

Management Plan for the Sainte Anne Marine National Park

## 2021-2025

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# Executive Summary

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# Acknowledgements

Thanks to the Ste. Anne Marine National park staff (and ex-staff) for their ideas and logistical support, and thanks to the 60+ site stakeholders for their input, ideas, suggestions, and feedback that helped guide the development of this plan. The preparation of this Management Plan was financed by the GOS-GEF-UNDP Protected Areas Finance Project and facilitated by Rachel M Bristol.

# 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 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 relatively extensive seagrass beds, sea turtle feeding grounds and nesting beaches, 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.

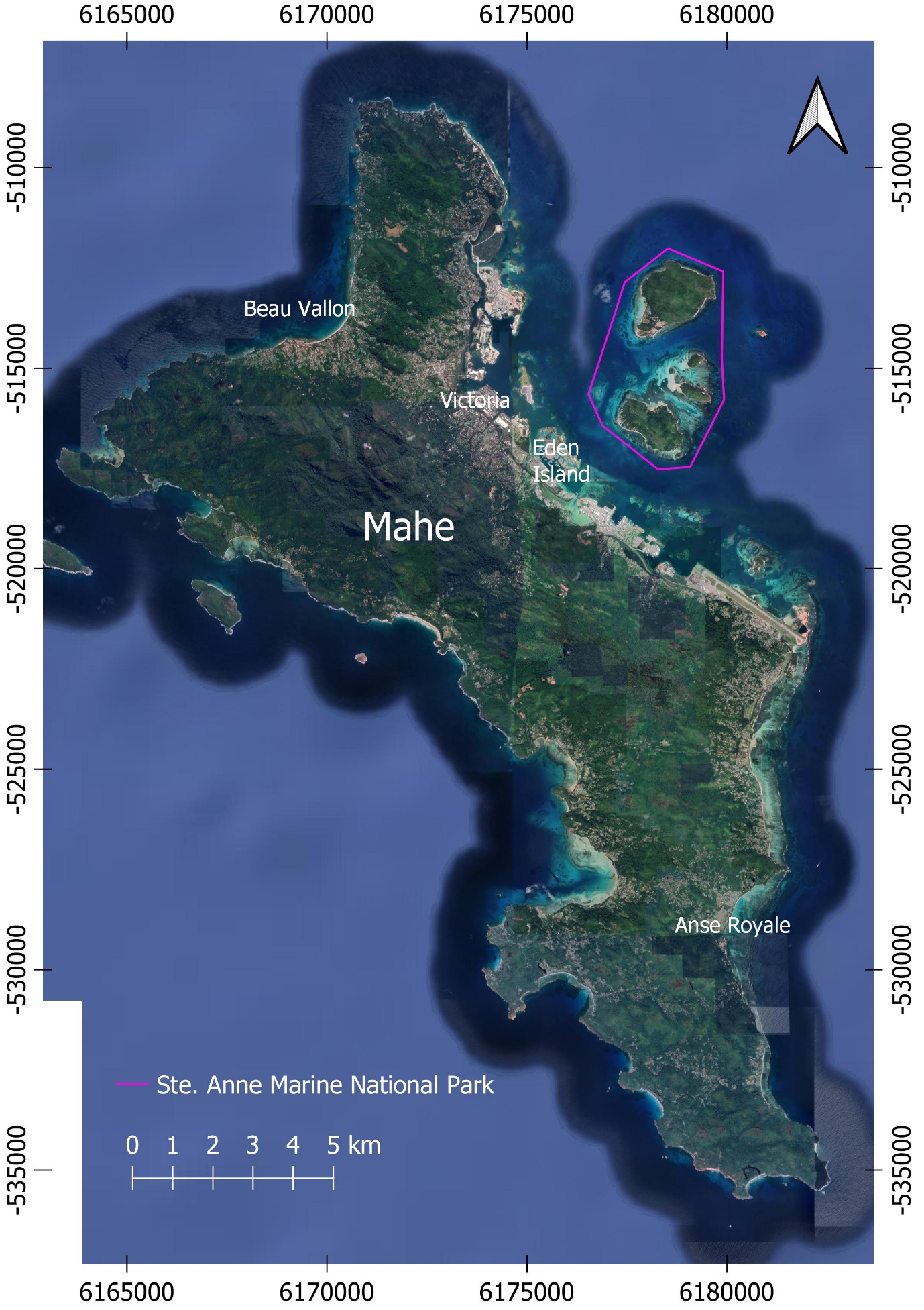
Ste. Anne MNP is unique in Seychelles in that all the land (6 smallish islands) within the MNP is privately owned (Cerf and Moyenne islands) or leased (the other islands) and there is a significant human population residing within the MNP. Ste. Anne Island has a large 300+ room hotel, currently managed/leased 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 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: MCSS bathymetric mapping).

Map

Description automatically generated**Figure 2**. Benthic habitat map of the Ste. Anne Marine National Park.

SOURCE: This benthic habitat map was kindly provided by Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles (MCSS).

MCSS- what year was the mapping undertaken?

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# Preliminary

## Name of the Plan

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

## 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).

## 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’*.

## 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 and inspirational experience for park visitors and a sustainable income source for local businesses and for park management.

## Conservation Values

The conservation values of the Ste. Anne MNP are:

* Sea turtle feeding and breeding grounds (hawksbill and green);
* Seagrass beds (nursery and feeding habitat for herbivorous fish 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.

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.

## 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), and to a lesser extent lobster, octopus, and turtles (during nesting season) 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
* Littering and inappropriate behaviour (e.g., excessive noise) by beach picnickers
* 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 process

## 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)

## 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
* 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 penalties for infringements on speeding, illegal fishing etc, and to clarify, for example, what exactly ‘reckless or dangerous driving’ means, e.g., include a speed limit, to make regulations (i) less open to subjective interpretation (ii) more of a deterrent and (iii) more in line with management plan zoning

## 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 be 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 unemployment relief scheme (URS) and four ‘my first job’ training scheme volunteers.

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.

## Stakeholder Involvement

Wide stakeholder consultation was undertaken during the development of this management plan with over 60 stakeholders individually consulted/interviewed which will be followed by public review of the draft plan.

It has become 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.

## 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.

# 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, 2020** (currently in draft form) which will 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 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 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, 2020 regulations makes 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 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:

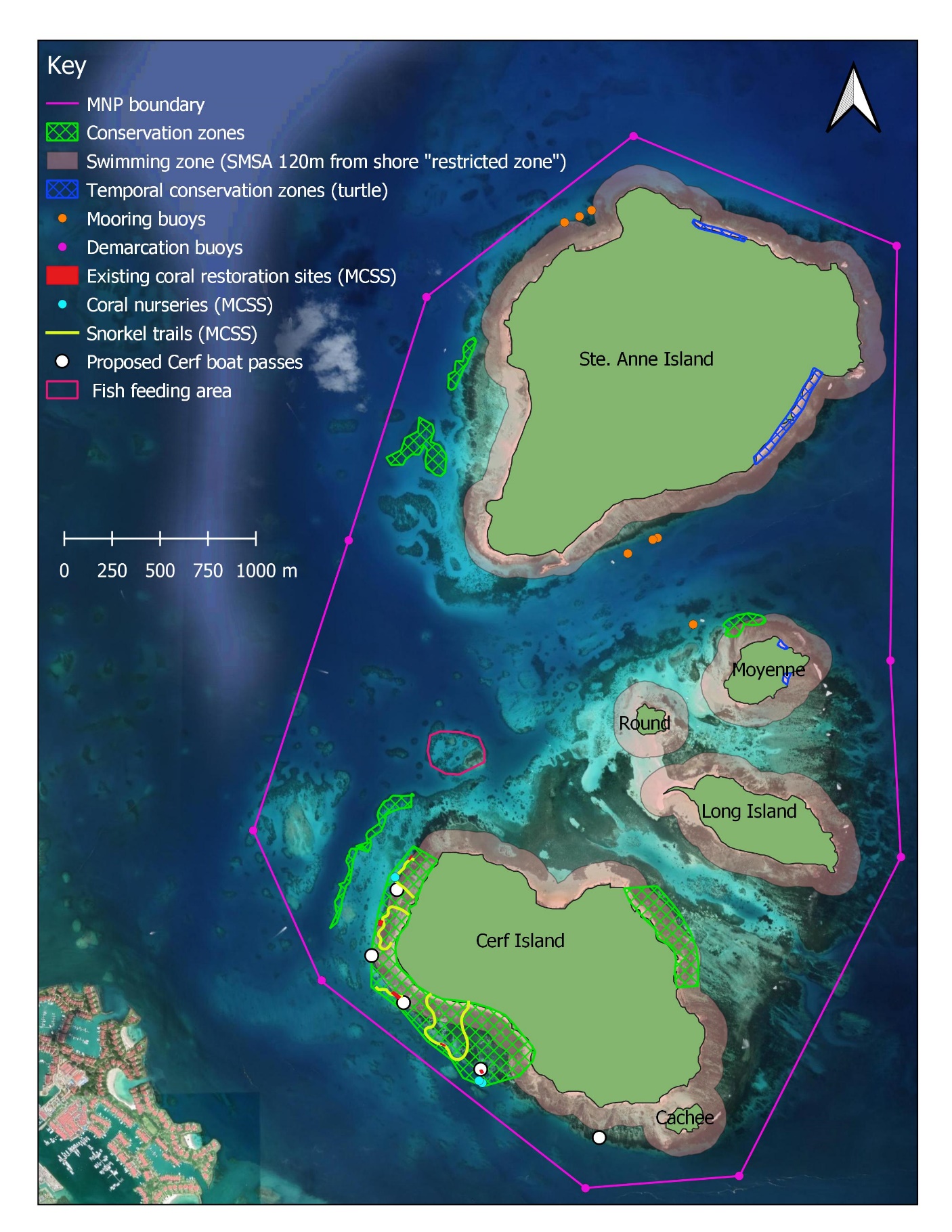
**Conservation Zones**: Swimming, snorkelling, diving and ecological restoration activities are allowed. Visitors should be educated on how NOT to damage habitats while swimming / snorkelling (e.g., do not stand on the coral). No anchoring boats and boats only allowed to enter at 5 knots maximum speed 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, 2020.

**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.

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.’*

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

# 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.

## 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.

#### Values

* Probably most extensive area of seagrass meadow in the Inner islands
* Provides nursery habitat for juvenile fish, provides breeding and feeding habitat for commercially valuable fish species such as cordonnier (rabbitfish) and feeding habitat for green turtles
* Silt and sand trap (sediment deposition) helps maintain water quality and clarity and mitigates against beach erosion (barrier to waves/rough seas)
* Carbon sink

#### Issues

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

#### General Objectives and Strategies

1. Monitor the extent and health of the seagrass beds in the MNP
   1. 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
   1. Educate excursion operators and local visitors about the importance of seagrass beds and ask them not to trample, and not to scrape on the beds with their boat or propellor at low tide
3. Mitigate potential sources of seagrass bed damage from external sources
   1. 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
   2. Liaise with Ports Authority, Ministry Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (MACCE) and Department of Risk and Disaster Management (DRDM) to ensure oil spill contingency is in place (National contingency plan is currently being updated) and all relevant parties know what to do in the event of oil spill at or near Port Victoria

## Sea turtles

An estimated population 250-300 female turtles use the Marine Park for nesting (mostly on three beaches on Ste Anne Island - Grand Manon, Petit Manon and Grand Anse beaches that host over 95% of turtle emergences (Gerard Rocamora, UniSey-IBC monitoring data). SNPA park staff also consider the two beaches at the back of Moyenne Island to be important for nesting turtles (numbers please ??).

#### Values

* Endangered Green turtles *Chelonia mydas* and Critically Endangered hawksbill turtles *Eretmochelys imbricata* use the MNP for living, feeding and breeding (there are 3 important beaches on Sainte Anne Island for breeding - Grand Manon, Petit Manon and Grand Anson). SNPA also consider the 2 beaches at the back of Moyenne to be important for nesting sea turtles
* Seeing sea turtles is an attraction and a highlight for visitors to the park

#### Issues

* Disturbance to nesting turtles (turtles used to nest on Cerf Island beaches but now a very rare event)
* Evidence that low numbers of nesting turtles are poached from Sainte Anne beaches

#### General Objectives and Strategies

1. Minimise Disturbance to nesting turtles
   1. 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)
2. Patrol and monitor the main turtle nesting beaches on more frequently during nesting season to minimise poaching opportunities
   1. 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 Foundation assistance. Partner with MCSS to record turtle nesting occurrences on Cerf Island

## 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, blacktip reef sharks, spotted eagle rays, cowtail stingrays and porcupine rays.

#### Values

* Lemon shark *Negaprion brevirostris* nursery
* Refuge for juvenile blacktip reef sharks *Carcharhinus melanopterus*
* High densities of spotted eagle rays *Aetobatus narinari*,Porcupine rays *Urogymnus asperrimus*, and cowtail stingrays *Pastinachus sephen*
* Baby sharks and especially rays are a tourist attraction

#### Issues

* Rays are regularly targeted by poachers who hunt them with spears
* Sharks are targeted with handlines
* Shark and ray numbers are decreasing, and the ray species composition has changed over time (Philip Blanchard pers. comm.)

#### General Objectives and Strategies

1. Targeted patrolling and enforcement to eliminate poaching
   1. Daily patrols in the early morning and late evening to enforce no -fishing/no-take regulations
   2. 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 Commissioner Kishnan Labonte [compol@police.gov.sc](mailto:compol@police.gov.sc) ASAP to move this forward
2. Monitor sharks and rays
   1. Develop simple methods with expert input that rangers/research section staff 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

## Coral reefs

Healthy coral reefs are highly productive ecosystems providing a number of important ecosystem services. The coral reefs of the Ste. Anne MNP are not the best in the Seychelles, and they are generally quite degraded, however there are still some areas of intact living reef which should be protected, and in some cases restored, in order to preserve areas for ecosystem function, education and awareness.

#### 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
* Spawning and nursery grounds for reef fish including commercially valuable species such as snappers and groupers, supporting/sustaining fish stocks and local fisheries through over-spill

#### Issues

* Coral reefs are degraded due to mass coral bleaching and death 1998 and 2016 linked to El Nino events, ongoing sea temperature rise, pollution from neighbouring Victoria town and associated, port and industrial centre, and due to land reclamation
* Rampant illegal fishing (predominantly fish traps) in the marine park negatively affects reef fish stocks
* Coral damage by park users including anchor, propellor, hull, and visitors walking on the reef damage

#### General Objectives and Strategies

1. Reduce the adverse direct impacts caused by human activities on coral reefs in the MNP
   1. 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)
   2. 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)
   3. Anchors to be dropped in SAND only. Any boats found anchoring on other substrates will be subjected to instant spot fine
   4. 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
   5. 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 channel)
   6. Demarcate Cerf Island reef passages to prevent boats going across the reef in sensitive/shallow areas
   7. 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), and only for exceptional circumstances, and only in the presence of a Park Officer
   8. Eliminate illegal fishing activities in the MNP
2. Support rehabilitation/restoration of degraded coral reefs
   1. Collaborate/partner with MCSS regarding implementing coral reef restoration activities (ongoing)
   2. Monitor crown of thorns starfish densities and control if reach problem numbers
3. Monitor reef health
   1. 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

# Tourism and Education

A core value of National Parks is sustainable use for education and recreational purposes. Ste. Anne MNP was designated because of its unique accessibility to visitors. The MNP receives approximately 20,000 foreign visitors annually, and this is an under-estimation of total numbers as Seychellois 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 likely 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)
* 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
* The shallow protected waters covering much of the park provide a safe snorkelling and swimming experience for park visitors

#### **4.2. Issues**

* Currently no monitoring of impact of the large number of visitors that use the park
* 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)
* Beach picnickers can be very noisy and disturb other park users
* 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 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 is also considered by conservationists to be potentially harmful to corals as the fish eat the fish food rather than cleaning the corals of algae etc).

#### General Objectives and Strategies

1. SNPA to have land/beach-based warden(s) with excellent PR skills patrolling beaches and interacting with picnicker visitors during weekends educating about littering, park regulations and codes of conduct, and improving park management- visitor and resident interactions
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
5. 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
6. Provide park visitors with information about the park, the different zones, information on conservation values of the park, codes of conduct etc to make their visit educational as well as enjoyable and to minimise their negative impact on the MNP
7. 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
8. Design and demarcate more snorkel trails with accompanying interpretation for park visitors (MCSS CICP has already developed 3 on Cerf Island)
9. 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
10. Restrict fish feeding to one specific area within the park to limit the negative effects

# 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 only monitors paying visitor numbers, MCSS monitors coral reef health)
* SNPA has limited capacity to undertake research and monitoring (SNPA as a whole, not just the Ste. Anne MNP team)

#### 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) -as described under each conservation values in section 3.1-3.4 above
   1. Develop 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 already developed and widely implemented in Seychelles including on Sainte Anne Island pre-COVID so do not need new methods for 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
   2. Implement monitoring of key conservation values. NOTE: It does not have to be SNPA doing all the monitoring. SNPA should identify what they can and cannot implement and seek partnerships with NGOs /other organisations/institutions such as MCSS, UniSey, WiseOceans, 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
   1. 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
3. Assess visitor impact on conservation values in the MNP and develop Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC)
   1. 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.
4. Conduct visitor survey (annually) to assess visitor experience
5. Support targeted research to benefit MNP management
   1. Develop a list of research and monitoring priorities/wants
   2. Actively seek partnerships and collaborate with external organisations to undertake identified priority Research and Monitoring (recognising SNPA does not currently have sufficient capacity)
6. Good management of research and monitoring data
   1. Ensure that the 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

# 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) and four ‘my first job’ training scheme volunteers. 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.

#### Values

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

#### 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 really needs 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 so visitors can easily identify MNP staff and volunteers
* Lack of equipment (boats, binoculars, cameras etc), capacity (enforcement training) and external support (e.g., back-up from Marine Police) to undertake surveillance, patrol and enforcement effectively
* 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 kicked out of the park altogether). *This is unacceptable as Seychelles relies 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 retain the good staff or to even attract the right staff for the jobs in the first place. *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

#### General objectives and strategies

1. To operate the MNP in a professional and cost-effective manner
   1. Ensure appropriate quantity and quality of staff to implement this management plan
   2. Ensure the MNP has the equipment required for staff to manage the park effectively - covered in Section 8 Equipment and Infrastructure below
   3. 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
   4. 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
   5. 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
   6. 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*
   7. Prepare annual workplan/ operations plan to guide implementation of this management plan
2. To improve park surveillance, compliance, and enforcement
   1. Implement smarter targeted Patrols NOT on a predictable schedule and should include early morning and late afternoon patrols to intercept illegal fishers
   2. 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
   3. Investigate options for remote surveillance to support staff with surveillance and enforcement and implement practical feasible options
   4. 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 painful fine if caught with fish traps inside the MNP boundary. Note: to make it harder to fish illegally and easier to enforce.
   5. 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
   6. 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
   1. 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

# Training and Capacity Development

#### 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

#### 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

#### General Objectives and strategies

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

1. Provide training in enforcement and compliance 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.
2. Provide training in visitor relations and visitor management to all staff
3. Provide training to staff in monitoring the core conservation values of the park identified in sections 3.1.3 to 3.4.3 above
4. Identify training needs and develop annual training plans for staff
   * 1. Review SNPA staff welfare, wages, and development schemes and find ways to make staff feel valued and to view MNP work as a career

# Equipment and Infrastructure

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

#### 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

#### 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 and 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 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 saying you are in MNP, providing information or code of conduct etc

#### General Objectives and Strategies

1. Ensure the MNP has the equipment needed to effectively implement this management plan
   1. 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*
   1. Prepare a maintenance and replacement plan for all equipment and implement
   2. 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
   1. Have a ranger base/park headquarters/visitors centre somewhere central within the MNP
4. Maintain all infrastructure in good condition
   1. Prepare and implement a maintenance plan for all MNP infrastructure

# 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.

# 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.      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 | traning completed to target |
| Implement regular (annual) seagrass monitoring | Seagrass bed monitoring completed annually following protocols | Monitoring completed by annualy 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 ask 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 website 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 | Training session 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 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 therafter 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.      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 publically | 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 | 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 |
| 3.3.3.(2) Monitor shark and rays | a.      Develop simple methods with expert input that rangers/research section staff 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 to enable to enable detection of changes in species composition and numbers over time that SNPA park staff/research team can implement and train SNPA and other relevant/partner organisation staff in implementing | Shark and Ray monitoring methods developed by consultant and detailed protocol provided to SNPA by February 2022 | monitoring methods/protocols developed to target |
| 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 **maintain** their own mooring buoys to agreed specifications |
| c. Anchors to be dropped in SAND only. Any boats found anchoring on other substrates 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 |
| 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 regarding implementing coral reef restoration activities (ongoing) | 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 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 implement coral restoration activities to target |
| MCSS to monitor progress and successor other of coral restoration activities and keep SNPA updated | Regular reports of reef restoration progress provided to SNPA |
| 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, 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, 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 |
|  | c. 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 o 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, codes of conduct etc 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 conservation values and responsible code of conduct for MNP users | 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 received c.20,000 visitors per year. | leaflet designed, printed, uploaded and disseminated to target (see 3.1.3.(2) and 3.4.3.(1) above) |
| Distribute leaflet to park visitors (maybe can 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 |
| 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 CICP has already developed 3 on Cerf Island) | Collaborate/partner with NGOs (MCSS/WiseOceans) to locate and demarcate snorkel trails in the park to direct and educate park users. Note: MCSS CICP 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 | 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 sustainable fishery for current and future fishermen | annual workshops/meetings with fishermen from Cascade, Roche Caiman and Anse Etoile to discuss MNP and the actual and potential benefits to fishermen of no-take areas | Number of meetings with fishermen relative to target; Number and % of fishermen that attend the meetings; number of fishermen that support the MNP and see the benefit to them of no-take |
| 4.3.(5)      Restrict fish feeding to one specific area within the park to limit the negative effects | 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 |
| **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 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 methods already developed and widely used in Seychelles and on Sainte Anne so do not need new methods), seagrass beds, sharks and rays. Expert external help will be sourced (consultancies) to develop suitable methods and protocols and to train rangers/parks officers/partner organisations to implement | 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 resarch 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, 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 resarch 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. | Liaise with potential partner organisations (esp. MCSS) 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 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 | Develop TOR, advertise and hire consultant to undertake research and develop LAC | Consultant hired by May 2024 | Appropriate consultant hired to target timeframe |
| 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 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 | 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) | 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 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 monioring 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 realtive 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. Several references are provided in Annex 4. | 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, manned look-out on top of one of the islands with spotting scope and camera 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 compliance and enforcement 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 and enforcement 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 renumeration packages to be reasonable and attractive to quality staff | SNPA staff financial packages reviewed by June 2022 and a timeline to implement revised financial packeages 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 *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.* | Prepare maintenance plan by December 2021 | Maintenance plan prepared to target timeframe |
| 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 of 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 |
| 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 | Infrastructure maintenance plan finalised by December the preceding year | Infrastructure maintenance plan prepared to target timeframe |
| Implement infrastructure maintenance plan from March 2022 | Implement infrastructure maintenance plan | % of infrastructure well maintained relative to target |

# Costed plan of implementation (budget)

All costs are in Seychelles Rupees

To be inserted once finalised

# 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 112Â 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

SI. 58 of 1973

SI. 35 of 1987

SI. 43 of 1997

**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 or 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.

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\*\* 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 295Â° 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 307Â° 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. Some references concerning co-management/ stakeholder management of MNP’s

* Cockerell, L.M. and Jones, P.J.S. (2020). Governance Analysis of St Anne Marine National Park, Seychelles. *Marine Policy.* In press. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2020.103912>
* Kelleher, G. (1999). Guidelines for Marine Protected Areas. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. xxiv +107pp.
* Jones, PJS, Qiu W, and De Santo EM (2011): Governing Marine Protected Areas - Getting the Balance Right. Technical Report, United Nations Environment Programme. ISBN 978-92-807-3159-0

## 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

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

Interpretation

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1. 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.

1. (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 activity.

**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—

1. ensure the safety of any non motorised watercraft operator;
2. ensure the safety of the public and other users of  
   the beach and inshore waters;
3. restrict or otherwise specify the area of   
   activities in consultation with other relevant stakeholders;
4. 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—

1. ensure the safety of any watercraft operator;
2. ensure the safety of the public and other users of  
   the beach and inshore waters;
3. restrict or otherwise specify the area of   
   activities;
4. specify any necessary equipment for the proper and safe operation of such relevant watercraft activities.
5. 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.

**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.

Identification and survey of watercraft

(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 modification

**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 searecklessly, 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 —

Operating watercraft within restricted zone prohibited.

.

1. 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

1. in distress or rendering assistance to some other person in distress.

Reckless operation of watercrafts prohibited

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

(a) in a willful or reckless disregard for the safety of any other person or property;

1. 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;

1. 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.

1. 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

1. every person operating or using a watercraft shall wear an approved efficient safety flotation device;
2. 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;
3. 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.

**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.

Licence for Beach Crafts

(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

Safety equipment of Beach Crafts

Limitations of Beach Crafts

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

**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.

**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

Submission of Plans for new Beach Crafts and modification

1. 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-

1. permits, allows or use a Beach Craft beyond two nautical mile of a seashore;
2. fails to submit the Beach Craft for survey as and when required pursuant to section 16(2) and 16(5);
3. 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;
4. 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;
5. 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;
6. 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-

1. The size, complexity and type of material of the waterpark;
2. The location and the condition of the sea where the waterpark will be stationed;
3. 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.

**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—

Parasailing

1. no person shall parasail except in an area designated for this purpose by the Chief Executive Officer and published in the *Notice to Mariners*;
2. 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;
3. towing lines shall comprise a floating line of not less than 1000kg breaking point;
4. no more than one parasailing operator or parasailer shall be permitted in any area designated for such purposes at any one time;
5. 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;

1. 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;
2. no person under the age of 12 years shall be permitted to parasail, or take part in the operation of parasailing;
3. 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;

1. every person parasailing shall have an efficient and approved flotation device;
2. no parasailing shall take place between the hours of darkness;
3. 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;
4. the harness shall be provided to the satisfaction and approval of the authorized officer.

License for parasailing

**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 —

1. ensure the safety of the flyer and watercraft and land crew;
2. ensure the safety of the public;
3. restrict or otherwise specify the area of operation;
4. specify any necessary equipment including tow rope, harness, watercraft equipment, and suitable engines for the proper operation of parasailing.

Reckless operation of parasailing

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

1. in willful or reckless disregard for the safety of any other person or property;
2. without due caution and circumspection;
3. at a speed or in a manner likely to endanger life or limb or to damage property or to injure any person;
4. 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.

**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 —

Interests of safety

1. 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.

Modifications 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).

**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.

Warning, suspension and reinstatement

(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.

(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.

Contravention of regulation

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

Compounding an offence

Penalties

**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 |

