



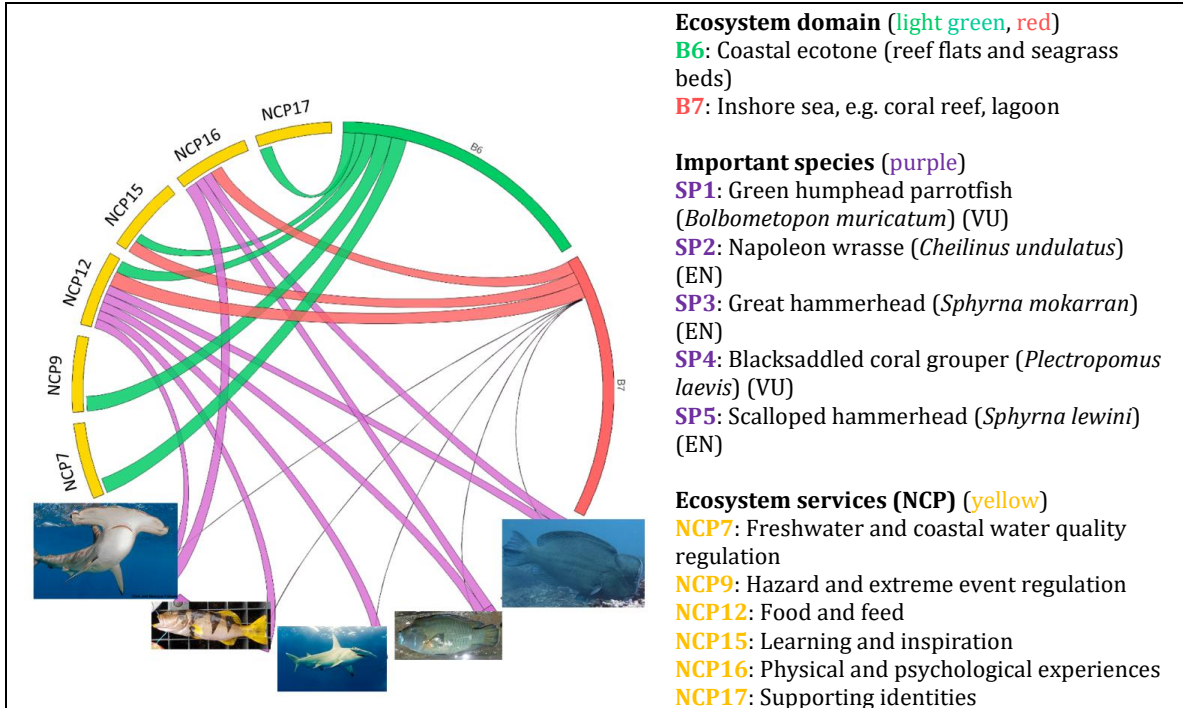
Project Final Report

<p>Project Name</p>	<p>The development of a co-management plan, designed by fishers, to minimise the impact of the Seychelles artisanal fishery on threatened species</p>
<p>Location</p>	<p>Mahé Plateau, Seychelles</p>
<p>Implementing Organization</p>	<p>Green Islands Foundation (GIF)</p>
<p>Partners</p>	<p>Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA), Environment Seychelles</p>
<p>Size of Project Site</p>	<p>3,900,000 ha</p>
<p>Number of Beneficiaries</p>	<p>975 persons</p>
<p>Key Species</p>	<p>Napoleon/humphead wrasse (<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>) Scalloped hammerhead (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>) Ornate eagle ray (<i>Aetomylaeus vespertilio</i>)</p>
<p>GEF Funding Amount</p>	<p>US\$88,000</p>
<p>Co-financing</p>	<p>US\$121,872</p>
<p>Period of Performance</p>	<p>July 2016 – December 2018</p>

Summary (Including relevance to values, Indigenous Language and knowledge (ILK), and governance)

The objective of this project was to reduce the Seychelles artisanal fishery's impact on globally threatened species. The project developed a baseline of threatened species occurrence in the artisanal fishery through fisher interviews and consultation, literature review and an intensive 12-month survey of artisanal catch. The project supported fishers in the identification and development of pragmatic management measures to reduce artisanal fishing pressure on threatened species. These measures were developed into the project's primary output of an artisanal fishery management plan for threatened species, regulated as a co-management plan under the 2014 Fisheries Act. Secondary outputs included: a threatened species database and baseline of occurrence in artisanal fishery catch, a threatened species identification guide and related technical and education materials, a protocol and format for threatened species catch monitoring with trained fishery technicians and researchers. The project provided a pragmatic, stakeholder-led and regulated basis to minimize fishery impact upon threatened species, train technicians to monitor future threatened species catch and thereby enable its adaptive management. This in turn resulted in improved site-level conservation status of various threatened species and contributed to a more diverse, resilient and productive marine ecosystem on the Mahé plateau.

The GEF-Satoyama Project aimed to address three barriers to SEPLS globally, namely, insufficient recognition of SEPLS values, disappearing traditional knowledge, and weak governance. A strong link between values, knowledge and governance can potentially enhance biodiversity and production in SEPLS. The interplay between values, ILKP and governance contributing to the sustainability and resilience of SEPLS was considered as well as the linkages between the drivers and corresponding policies are shown in the following figures and tables below.



Connection between ecosystem domains, species and ecosystem services (NCP)

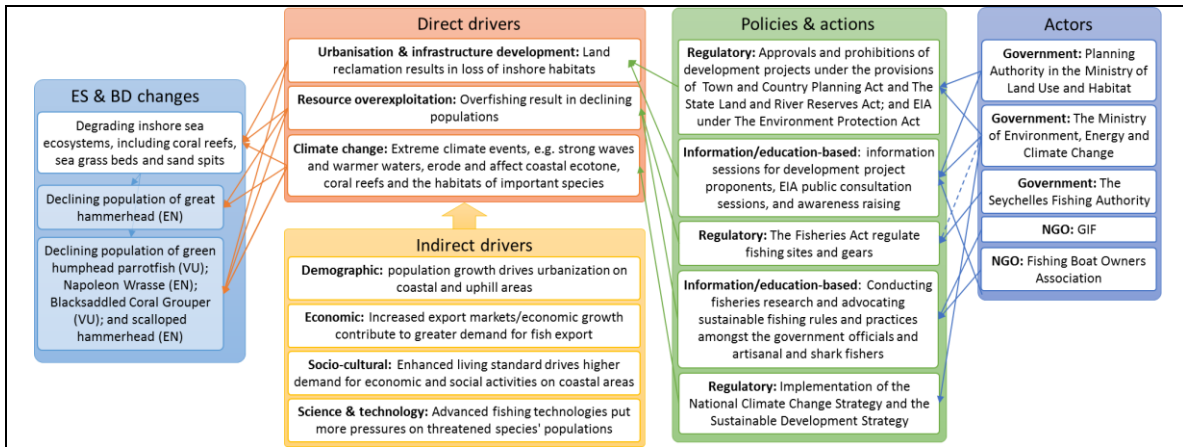
ILKP for the use and management of different ecosystem domains and species

Ecosystem domain	ILKP				Knowledge holders			
	Species	Domain	Description	Trend	Fishers	Youth /kids	Elders	Local community
7.Coastal and near shore sea	1.Knowledge		Coral reef and sea grass bed are important ecosystem for fish species	↑	●	●		●
			Important foraging grounds for juvenile sharks	↑	●	●		●
	1.Knowledge		Blacksaddled coral grouper Varying colourations and patterns at different life stages and as per the sex of the fish	→	●			
	2.Mgt. system		Scalloped hammerhead shark The species is targetted and caught during the the South East season	↓	●			
	1.Knowledge		Green humphead parrotfish Reef-dwelling fish	→	●			●
	2.Mgt. system		Napoleon wrasse All specimen caught of this species in trap fishery are juveniles	↓	●			
	1.Knowledge		Great hammerhead shark This species is becoming very scarce in artisanal catch	↓	●			

Ecosystem governance structure in the landscape

Ecosystem type	Near-shore ecotone (coral reef/ sea grass beds)	Inshore sea (lagoon)	Stakeholder type
Ownership	No entities legally own near-shore ecotones in Seychelles. However, many agencies are responsible for the management of different aspects depending on the area and types of use of these sites.	No entities legally own inshore lagoon habitats in Seychelles.	Government or public
Management right holder	State government: A number of government entities, depending on the management area and site are responsible for the management of near-shore ecotones namely: The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Ministry of Habitat, Infrastructure and Land Transport,	State government: likewise, many government entities are responsible for the management of inshore sea areas in Seychelles, depending on the management area and site namely: The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Ministry of Habitat, Infrastructure and Land	Government or public

	the Seychelles Fishing Authority, the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, The Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation, Ports and Marine	Transport, the Seychelles Fishing Authority, the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, The Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation, Ports and Marine.	
Other stakeholders	Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust (SeyCCAT), a recently established fund, supports projects geared towards conservation and management of near-shore ecotones.	The Seychelles National Parks Authority play a role in the management of inshore waters, and the Seychelles Fishing Authority for the management of fisheries Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust (SeyCCAT), a recently established fund, supports projects geared towards conservation and management of inshore sea zones.	Government or public
	A number of non-governmental organisation may also get involved in projects geared towards management, conservation and enhancement of coastal ecosystems namely Sustainability for Seychelles, Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles.	The Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles, Global Vision International, Green Islands Foundation carry out projects and research in inshore waters	Non-governmental
	Local registered community groups, such as the Port Glaud Action Group, are delegated by the government to manage wetland ecosystems in their districts under an agreement with the government.	Several fishermen association across Mahe island	Formal community org.
	Artisanal fishers use coastal zones to moor their boats and shelter from stormy weather	Fishers and local communities use inshore reef and lagoons for fishing with traps, nets and line and hooks	Individual
		Tour/Boat charter operators offer excursions, diving and snorkelling to tourists in inshore waters	Local business
	Schools and the university of Seychelles utilise coastal ecotones for outdoor learning and research	Schools offer snorkelling, outings in lagoon around the islands for students as learning experiences	Schools/ universities
	Several international organisations and donors fund projects related to integrated coastal zone management and mangrove protection e.g. the Mangrove For the Future Initiative by IUCN, GEF SGP.		International org.



Configuration of the linkages between ecosystem and biodiversity changes, their direct and indirect drivers and corresponding policies and actions

This project has contributed to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):



This project has contributed to the following Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs):



Project Achievements

Name	Description
Fisher’s Declaration	A signed agreement among fishers to adhere to self-governing regulations in support of sustainable artisanal fishing.
Mainstreaming into policy	An artisanal fishery co-management plan recognized by the government which ultimately will complement existing legislations.

Lessons Learned

Description	Recommendation
Initial fishers mistrust due to the traditional top down approach in fishery management decisions	Numerous consultations with fishers out in the districts and adopting a cooperative and consultative approach will allow for buy-in and ownership of fishers and a higher percentage of adherence to regulations that were agreed upon rather than imposed on them.

Outputs

Type	Details
Publication	Environmental group gathers data on Seychelles' threatened fish, aims for sustainable management http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/7248/Environmental+group+gathers+data+on+Seychelles%27+threatened+fish%2C+aims+for+sustainable+management
Publication	Seychelles Artisanal Fishery Threatened Species Guide http://gef-satoyama.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/58.-Field-Guide-to-the-Threatened-Species-of-the-Seychelles-Artisanal-Fishery.pdf
Publication	Fishing in the Seychelles: a historical baseline for threatened species in artisanal fishery http://gef-satoyama.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/59.-Literature-review-Report.pdf

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