise pollution, park regulations and to improve park management- local visitor and resident interactions	Recruit 1-2 rangers with excellent PR, people and communication skills to patrol beaches and interact with park visitors and residents and deploy especially on weekends and public holidays	beach-based PR rangers recruited and working weekends and public holidays by December 2021	1-2 beach-based rangers employed and in action to target specifications and timeframe
4.3. (2). SNPA to manage rubbish and reduce littering within the MNP	a. SNPA to take over beach cleaning within the park as part of their own duties	SNPA take over beach cleaning within the MNP as soon as the current beach cleaner contract expires		Beaches are clean and free of litter
	b. SNPA to provide, maintain and empty rubbish bins on the most popular picnic beaches	Install rubbish bins at the most popular picnic beaches and maintain and empty the bins regularly	Rubbish bins installed by November 2021 and maintained and emptied regularly thereafter (e.g. every Saturday and Monday)	Rubbish bins installed and maintained to target
4.3.(3) 3. Monitor impacts of park users and develop LAC	-covered in Section 5. Research and Monitoring			
4.3.(4) Improve education and awareness of the MNP regarding the importance of MNPs in ensuring sustainable marine environments and sustainable livelihood generation for Seychellois.	a. Lobby Government to provide a location for ranger base/park headquarters inside MNP (Longue Island ex-prison site as first option). The HQ can include a visitor centre with education and awareness materials and displays and where rangers can provide visitors with useful information/answer questions etc	SNPA CEO and Chair of the Board to meet with President to discuss possibility of acquiring a small area of Longue Island for a permanently manned park headquarters. Make it clear how important this is to effective park management	Meeting and negotiations with President completed by August 2021	
	b. Provide park visitors with information about the park, the different zones, information on conservation values of the park, park regulations and codes of conduct, penalties/fines for infringements, to make their visit educational as well as enjoyable	Design and produce a leaflet for park visitors - to include a park map showing different zones, info on activities allowed and prohibited in each zone, info on conservation values and responsible code of conduct for MNP users, illegal activities and fines for infringements	Leaflet to be printed by October 2021 and uploaded onto the SNPA website and disseminated thereafter (same target as 3.1.3.(2) and 3.4.3.(1) above. Print 20,000 copies initially as the park	leaflet designed, printed, uploaded and disseminated to target (see 3.1.3.(2) and 3.4.3.(1) above)

	and to minimise their negative impact on the MNP		received c.20,000 visitors per year.	
		Distribute leaflet to park visitors (possibly have an online version that is attached to ticket?)	Leaflet distributed to all MNP visitors	leaflet distributed to target
		Provide training to excursion operators – esp. small operators to ensure they have the correct knowledge to pass to the clients they bring to the MNP (see also section 3.4.3(1) and 3.1.3(2) above)	Annual refresher training provided to excursion operators	Number of excursion operators who attend annual trainings
	c. Undertake regular activities with school children both in the MNP and in schools to increase their awareness, knowledge and love for nature and the marine environment	Develop and run activities with school children in holidays and on environment theme days	130 school children participate in educational activities run by SNPA in the MNP annually	number of school children who participate in activities annually compared to target
		Approach ClubMed Resort for sponsorship to sponsor/finance educational activities with school children and glass bottom boat operators to sponsor boat transport for on-site activities with school children within the MNP	150 school children participate in activities run by SNPA staff (off-site) in schools annually	number of school children who participate in activities annually compared to target
	d. Design and demarcate more snorkel trails with accompanying interpretation for park visitors (MCSS CIP has already developed 3 beside Cerf Island, and WiseOceans are developing 2 beside Ste Anne Island)	Collaborate/partner with NGOs (MCSS/WiseOceans) to locate and demarcate snorkel trails in the park to direct and educate park users. Note: MCSS CIP already has 3 snorkel trails off Cerf Island west coast. WiseOceans plans to install c.2 at Ste. Anne Island - they have a SeyCCAT funding proposal pending. SNPA to facilitate and provide assistance to NGOs	2 more snorkel trails and accompanying demarcation and interpretation installed by end 2023 and advertised as an activity for park visitors	% of park visitors to use a snorkel trail
	e. Undertake targeted activities to improve stakeholder understanding of the benefits they gain from the MNP- we as individuals must value a resource to want to actively protect it	Run workshops/meetings/ gatherings with fishermen to educate about the direct benefits of protected no-take zones to them as they protect fish stocks and ensure a	Annual workshops/meetings with fishermen from Cascade, Roche Caiman and Anse Etoile to discuss MNP and the actual and potential	Number of meetings with fishermen relative to target; Number and % of fishermen that attend the meetings; number of

		sustainable fishery for current and future fishermen	benefits to fishermen of no-take areas	fishermen that support the MNP and see the benefit to them of no-take
		WiseOceans and SNPA to implement SeyCCAT financed project to increase snorkelling tour operator engagement, including development of best practice guidelines and training	Tour operators and visitors to park aware of snorkelling and diving best practices and as a direct result cause less damage to benthic habitats	Damage to benthic habitats by people snorkelling and diving is negligible
4.3.(5) Restrict fish feeding to one specific area within the park to limit the negative effects (and phase this practice out by 2025)	a. Mark fish feeding area with a buoy/provide operators with GPS of location /mark on zoning map and put in leaflet	Fish feeding area demarcated and GPS location and accompanying information widely distributed to excursion operators, and included on map in leaflet	fish feeding area demarcated and GPS location and accompanying information widely distributed to excursion operators by June 2021	Fish feeding not observed outside the designated fish feeding zone by July 2021
	b. Assess whether fish feeding is important to visitor experience or not	Incorporate questions on visitors' views on importance of fish feeding to their experience into visitor survey -see section 5.3.4 below.	Assessment of importance of fish feeding to visitors assessed by November 2022	Park visitors' views' on fish feeding assessed to target time frame
		Phase out fish feeding by 2025	Fish feeding no longer practiced by tour operators in the MNP by end 2025	No fish feeding practiced in park to target
4.3.(6) Review, update and enforce existing MNP regulations pertaining to speeding and reckless or dangerous boat driving and enforce new SMSA inshore waters regulations.	a. Increase the fines for infringements on dangerous, reckless boat use and speeding to make them more of a deterrent	Regulations updated with heavier fines for dangerous boat use to make them more of a deterrent to speeding, reckless and dangerous boat operation	Regulations updated and enforced by end mid-2022	
	b. Improve enforcement of regulations and prosecution of offenders	Enforce both the existing Ste Anne MNP regulations and the new SMSA inshore waters regulations more proactively	Speeding, reckless and dangerous boat handling is significantly reduced compared to current levels by 2023 and maintained at negligible levels thereafter	Speeding, reckless and dangerous boat handling is a rare occurrence in the MNP by 2023
5. Research and Monitoring				

5.3.(1) Undertake targeted research and monitoring of the key conservation values of the MNP (simple baseline and long-term monitoring programmes so changes in the status of the conservation values can be detected) -as described under each conservation values in section 3.1-3.4 above	a. Develop (or reinstate existing) monitoring methods and protocols (simple as possible methods) to enable detection of change over time in population status of species/habitats of conservation value within the MNP (coral reefs, turtles, seagrass beds, sharks and rays. Expert external help will be sourced where needed (consultancies) to develop suitable methods and protocols and to train rangers/parks officers/partner organisations to implement. NOTE: methods/protocols are currently being developed for SNPA under the R2R project – do not reinvent the wheel if the methods are fit for purpose	The activities for research and monitoring of the core conservation values are listed under each core value in sections 3.1.3 to 3.4.3 above	The targets for research and monitoring of the core conservation values are listed under each core value in sections 3.1.3 to 3.4.3 above	The performance indicators for research and monitoring of the core conservation values are listed under each core value in sections 3.1.3 to 3.4.3 above
	b. Implement monitoring of key conservation values. NOTE: It does not have to be SNPA staff doing the monitoring. SNPA should identify what they can and cannot implement and seek partnerships with NGOs /other organisations/institutions such as MCSS, UniSey, WiseOceans (at CubMed) etc, to undertake the monitoring of certain species/habitats. MOU should be signed and SNPA should be given copies of the data and reports of the results as part of the agreement.	The activities for research and monitoring of the core conservation values are listed under each core value in sections 3.1.3 to 3.4.3 above	The targets for research and monitoring of the core conservation values are listed under each core value in sections 3.1.3 to 3.4.3 above	The performance indicators for research and monitoring of the core conservation values are listed under each core value in sections 3.1.3 to 3.4.3 above
		Collaborate and partner with other organisations and agree MOUs detailing monitoring and reporting responsibilities where monitoring is out-sourced	At least 2 new partnerships formed and MOUs signed to facilitate monitoring of core conservation values by December 2022	Number of new partnerships formed and MOUs signed
5.3.(2) Monitor water parameters and quality e.g., Sea Surface Temperature (SST), water clarity within the MNP.	a. Regularly test water parameters and quality e.g. Sea Surface Temperature (SST), water clarity. This could be done by a partner organisation for example MCSS under the Adaptation Fund (AF) project and/or SFA.	Liaise with potential partner organisations (esp. MCSS and SFA) regarding water parameter monitoring; source equipment required and initiate regular monitoring of water SST, clarity, and any other important parameters.	Water monitoring equipment sourced and water monitoring of selected parameters underway to an agreed schedule by December 2021	Water monitored to target parameters and schedule
5.3.(3) Assess visitor impact on conservation values in the MNP and develop limits of acceptable change (LAC)	a. Monitor the impacts of park users on conservation values of the park and develop LAC. External consultancy using the data collected by SNPA and /or partners on status of key conservation values, visitor numbers,	Develop TOR, advertise and hire consultant to undertake research and develop LAC	Consultant hired by May 2024	Appropriate consultant hired to target timeframe

	and other data (e.g., visitor use and behaviour?) collected by the consultant to develop LAC and thresholds	Consultant completes research to TOR specifications	LAC consultancy final report and recommendations submitted by December 2024	LAC consultancy completed to target timeframe
5.3.(4) Conduct visitor satisfaction survey (annually) to assess visitor experience	a. SNPA to conduct survey or visitors to the MNP annually to assess visitor experience (STB could assist with survey design) . Include questions on visitors’ views on fish feeding (see section 4.3.5 above)	Annual visitor survey completed annually by SNPA and results reported to CEO and Board	Visitor survey completed by SNPA and analysis and write-up completed and submitted by November annually	visitors survey completed to target timeframe
5.3.(5) Support targeted research to benefit MNP management	a. Develop a list of research and monitoring priorities/wants	SNPA develop list of MNP research and monitoring priorities/wants	list of research and monitoring priorities/wants completed by February 2022	
	b. Actively seek partnerships and collaborate with external organisations to undertake identified priority Research and Monitoring (recognising SNPA does not currently have sufficient capacity or resources)	SNPA to solicit partners and collaborate with external organisations/institutions e.g., UniSey/ NGOs to undertake identified priority research and monitoring	Minimum of two partnerships formed to undertake priority research on the list by end 2022	partnerships forged to target
		Applications to undertake priority research supported by SNPA		
5.3.(6) Good management of research and monitoring data	a. Ensure that the methods, data and results of monitoring and research (undertaken by SNPA staff and external researchers) is reported back to SNPA and stored safely and appropriately by SNPA in a database	Protocols for data sharing and data management developed and agreed with researchers/staff	Protocols developed and agreed in house by mid-2022	Protocols developed and agreed to target timeframe
			Data sharing agreement signed with external researchers from mid-2022 onwards	number and % of researchers who sign data sharing agreement prior to starting research in MNP
		SNPA planned data management system/database is finalised and working by end 2021 (head office)	Internal (SNPA) data management system developed, installed and managed by Head Office by end 2021	Database and appropriate data management system in place to target timeframe
		MNP research and monitoring data is uploaded and stored safely in the data management system/database	All research and monitoring data from internal and external researchers is stored in database from 2022 onwards	% monitoring data safely uploaded into database relative to target
6. Reserve Administration				

6.3.(1) To operate the MNP in a professional and cost-effective manner	a. Ensure appropriate quantity and quality of staff to implement this management plan	undertake a staff requirements assessment and ensure future staff recruited have the required profile	staff requirements assessment completed by June 2022 and future staff recruited based on needs assessment	staff requirements assessment and future recruitment completed to target
		employ 1-2 beach-based communications and education staff -already covered in section 4.3(1) above	covered in 4.3(1) above	see 4.3(1) above
	b. Ensure the MNP has the equipment required for staff to manage the park effectively - covered in Section 8 Equipment and Infrastructure below.			
	c. Provide targeted training to park staff to ensure they have the skills and capacity to implement this management plan– covered under Section 7 Training and Capacity Development below			
	d. Review SNPA staff welfare/wage/capacity development etc schemes and find ways to make staff feel valued – covered under section 7 Training and Capacity Development below.			
	e. To have a ranger base/park office/visitor centre at a central location within the MNP to facilitate monitoring of park visitation, patrolling, enforcement and compliance, and to enable a permanent management presence in the park	Liaise with new government regarding possibility of taking back the ex-prison end of Longue Island which could house a ranger base, a Visitor Centre and a picnic/BBQ area/toilet for park visitors. Covered in section 4.3(3) above	SNPA CEO and Board Director to meet with President by August 2021	Meeting with President completed to target
		Liaise with Moyenne Island Foundation regarding possibility of having SNPA Ranger Base on Moyenne (Foundation Chair has said this is still an option, but SNPA need to be more responsible and comport themselves professionally. Note there is an existing MOU between SNPA and Moyenne Foundation including use /sharing of office and dormitory facilities on the island)	SNPA CEO and Director of Board to meet with Moyenne Foundation Chair by August 2021	meeting with Moyenne Foundation completed to target
		If land-based options fail, then the floating pontoon ranger base (which is currently being planned) is an alternative, though surely more expensive option	Location of Ranger base agreed by December 2021	Location of Ranger base/Park HQ agreed to target

		Construct/renovate Ranger Base/Park HQ	Ranger base/Park Headquarters completed and in use by June 2024 (latest)	Ranger Base /park HQ completed and in use to target
	f. Investigate and implement stakeholder co-management or at a minimum, vastly increased stakeholder consultation in park management decisions. [Ste Anne is an ideal park to trial stakeholder co-management as there are many stakeholders who currently benefit from the park and who will benefit more from a well-managed MNP -some stakeholders have voiced their willingness to be more involved	Follow the newly agreed Port Launay and Cap Ternay co-management arrangement to see if this/ or an adaptation of this could benefit Ste Anne MNP	Ongoing	
		Read about stakeholder managed MNPs in other countries and adapt the model for Seychelles/Ste Anne. Some useful references regarding co-management are Cockerell & Jones (2020); Kelleher (1999); Jones et al. (2011)	Ongoing	
		Design and implement/trial co-management with interested stakeholders	Trial co-management in place by mid-2023	Trial implemented to target
	g. Prepare annual workplan / operations plan to guide implementation of this management plan	Annual Operations/Work Plan prepared, agreed, and implemented each year	Annual Operations/Work plan finalised by end January each year	Annual workplan/ operations plan prepared to target
			Annual Operations/Work plan implemented fully each year	% annual workplan implemented to target
6.3.(2) To improve park surveillance, compliance, and enforcement	a. Implement smarter targeted Patrols NOT on a predictable schedule and should include early morning and late afternoon patrols to intercept illegal fishers	Activities are detailed in section 3.3.1 above	Targets are detailed in section 3.3.1 above	PIs are detailed in section 3.3.3(1) above
	b. CEO SNPA and Marine Operations Manager to meet with Commissioner of Police to lay out SNPA problems with poachers/illegal fishing in the MNP and to request support from Marine Police or Coast Guard or both in intercepting and arresting poachers. Ideally a Standard Operating Procedure should be agreed between SNPA and Police/Coast Guard so everyone knows what to do when poachers are observed in the MNP.	Activities are detailed in section 3.3.3 (1) above	Targets are detailed in section 3.3.1 above	PIs are detailed in section 3.3.3(1) above

	c. Investigate options for remote surveillance to support staff with surveillance and enforcement and implement practical feasible options	Investigate potential usefulness of drones, remote surveillance cameras, lookout posts on top of island with spotting scope and camera that can take pictures of poachers/illegal activities remotely, but footage is good enough to ID boats/individuals and to use as evidence in court, and other potential options to improve park surveillance and enforcement. (e.g., consult Seychelles Airforce, SCAA etc re drones and remote surveillance options)		Poaching and other illegal activities significantly reduced in MNP by 2023
		Incorporate viable option(s) into MNP patrolling and surveillance	Incorporate best viable options into regular patrolling and surveillance of MNP by end 2022	
	d. Revise MNP regulations to make it illegal (an offence) to be inside the MNP with fish traps on the boat (to make it harder to fish illegally)	Liaise with Minister and Attorney General's Office to update MNP regulations to ban fish traps on boats decks as well as in the water in the MNP and include a spot fine that hurts if caught with fish traps anywhere in the MNP	regulations updated with full fish trap ban and painful fine for offenders by end 2022	regulations updated to target
	e. Ensure park staff are trained in compliance and enforcement and know what evidence they need to collect to enable prosecution of offenders - covered in Section 7. Training and capacity development below	Activities are detailed in section 7.1 below	targets are detailed in section 7.1 below	
	f. Enlist support of stakeholders/partners in surveillance, compliance, and enforcement: appoint Honorary Park Wardens and provide training for Honorary Wardens e.g., MCSS CICP/AF project staff/MNP residents. Provisions are provided in the Legislation for appointment of Honorary Park Wardens -see Annex 3.	Liaise with relevant stakeholders regarding support with surveillance, compliance and enforcement and their willingness to be appointed as honorary park wardens	Partners consulted re Honorary Park Warden status by December 2021	Consultation to target
			Honorary Park Wardens appointed if relevant -first ones by February 2022	Honorary wardens appointed to target
		Provide training to honorary park wardens	Training completed for any appointed Honorary Park Wardens by February 2022	Training completed to target

6.3.(3) To improve SNPA image and interactions with park stakeholders, visitors and residents	a. Employ staff members (1-2) with excellent communication and PR skills to patrol beaches, especially during the weekends, to liaise with park visitors, picnickers, and residents and educate about park regulations (littering, noise, speeding), to resolve conflicts etc in a friendly, professional and educational manner. Covered in section 4.3(1) above	covered in section 4.3(1) above	covered in section 4.3(1) above	covered in section 4.3(1) above
	b. Ensure all MNP staff and volunteers wear corporate uniform at all times while on duty to project a professional SNPA image	provide sufficient uniforms to all MNP staff and volunteers and inform them that they must be in uniform all times while at work	All staff and volunteers provided with 3 uniforms by April 2021	all staff and volunteers provided with sufficient uniform to target
			All staff in uniform at all times while at work by end April 2021	% of time staff in uniform at work
	c. To corporate brand all appropriate SNPA equipment and Infrastructure	brand all SNPA boats etc with corporate logo so they look professional and they are easily identifiable	all boats and other appropriate equipment and infrastructure branded by end 2021	SNPA 100% identifiable al all times
7. Training and Capacity Development				
7.3.(1) Provide adequate training to MNP staff in the areas/activities they will need to implement this management plan	a. Provide training in enforcement, compliance, and collection of evidence to all field staff (Marine Ops Manager, Parks Officer, Assistant Parks Officers, Rangers) May require an international expert in National Park enforcement design and implement this training	Develop TOR and hire appropriate consultant to design protocols and provide park compliance, enforcement and evidence collection training to relevant park staff (this will likely be international consultancy)	Consultant hired by March 2023	consultant hired to target
			Training completed by July 2023	training completed to target
	b. Provide training in visitor relations and visitor management to all staff	Develop TOR and hire appropriate consultant to design protocols and provide visitor relations and visitor management training to park staff (local consultancy)	Consultant hired by March 2022	consultant hired to target
			Training of all staff completed by July 2022	training completed to target
	c. Provide training to staff in monitoring the core conservation values of the park identified in sections 3.1.3 to 3.4.3 above	Activities detailed in sections 3.1.3 to 3.4.3 above	Targets detailed in Sections 3.1.3 to 3.4.3 above	PIs detailed in sections 3.1.3 to 3.4.4 above

	d. Identify training needs and develop annual training plans for staff	Develop an Employee Handbook- with relevant information that new MNP staff need to know (include copies of the relevant legislations, the Management Plan, Annual Workplan/operations plan, the information they need to know about their job, the training they will be provided with etc)	Employee Handbook developed by June 2022 and updated as necessary	Employee handbook developed to target
		Undertake an induction training for all new staff and ensure they are given the Ste. Anne MNP employee handbook	Induction training provided for new staff in the first month of their employment	All staff receive induction training to target
			Copy of handbook provided to all new staff upon signing employment contract - from June 2022	Handbook provided to all staff to target
		Develop individual training and development plans for all staff and undertake annual tailored training for all staff (refresher and progressive development training)- to include training in all tasks required to effectively implement this management plan	Individual training and development plans prepared for each staff member by February each year and training completed by all MNP staff annually	Proportion staff who undertake annual training
7.3.(2) Review SNPA staff welfare, wages and development schemes and find ways to make staff feel valued and to view SNPA MNP work as a long-term career	Review SNPA staff financial packages and training and development plans	Review SPNA staff remuneration packages to be reasonable and attractive to quality staff	SNPA staff financial packages reviewed by June 2022 and a timeline to implement revised financial packages agreed by October 2022	Financial packages reviewed and timeline for implementation agreed to target
		Develop individual staff training and development plans (see 7.1 above)	covered in point 7.1 above	covered under point 7.1 above
8. Equipment and Infrastructure				
8.3.(1) Ensure the MNP has the equipment needed to effectively implement this management plan	a. Prepare a list of essential equipment that the MNP needs to effectively implement this management plan and purchase all lacking essential equipment	Marine Operations Manager with input from CEO and other relevant staff prepare essential equipment list	Essential equipment list prepared by June 2021	
		Purchase all essential equipment that is lacking	Lacking essential equipment purchased by December 2021	
8.3.(2). Maintain all equipment in good working condition	a. Prepare a maintenance and replacement plan for all equipment and implement (e.g., boats, outboards, demarcation buoys etc)	Prepare maintenance and replacement plan for all essential MNP equipment and implement <i>NOTE: maintenance of equipment</i>	Prepare maintenance plan by December 2021	Maintenance plan prepared to target timeframe

		<i>is VERY IMPORTANT and cannot be overemphasised- equipment e.g. demarcation and mooring buoys, boats and outboard engines are expensive and require regular maintenance to prolong their working life.</i>	Equipment maintenance and replacement plan implemented to schedule starting December 2021	Equipment maintenance and replacement plan implemented to target
	b. Source additional skilled staff if needed to implement maintenance (e.g., marine mechanic)	Maintain and replace all essential equipment to schedule	New equipment maintenance and replacement plan implemented to schedule by December 2021	Equipment is well maintained and replaced to target schedule
		Employ additional skilled staff such as a marine mechanic if needed to maintain equipment to schedule	MNP has sufficient skilled staff to maintain equipment to schedule by December 2021	Equipment is well maintained to target schedule
8.3.(3) Ensure SNPA has infrastructure necessary to effectively manage the MNP and to implement this Management Plan	a. To have a ranger base/park headquarters/visitor centre somewhere central within the MNP	Investigate options for ranger base location within the MNP (i) Long Island ex- prison site and sand spit; (ii) Moyenne Island; (iii) Floating base; (iv) go with the best available option and set-up/construct a Park Headquarters inside the Park (detailed in section 6.1 above) -CEO and Board Director to lead negotiations	Options for ranger base at a central location within the MNP investigated by August 2021	
			best available option for ranger base selected by December 2021	
			permanent ranger base within the MNP operational by latest June 2024 (and sooner if possible)	Ranger base completed to target
		Build a small jetty at the Perseverance Base	jetty completed by September 2021	no boats are damaged on rock armoury when tying up at base
		To clearly demarcate the MNP boundary	Install and maintain 10 highly visible demarcation buoys so there is NO confusion as to whether one is inside or outside the MNP by December 2021 and maintain thereafter	10 demarcation buoys are in place and visible at all times
	a. Prepare and implement a maintenance plan for all MNP infrastructure	Prepare annual maintenance plan for all infrastructure and implement plan	Infrastructure maintenance plan finalised by December	Infrastructure maintenance plan

8.3.(4) Maintain all infrastructure in good condition			the preceding year and implemented to schedule	prepared to target timeframe
				% of infrastructure well maintained relative to target

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11. Costed plan of implementation (budget)

The cost of implementing this management plan is detailed here. All costs are in Seychelles rupees.

Heading/Objective	Strategy	Activities	Implementation Period				
			2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3. Nature Conservation							
3.1. Seagrass beds							
3.1.3. (1) Monitor the extent and health of the seagrass beds in the MNP	a. Accurately map the seagrass beds (and other benthic habitats) within the MNP	Collaborate with the upcoming coastal wetlands and climate change project funded by PEW Charitable Trust through SeyCCAT					
	b. Design and implement long-term basic monitoring to enable detection of change in health and extent over time	Prepare TOR and hire consultant to develop long term simple seagrass monitoring protocols		44100			
		Implement regular (annual) seagrass monitoring		20000	20000	20000	20000
3.1.3.(2) Mitigate damage to seagrass beds by MNP visitors	a. Educate excursion operators and local visitors about the importance of seagrass beds and warn them not to trample, and not to scrape on the beds with their boat or propellor at low tide	Include information on seagrass and codes of conduct in seagrass areas in the leaflet to be produced and disseminated to all visitors (see section 4.3(3) below.	budgeted under section 4 Tourism and Education				
		Run annual training sessions for excursion operators on park rules, regulations, and codes of conduct for boats and visitors (see section 4.3(3) below) so they can pass this information on to their clients	budgeted under section 4 Tourism and Education and project funding				
3.1.3.(3) Mitigate potential sources of seagrass bed damage from external sources	a. Ensure potential impacts to MNP are fully considered for any potentially damaging activities and oppose/ensure appropriate mitigation if impacts are unacceptable	Input into EIA's for all potential projects that could negatively impact the MNP (NOTE: this applies to all MNP environmental assets is not only for seagrass)	No additional budget required				
	b. Liaise with Ports Authority/Ministry of Environment /DRDM to ensure oil spill contingency is in place and all relevant parties know what to do in the event of oil spill at or near Port Victoria	Meet with Ports Authority, DOE and DRDM annually for oil spill contingency updates (NOTE: not only for seagrass)	no additional budget required				
3.2. Sea turtles							
3.2.3.(1) 1. Minimise Disturbance to nesting turtles	a. No development should be allowed adjacent to the three important nesting	Ensure these three beaches are listed as Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA)and that no development is undertaken at these beaches	No additional budget required				

	beaches on Ste Anne Island -Grand Anse, Grand Manon, Petit Manon						
	b. Temporal closure to the public of main nesting beaches on Ste Anne Island (Grand Manon, Petit Manon, Grand Anse) and to the two small beaches at the back of Moyenne (facing NW and SE) during the main turtle nesting season (October - March)	New MNP regulations including the temporal closures of the 5 main turtle beaches drafted and endorsed and advertised to public	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
		Design, produce and install large outdoor signboards on the 5 beaches concerned detailing the temporal closure.	20000				
		Include the relevant information on nesting turtles and temporal beach closures on the SNPA website	No additional budget required				
3.2.3.(2) 2. Patrol and monitor the main turtle nesting beaches frequently during nesting season to minimise poaching opportunities and to monitor nesting turtles/nests	a. Partner/collaborate with Wise Oceans/Club Med and Uni-Sey IBC centre to maximise manpower to monitor and patrol turtle beaches on Ste Anne during main nesting season. SNPA staff to patrol and monitor the turtle beaches on Moyenne	MOUs agreed between SNPA and Wise Oceans/Club Med and SNPA and Uni-Sey by September 2021					
		Turtle beaches monitored frequently during nesting season to discourage poaching to accurately recording nest numbers and locations	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000
		Annual refresher training in turtle monitoring and tagging methods and data recording for rangers and others involved in turtle monitoring e.g., IBC/Wise Oceans personnel	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000
	3.3. Sharks and Rays						
3.3.3.(1) Targeted patrolling and enforcement to eliminate poaching	a. Daily patrols in the early morning and late evening to enforce no -fishing/no-take regulations	Investigate use of drones to help with anti-poaching surveillance/patrolling and incorporate into park patrolling if it appears feasible/useful	Additional costs if drones are incorporated into SNPA surveillance -budgeted in section 6.3.(2) below				
		If drones are utilised provide appropriate training, and periodic refresher training for park staff - section 7 training and capacity development	If drones are used they will incurr additional staff training costs				
		Patrol frequently but NOT on a fixed schedule	No additional budget required budgeted in other sections (fuel, equipment, staff etc)				
	b. Liaise/collaborate with Marine Police (and possibly also Coast Guard) to gain their support and coordinate anti-poaching activities ...	CEO and Marine Operations Manager to meet with Marine Police (Commissioner of Police and head of Marine Police) and Coast Guard to discuss Marine Police support to anti-poaching activities					
		Prepare SOP with Marine Police input for rangers detailing who to call/what to do to apprehend poachers					
	c. Update regulations to increase the fines for illegal fishing in the MNP so they are more of a deterrent	Update regulations to increase the fines for illegal fishing in the MNP so they are more of a deterrent					

3.3.3.(2) Monitor shark and rays	a. Develop simple methods with expert input that rangers/research section staff/NGO conservation partners can easily implement e.g., transect counts in fixed locations at fixed times and implement regular monitoring to enable detection of changes in species composition and numbers over time	Prepare TOR and hire consultant to develop long term simple shark and ray monitoring protocols and train peronnel	44100					
		Implement regular (annual) shark and ray monitoring	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	
		Analyse and report on shark and ray status and change over time						
3.4. Coral Reefs								
3.4.3.(1) Reduce the adverse direct impacts caused by human activities on coral reefs in the MNP	a. Education and awareness raising activities/ induction for park visitors to increase their understanding of the importance of coral reefs, behaviours that damage reefs, and codes of conduct when on the reef	Include information on corals and coral reefs and codes of conduct for visitors when snorkelling, swimming, or diving on the reef in the leaflet see section 4.3(3) below)	leaflet budgeted in Section 4 Tourism & Education					
		Run annual compulsory training sessions for excursion operators on park rules, regulations and codes of conduct for boats and visitors (see section 4.3(3) below and 3.1.3(2) above) so they can educate their clients on the way to the park	budgeted under section 4- Tourism and Education below					
		SNPA rangers to provide same code of conduct info to local visitors and picnickers in weekend/public holidays						
	b. Provide sufficient mooring buoys, so anchors are not dropped on reef and maintain buoys on a regular maintenance plan (see section 8 Equipment and Infrastructure)	SNPA to install and maintain sufficient mooring buoys in designated areas (see zoning map)	96000					
		Liaise with relevant stakeholders to support mooring buoy sourcing, installation and maintenance (e.g. Masons, Creole, catamaran hire companies – could install their own buoys at pre-agreed locations and maintain	No additional budget required					
	c. Anchors to be dropped in SAND only.	MNP regulations revised to include anchoring regulations and to specify spot fines						
	d. Liaise with MACCE, Ports Authority, DRDM to ensure contingency plans, equipment and trained personnel are on standby in-case of oil spill	covered already in section 3.1.3.(3) above						
	e. Ensure the MNP is taken into account in all cases where proposed development activities could/would impact the MNP	covered already in section 3.1.3.(3) above						
		Clearly demarcate reef passages at locations shown on zoning map (liaise with SMSA regarding possible assistance)	40000					

	f. Demarcate reef passages into Cerf Island to prevent boats going across the reef in sensitive/shallow areas	Provide GPS locations of the passages to SMSA for inclusion in the inshore waters regulations					
		Include locations of passages in a map in the MNP leaflet to be produced					
	g. Ban barges/landing craft from crossing reef without prior permission from SNPA	update park regulations to include banning barges and landing craft from crossing reefs without prior permission from SNPA	no additional cost- AGss office draft regulations				
		Any approved barge crossings must be monitored by SNPA parks officer and must be on high spring tides					
	h. Eliminate illegal fishing activities in the MNP	Smarter patrolling targeting illegal fishing -with support from the Marine Police, investigate the use of drones (see section 3.3.3(1))	No additional budget required- fuel and boat costs covered in section 8 equipment and infrastructure				
		Clearly demarcate MNP boundary (so there is no confusion/excuse regarding whether one is inside the MNP or not	80000	20000	20000	20000	20000
3.4.3.(2) Promote rehabilitation/restoration of degraded coral reefs	a. Collaborate/partner with MCSS, WiseOceans and other stakeholders to implement coral reef restoration activities	The existing draft MOU between MCSS and SNPA detailing collaborations on reef restoration activities and projects to be finalised and signed ASAP					
		MCSS/WiseOceans and other stakeholders to implement agreed reef restoration activities in the MNP					
	b. Monitor crown of thorns starfish (COTS) densities and control if reach problem numbers	SNPA research section to monitor COTS densities/SNPA to enlist MCSS support in incidental monitoring of COTS as they are in the water regularly	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
		SNPA to organise COTS control IF required	Would have budget consequences if required				
3.4.3.(3) Monitor reef health	a. Develop and implement simple long-term reef monitoring protocols and monitor to detect change in reef health and coral composition over time	Develop long term simple coral and reef monitoring protocols and train SNPA and other relevant staff	44100				
		Implement regular (annual) coral reef monitoring. Collaborate with MCSS and WiseOceans to undertake the monitoring. MCSS is already monitoring coral reef health in the MNP and will likely be doing more under the AF project. SNPA to ensure it is the type of monitoring that SNPA requires to inform park management and that is simple enough for SNPA to continue into the future post AF project	no additional budget required- MCSS-AF project				
		Analyse and report on coral and reef status and change and compare to previous monitoring data	no additional budget required- MCSS-AF project				
4. Tourism and Education							

4.3. (1) SNPA to have land/beach-based warden(s) patrolling beaches	a. SNPA to employ wardens/rangers with excellent PR skills to patrol beaches and interact with picnicker visitors especially during weekends and public holidays, to educate about littering, noise pollution, park regulations and to improve park management- local visitor and resident interactions	Recruit 1-2 rangers with excellent PR, people and communication skills to patrol beaches and interact with park visitors and residents and deploy especially on weekends and public holidays	256000	384000	384000	390000	390000
4.3. (2). SNPA to manage rubbish and reduce littering within the MNP	a. SNPA to take over beach cleaning within the park as part of their own duties	SNPA take over beach cleaning within the MNP as soon as the current beach cleaner contract expires	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000
	b. SNPA to provide, maintain and empty rubbish bins on the most popular picnic beaches	Install rubbish bins at the most popular picnic beaches and maintain and empty the bins regularly	18000	2000	2000	2000	2000
4.3.(3) 3. Monitor impacts of park users and develop LAC	-covered in Section 5. Research and Monitoring						
4.3.(4) Improve education and awareness of the MNP regarding the importance of MNPs in ensuring sustainable marine environments and sustainable livelihood generation for Seychellois.	a. Lobby Government to provide a location for ranger base/park headquarters inside MNP (Longue Island ex-prison site as first option)...	SNPA CEO and Chair of the Board to meet with President to discuss possibility of acquiring a small area of Long Island for a permanently manned park headquarters. Make it clear how important this is to effective park management					
	b. Provide park visitors with information about the park, the different zones, information on conservation values of the park, park regulations and codes of conduct, penalties/fines for infringements, to make their visit educational as well as enjoyable and to minimise their negative impact on the MNP	Design and produce a leaflet for park visitors -to include a park map showing different zones, info on activities allowed and prohibited in each zone, info on conservation values and responsible code of conduct for MNP users, illegal activities and fines for infringements	80000	50000	50000	50000	50000
		Distribute leaflet to park visitors (possibly have an online version that is attached to ticket?)					
		Provide training to excursion operators – esp. small operators to ensure they have the correct knowledge to pass to the clients they bring to the MNP (see also section 3.4.3(1) and 3.1.3(2) above)	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
	c. Undertake regular activities with school children both in the MNP and in schools to increase their awareness, knowledge and love for nature and the marine environment	Develop and run activities with school children in holidays and on environment theme days	70000	70000	70000	70000	70000
		Approach ClubMed Resort for sponsorship to sponsor/finance educational activities with school children and glass bottom boat operators to sponsor boat transport for on-site activities with school children within the MNP					

	d. Design and demarcate more snorkel trails with accompanying interpretation for park visitors	Collaborate/partner with NGOs (MCSS/WiseOceans) to locate and demarcate snorkel trails in the park to direct and educate park users	No additional SNPA budget required. External project funding in collaboration with MCSS and WiseOceans				
	e. Undertake targeted activities to improve stakeholder understanding of the benefits they gain from the MNP- we as individuals must value a resource to want to actively protect it	Run workshops/meetings/ gatherings with fishermen to educate about the direct benefits of protected no-take zones to them ...	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
		WiseOceans and SNPA to implement SeyCCAT financed project to increase snorkelling tour operator engagement, including development of best practice guidelines and training	funding secured from SeyCCAT				
4.3.(5) Restrict fish feeding to one specific area within the park to limit the negative effects (and phase this practice out by 2025)	a. Mark fish feeding area with a buoy/provide operators with GPS of location /mark on zoning map and put in leaflet	Fish feeding area demarcated and GPS location and accompanying information widely distributed to excursion operators, and included on map in leaflet	8000				
	b. Assess whether fish feeding is important to visitor experience or not	Incorporate questions on visitors' views on importance of fish feeding to their experience into visitor survey -see section 5.3.4 below.					
		Phase out fish feeding by 2025					
4.3.(6) Review, update and enforce existing MNP regulations pertaining to speeding and reckless or dangerous boat driving and enforce new SMSA inshore waters regulations.	a. Increase the fines for infringements on dangerous, reckless boat use and speeding to make them more of a deterrent	Regulations updated with heavier fines for dangerous boat use to make them more of a deterrent to speeding, reckless and dangerous boat operation	believe no SNPA budget required as Attorney Generals Office draft regulations...				
	b. Improve enforcement of regulations and prosecution of offenders	Enforce both the existing Ste Anne MNP regulations and the new SMSA inshore waters regulations more proactively	no additional budget required -covered elsewhere in budget (staff salaries, fuel, boats, staff training)				
5. Research and Monitoring							
5.3.(1) Undertake targeted research and monitoring of the key conservation values of the MNP (simple baseline and long-term monitoring programmes so changes in the status	a. Develop (or reinstate existing) monitoring methods and protocols to enable detection of change over time in population status of species/habitats of conservation value within the MNP	The activities for research and monitoring of the core conservation values are listed under each core value in sections 3.1.3 to 3.4.3 above	budgeted under the respective core value above				
	b. Implement monitoring of key conservation values. NOTE: It does not have to be SNPA staff doing the monitoring.	The activities for research and monitoring of the core conservation values are listed under each core value in sections 3.1.3 to 3.4.3 above	budgeted under the respective core value above				

of the conservation values can be detected) - as described under each conservation values in section 3.1-3.4 above		Collaborate and partner with other organisations and agree MOUs detailing monitoring and reporting responsibilities where monitoring is out-sourced	no additional budget required				
5.3.(2) Monitor water parameters and quality e.g., Sea Surface Temperature (SST), water clarity within the MNP.	a. Regularly test water parameters and quality e.g. Sea Surface Temperature (SST), water clarity. This could be done by a partner organisation for example MCSS under the Adaptation Fund (AF) project and/or SFA.	Liaise with potential partner organisations (esp. MCSS and SFA) regarding water parameter monitoring; source equipment required and initiate regular monitoring of water SST, clarity, and any other important parameters.	costs covered by partner organisations (AF project)				
5.3.(3) Assess visitor impact on conservation values in the MNP and develop limits of acceptable change (LAC)	a. Monitor the impacts of park users on conservation values of the park and develop LAC. External consultancy using the data collected by SNPA and /or partners on status of key conservation values, visitor numbers, and other data (e.g., visitor use and behaviour?) collected by the consultant to develop LAC and thresholds	Develop TOR, advertise and hire consultant to undertake research and develop LAC				189000	
		Consultant completes research to TOR specifications					
5.3.(4) Conduct visitor satisfaction survey (annually) to assess visitor experience	a. SNPA to conduct survey or visitors to the MNP annually to assess visitor experience...	Annual visitor survey completed annually by SNPA and results reported to CEO and Board (UniSey student)	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000
5.3.(5) Support targeted research to benefit MNP management	a. Develop a list of research and monitoring priorities/wants	SNPA develop list of MNP research and monitoring priorities/wants					
	b. Actively seek partnerships and collaborate with external organisations to undertake identified priority Research and Monitoring (recognising SNPA does not currently have sufficient capacity or resources)	SNPA to solicit partners and collaborate with external organisations/institutions e.g., UniSey/ NGOs to undertake identified priority research and monitoring					
		Applications to undertake priority research supported by SNPA					
5.3.(6) Good management of research and monitoring data	a. Ensure that the methods, data and results of monitoring and research (undertaken by SNPA staff and external researchers) is reported back to SNPA and stored safely and appropriately by SNPA in a database	Protocols for data sharing and data management developed and agreed with researchers/staff					
		SNPA planned data management system/database is finalised and working by end 2021 (head office)	no additional costs to SNPA as budgeted under GOS-GEF-UNDP R2R project				
		MNP research and monitoring data is uploaded and stored safely in the data management system/database					

6. Reserve Administration						
6.3.(1) To operate the MNP in a professional and cost-effective manner	a. Ensure appropriate quantity and quality of staff to implement this management plan	undertake a staff requirements assessment and ensure future staff recruited have the required profile		44100		
		employ 1-2 beach-based communications and education staff -already covered in section 4.3(1) above	budgeted in section 4.3(1) above			
		staff salaries (currently 10.5 staff)	1850000	1850000	1900000	1900000
	b. Ensure the MNP has the equipment required for staff to manage the park effectively - covered in Section 8 Equipment and Infrastructure below.					
	c. Provide targeted training to park staff to ensure they have the skills and capacity to implement this management plan– covered under Section 7 Training and Capacity Development below					
	d. Review SNPA staff welfare/wage/capacity development etc schemes and find ways to make staff feel valued – covered under section 7 Training and Capacity Development below.					
	e. To have a ranger base/park office/visitor centre at a central location within the MNP to facilitate monitoring of park visitation, patrolling, enforcement and compliance, and to enable a permanent management presence in the park	Liaise with new government regarding possibility of park HQ VC and picnic tand toilet area on Longue Island Covered in section 4.3(3) above				
		Liaise with Moyenne Island Foundation regarding possibility of having SNPA Ranger Base on Moyenne (...)				
		If land-based options fail, then the floating pontoon ranger base (which is currently being planned) is an alternative, though surely more expensive option				
		Construct/renovate Ranger Base/Park HQ			1500000	1500000
	f. Investigate and implement stakeholder co-management or at a minimum, vastly increased stakeholder consultation in park management decisions.	Follow the newly agreed Port Launay and Cap Ternay co-management arrangement to see if this/ or an adaptation of this could benefit Ste Anne MNP				
		Read/research stakeholder managed MNPs in other countries and adapt the model for Seychelles/Ste Anne.				
		Design and implement/trial co-management with interested stakeholders			100000	100000
	g. Prepare annual workplan / operations plan to guide implementation of this management plan					
6.3.(2) To improve park surveillance,	a. Implement smarter targeted Patrols NOT on a predictable schedule	Activities are detailed in section 3.3.1 above				

compliance, and enforcement	b. CEO SNPA and Marine Operations Manager to meet with Commissioner of Police request support in intercepting and arresting poachers.	Activities are detailed in section 3.3.3 (1) above					
	c. Investigate options for remote surveillance to support staff with surveillance and enforcement and implement practical feasible options	Investigate potential usefulness of drones, remote surveillance cameras, lookout posts on top of island with spotting scope and camera and other potential options to improve park surveillance and enforcement.					
		Incorporate viable option(s) into MNP patrolling and surveillance		400000	60000	60000	60000
	d. Revise MNP regulations to make it illegal (an offence) to be inside the MNP with fish traps on the boat (to make it harder to fish illegally)	Liaise with Minister and Attorney General's Office to update MNP regulations to ban fish traps on boats decks as well as in the water in the MNP and include a spot fine that hurts if caught with fish traps anywhere in the MNP	no additional costs- coordinate with Attorney General's Office				
	e. Ensure park staff are trained in compliance and enforcement and know what evidence they need to collect to enable prosecution of offenders	Activities are detailed in section 7.1 below					
	f. Enlist support of stakeholders/partners in surveillance, compliance, and enforcement: appoint Honorary Park Wardens and provide training for Honorary Wardens	Liaise with relevant stakeholders regarding support with surveillance, compliance and enforcement and their willingness to be appointed as honorary park wardens Provide training to honorary park wardens		5000	5000	5000	5000
6.3.(3) To improve SNPA image and interactions with park stakeholders, visitors and residents	a. Employ staff members (1-2) with excellent communication and PR skills to patrol beaches, especially during the weekends, to liaise with park visitors, picnickers, and residents and educate about park regulations	covered in section 4.3(1) above					
	b. Ensure all MNP staff and volunteers wear corporate uniform at all times while on duty to project a professional SNPA image	provide sufficient uniforms to all MNP staff and volunteers and inform them that they must be in uniform all times while at work	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000
	c. To corporate brand all appropriate SNPA equipment and Infrastructure	brand all SNPA boats etc with corporate logo so they look professional and they are easily identifiable	12000	3000	3000	3000	3000
7. Training and Capacity Development							
7.3.(1) Provide adequate training to MNP staff in the areas/activities they will	a. Provide training in enforcement, compliance, and collection of evidence to all field staff	Develop TOR and hire appropriate consultant to design protocols and provide park compliance, enforcement and evidence collection training to relevant park staff (this will likely be international consultancy)			134500		

need to implement this management plan	b. Provide training in visitor relations and visitor management to all staff	Develop TOR and hire appropriate consultant to design protocols and provide visitor relations and visitor management training to park staff (local consultancy)		37800			
	c. Provide training to staff in monitoring the core conservation values of the park	Activities detailed in sections 3.1.3 to 3.4.3 above					
	d. Identify training needs and develop annual training plans for staff	Develop an Employee Handbook- containing relevant information that new MNP staff need to know	50000				
		Undertake an induction training for all new staff and ensure they are given the Ste. Anne MNP employee handbook	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
		Develop individual training and development plans for all staff and undertake annual tailored training for all staff	100000	100000	110000	110000	120000
7.3.(2) Review SNPA staff welfare, wages and development schemes and find ways to make staff feel valued and to view SNPA MNP work as a long-term career	Review SNPA staff financial packages and training and development plans	Review SPNA staff remuneration packages to be reasonable and attractive to quality staff	this will have financial implications....				
		Develop individual staff training and development plans (see 7.1 above)					
8. Equipment and Infrastructure							
8.3.(1) Ensure the MNP has the equipment needed to effectively implement this management plan	a. Prepare a list of essential equipment that the MNP needs to effectively implement this management plan and purchase all lacking essential equipment	Marine Operations Manager with input from CEO and other relevant staff prepare essential equipment list					
		Purchase all essential equipment that is lacking	1000000				
8.3.(2). Maintain all equipment in good working condition	a. Prepare a maintenance and replacement plan for all equipment and implement (e.g., boats, outboards, demarcation buoys etc)	Prepare maintenance and replacement plan for all essential MNP equipment and implement					
		b. Source additional skilled staff if needed to implement maintenance (e.g., marine mechanic)	250000	250000	250000	250000	250000
		Employ additional skilled staff such as a marine mechanic if needed to maintain equipment to schedule	16000	16000	17000	17000	18000
8.3.(3) Ensure SNPA has infrastructure necessary to effectively manage the MNP and to implement this Management Plan	a. To have a ranger base/park headquarters/visitor centre somewhere central within the MNP	Investigate options for ranger base location within the MNP and go with the best available option and set-up/construct a Park Headquarters inside the Park					
		Build a small jetty at the Perseverance Base	40000				
		To clearly demarcate the MNP boundary	budgeted in section 3.4.3(1) above				

8.3.(4) Maintain all infrastructure in good condition	a. Prepare and implement a maintenance plan for all MNP infrastructure	Prepare annual maintenance plan for all infrastructure and implement plan	60000	60000	60000	60000	60000
Consumables	fuel and oil etc for boats		500000	500000	500000	500000	500000
	dive tank maintenance/tests/ skippers licences for staff etc		20000	20000	20000	20000	20000
	office consumables eg cleaning products, coffee, tea, loo paper		5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
TOTALS			4884200	4106000	5435500	5496000	3818000

12. Annexes

Annex 1. Sainte Anne Marine National Park Designation Order.

NATIONAL PARKS AND NATURE CONSERVANCY ACT

CHAPTER 141

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

Section 5

The National Parks (Ste. Anne Marine) (Designation) Order

[19th March, 1973]

1 This order may be cited as the National Parks (Ste. Anne Marine) (Designation) Order.

2 The area described in the Schedule hereto is hereby designated as a National Park.

SCHEDULE

An area comprised within the following boundaries:-

Commencing at a navigational buoy situated at latitude South 4° 36' 36", longitude East 55° 29' 36", as shown on Admiralty Chart No. 722, the boundary runs for approximately 2,800 feet on a true bearing of 34° and thence for approximately 4,200 feet on a true bearing of 53° to a point at sea 800 feet to the north of the northernmost point of Ile Ste. Anne.

Thence for approximately 5,000 feet on a true bearing of 112° to a point at sea 1,000 feet east-north-east of Battery Point.

Thence for approximately 10,250 feet on a true bearing of 180° to a point at sea 1,000 feet east of the easternmost point of Ile Longue.

Thence for approximately 2,3000 feet on a true bearing of 201° and for approximately 3,900 feet on a true bearing of 209° to a point at sea 1,150 feet south east of Ile Cachee.

Thence for approximately 2,500 feet on a true bearing of 270° and for approximately 2,200 feet on a true bearing of 296° and for approximately 3,500 feet on a true bearing of 313° to a point at sea 1,100 feet west-south-west of the most westerly point of Ile aux Cerfs.

Thence for approximately 3,000 feet on a true bearing of 331° and for approximately 7,000 feet on a true bearing of 13° to the navigation buoy, the point of Commencement.

The area enclosed within the boundary lines described above is shown bordered blue on a map at scale 1 : 10,000 registered in Register No. A35 No. 1986 on 28th January, 1972.

Annex 2. Ste Anne Marine National Park Regulations

Section 16

Sl. 58 of 1973

Sl. 35 of 1987

National Parks (Ste. Anne Marine) Regulations

[16th June, 1975]

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

PART I

1. Citation.
2. Interpretation.

PART II

3. No restriction on lawful acts.
4. Areas to be reserved for swimmers.
5. Water-skis.
6. Pleasure boat not to be used dangerously.
7. Licensing of glass bottomed boats.
8. Unlawful to damage property of Commission.
9. Unlawful to kill or disturb living things or their habitats.
10. Anchoring of boats.
11. Pollution and other acts unlawful.
12. Use of licensed casiers.
13. Lawful for Commission to remove unlicensed casiers.
14. Use of licensed hand-lines.
15. Spear-guns not to be brought into the National Park.
16. Authorization of certain acts for National Park management.
17. Collection of fees.
18. Collection of certain shell-fish.

1 These regulations may be cited as the Nationals Park (Ste. Anne Marine) Regulations.

2 In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires -

"Authority" means the Marine Parks Authority constituted under the Environment Protection (Marine Parks Authority) Order, 1996;

"pleasure boat" includes any type of craft used for pleasure, however, propelled, but does not include an inflatable craft which is not propelled by an internal combustion engine or a pleasure boat while engaged in the saving of life or proceeding to or coming from anywhere for the purpose of saving life;

"glass-bottomed boat" means any craft designed or adapted so that persons in the craft may view the sea or sea-bed through transparent panels below the water-line;

"anchor" means any moveable device or combination of such devices used or which may be used for securing a craft in a fixed position in relation to the sea-bed;

"mooring" means any fixed device or combination of such devices used or which may be used for securing a craft in a fixed position in relation to the sea-bed;

"specified area" means an area specified in the Schedule;

"spear-gun" means any device or instrument designed to propel any missile under water for the purpose of catching, injuring or killing any aquatic organism.

"National Park" means the Ste Anne Marine National Park.

PART II

(1) Nothing in these regulations shall prevent or interfere with -

- (a) the use of the Ste. Anne Channel by vessels in lawful navigation;
- (b) residents on private land within the National Park from having reasonable access by boat to their property;
- (c) the Port Authority or the Medical Department performing any act which they consider necessary to public safety or public health, provided that such act is not performed without prior consultation with the Authority.

(2) The regulations shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any regulations in force relating to harbours and territorial waters.

4 (1) The areas specified in the Schedule shall be set aside for the use of swimmers.

(2) The special areas shall be demarcated in such manner as, in the opinion of the Authority, will conveniently draw thereto the attention of persons using them.

(3) The Schedule may be varied by the Minister with the advice of the Authority.

(4) The specified areas may be provided with moorings by the Authority.

(5) Any person who without reasonable cause or excuse brings into or uses, or causes or permits to be brought into or used in a specified area, any pleasure boat or any other craft or any surf board or water-ski shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees:

Provided that it shall be lawful to bring a pleasure boat into a specified area for the purpose of securing it to a mooring provided by the Authority.

(6) Any person who without reasonable cause or excuse uses or causes or allows to be used an anchor in a specified area shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 2,000 rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

5 Any person who uses or causes or permits to be used in the National Park any surf-board or water-ski shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees.

6 Any person who without reasonable cause or excuse uses a pleasure boat or any other craft in the National Park recklessly, or at a speed or in a manner which is dangerous to the public or without due care and attention, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

7 Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 4, the Authority may, in its discretion, license the use of glass-bottomed boats in specified areas and may impose on the licensees such general or special conditions as it thinks fit.

8 Any person who removes, defaces, damages or obscures any buoy, marker, notice, structure, vessel or equipment belonging to or placed by the Authority shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 2,000 rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

9 Any person, except as provided in regulations 12, 14, 16 and 18, who -

- (a) injures, disturbs or damages any sandbank or reef or area of the sea-floor; or

- (b) kills, captures, takes or wilfully injures by any means whatsoever any marine plant or animal whether vertebrate or invertebrate and whether dead or alive; or
- (c) removes any humus, soil, sand, mud, gravel, rock, coral or reef debris for any purpose whatsoever from the sea-bed, foreshore, shore or land within 20 metres inland from the high water mark,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 2,000 rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

10 Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 9 it shall be lawful to secure a boat by an anchor on the sea floor:

Provided that any person who uses or causes or allows to be used an anchor within the National Park in such a way as to disturb or damage any coral shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

11 Any person who, except as provided in regulation 16 -

- (a) without the written consent of the Authority and of the Planning Authority, erects any booth, tent and shed, stand, stall or other structure, (whether fixed or moveable) within 20 metres inland from the high water mark within the National Park;
- (b) not being a resident within the National Park beaches, careens, cleans, scrapes or points any craft or vessel; or
- (c) other than in receptacles provided for that purpose, throws down, drops, leaves or otherwise deposits on any beach or on any part of the sea-bed or in any part of the sea anything whatsoever in such circumstances as to cause, contribute to or tend to lead to the defacement by litter or the pollution by chemicals or other noxious substances or domestic effluent of any part of the National Park,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 2,000 rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

12 The Authority may license the taking of fish in casiers by residents on privately-owned land within the National Park:

Provided that -

- (a) not more than two casiers shall be licensed to be used by each family;
- (b) such casiers conform to the specifications laid down in the Fisheries Act;

- (c) all such casiers shall be marked with the licence number of the owner;
- (d) it shall be lawful of the Authority to specify the area within which such casiers may be used.

13 It shall be lawful for the Authority to remove and destroy any casier found within the National Park, which is not marked with a valid licence number, or which has been placed in an area not specified under regulation 12(d).

14 The Authority may license the taking of fish on hand-lines by residents within the National Park, provided that any fish so taken shall be for the personal use of the licensee or his family.

15 Any person who introduces into or has in his possession in the National Park any spear-gun, harpoon or other device not authorised, declared unlawful, or prohibited by or under the Fisheries Act shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 rupees.

16 It shall be lawful for the Authority to authorise in writing any act which in the absence of such authorization, would contravene the provisions of regulation 4, 9, 11 and 15:

Provided that such authorization shall be confined to acts which are related to the management of the National Park and to securing the provisions of these regulations or of the Act.

17 (1) It shall be lawful for the Authority to make such provision as it thinks fit, in accordance with the law, for the collection of fees** for entry into or the performance of acts within the National Park.

(2) Subject to subregulation (3), a person who is the holder of a visitor's permit under section 16 of the Immigration Decree shall pay a fee of Rs50 for entry into the Ste Anne Marine National Park designated by the National Parks (Ste Anne Marine) (Designation) Order.

(3) Notwithstanding subregulation (2), a person below the age of twelve years who is a holder of a visitor's permit under section 16 of the Immigration Decree shall not pay fee for entry into the Ste Anne Marine National Park designated by the National Parks (Ste Anne Marine) (Designation) Order.

18 Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 9(b) it shall be lawful for any resident on privately-owned land on the islands of Cerf, Ste. Anne or Moyenne to collect and take from the foreshore adjoining his land, the following shell- fish -

bernique bigorneau

hache d'armes oysters

palourde tec-tec.

** G.N. 84/1980 an entrance fee of R.10.00 on each non-resident of Seychelles visiting the park as a passenger in a hire craft as defined in the Control of Hire Craft Act. (Cap 46)

SCHEDULE

Regulation 4

NOTE

All Co-ordinates are expressed to the nearest 10 metres on the U.T.M. Zone 40.

Area No. 1

An area of approximately 42 acres bounded by the following:-

Starting at the Southern Tip of the new Pier at Ste. Anne Island (E 333 620 N9490030) then following in a north-easterly direction along the reef for a distance of approximately 1275 metres to the southern tip of the old pier (E 334 720, N 9490 580). The boundary then follows along the line of the old pier as far as the high water mark, then follows along the high water mark as far as the new Pier, then along the new pier in a south westerly direction for a distance of approximately 70 metres, to the starting point.

Area No. 2

An area of approximately 22 acres bounded by the following:-

Starting at the North West extremity of a disused oil pipeline by the west coast of Ste. Anne Island (E 333 160, N 949 1180) then following along the reef in a north easterly direction for a distance of approximately 750 metres to a point (E 333 600, N 949 1730) which is approximately 50 metres north west of the northern tip of a rocky headland on the west side of Anse Cabot. The boundary then follows south east for a distance of approximately 50 metres to the said rocky headland (E 333 640, N 949 1700) then follows in a south westerly direction, along the high water mark until it reaches the above mentioned pipe line at a point (E 333 450, N 949 0820) which is near the vicinity known as Admiralty Area. Thence following North west along the pipe line for a distance of approximately 480 metres, the boundary reaches the starting point.

Area No. 3

An area of approximately 32 acres bounded by the following:-

Starting at the high point approximately in the centre of Moyenne Island (E 334 610, N 9 489 450) being the more northerly of two small hills the boundary follows a straight line due west for a distance of 510 metres to a point on the reef (E 334

100, N 9 489 450) then follows the reef in a curved line for a distance of approximately 1275 metres to a point (E 335 020, N 9 489 450) which is approximately 410 metres due east of the starting point. The boundary then follows in a straight line due west back to the starting point.

Area No. 4

A circular area of approximately 25 acres, having a radius of 180 metres and whose centre is at a point (E 333 590, N 9 489 200) approximately 450 metres due west of the highest point on Round Island.

Area No. 5

A circular area of approximately 48 acres, having a radius of 250 metres, and whose centre is at a point (E 332 960, N 9 488 920) approximately 400 metres due north of the most northerly tip of Cerf Island.

Area No. 6

A circular area of approximately 31 acres having a radius of 200 metres, and whose centre is at a point (E 332 550, N 9 488 370) approximately 280 metres on a true bearing of 295° from a Survey Trigonometrical Station known as "Calais". This Trigonometrical Station is on the west coast of Cerf Island and is marked by a metal tripod, surmounted by a red and yellow diamond, whose centre is approximately 3 metres above ground level.

Area No. 7

A circular area of approximately 17 acres having a radius of 150 metres whose centre is at a point (E 332 250, N 9 488 660) approximately 700 metres on a True bearing of 307° from the Survey Trigonometrical Station known as "Calais" as described in area No.6.

The areas described above are shown coloured green on a map at scale 1:10,000 numbered 1/39 and lodged in the office of the Chief Surveyor, and registered in Register No. A35 No. 3554 on 23rd May, 1973.

Annex 3. Relevant sections of the National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act, 1969, concerning appointment of Honorary Park Wardens

LAWS OF SEYCHELLES

CHAPTER 141

NATIONAL PARKS AND NATURE CONSERVANCY ACT

[15th December, 1969]

"Honorary Park Warden" means any person appointed as an Honorary Park Warden under clause 6 of Schedule I;

14 Any Honorary Park Warden or any officer of the Commission or police officer may arrest-

- (i) any person whom he shall find committing any offence under this Act;
- (ii) any person committing any offence under the following Acts or regulations made thereunder:-
 - (a) The Fisheries Act;
 - (b) The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act; or
 - (c) The Birds Eggs Act.

15 Whenever there shall be reasonable ground to suppose that any boats, nets spearguns or other vessels or articles have been used in or about the commission of any offence under this Act or the Regulations or under any of the Acts listed in section 14 or any regulations made thereunder, it shall be lawful for any Honorary Park Warden or any officer of the Commission or Police officer to seize such boats, nets, spearguns or other vessels or articles.

SCHEDULE 1

CONSTITUTION AND OPERATION OF COMMISSION

6. The Commission may, with the approval of the Minister, appoint Secretary to the Commission and may appoint such number of other officers and servants as the Minister may determine, who may receive such fees, salaries, or other remuneration from public funds as shall also be determined by the Minister.

Annex 4. References cited in this management plan

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Annex 5. The Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority (Inshore Waters) Regulations, 2020

S.I. OF 2020

Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority (Inshore Waters) Regulations, 2020

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS

1. Citation
2. Interpretation
3. Application and extension
4. License for commercial non motorised watercrafts activity
5. Survey and Identification of commercial non motorised watercraft activity
6. Identification and survey of watercraft
7. License for watercraft activity
8. Submission of plans for new watercraft and modification
9. General Restrictions on a watercraft
10. Operating watercraft within restricted zone prohibited
11. Reckless operation of watercrafts prohibited
12. Certificate of Proficiency
13. Operating watercraft over the prescribed limit
14. Safety restrictions on watercraft
15. Age restriction on operating watercraft
16. License for Beach Craft
17. Operation of Beach Craft
18. Safety Equipment of Beach Craft
19. Limitation of Beach Craft
20. Deletion of a Beach Craft Number
21. Submission of Plans for New Beach Craft and modification
22. Operation of a waterpark
23. Parasailing
24. License for parasailing
25. Reckless operation of parasailing
26. Prohibition on watercraft activities
27. Interests of safety
28. Modifications and alterations
29. Inspectors and authorized officers
30. Warning, suspension and reinstatement
31. Contravention of regulation
32. Compounding an offence
33. Penalties

S.I. OF 2020

Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority (Inshore Waters) Regulations, 2020

In exercise of powers conferred by Section 4(2) (o),(p),(q),(u),(v) and (aa) of the Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority Act, 2019, the Minister responsible for Maritime Affairs hereby makes the following regulation -

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority (Inshore Waters) Regulations, 2020.

2. In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires —

“authorized officer” means any law enforcement officer or any officer duly appointed under the Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority Act, 2019;

“Beach Craft” means a watercraft having a length not exceeding 6 meters and having a beam not exceeding 2 meters operating from a specific departure point to a designated destination within a specified regulated area and does not include an inflatable boat.

“commercial Beach Craft” means a Beach Craft let out for hire;

“certificate of proficiency” means a certificate issued by the authority proving proficiency for operation of a watercraft;

“commercial watercraft” means a watercraft used for hire or reward;

“commercial non motorised watercraft” means a non motorised watercraft used for hire or reward;

“Chief Executive Officer” means the Chief Executive Officer as per the Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority Act 2019;

“hours of darkness” means the period extending from sunset to sunrise.

"inshore waters" means that portion of the sea which lies within a distance seaward of 800 meters from low-water mark at the lowest tides;

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for Maritime Affairs;

“Mother ship” means a vessel from which a watercraft is launched.

“non motorised watercraft” means such craft or equipment used in watersports activities which is not propelled by a motor engine of which may include but not limited to canoes, windsurfing boards, kite surfing boards, surf boards, sailing boat which use sail as means of propulsion;

“parasailing” means a water sports activity whereby a person harnessed to a specially constructed parachute is made air borne by being pulled behind a watercraft on the end of a tow line;

“Regulation” means the Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority (Inshore Waters) Regulation 2020;

“restricted zone” means that area of water lying within 120 metres of the shore-line in any part of the Seychelles except as may be otherwise designated under these Regulations;

“seashore” means that part of the land which is alternately covered by the sea at the highest and lowest tides;

“safe speed” as per the definition provided for in Rule 6 of the International Regulations for Preventing of Collisions at Sea (COLREGS);

“Train the Trainer Certificate” means a certificate issued by the Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority issued to watercraft business owners and its operators upon successful completion of a Train the Trainer training.

“watercraft” includes a motor boat, a jet ski, a water ski and any craft licensed under these regulations and the Control of Hire Craft Act and any type of craft used for pleasure mechanically propelled;

“waterpark” means an activity conducted within the inshore waters by an inflatable and other fixed fixtures placed on the sea for enjoyment and recreational activities;

“water ski” means any device used which skims the surface of a body of water pulled behind a boat.

Application
and
extension.

3. (1) The whole of these Regulations shall apply to the inshore and seashore waters of Seychelles or to any watercraft launched from a mother ship within the territorial waters of Seychelles or a watercraft operating within the Territorial Sea or the Exclusive Economic Zone.

(2) (a) Watercrafts not launched from a mother ship shall be limited to the inshore waters only.

(b) The Authority may grant permission to a person to operate a water craft beyond the inshore waters in accordance with the conditions set by the Authority.

(3) Water crafts launched from a mother ship shall be limited in its area of operation to 100 meters radius from the mother ship and in accordance to the conditions set by the Authority.

Licence for commercial non motorised watercraft
4.(1) No person shall operate a commercial non motorised watercraft activity without a license issued under these regulations and subject to such conditions as deemed necessary for the safety of the person engaged in such activities and the public, specifying the area of the activities.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the license issued in accordance with these regulations shall be subject to such conditions as to—

- (a) ensure the safety of any non motorised watercraft operator;
- (b) ensure the safety of the public and other users of the beach and inshore waters;
- (c) restrict or otherwise specify the area of activities in consultation with other relevant stakeholders;
- (d) specify any necessary equipment for the proper and safe operation of such relevant non motorised watercraft activities.

(3) Subject to subregulation (1) the Authority shall assign the letters “CNMWC” and an allotted number which shall be painted conspicuously in letters and figures which are at least 50 mm high and 15 mm wide for commercial non motorised watercrafts.

(4) For the purpose of these regulations, the Authority may cause a non motorised watercraft license number to be reassigned if the license under subsection (4)(1) has expired and the non motorised watercraft has remained inactive for a period exceeding six months.

(5) No person shall conduct any commercial non motorised watercraft activity without there being in force to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer a valid insurance policy covering the non motorised watercraft operator, passenger or crew for personal injury and the public for third party liability for damage and personal injury.

(6) Any person conducting any commercial non motorized watercraft activity shall have a rescue boat with the required standards as set by the Authority.

5. (1) A person shall prior to obtaining his or her license ensure that his or her equipment has been surveyed and identified by the Authority.

(2) Upon identification, the Authority shall assign the letters "NMWC" and an allotted number which shall be painted conspicuously in letters and figures which are at least 50 mm high and 15 mm wide for non motorised watercrafts.

6. (1) No person shall operate a commercial watercraft activity without a license issued in accordance with these Regulations and no license shall be issued unless the provisions and object of these Regulations are complied with.

License for
watercraft
activity.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the license issued in accordance with these regulations shall be subject to such conditions as to—

- (a) ensure the safety of any watercraft operator;
- (b) ensure the safety of the public and other users of the beach and inshore waters;
- (c) restrict or otherwise specify the area of activities;
- (d) specify any necessary equipment for the proper and safe operation of such relevant watercraft activities.
- (e) Ensure that the watercraft is surveyed annually.

(3) Subject to subregulation (1) the Authority shall assign the letters "CWC" and an allotted number which shall be painted conspicuously in letters and figures which are at least 50 mm high and 15 mm wide for commercial watercrafts.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation, the Authority may cause a watercraft number to be reassigned if the license under section (4)(1) has expired and the watercraft has remained inactive for a period exceeding six months.

(5) No person shall operate any commercial watercraft activity without there being in force to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer a valid insurance policy covering the watercraft operator, passenger or crew for personal injury and the public for third party liability for damage and personal injury.

(6) Any person conducting any commercial watercraft activity shall have a rescue boat with the required standards as set by the Authority.

Identification
and survey of
watercraft

7. (1) A person shall not operate a watercraft without having had the watercraft and any of his or her appliances and equipment surveyed and identified by the Authority in the prescribed form.

(2) Upon identification all watercraft shall have the letters “WC” followed by the allotted number painted conspicuously in letters and figures which are at least 70 mm high and 20 mm wide.

(3) All watercraft surveyed under subregulation 1 shall have onboard the appliances and equipment as prescribed under Schedule II of these regulations.

(4) All watercrafts identified in accordance with the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 2020 may be subjected to an intermediate survey every two and a half years.

(5) The Authority may provide for temporary identification for a watercraft which will be operating within the Republic of Seychelles for 3 months.

Submission
of Plans for
new
watercrafts
and

8.(1). Anyone desiring to build a new watercraft for the purposes of this regulation, shall submit their plans to the Authority for approval prior to building their vessel.

(2) The owner of a watercraft shall notify the Authority of their intention to conduct major alterations to their watercraft or on any means of their propulsion prior to undertaking such alterations.

(3) Further to subsection (2), the owner of a watercraft requires the approval of the Authority prior to commencing any major alterations.

General
restriction
on
watercrafts.

9. (1) Any person who operates, sails or otherwise uses a watercraft in the inshore waters of the sea recklessly, or at speed or in any manner which is dangerous to the public or without due care and attention, shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) The master or owner of any watercraft anchored in any area other than the designated area is guilty of an offence.

10.(1) No person shall use a watercraft within the restricted zone of the seashore in any area to which, for the time being, this regulation applies except when the watercraft is either —

- (a) approaching or leaving the seashore at the beginning and end of a watercraft operation except in a swimming area specifically designated by the Chief Executive Officer;
- (b) towing or operating a watercraft in a lane clearly marked off with buoys of an approved pattern between the open sea beyond the restricted zone and the seashore; or

Operating
watercraft
within
restricted
zone
prohibited.

- (c) in distress or rendering assistance to some other person in distress.

11.(1) No person shall operate a watercraft within the inshore waters of Seychelles—

Reckless
operation of
watercrafts
prohibited

- (a) in a willful or reckless disregard for the safety of any other person or property;
- (b) without due caution and circumspection;
- (c) at a speed or in a manner likely to endanger life or limb, or to damage the property of or injure any person;
- (d) less than 15 meters directly behind any other watercraft; or
- (e) unless he or she is of the age of 16 years or more and otherwise than in accordance with the conditions in these Regulations .

(2) For the purpose of sub regulation (1) (c) –

- (a) the maximum speed limit for a watercraft operating within the restricted zone seaward from the high water mark of the inshore waters the speed limit shall be 5 knots; and
- (b) for any person operating a watercraft from the restricted zone seaward from the high water mark up to 800 meters shall operate at a safe speed.

12. (1) A person shall not operate a watercraft without a valid Certificate of Proficiency.

Certificate of
Proficiency

(2) (a) Subject to subsection (1) clients of a licensed watercraft business will be exempted from obtaining a Certificate of proficiency.

(b)(i) Subject to subsection 2(a), the operator and the employees of a licensed watercraft business shall be required to have a Certificate of Proficiency and the Train the Trainer Certificate in order to properly instruct its clients on the safe operation of a watercraft.

- (ii) Subject to subsection 2(b)(i), the Train the Trainer Certificate shall be renewed **every five years** in the prescribed form and manner.

(3) Any person wishing to obtain a certificate of proficiency to operate a watercraft shall make an application in the prescribed form and pay the prescribed fee to the Authority.

(4) The Authority shall make arrangement for holding of training and examination necessary and issuance of Certificate of Proficiency.

(5) A person whose Certificate of Proficiency expires shall apply to the Authority for a renewal and shall be subjected to a refresher examination.

(6) A person whose Certificate of Proficiency has been suspended by the Authority, shall make an application for reinstatement of the Certificate of Proficiency as provided for in sub regulation (2) and (3).

(7) A person whose Certificate of Proficiency has been suspended shall not be able to make application as provided for in sub regulation (2) and (3) for reinstatement of Certificate of Proficiency until the period of suspension has elapsed.

(8) The Authority may consider the computation of expertise and certificates to issue a Certificate of Proficiency to that person if the requirements have been satisfied.

(9) A provisional Certificate of Proficiency shall not exceed a period of three months.

(10) An operator of a watercraft shall ensure that their life jacket is marked with the letters "CWC" if the watercraft is being used for commercial purposes or "WC" if it is being used for pleasure.

13. (1) A person whose breath, blood or urine contains a portion of alcohol which exceeds the prescribed limit or contains illegal substances is unfit to be in command of a watercraft on the sea.

Operating
watercraft
over the
prescribed
limit

(2) For the purpose of subregulation (1) any person who is found to be operating or in charge of a watercraft the engine of which is running shall be deemed to be operating that watercraft whether or not the watercraft is actually in motion.

14. (1) It shall not be lawful for any person to participate in any way in any watercraft or non motorised watercraft operations in the inshore waters of Seychelles unless the following conditions are observed —

Safety
restrictions
on
watercraft
and non
motorised
watercraft

- (a) every person operating or using a watercraft shall wear an approved efficient safety flotation device;
- (b) for the operation of a watercraft being used for water skiing or parasailing there shall be a minimum of one person of or over the age of sixteen years additional to

the operator in the towing watercraft to act as a lookout;

- (c) any watercraft or non motorised watercraft operations shall not take place during the hours of darkness, restricted visibility and adverse weather conditions;

Provided that the Chief Executive Officer may in writing grant an exemption from all or any of the provision of this regulation in the case of any watercraft exhibition or competition organised for public entertainment.

Age
restriction
on
operating
watercraft.

15. (1) It shall not be lawful for any person under the age of sixteen years to operate any watercraft powered with an engine.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provision of subregulation (1) and any other person who knowingly permits a person under the age of sixteen years to contravene such provisions shall be guilty of an offence.

Licence for
Beach Crafts

16. (1) The owner of a boat desiring to use such boat as a Beach Craft shall apply to the Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority for a licence in the manner provided under this regulation.

(2) The Authority shall prior to giving a license under subsection (1) ensure that the Beach Craft has undergone an initial survey and is identified.

(3) For the purpose of subsection (2) a Beach Craft being identified shall be issued with an identification number as per the Merchant Shipping Act.

(4) For the purpose of subsection (2) a Beach Craft surveyed by the Authority shall be issued with a Local Safety Certificate as per the Merchant Shipping Act.

(5) In addition to the survey carried out under subsection (2) all Beach Craft undertaking commercial activities shall undergo a renewal survey annually and carry out a bottom survey of the vessel every **five years** or at the discretion of an appointed surveyor.

(6) Upon identification, Beach Crafts shall have the letters "BC" followed by the allotted number painted conspicuously in letters and figures which are at least 70 mm high and 20 mm wide

(7) The Authority shall prior to giving a license under subsection (1) ensure that there is in force to the satisfaction of the Authority a valid

insurance policy covering the Beach Craft operator, crew for personal injury and the public for third party liability.

(8) Any person conducting commercial Beach Craft activity shall have a rescue boat with the required standards as set by the Authority.

Operation of
Beach Craft

17. Operators of Beach Crafts shall prior to operating a Beach Craft obtain a Certificate of Proficiency in accordance with section 12.

Safety
equipment of
Beach Crafts

18. All operators or owners of Beach Crafts identified under section 16 (3) shall ensure that their Beach Craft have on board the necessary safety appliances and equipment as listed in Schedule III.

Limitations of
Beach Crafts

19.(1). A vessel identified as a Beach Craft shall not operate beyond two nautical miles of the seashore.

(2) A vessel identified as a Beach Craft pursuant to subsection 16 (3) shall not operate during the hours of darkness, restricted visibility and adverse weather conditions.

Deletion of a
Beach craft
Number

20. For the purposes of this regulation, the Authority may cause a Beach Craft number to be reassigned if the Beach Craft license under section (16)(1) or its Local Safety Certificate under section (16)(4) has expired and the Beach Craft has remained inactive for a period exceeding six months.

21.(1). Anyone desiring to build a new Beach Craft for the purposes of this regulation, shall submit their plans to the Authority for approval prior to building their vessel.

(2) The owner of a Beach Craft shall notify the Authority of their intention to conduct major alterations to their Beach Craft or on any means of their propulsion prior to undertaking such alterations.

(3) Further to subsection (2), the owner of a beach craft shall obtain the approval of the Authority prior to commencing any major alterations.

(4) The operator or owner of a Beach Craft who-

- (a) permits, allows or use a Beach Craft beyond two nautical mile of a seashore;
- (b) fails to submit the Beach Craft for survey as and when required pursuant to section 16(2) and 16(5);
- (c) fails to report to the Authority that the Beach Craft has had an engine

breakdown or has been involved in a collision or an accident within twenty-four hours of such breakdown, collision or accident;

- (d) permits the Beach Craft to be in service when any of the provisions of this Act is being contravened or not complied with in respect of that Beach Craft;
- (e) leaves the Beach Craft in service when such Beach Craft is unseaworthy or needs repair or lacks any of the items of equipment described in the schedule III;
- (f) contravenes any prohibition imposed by the Authority under section 16;

is guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding SCR twenty thousand and to imprisonment to a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and term of imprisonment and on convicting any person of an offence against this Act, the Court in addition to any other penalty imposed may order the Beach Craft involved in the commission of the offence to be forfeited.

Operation of
a waterpark

22.(1) No person shall conduct a waterpark business except with a license issued by the Authority.

(2) A license issued under sub regulation 1 shall be issued whilst having regards to-

- (a) The size, complexity and type of material of the waterpark;
- (b) The location and the condition of the sea where the waterpark will be stationed;
- (c) Subject to (a) and (b) the number of personnel needed for safe operation of the waterpark;

(3) Prior to obtaining a license the applicant shall provide proof of appropriate insurance coverage for his waterpark business activity.

Parasailing

23. No person shall carry out or participate in parasailing or shall operate any watercraft for the purpose of parasailing except when the following conditions have been complied with—

- (a) no person shall parasail except in an area designated for this purpose by the Chief Executive Officer and published in the *Notice to Mariners*;

- (b) no watercraft used for the purposes of parasailing shall be less than 4.20 metres in length and shall be equipped with two outboard engines, horsepower will depend on the size of the vessel as set by the license condition and watercrafts shall be V-hulled and clear of all superstructure or cabin;
- (c) towing lines shall comprise a floating line of not less than 1000kg breaking point;
- (d) no more than one parasailing operator or parasailer shall be permitted in any area designated for such purposes at any one time;
- (e) any watercraft operated for the purposes of parasailing shall be provided with an observer in addition to the operator of the watercraft who shall be not less than 16 years old;
- (f) a ground crew comprising not less than two persons shall be available to assist in take off and such crew shall be experienced in the operation of parasailing to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer or an authorized officer appointed by him;
- (f) the minimum body weight of any parasailer shall be not less than 50kgs and the maximum combined weight shall not be more than 190 kgs;
- (g) no person under the age of 12 years shall be permitted to parasail, or take part in the operation of parasailing;
- (h) the person in charge of parasailing operation shall have a Certificate of Proficiency to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer or the authorized officer appointed by him;
- (i) every person parasailing shall have an efficient and approved flotation device;
- (j) no parasailing shall take place between the hours of darkness;
- (k) there is in force to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer a valid insurance policy covering the parasail and crew for personal injury and the public for third party liability for damage and personal injury;
- (l) the harness shall be provided to the satisfaction and approval of the authorized officer.

24. No person shall operate a parasailing business without a license issued in accordance with these regulations and no license may be issued unless the conditions set out in regulation 23 and the provisions and object of these regulations are complied with and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, a license issued in accordance with this regulation shall be subject to such conditions as will —

License for
parasailing

- (a) ensure the safety of the flyer and watercraft and land crew;
- (b) ensure the safety of the public;
- (c) restrict or otherwise specify the area of operation;
- (d) specify any necessary equipment including tow rope, harness, watercraft equipment, and suitable engines for the proper operation of parasailing.

25.(1) No person shall carry out parasailing within any part of the inshore waters of Seychelles —

Reckless
operation
of
parasailing

- (a) in willful or reckless disregard for the safety of any other person or property;
- (b) without due caution and circumspection;
- (c) at a speed or in a manner likely to endanger life or limb or to damage property or to injure any person;
- (d) otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of these Regulations and a relevant licence issued in accordance with these Regulations.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of subregulation (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

Prohibition
on
watercraft
activities

26. When it appears to the Chief Executive Officer for the purpose of these Regulations that in the interest of the public and for the safety of life and property that weather conditions on any day are unsuitable for any watercraft or non motorised watercraft activities he or she may prohibit the operation of any watercraft activities on that day, and shall announce his or her decision in the most appropriate manner.

Interests of
safety

27. (1) For the general convenience of the public and in the interests of safety and in order to allocate priorities between different users of the beach and inshore waters of the sea, the Chief Executive Officer may —

- (a) specify certain areas to be set aside for different categories of watercraft activities including bathing, water skiing, parasailing, and other water sports including mooring and anchorage points for watercrafts or other boats;
- (b) determine specific days and times by which all or any such activity shall be carried out and such days and times shall be notified in the *Marine Notice* and by such other notice in the press, on the beach or at any harbour or marina as the Chief Executive Officer may determine.

(2) The specified areas shall be demarcated in such manner as in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer will conveniently draw thereto the attention of persons using the beach and the inshore waters of the seas and as shall be notified by a *Marine Notice*.

(3) Any person who without reasonable cause or excuse fails to observe the requirements of any specified area or causes or permits to be brought into or used in any area reserved for swimmers, any watercraft, other than at an approved mooring or anchorage, or any surfboard or water ski, shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) No Beach Craft or Water Craft shall impede the safe passage of any vessel navigating in the Inshore Waters of Seychelles.

(5) Beach Craft or Water Craft shall approach vessels anchored at designated anchorage position within the Inshore Waters of Seychelles at reduced speed and keep a sharp look out for any person in the vicinity of the anchored vessel.

28. (1) No modifications or alterations of any watercraft, non motorised watercraft or their means of propulsion shall be permitted without the approval of the Authority.

Modificati
ons and
alterations

29.(1) The Chief Executive Officer or any person delegated by him or her may appoint such inspector as he or she may consider necessary to ensure the proper observance of these Regulations.

Inspectors
and
authorized
officers

(2) An inspector or authorized officer who has reason to believe that an offence has been or is being committed against these Regulations may stop and go on board any watercraft which appears to him or her to have been used in the commission of any such offence and may require any person whom he or she suspects of having committed such offence to provide on demand in such form and manner his or her true name, address, Certificate of Proficiency and identification document for verification by the inspector or an authorized officer.

(3) An inspector or authorized officer pursuant to regulation (1) and (2) may search and confiscate any articles found on any watercraft, affix to the watercraft a not to use sticker if the watercraft is found to be unseaworthy or impound at the cost of the owner, any watercraft to which the inspector or authorized officer reasonably believes to have committed or is committing an offence under these Regulations.

(4) If any person upon demand by an authorized officer refuses to declare or provide his or her true name and address or to provide Certificate of Proficiency and identification documents when thereto required under the provisions of and for the purposes of these regulations or prevents, hinders or obstruct any inspectors or authorized officer in exercising any of the powers provided for under regulation (2) and (3) he or she shall upon conviction be

guilty of an offence, and an inspector or an authorized officer may apprehend without warrant any person who so refuses to declare his or her name, address, Certificate of Proficiency and identification documents or intending to abscond or preventing the inspectors or authorized officers from exercising any of the powers provided for under regulation (2) and (3).

Warning,
suspension
and
reinstatement

30. (1) Within 24 hours of receiving a report of a watercraft from an inspector or an authorized officer contravening these regulations, the Authority may decide to issue a warning against the operator of a watercraft or the operator of a commercial watercraft in the form and manner prescribed.

(2)(a) Pursuant to regulation (1), the Authority may suspend the Certificate of Proficiency or the license of a commercial watercraft operator after three warnings has been issued in the form and manner prescribed by the Authority and for the duration prescribed.

(b) If the Authority is satisfied that the operator of a watercraft or the operator of a commercial watercraft has complied with the conditions of the suspension of its Certificate of Proficiency or license, the Authority may choose to reinstate the Certificate of Proficiency or license in the prescribed form and manner and on the conditions, it deems necessary.

Contravention
of
regulation

(3) A person who his or her Certificate of Proficiency or his or her license has been suspended in accordance with subregulation 2(a) may make an application to the Appeals Board of the Authority to appeal the decision of the Authority.

31. Any person who contravenes any provisions of these regulation is guilty of an offence.

Compounding
an offence

32. The Authority may in consultation with the Office of the Attorney General compound an offence of any person found guilty of an offence under these regulations in accordance with Section 23 (1) of the Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority Act.

33. (1) Any person guilty of an offence under these regulations shall subject to subregulation (2) be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period or to a fine as provided for in the Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority Act or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(2) A court before whom a person is convicted of an offence under these Regulations may, in addition to any penalty imposed under sub-regulation (1) of this Regulation, cancel or suspend for such period as may be determined any license to operate a boat or a watercraft activity under these or any other Regulations.

3(i) A court may in addition to any sentence or fine imposed under sub regulation 4(i) suspend the Certificate of Proficiency for a maximum period of 5 years.

(ii) A court may in addition to any sentence or fine imposed under sub regulation 4(i) revoke permanently the Certificate of Proficiency of a person convicted for any offence of which the term of imprisonment is more than 10 years.

(iii) The court shall in the case of a suspension confiscate the Certificate of Proficiency until the person has complied with the procedure of reinstatement of the Certificate of Proficiency and in the case of a revocation the Certificate of Proficiency shall be confiscated and destroyed.

SCHEDULE I

Areas specified for activities

1. Swimming

Beau Villon swimming area: zones A, B, C

Zone A is demarcated by an imaginary line commencing at a green concrete marker set in position latitude 4° 36'24.71" S longitude 55°25'54.71" E, thence running on a true bearing of 308° (T) for a distance 120 meters to a moored green buoy, thence in a South Westerly direction parallel to the beachline along the high water mark for a distance of 330 meters to a red moored buoy thence on a bearing of 145° (T) for a distance of 120 meters to a red concrete marker set in position latitude 4°36'34.07"S longitude 55° 25'48.02"E.

Zone B is demarcated by an imaginary line commencing at a green concrete marker set in position latitude 4°36'35.27" S longitude 55 ° 25'47.04" E, thence running on a true bearing of 325 ° (T) for a distance of 120 meters to a moored green buoy, thence in a South Westerly direction parallel to the beachline along the high water mark for a distance of 180 meters to a red moored buoy thence on a bearing of 145° (T) for a distance of 120 meters to a red concrete marker set in position latitude 04°36'39.26"S longitude 55°25'42.9"E.

Zone C is demarcated by an imaginary line commencing at a green concrete marker set in position latitude 4°36'42.84" S longitude 55°25'38.01" E, thence running on a true bearing of 305° (T) for a distance of 120 meters to a moored green buoy, thence in South Westerly direction parallel to the beachline along the high-water mark

Swimming and boating area demarcation buoys:

Zone B: Cote D'or Praslin

1. Zone B, number (1) is demarcated by an imaginary commencing at a yellow in line position 04°31.42'S longitude 55°1'14.4" E longitude

2. Green/red channel boating mooring area: 7 to 8, inline positions, 04°31.24'S (Lat), 55°1'14.3" E (Long), 04°31.96'S (Lat), 55°1'14.3" E (Long)
3. Number 6 to 2, yellow inline positions numb:(6) 04°31.99'S (Lat) 55°1'14.5"E (Long)/ (5) 4°31.08'S (Lat), 55°1'14.3"E (Long)/ (4) 4°31.04'S (Lat) 55°1'14.3"E (Long)/ (3) 04°31.78'S (Lat), 55°1'14.3"E (Long)/ (2) .4°31.44'S (Lat). 55°1'14.6" E (Long)
4. Green/red channel boating mooring inline positions: 11 to 12 inline positions 04°31.68'S (Lat), 55°1'14.2" S (Long)/ 4°31.27'S (Lat), 55°1'14.2" E (Long)
5. Number 10 to 9, yellow inline positions, 04°31.67'S (Lat), 55°1'14.3" E (Long)/ 04°31.92'S (Lat), 55°1'14.5" E (Long)
6. Number 17 to 16, channel boating mooring inline positions, 04°31.53'S (Lat), 55°1'15.4" E (Long)/ 04°31.12'S (Lat), 55°1'14.5" E (Long)
7. Number 15, 14 to 13, yellow buoys inline positions, 04°31.08'S (Lat), 55°1'14.3" E (Long)/ 4°31.05'S (Lat), 55°1'14.2" E (Long)/ 04°31.08'S (Lat), 55°1'14.4" E (Long)
8. Green/red 18 to 21 channel mooring boating inline positions, 04°31.26'S (Lat), 55°1'15.1" E (Long)/ 04°31.55'S (Lat), 55°1'15.2" E (Long)
9. Number 20 to 19 yellow inline positions, 04°31.44'S (Lat), 55°1'15.1" E (Long)/ 04°31.54'S (Lat), 55°1'15.3" E (Long)
10. Green/red 23 to 22 channel mooring boating inline positions, 04°31.14'S (Lat)/ 55°1'15.5" E (Long)

Zone C: Port Launay

1. Number (3 to 4) is demarcated by an imaginary commencing at a yellow inline position 04°17.30' S longitude 55°42.03' E longitude
2. Green/red channel boating mooring area: 1 to 2, inline positions, 04°17.41'S (Lat), 55°41.55'E (Long), 04°17.31'S (Lat), 55°42.03'E (Long)

Zone D: Anse Lazio

1. Number (1 to 2) is demarcated by imaginary commencing at a yellow inline position, 04°17'14.3" S (Lat), 55°41'55.8" E (Long)/ 04°17'31.5" S (Lat), 55°42'05.1" E (Long)
2. Green/red channel boating mooring area: 3 to 4, inline positions, 04°17'30.6" S (Lat), 55°42'03.6" E (Long)/ 04°17'29.5" S (Lat)/ 55°42'04.0" E (Long)

Zone E: Ile Perseverance

1. Number (1 to 7) is indicated by imaginary commencing at a yellow inline position, (1) 04°36'10.9"S (Lat) 55°27'56.5"E (Long)/ (2) 04°36'09.10"S (Lat), 55°27'55.10"E (Long)/ (3) 04°36'08.8"S (Lat), 55°27'55.2"E (Long)/ (4) 04°36'07.5"S (Lat), 55°27'54.6"E (Long)/ (5) 04°36'05.8"S (Lat), 55°27'54.5"E (Long)/ (6) 04°36'04.4"S (Lat), 55°27'54.5"E (Long)/ (7) 04°36'03.2"S (Lat), 55°27'54.1"E (Long)

Note: that all mention demarcated is in yellow only without specified the correct angle shape of (green/red)

for a distance of 135 meters to a red moored buoy thence on a true bearing of 125° (T) for a distance of 120 meters to a red concrete marker set in position latitude 4°36'45.33" S longitude 55°25'33.9" E.

Zone F: Anse Royale

1. Number (1,2,3,4,5,8,9,10,11,12,13) is demarcated by an imaginary commencing at a yellow inline positions (1) 04°44'14.6"S (Lat), 55°31'23.3"E (Long)/ (2) 04°44'16.6"S (Lat), 55°31'20.7"E (Long)/ (3) 04°44'19.01"S (Lat), 55°31'18.3"E (Long)/ (4) 04°44'20.9"S (Lat), 55°31'15.6"E (Long)/ (5) 04°44'22.8"S (Lat), 55°31'12.8"E (Long)/ (8) 04°44'24.8"S (Lat), 55°31'10.1"E (Long)/ (9) 04°44'25.2"S (Lat), 55°31'09.7"E (Long)/ (10) 04°44'27.5"S (Lat), 55°31'07.6"E (Long)/ (11) 04°44'30.9"S (Lat), 55°31'06.8"E (Long)/ (12) 04°44'34.2"S (Lat), 55°31'05.3"E (Long)/ (13) 04°44'34.2"S (Lat), 55°31'04.12"E (Long)

2. Green/red channel boating mooring area: 6 to 7, inline, 04°44'37.33" S (Lat), 55°31'27.33" E (Long), 04°44'16.4" S (Lat), 55°31'33.10" E (Long)

Note: not all the above that has been posted in existing mooring area.

2. Anchorage and Mooring of Watercrafts and Other Boats

Beau Vallon: Mooring Areas

Area 1 is demarcated by an imaginary line commencing at a Buoy No: 1 at position latitude 4° 36'05" S longitude 55°25'7" E, thence running West to a Buoy No:2 at position latitude 4°36'5" S longitude 55° 25'63" E thence running North to a Buoy No:3 at position 4°36'36. 5" S longitude 55°25.63'E thence running East to Buoy No:4 at position latitude 4°36'36.5" S longitude 55°25'77"E.

Area 2 is demarcated by an imaginary line commencing at a Buoy No: 1 at position latitude 4°36'75 "S longitude 55°25'47"E, thence running West to a Buoy No: 2 at position latitude 4°36'75"S longitude 55°25'33.5"E thence running North to a Buoy No:3 at position 04° 36'61"S longitude 55°25'33.5"E

thence running East to Buoy No:4 at position latitude 4°36'61.5S longitude 55°25'4.70E.

Boats shall moor only on the mooring buoys situated on or within the perimeters of the above-mentioned areas subject to such conditions as the Chief Executive Officer may from time to time make. Hire Craft licensed to operate in Beau Vallon shall provide their own mooring buoys subject to the approval of the Chief Executive Officer.

Boats shall moor at their own risk, and the person in command of the boat shall at all times inspect the mooring buoy for functional integrity and to ensure that the buoy is holding the boat.

Any boat found moored or anchored other than to a mooring buoy may be removed by direction of the Chief Executive Officer and held until the expenses incurred in such removal are paid in full.

SCHEDULE II

(Section 10)

WATERCRAFT AND NON-MOTORISED WATERCRAFT SAFETY APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT

Item No.	Description of safety appliances and equipment units				
		VESSEL 0-5m	VESSEL 5-10m	JET SKIES	Non-Motorised watercraft
1	Type approved floatation device for each person onboard	X	X	X	X
2	Life-buoys with self-igniting light plus 20 meters of rope		X		
3	Kill cord/ Kill switch	X	X	X	
4	Two hand-held red distress flares	X	X		
5	All round white light/ Combined navigational light		X		
6	Toolkit	X	X	X	
7	One waterproof signaling torch		X		
8	Mobile Phone in a waterproof pouch	X	X	X	X
9	One fire extinguisher Class A, B, C		X		
10	Suitable bailer	X	X		
11	Two paddles or oars	X	X		X
12	Suitable steel anchor with synthetic rope of adequate size and strength to the satisfaction of the Authority	X	X	X	
13	Spare steel anchor with rope of adequate length, size and strength to the satisfaction of the Authority		X		
14	One litre of drinking water for each person onboard	X	X		
15	First Aid box		X		
16	Watercraft Monitoring system	X	X	X	

SCHEDULE III

(Section 19)

BEACH CRAFT SAFETY APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT

Item No.	Description of Safety Appliances and equipment and number of units
1.	Suitable lifejackets or floating aids for each person onboard plus 10%
2.	Two red rocket parachute flares
3.	One waterproof signaling torch with a full set of spare batteries and a spare bulb
4.	One signaling mirror
5.	Mobile phone in a waterproof pouch
6.	Manually operated bilge pump/suitable bailer
7.	Two paddles or oars
8.	Suitable steel anchor and chain with at least 100 metres of synthetic rope of adequate strength
9.	One litre of drinking water for each person on board
10.	Spare anchor with chain and rope of adequate size and strength
11.	First Aid Box
12.	All round white light
13.	Beach Craft Monitoring system



Seychelles
National Parks
Authority