

Mangroves for the Future Initiative

NATIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

2010 – 2013



SEYCHELLES

Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction	6
2.0	Situation Analysis.....	8
3.0	Relevant legal, policy and planning instruments relating to Coastal Management in the Seychelles.....	10
4.0	Analysis of the 15 Programmes of Work (PoW) of MFF and Seychelles Actions	13
5.0	Prioritisation of Actions/Outputs	26
6.0	The 2010 -11 MFF Plan of Action for Seychelles	32
7.0	SGF Projects and large MFF projects.....	35
7.2	MFF large projects	36
8.0	Other Priorities for Seychelles.....	37
8.1	Beach nourishment	39
8.2	Education	
8.3	The National Coordinating Body	

List of Acronyms

AMESD	African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development
ASCLME	Angulas Somali Current of Large Marine Ecosystem
CB2	Refers to the 2nd UNDP Capacity Building project for improved Environmental Management in Seychelles
COI	Indian Ocean Commission
DRDM	Department of Disaster Risk and Management
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EMPS	Environmental Management Plan of Seychelles
EPA	Environmental Protection Act of Seychelles
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Agency
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Global Information System
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
ICZMP	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
MFF	Mangrove for the Future
MPA	Marine Park Authority / Area
NCB	National Coordinating Body
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NPCA	National Park and Nature Conservancy Act
PUC	Public Utilities Corporation
PoW	Programme of Work
ReCoMap	Regional Coastal Zone Management Project
RSC	Regional Steering Committee
SCMRT	Seychelles Centre for Marine Research and Technology
SGF and LGF	Small and Large Grant Facility Projects
SLRF	Sea Level Rise Foundation
SLM	Sustainable land Management
SNCCC	Seychelles National Communication on Climate Change
SWIOFP	South West Indian Ocean Fishing Program
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Act
TOR	Term of Reference
UNCLOS	United Nations Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WIOLAB	Western Indian Ocean Land Base Source of Pollution
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine and Science Agency
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Preamble

The Mangroves for the Future (MFF) is a regional initiative aimed at strengthening the environmental sustainability of coastal development and promoting investment of funds and efforts in coastal ecosystem management for sustainable development. It focuses on six countries of the Indian Ocean Region, including the Seychelles, which were badly affected by the tsunami in 2004. At the end of Phase 1, two more coastal-dependant dialogue countries also joined MFF as full members. Ownership of MFF now lies firmly with its member countries giving it more recognition, credibility and visibility at the community and country level. The initiative provides a platform whereby national institutions and member countries can work together to share experiences and knowledge for successfully managing coastal areas. This knowledge can be used to empower and promote good governance in coastal areas in regions not yet affected by a tsunami.

Nationally, a collaborative platform has been formed where governments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), private sector, national agencies and parastatals and the local community can work together to conserve and restore coastal ecosystems and help promote ICZM in the country. Implementation of the work programme is administered by a Regional Steering Committee (RSC) co-chaired by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP), with national representatives and institutional partners as its members.

The National Strategy and Action Plan

Each MFF country has now developed a strategy setting out its approach to the sustainable development of its coastal areas which is a fundamental part of the development infrastructure. The Seychelles National Strategy and Action Plan, NSAP has been developed within a framework consisting of:

- The MFF initiative, as presented in a number of documents, and including other on-going activities primarily in the form of regional studies.
- National goals, strategies and plans for the coastal zone.
- Needs and potentials identified through consultative processes – which have been going on for some time already.
- A series of national and international meetings and workshops of the National Coordinating Body (NCB).

The Seychelles' Strategy is not itself a statement of the goal, but reflects the goals, objectives and the new mission of the MFF, within the context of the legislation and policies, strategies and on-going programmes of the country. It is not a set of projects, but it represents the principles that will characterise the activities and projects which the country supports. Many of the 15 Programmes of Work (PoW) in the MFF Plan of Action (October 2006) have since many years been adopted within Seychelles Country Strategy and is revised accordingly, so as to be used as a national

learning and working document for ICZM in the Seychelles. The Seychelles program is in accordance to the MFF vision and new mission and is supportive to the goals and objectives of the initiative.

- The NSAP 2008 – 2009 has been proven partially successful, though lacking on-going monitoring, but it was a learning experience for member and will now be revised and upgraded annually to reflect changes at local and regional levels. The NSAP will remain an instrument for collective action, collaboration and active engagement of major stakeholder group. This strategy expands from 2010 to 2013, but regular (annual) monitoring and review will be essential to provide an opportunity to demonstrate the members and partners' commitment to its continual success. Monitoring of progress will be integrated herewith and full copies will be distributed to all members and partners for increased visibility and ownership. The NSAP will be consistent and function in parallel with the National Environment Management Plan, EMPS, and with adequate resources to reflect its targeted significance attached to ICZM considerations in national development planning.
- While a financing strategy is required for the implementation of the NSAP, we equally plan to explore possibilities of actively engaging the private sector with government support, to further increase resources to meet the goals and priorities in the NSAP (see integrated budgeted NCB LF)

The Strategy also shows how MFF can act as a leveraging mechanism to focus attention towards specific areas in need of urgent attention that could result in long term benefits to the coastal communities and coastal and marine environments. It suggests interventions, activities and criteria for assessing proposals for actions made by government, private sector and non-government organisations.

The MFF makes provision for funding large and small projects. The Small Grant Facility (SGF) will provide support to NGOs and local community action for education, the restoration and management of coastal ecosystems and their use on a sustainable basis. Large projects have to be designed to increase knowledge, empower different stakeholders and ensure governance in coastal areas.

To successfully implement the MFF programmes locally, a National Project Coordinator is in place based at the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The Coordinator assists the National Coordinating Body (NCB) to operationalize the initiative, ensuring the smooth running of all MFF projects and communicating all efforts and activities to the Secretariat and the NCB. Following the successful organising of the MFF 5th RSC meeting in the Seychelles in 2009, NCB members will keep participating in the Regional Steering Committee Meetings and related ICZM training courses and exchanges offered by MFF and other like initiatives in the region. This revised action plan for the NCB will further lay down a set of priority themes with their actions to guide our works and assist national implementation and monitoring of ICZM activities within the country.

1.0. Introduction

The Seychelles consists of a group of 115 islands spread across an Exclusive Economic Zone of 1.3 million km² in the South Western Indian Ocean. There are 41 high granitic and 74 low lying coralline islands with a land area of 452 km². It has a coastline of 747 km with 1,690 km of coral reefs and 29 km² of mangroves, the largest being the Port Launay Mangrove area, which besides Aldabra contains all the 7 species of mangroves found in the Seychelles. Both Port Launay and Aldabra have been declared RAMSAR sites. The Seychelles' climate is tropical with average annual rainfall exceeding 1000 mm and average temperature of 26°C.

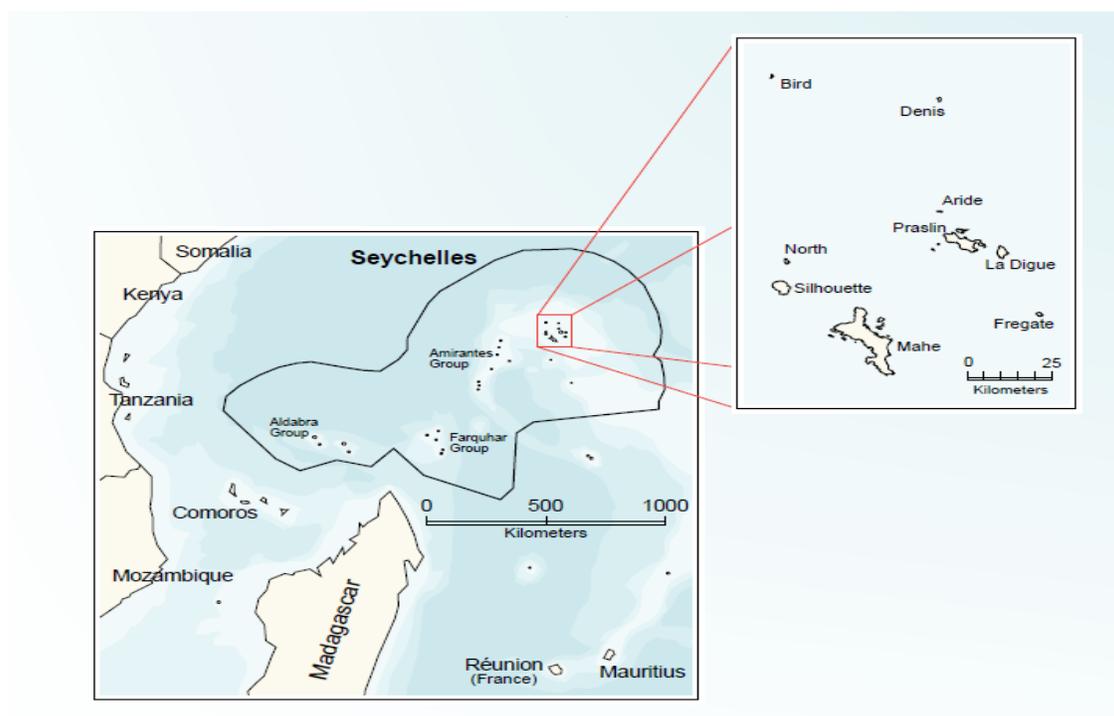


Figure 1: The Seychelles archipelago consist of 115 islands in the western Indian Ocean
(Source: National Statistics Bureau, Seychelles 2007)

The islands consist of different terrestrial and marine ecosystems which form the coastal zone. The land is made up of forests, wetlands and streams. Mangroves are found at the intersection between land and marine environment. They protect shorelines by trapping sediments eroded from the land and also against wave erosion. They also offer some protection to the extensive coral reef system that comprises of coral reefs and sea grasses, with algae in certain parts. The complex network of coastal ecosystems has a critical role to play in maintaining the biodiversity of the archipelago.

The Seychelles has over 47% of land under protection. These protected areas offer protection to the country's biodiversity, much of which is unique to this part of the world, managed by the Seychelles National Parks Authority. Some protected areas are being used to generate revenue for conservation management. There are good existing case studies whereby funds generated through entrance fees are being effectively used for the management of the protected area. Such cases include the management of Cousin Island Special Reserve and Vallée de Mai, which are under the management of Nature Seychelles and Seychelles Islands Foundation respectively. There is potential for other protected areas to be developed as sustainably managed reserves.

The population of the Seychelles is estimated at 87,000 with the majority of inhabitants residing on the three main granitic islands; Mahé, Praslin and La Digue. Because of the steep topography of the granitic islands, most of the dwellings and development are located on the coastal plain and lower hill slopes usually located within a kilometre inland.

Tourism and fisheries are two of the main pillars of the country's economy. The tourism sector contributes 26 percent towards the Gross National Product and the fisheries sector, 8.4 percent. Agriculture is an underdeveloped sector which contributes less than 5% towards the Gross Domestic Product.

Due to the small size and heterogeneity the Seychelles can be regarded as a coastal zone. In the Seychelles context, coastal zone can be defined as a contiguous system which includes human activities, landward areas, wetlands, sea grasses and coral reefs.

1.1 Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Seychelles

Since the whole archipelago is considered a coastal zone, Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) is considered a priority in Seychelles. The objective is to promote ICZM and at the same time implement ICZM programmes while taking climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction concerns into consideration. A rise in sea level, may affect most of the economic sectors of the country. It is estimated that almost 95% of all socio-economic activities and other forms of development are located on the coastal plateaux. Such sensitivity is further enhanced by the fact that the main granitic islands rise up to almost a thousand metres (or almost 3000ft), with steep hill slopes which are prone to landslides. Hence, careful planning is required due to the fragility of the coastal zone.

Previously, government played a central role in the development and implementation of ICZM projects mainly through the EMPS. However, this will change as Government implements Strategy 2017 – Creating our Nation's Wealth Together. This strategy, which governs the development of the country, was developed in 2007 and one of its aims is to

double the country's GDP by 2017. This can only be achieved by developing the various economic sectors such as tourism and fisheries. However it will be vital that this is done in an integrated manner in order to reduce the impact on the coastal zone. The strategy also overrides existing national policies, allowing government to move from being an implementer to becoming a facilitator of projects and programs. Hence, the policy is placing new demands on government agencies to ensure the participation of all the relevant stakeholders in the development process. This poses a lot of challenges, along with a number of potential threats, but also provides an opportunity for financing sound environmental management. Non-governmental organisations, the private sector and members of the community will all be important actors in the process.

Seychelles, like several other Indian Ocean countries, is suffering from a severe shortage of qualified and trained staff. This shortage of capacity is obvious in almost all parts of government, and also in the NGO and the private sectors. It is therefore vital to have a mechanism in place to build capacity. The Country Strategy highlights the priorities of the country and provides the NCB with guidance when assessing action proposals that are brought to it for consideration and support.

1.0 Situation Analysis

With limited land available along the coastal plateaux, there are many issues that pose a potential threat to the coastal zone. Such factors include development of human infrastructures, pollution, reclamation and climate change.

i. Development of tourism and other infrastructure

Development of the tourism sector is resulting in numerous infrastructures being constructed along the coasts. Tourism is one of the major pillars of the Seychelles' economy. The impacts arising from such development can be disastrous to the coastal zone. However, the tourism sector could help support the MFF activities, while in return we can help guide their businesses towards more sustainable practices.. Recently we have witnessed the development of more than four large five star hotels and this number is on the rise. Development of roads and housing is already threatening the environment of the coastal zones.

Similarly, MPAs have present and future potential as a conservation management tool and potentially as a means to generate revenue through user fees. The funds could be used to assist with the daily operation and management of the protected area and to boost conservation efforts.

ii. Agricultural Sector

As more of the coastal land is being developed, farmers are being encouraged to go further inland to try and tackle the issue of food security which is a national as well as a global crisis. Large areas of natural vegetation and wetlands are at risk of being cleared for the expansion of agriculture. This may have a significant impact on the watershed and catchment areas.

iii. Pollution

Pollution is another factor that threatens the coastal zone. Pollution sources may be land based or may come from ships. Land base sources include sewage, extreme pesticides and fertiliser use from agriculture, as well as solid waste. Pollution from agricultural practices is expected to increase as the country tries to address the issue of national food security. Passing ships may also add to the pollution of the marine environment including the coastal zone. This may be aggravated by the increase in local and tourist boats that moor directly on the coast.

iv. Reclamation

Due to the scarcity of coastal land reclamation has now become an inevitable practice in the Seychelles. In the past, many wetlands were reclaimed and mangrove areas wiped out, to give way to agriculture, housing and other development. Currently, most of the developments and hotel projects involve wetlands as part of their developments and to promote their hotel using the water features. Extensive shallow areas along the East Coast were reclaimed during the 1980s and 1990s to provide more land. This practice causes siltation and results in the destruction of coral reefs. Unfortunately, more land is likely to be reclaimed around the granitic islands as new pressures for development arise. The good news is that now with the presence of the MFF initiative, many projects are concentrated within mangrove areas and are advocating for the legal protection of the species, some of which are either regenerating or being restored for educating people of their intrinsic values.

v. Climate Change

Climate change is an emerging issue that is already affecting the coastal zone in the Seychelles. Following the *El Nino* event in 1997/98, more than 90% of coral reefs died as a result of a significant rise in sea surface temperature. The impact was apparent throughout the Indian Ocean with repeatedly high tides and also an increase in erosion on some beaches. As a result, the Government of Seychelles has taken the initiative to establish the Sea Level Rise Foundation (SLF), to provide a platform where SIDS and other countries can share experiences on climate change issues. The Seychelles National Climate Change Committee also collaborates and exchanges with the MFF works and we plan to extend this to including Disaster Risk Reduction as a component of the adaptation measures to Climate Change.

2.0 Relevant legal, policy and planning instruments relating to Coastal Management in the Seychelles

With the entire country being considered a coastal zone, a number of regulations directly or indirectly provide a framework for Integrated Coastal Management in the Seychelles. The three most important pieces of legislation that deal with ICZM are the **Environment Protection Act (EPA)** 1994, **Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA)** 1972 and **National Park and Conservancy Act (NPCA)** 1969.

EPA provides the legal framework for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, the establishment of Sensitive Zones, coastal zone management, waste management standards and the provision for prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution. The Act makes provision for the evaluation of the state of the ecosystem and the identification of causes and sources of coastal pollution and degradation. It provides the lead Authority with powers to prepare Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans (ICZMP). However to date Seychelles has no ICZMP in place but the Regional Coastal Zone Management Project (ReCoMap) has made provision for the development of the country's ICZMP.

The **TCPA** specifies that permission for any development on the coastal plateaux shall first be sought from the Planning Authority. No person is allowed to carry out any building operation without first obtaining planning permission from the Planning Authority. The Legislation also makes provision for the preparation and adoption of a development plan for the entire Seychelles. The development plan may include maps, and specifies areas for roads, public buildings, and open spaces as well as nature reserves (Land use plans in progress through a UNDP project).

There are currently on-going initiatives in revising and updating these outdated documents, with which the MFF is collaborating.

Other legislations that concerns coastal zone management in the Seychelles and are important in ICZM are as follows:

i) Environment Protection (Impact Assessment) Regulations 1996 (EIA).

The regulation specifies that an impact assessment report shall be prepared for any project or activity which is deemed to have an impact on the environment. The regulation provides the procedures for developing the EIA. EIA could either be Class 1 (prepared for large-scale development projects such as a hotel development) and Class 2 (mostly for residential or other small-scale developments). It also makes provision to limit development within a protected area (Protected Areas Act and National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act 1999), (Cap 141) or an ecologically sensitive area such as on beaches and inter-tidal zones. The

protection of the beach is governed by another Act (Beach Control Act, 1971) and subsidiary regulations, 1991 (Cap 14).

ii) Removal of Sand and Gravel Act 1982 (CAP 203). Amended in 1991

This Act controls the removal of sand and gravel from any beach and coastal plateaux and from rivers. Removal of sand and gravel may have adverse impacts on these fragile parts of the ecosystem. Other resources such as minerals are governed by the Minerals Act 1991 (Cap 129)

iii) Public Utilities Corporation Act 25/1985

The Act provides for the establishment of a Public Utilities Corporation. The Public Utilities Corporation established under this act has a mandate to manage and supply electricity and water (Public Utilities Corporation (Water Supply) Regulations S/126/1988) as well as the treatment and disposal of sewage (Public Utilities (Sewage) Regulations S/19/1987). These regulations are used to prevent pollution and waste contamination.

iv) Maritime Zone Act, 1991 (Cap 122)

The Act provides for the regulatory framework which specifies the sovereignty of Seychelles within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as mandated under the UN Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). It makes provisions for the development of regulations for the preservation and the protection of the marine environment. Other regulations make provisions for the creation of marine parks (National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act 1999, (Cap 141)). The management of the fish resources is governed by the Fisheries Act 1986 and its subsidiary Regulations.

v) Land Reclamation Act 1991 (Cap 106)

The Act provides the framework for the authorization of land reclamation. Under Schedule 1, Section 5, a person may object to a proposed reclamation on the grounds that the reclamation may affect any property owned. Reasons are that it may infringe on the public rights and/or affect the natural beauty of the coastal area.

Important policies include:

i) Strategy 2017: Creating our Nation's wealth together

Strategy 2017 is a national Policy document developed by the Government of Seychelles to double the Country's GDP by 2017. To do so, the country will have to develop all of its economic sectors such as Tourism and Fisheries. Strategy 2017 overrides existing national policies and changes the role of Government from being an implementer to becoming a facilitator of projects and programs. This creates opportunities for Non-governmental

organisations, the private sector and members of the community to participate actively in the development of the country.

ii) Environment Management Plan of Seychelles (EMPS), 2000-2010

The second Environment Management Plan of Seychelles covers the years 2000 to 2010, created so that protection of the environment is undertaken in a planned and coherent manner through the involvement of all stakeholders. The overall goal of the EMPS is: *The promotion, coordination and integration of sustainable development programmes that cut across all sectors of society in the Seychelles*. It is divided into 11 thematic areas, with one thematic specifically addressing the issue “Land Use, Coastal Zones and Urbanization”. Having reached its term this year, the EMPS has been reviewed and currently the EMPS 2011 – 2020 is being drafted with major stakeholder inputs. Two cross-cutting themes have now been integrated as separate thematic areas; these are Climate Change and Environmental Education, Awareness & Advocacy.

iii) Seychelles National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 1998 (NBSAP)

This action plan was developed as a requirement of the CBD with the aim of protecting and conserving the country's biodiversity. The plan is composed of several sections which cover areas such as the institutional and legal mechanisms that exist in Seychelles, as well as the status, trends and the value of biodiversity in Seychelles.

iv) Seychelles National Wetlands Conservation and Management Policy 2006

The policy was prepared following a request from the National Environment Advisory Council. It was carried out in consultation with various organizations, stakeholders etc. The objective of the wetlands policy is to: *Protect and conserve wetlands so that wise and sustainable use of their functions and values, including indirect benefits, are secured now and in the future*. The policy was principally developed to prevent the reclamation of wetlands which was a common practice in the past and to regulate the developments involving wetlands with strict control and mitigation measures.

v) Tourism Strategy (Vision 21)

Vision 21 is a strategic document as well as a comprehensive guide for the development of tourism in Seychelles. One of its objectives is to generate increased benefits to the country whilst simultaneously protecting the land and marine environment and the Seychellois cultural heritage.

Several institutions or organizations are the administrative agents for the above listed regulations and policies. These include the Ministry of National Development, Department of Environment, and Seychelles Tourism Board. Also, several inter-sectoral committees and/or inter-ministerial committees have been established to ensure the

effective management and to oversee environmental programmes. These include authorities established by law (e.g. Planning Authority), authorities to implement the management of protected areas (Seychelles National Parks Authority, SNPA) and the Environment Management Plan Steering Committee to steer implementation of the programme of work of the EMPS.

vi) Agricultural Development Strategy (2007 – 2011)

This strategy is a recent document, developed following the outcome of several stakeholder meetings and workshops. It was funded and guided by the FAO and represents the cumulative work of public, private sectors and NGO's as the key stakeholders in the agricultural sector.

3.0 The Agricultural Development Strategy addresses the many challenges faced by the agricultural sector and proposes solutions to the many limitations and constraints. The document covers crop and livestock development, production aspects, agricultural marketing, agro processing, human resource capacity needs, agricultural information and communication management, agricultural statistics, inputs supplies and investment requirements in the sector. Many agricultural issues are intricately linked to the sustainable use of wetlands, water supply, land use and all sorts of other factors.

4.0 Analysis of the MFF 15 Programmes of Works (PoW) and Seychelles' Actions

The strategies for Mangroves for the Future (MFF) Initiative is based on a **vision** of a more healthy ecosystem for a more prosperous and secure future for coastal communities , where all ecosystems are conserved and managed sustainably. MFF has generated increased interests outside the Indian Ocean therefore it has to redress its vision and objectives for the purpose. The RSC has now also endorsed an overall **mission** which reads: To promote healthy coastal ecosystems through a partnership-based, people focused and policy relevant approach that builds and applies knowledge, empowers communities and other stakeholders, enhances governance, secures livelihoods, and increases resilience to natural hazards and climate change”.

The MFF's **goal** which is slightly modified for Phase 2 implementation, contributing towards the conservation and restoration of coastal ecosystems as key natural infrastructure which supports human well-being and security. Phase 2 has brought about changes in the two previous **objectives** of the MFF with three new ones designed to strengthen the focus on helping coastal communities to utilize coastal resources sustainably and to build resilience to the growing threats from climate change;

1. Coastal ecosystems are conserved and sustainably used
2. Coastal communities and other stakeholders are engaged in processes that create sustainable livelihoods, build resilience to natural disasters and climate change, and enhance natural resource bases
3. Human well-being and security are enhanced through broad based investments in coastal ecosystems

The MFF operates through 15 PoWs, grouped under three main themes (Knowledge, Governance and Empowerment) which have also been modified to fit Phase 2 implementation. Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction considerations, Gender, and Communications are cross-cutting themes integrated throughout the 15 PoWs below.

PoWs that Enhance, Share and Apply Knowledge

1. Improving the Knowledge Base for Coastal Planning, Policy and Management

A key challenge is to ensure that adequate social science and natural science information is made available in a practical and policy-relevant form that can meet coastal planning needs and address critical issues related to coastal zone management.

Under this strategy the actions are primarily targeting the establishment of learning centres on coastal science and establishing a formal curriculum module within the University of Seychelles. The University of Seychelles is newly established, and a School of Coastal and Marine Sciences has been identified as a priority area to be set up eventually by the University. It is envisaged that the proposed School will be developed in conjunction with the Seychelles Centre for Marine Research and Technology (SCMRT) which was established in 2001 to lead marine and coastal research in Seychelles. The Seychelles University Foundation is currently in discussion with various other international university partners including the MFF for potential partnerships in developing a tropical coastal and marine programme for the Seychelles and indeed the region. Some specific actions include:

- Collation and dissemination of data
- Assist in the development of centres of excellence e.g. University of Seychelles, DRDM, CC Centre
- Update existing and useful coastal zone management documentation including contributing to the new ICZM plan being drafted alongside the EMPS 2011 – 2020.
- Closing of knowledge gaps on coastal systems

2. Designing Ecologically and Socio-economically Sound Coastal Ecosystem Rehabilitation

A key challenge is to ensure that restoration programmes are based on sound science, techniques and approaches.

For this strategy, lessons learnt from past coastal rehabilitation works and on the ground projects will be prioritized and adapted so that the best and most successful techniques and practices can be publicized and widely disseminated for adoption and implementation. The project will at the same time seek to establish and test some practices that can be replicated elsewhere in the country. Some specific actions include:

- Inventory of existing sound practices, documentation and publication
- Test and establish best practice for restoration of coastal systems including removal of invasive species
- Adapt best practices in coastal management and engineering from other island states and regional exchanges. These practices to be replicated in manuals and disseminated.

- Establishment of nursery sites for coastal plants at the district/community levels
- Training for mangrove and other coastal plant propagation techniques

3. Providing Decision Support for “Reef to Ridge” Approaches to Land and Resource Management.

Few interventions consider downstream coastal ecosystems as a target and the disconnect is exacerbated by weak awareness of the linkages and impacts, or actions required to address them. One of the new set of SGF is working on a Reef to Ridge approach to soil erosion in a coastal monitoring project on Praslin island, the result of which will be widely disseminated for awareness purposes.

There are currently three major regional coastal zone projects in the country which are tackling upstream-downstream issues. These are projects under ReCoMap (supported by the European Union), the Western Indian Ocean Land Base Source of Pollution Project (WIOLAB) supported by the Nairobi Convention) and the Sustainable Land Management (GEF SLM) project (financed by the Global Environment Facility). Since these projects address many of the issues intended to be tackled under the MFF Initiative, the MFF program has established linkages with these ongoing initiatives to identify gaps that can be filled under the MFF program and to create synergy between them.

Specific action:

- Link with ReCoMap, WIOLAB and GEF SLM projects and intervene where there are gaps, in order to complement results

4. Integrating Coastal Ecosystem Economic Values into Development Planning and Appraisal

Undervaluation was identified as an obstacle to sustainable coastal zone development in the country during the development of the UNDP/GEF Sustainable Land Management project. Therefore there is a need to improve the information base so that the economic value of coastal ecosystem services can be incorporated into development planning, economic indicators and statistics, and investment and project appraisals.

Ecosystem valuation tools are presently one of the components being developed in the GEF-funded “Mainstreaming Biodiversity into the Production Sectors of the Economy” project in Seychelles. Whilst the MFF program will seek to impart some basic knowledge to major players in economic valuation of environmental resources, such as local EIA practitioners, it will also seek to establish linkages with on-going initiatives to create synergy and complement efforts in that sector. The EMPS is also strengthening this thematic area and will be monitoring its implications. Some specific actions include:

- Provide basic training in ecosystem and environmental valuation to people in Government, NGO and the Private sector
- Integrate Environmental Valuation into EIA TORS
- Adaptation of best practices and tools
- Link with GEF Biodiversity and SLM projects

5. Applying a Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation approach to accelerate knowledge dissemination.

Following publication of the UN Tsunami Lessons Learned Report, April 2009 (“THE TSUNAMI LEGACY – Innovation, Breakthrough and Change”), it is acknowledged that the learning process from post-tsunami response is practically over; this will now be followed by knowledge gains and their dissemination.

To carry out this strategy, works being undertaken to continue rehabilitate coastal areas will be reviewed and appraised to assess achievement in the environmental quality. These assessments which started in 2010 will be done by NCB members, UNDP and MFF.

Some specific actions include:

- Documentation and sharing of the restoration and rehabilitation works
- Publication and dissemination of the reports
- Minutes of NCB meetings showing progress and achievements and, identifying where applicable any obstacle to its NSAP implementation for circulation to members and partners, also for EMPS and RSC updates.
- Quarterly overall reports by the NC including national activities, networking with and collaboration of national or regional partners, level of national support or financial and technical assistance (UNDP, NGO, Government, Private Sectors...)

Additional help from the NCB members in appraising and monitoring both SGF and LGF projects following a comprehensive training in monitoring, learning and evaluating with support of the MFF –S/IUCN and the UNDP

PoWs that Strengthens Empowerment

6. Promoting Civil Society Awareness and Participation in coastal Decision-making

As the government is undertaking to take more of a facilitating role, the need to empower the community in participating in environmental decision-making is more obvious now. Increase in public awareness and engagement in coastal management is necessary in thus achieving sustainable development, with emphasis on gender consideration.

Under this programme, the various partners within the community will be given the opportunity to participate in decision making. A first MFF - community – based project is being piloted in Seychelles and the results will be shared with others to encourage replication. Various groups within the districts will soon also have other opportunities to participate in similar initiatives and take the lead in implementing projects at community level following the recent launching of the GEF SGP program.

Some specific actions include:

- Networking with the GEF SGP to have stakeholder sensitization at community level to foster more support from stakeholder groups
- Support interventions and actions of man and women, youth, senior groups, and/or other community environment – based groups at district level
- Support projects put forward by civil society that demonstrate good practices
- Link with ReCoMap activities and PoW 8

7. Building the Capacity of Professional Coastal Managers for Integrated Coastal Management

Adequate capacity, in terms of institutions, technical skills, human and financial resources, is essential if the principles and theories of ICM are to be translated into results. As no formal

training facilities that offer courses in ICM currently exist locally, there is thus the need to identify regional and global agencies already involved in such training in order to develop collaborations.

Seychelles has certain capacities for implementing ICZM Programmes. Most of the local experts are involved in the implementation of other activities and as a result, their capacities are not being fully utilised. As a result, the lack of understanding of the real needs impedes on taking real actions in sensitive areas. This PoW will complement Strategy PoW 1: to increase the number of coastal managers, as the Government becomes a facilitator rather than an implementer.

The objectives of the NSAP in the Seychelles priority areas cannot be achieved without the partnership and active participation of local communities. To achieve these there is a need to maximise the strengths of government and civil societies needing the skills and resources to play their roles. MFF needs to play a role in facilitating connections, networking, and trainings courses that promote long term capacity in areas such as project writing and management, ICZM advocacy and practices (policy – makers/technicians), gender awareness, disaster preparedness, monitoring and evaluation, communicating project works,... This will encourage participatory approaches to decision-making and submission and implementation of valuable projects. With our limited human and financial capacity, the best strategy for achieving sustainability is by combining resources, and action-based commitment..

Some specific actions include: Link with POW 1 and ReCoMap, WIOMSA and other training opportunities

- Coastal science/ecosystem/habitat training
- Facilitate the establishment of a coastal management resource point/library/clearing house/online forum
- Twinning with foreign training institutions on integrated coastal management and strengthening of the new Seychelles University in providing such long term courses on full or part-time basis,
- The capacity of NCB members and grantees to assess, manage, to effectively and efficiently utilise resources should be strengthened. The existing NCB structure need to be strengthened so as to train, educate inform the public while developing their skills at all levels

8. Support to Environmentally Sustainable Livelihoods among Coastal Communities

- Integrating ecosystem and livelihood concerns requires that many different conditions and dynamics are understood. There is a need to look into the underlying causes of poverty, vulnerability and livelihood insecurity to understand the direct and underlying causes of ecosystem degradation and possible interventions. Conservation actions are not sustainable unless they address livelihood issues, while development actions cannot be considered sustainable unless they incorporate ecosystem concerns. As human well being is at the centre of concern, their awareness should be raised to ensure that significant attention is given to projects that will enhance the ability of people to improve their quality of lives through the sustainable investment and management of coastal ecosystems and resources

Specific actions include:

- Link with PoW 1, 6 and 9
- Make a regional inventory of alternative livelihoods that have been tried - to include both successes and failures
- Build capacity of NGOs and community groups for ongoing appropriate livelihood initiatives at the community level e.g. Ecotourism Projects, Aquaculture, DRR initiatives...
- Support activities that provide alternatives to destructive practices
- Increase the level of awareness amongst fishers, tourism operators and other communities of the impacts of climate change

9. Improving Community Resilience to Natural Disasters and Climate Change

Climate Change is a growing challenge to the successful implementation of the ICZM and sustainable coastal ecosystem management. Human populations in coastal areas need to be able to adapt to changes, hence the need to build both community and ecosystem resilience. They need to understand the value of mangroves and other coastal ecosystems to sequester carbon and, serving as a first line of defence against natural hazards along many coastlines. This includes their contribution to food and livelihood security and therefore the support they can provide to coastal communities to help them recover from natural disasters. At the same time they need to know that these ecosystems can also be vulnerable to climate change (e.g. sea level rise, increasing sea temperatures and potentially more frequent and severe storms), if they are not in a health condition.

As the population, agricultural land and infrastructure tend to be concentrated in the coastal zone, any rise in sea level or other extremes will have significant effects on the economy, on living conditions and livelihood such as damage to coral reefs, impacts on fisheries and other economics and infrastructure losses. The Seychelles therefore requires all available information and capacity concerning any aspects of CC impacts, as these may affect our ability to enable appropriate response strategies to be developed and implemented.

MFF recognises the vulnerability of countries like Seychelles to global impacts of CC and other natural disasters. Hence in Phase 2 more attention will be given to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction needs due to their critical importance in the region. The new MFF Mission statement and with PoW 9 “Resilience building against natural disasters”, identified as one of the priority PoWs in Phase 2, the following four main approaches will be used to address Climate change and DRR

1. Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction at program and project levels, and as part of capacity development
2. Field testing/tailoring coastal climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction tools and methodologies
3. Implementation of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation projects
4. Sharing of field level experiences and lessons learned on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

In Seychelles, a need was identified to incorporate ecosystem considerations into risk management procedures. There is also the need to factor in measures that deal with the threats posed by global climate change.

Specific actions include:

- Link with and support UNDP-funded projects implemented by the Department of Risk and Disaster Management and the Seychelles National Climate Change Committee to fill gaps and complement specific actions. Enhance existing coastal replanting initiatives on the main islands (Link with PoW 2)
- Build awareness and sensitize the communities on the importance of natural ecosystems in adaptation and coastal resilience
- Facilitate and support demonstration projects
- Participation in the formulation of comprehensive adaptation and mitigation policies in the context of integrated coastal zone management with the guidance of the MFF Secretariat and its institutional partners.

- Asses through on the ground projects the socio – economic implications of CC impacts.

- Help raise awareness to improve public and political understanding of the potential impacts of CC through the works of NGO members and through regional exchanges to reduce uncertainties of CC

- Network with other regional initiatives to strengthen programmes and capacity in monitoring CC impacts on marine resources, freshwater and on agriculture, through exchanges of information and experience or training in preparedness responses.

Facilitate technical support to and training of communities for disaster preparedness through the DRDM and CESD Departments in the Ministry of Environment, UNDP programmes and other MFF partners

10. Identifying Sustainable Financing Mechanisms for Coastal Ecosystem Conservation

Funds for Coastal management are available from many sources, including private sector, fiscal instruments (taxes, subsidies), market based mechanisms (PES, user charges) and international donors (e.g. GEF, EU). The challenge is finding ways to turn the theory into practice. We need to demonstrate that sustainable financing mechanisms can be implemented to support specific activities and stakeholder groups.

Under this ICZM strategy, ways are being sought to involve stakeholders in the management of coastal zones and Private Sectors are being encouraged to participate in the works of the NCB and contribute to the development of ICZM in the Seychelles.

Other specific actions include:

- Link with UNDP – PCU - GEF SLM/Biodiversity/Bio-security/CB2 projects to complement their activities
- Evaluation/ feasibility study of sustainable financing initiatives in Seychelles

- Provide support to existing national financing mechanisms in order to improve and scale up
- Facilitate and support demonstration projects

PoW's that Enhance Governance

11. Supporting National Integrated Coastal Management Programmes

The large number of sectors involved in coastal zone management means that institutional arrangements are often difficult and require consolidated efforts to strengthen and support ICM. Therefore it is vital to build capacity of all stakeholders

Other actions will include:

- Link with ongoing initiatives, e.g. ReCoMap/WIOLAB/WIOMSA/SLM/Biodiversity/CB2/EMPS etc.
- Pilot a district level ICM plan, e.g. for Port Glaud (West of Mahe) and replicate in others such as Anse Royale (South)
- Undertake capacity building sessions for stakeholders
- Put in place or support a national network and clearing house mechanism for ICZM – e.g. CB2

12. Applying the ecosystem-based approach to coastal land use planning (through PoW 6)

Seychelles is still experiencing many weaknesses and gaps in land use planning. Encroachment into protected areas and state land remains a major problem to be addressed. Under this, we will:

- Link with PoW 11/GEF Biodiversity and SLM projects
- Support education and awareness efforts in producing and disseminating a popularised version of relevant legislation
- Carry out a series of awareness workshops/seminars for tourism and relevant private sector businesses through NGO actions
- Pilot a co/joint management initiative
- Facilitate platforms for rigorous conservation and restoration of mangrove ecosystems under threat from tourism developments
- Work with the Land use planning department to delineate and map out sensitive coastal areas and invite their participation to MFF NCB.

13. Building National Systems of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas that contribute to a Regional Network

Most coastal areas are poorly represented in the national protected area networks while most of the important or threatened coastal ecosystems do not have a protected status. There is need for more and better managed marine and coastal protected areas. There is also the need to improve on management effectiveness (resilience to climate change, buffer zone management, and sustainable financing mechanisms).

Coastal Resources and Marine Park Areas:

Marine Parks Areas (MPA) are defined as ocean areas that are permanently protected from activities that remove animals and plants or alter habitats, except for scientific research. The prohibited activities require strict enforcement for the protection of the ecosystem, along with other management strategies such as pollution control (from land-based), regulatory fisheries, climate change mitigation amongst others. Well known as 'No Take Zones' while recreational activities are usually permitted, Marine Parks greatly contribute to fisheries industry as they help boost abundance and sustain the web of life. However some species do move out of the reserve as they grow or for reproduction into other connected habitats such as coastal waters, mangroves and reefs or even offshore. This contributes to the life cycle of the species; hence it is also important that protection also include some other parts of species habitats such as mentioned above. The largest of the 12 MPAs in the Seychelles is the Ste Anne Marine Parks located about five km off the Victoria harbour, surrounding six granitic islands. The marine parks usually include the shore to 20 m inland from the high water mark and at least 200m out in the surrounding sea.

In Seychelles the entire population depends on coastal and marine ecosystems services for their survival and well-being. These are provided by all healthy wetlands and their consequent contents such as water (quantity and quality), mangroves, sea grasses, coral reefs... providing food sources, work opportunities, climate regulations, excess nutrients and erosion control, tourism and local leisure and cultural heritage. People should learn not to take these services for granted and realise that their loss could have significant impact on the communities. Measures should also be taken to ensure that these habitats and their services are duly regulated under revised national laws and policies.

With many of the world's coral reefs under threats, high expectations are placed on MPAs to protect them from further impacts. Seychelles lost at least 90% of its coral cover during the 1997/98 El Nino coral bleaching event. In order to maintain the recovery speed of the damaged reefs, it is crucial that on-going threats are minimised through collaborative research projects, well informed, trained and equipped managers who should consistently maintain their standards and measure the effectiveness of their work through on-going monitoring and their management achievements. Careful planning is required with occasional review of the Management Plan, while also raising awareness of their work for collaborative stakeholder participation

Under this strategy we will:

- Link with existing initiatives and projects: ReCoMap, UNDP - PA project , CB2, activities, ASCLME, MFF, WIOMSA, COI (Indian Ocean Commission), World Wide Fund for nature MPA Network Project...their learning initiatives, including certification for MPA professionals,
- Participate in the development of the new integrated coastal zone management plan and its implementation and monitoring including one that is exclusive to the management of Marine Parks Areas thus strengthening the Seychelles Centre for Marine Research and Technology-Marine Parks Authority initiatives and the management of existing MPA's (very important)
- Seek to identify other important coastal sites and support their protection through conservation activities
- Discuss the activities of the Seychelles National Parks Authority, SNPA including research, monitoring, sightings, good practices (underwater clean ups, students'

attachment, education and awareness as well as unlawful actions (illegal fishing or traps, pollution...)

- Engage private sector entities by strengthening their abilities for sustainable fisheries and processing activities through awareness and training programmes
- Encourage reporting of illegal, unacceptable, unreported (IUU) practices
- Strengthen capacity of organisations to undertake research, testing, surveys on wetlands, estuary, reef lagoon ecosystems... and sharing results (upscaling of small projects)
- Support practical or educational initiatives like aquaculture, coral reef and mangrove programmes.
- Feedback on monitoring of activities in the Seychelles EEZ are also welcome

14. Promoting Adaptive Coastal Management Programmes that include ongoing Ecological and Socio-economic Assessment and Monitoring

Long-term programmes for monitoring socio-economic and ecosystem indicators are largely lacking in the region, while the management plans tend to be fixed, with no flexibility to adapt, respond and reorient to the changing conditions. There is a need to improve coastal monitoring given that methodologies are now available for both socio-economic and ecological monitoring, including spatial assessment using satellite imagery.

There are presently ongoing initiatives in the country targeting this PoW including a specific EMPS thematic area. Some of them have completed their initial assessments (e.g. The status of the Seychelles coastal ecosystem 2008). As such the national MFF initiative will seek to further the recommendations from some of these initial assessments or seek to assist, within the framework of MFF, to complement other such assessments in addressing coastal resources. Some specific actions include:

- Link with EU AMESD project, WIOMSA socio-economic monitoring of coastal areas, DRDM and UNDP Land use mapping project, SWIOFP/ASCLME, EMPS...
- Review and strengthen ongoing long term monitoring programmes
- Support implementation of such assessment

15. Encouraging Environmentally Sustainable Business Practices in Coastal Areas

At national and regional levels, few attempts have been made to directly engage with commerce, industry and the private sector in coastal management. The potential to profit and gain from environmentally sustainable business remains little known and there are few incentives for the private sector to become engaged in activities supportive to coastal conservation.

There are several independent initiatives currently on-going in the country leading to the achievement of this PoW, e.g 'The sustainable/eco - labelling programme'. Several of these actions are being implemented on a primarily voluntary basis by the private sector or by partnerships with NGOs . These actions should be supported and, where possible, replicated and made public; and related guidelines and manuals should be developed. As such, it is vital to give more impetus to these actions and encourage wider adoption of the measures by communities at large, to further environmental sustainability in all the production sectors. To achieve this, some of the specific actions envisaged are:

- Link with GEF Biodiversity Project eco-labelling outcomes and other sustainable labelling projects
- Inventory/documentation of ongoing private sector investments/voluntary actions towards ICZM and make known their efforts
- Support establishment of environmentally sustainable business practices

Cross-cutting issues within the 15 PoWs.

The additional cross-cutting themes integrated throughout the Programme of Work are Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, Gender, Communications and Knowledge Management

- **Integrating Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction into MFF Interventions**

Work being undertaken in this aspect by UNEP in collaboration with UNDP, IUCN and MFF Secretariat was originally presented at the 5th MFF Regional Steering Committee in Seychelles, July 2009 with the main purpose of providing MFF stakeholders with an overview of the needs to mainstream climate change (CC) considerations into MFF works and projects. In doing so, MFF has been consulting MFF target countries and partner organizations, to ensure country needs and concerns are appropriately addressed.

Recognising that climate change is really happening now, and even though the effects of green house gases emitted so far will be impacting human populations, ecosystems and infrastructures still for hundreds of years, adaptation measures are not anymore an option, but an imperative for our lives. MFF decided to integrate climate change considerations into all MFF activities and plans, as a cross-cutting theme as the results of our MFF efforts and investments in coastal ecosystems will not be spared from the impacts of climate change; the consideration of these potential impacts on our activities and projects is therefore crucial to enhance the sustainability of our work and MFF overall.

The MFF Climate Proofing Method consists of two components, a “Project component”, aimed at mainstreaming climate change considerations into all MFF projects; and a “Strategy component” which aims at mainstreaming climate change into the overall strategy and vision of the initiative, the 15 programme of work and the national strategies/national coordinating bodies. In this process, three main documents have been produced which will be shared with the NCB:

- 1. A guide to mainstreaming climate change into MFF projects, 2. A reference tool to coastal climate change in the context of MFF and 3. Mainstreaming CC into the MFF overall initiative.**

MFF is expected to assist NCBs to integrate Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction into the NSAP and other national documents and provide relevant training to local stakeholders. It is also necessary to propose how best to engage the National Disaster Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Institutions, and how best to approach the training needs regarding climate change.

It is expected that all the outputs and activities already established in the above 15 Programmes of Work will be climate-proofed as much as possible as a requirement of the project proposal submissions and in their implementation. Existing initiatives being

spearheaded and implemented by Seychelles will be used as a vehicle to ensure these actions, to include, amongst others:

- Assist with the works of the Sea Level Rise Foundation
- Link with GEF NCCC – output 4A from project document - Building on recommendations from the second Seychelles National Communication on Climate Change
- Contribute to implementation of the Seychelles new Climate Change Strategy
- Ensure that climate change is built in all MFF financed actions
- MFF ensures its participation in the formulation of comprehensive adaptation and mitigation policies in the context of integrated coastal zone management with the guidance of the MFF Secretariat and its institutional partners
- Facilitate technical support and training of communities for disaster preparedness through the DRDM and CESD Departments in the Ministry of Environment, UNDP programmes and other MFF – related international partners
- Include the above mentioned four step approach into all MFF projects

- **Gender Considerations**

The gender consideration checklist designed by MFF to assist MFF practitioners in implementing MFFs objectives on gender and development in national level projects, so that there is improved participation of women and equal benefits of both men and women from ecosystem conservation and this process should be monitored by both the NCB and the MFF Secretariat when screening proposals and monitoring progress. Impacts need to be assessed and best practices highlighted.

- **Communication Strategy for MFF**

From the time the MFF 5th Regional Steering Committee meeting was held in the Seychelles in July 2009, the initiative has been given a boost up thanks to media attention, and receiving significant considerations from national partners and communities. We have started an aggressive communication strategy giving increased visibility to the MFF initiative in the country. This will be maintained through the integrated Communication strategy within the NSAP as well as having built in communication plans into all projects.

Some specific actions include:

- Contribution to a central metadatabase with GIS maps under a UNDP-PCU CB2 Project with other national partners
- Dissemination of Quality materials from MFF – S
- Printed material; Quarterly reports, articles, posters, fact sheets, brochures...
- Meetings and Workshops
- Production of Manuals
- TV/Radio programs
- Contribution to MFF regional Newsletter and member websites/blogs
- Contribution to MFF Websites
- Higher education ICM certificate tailor-made to Seychelles situation
- Detailed action plans (MFF Seychelles programme – NSAP, NCB Log frame)
- Agreements (MoU)

This Communication strategy will be an important working tool for the NCB using the following approaches:

- Coordinate and facilitate communication flows from MFF to NCB, project partners.... and vice versa
- Ensure MFF brands and identity are used effectively and appropriately

- Inform of specific events and activities, encourage visit to MFF website...
- Sharing of project activities, lessons and results at national and regional level.
- reaching out to communities and the public through low-cost methods and strengthening linkages with all national partners
- Encourage the use of appropriate strategies to promote greater public awareness in areas such as education in marine and coastal issues, eco-tourism, sustainable livelihoods and other educational needs
- Cooperate with national bodies and the MFF knowledge network in designing and supplying quality communication products and services to all sectors
- For details, see built-in Communication Strategy

5.0 Prioritisation of Actions/Outputs

Programme of Work	Priority level*	Issue raised in Seychelles /Action Outputs	Monitoring
Actions to enhance, share and apply knowledge			
1. Improving the Knowledge Base for Coastal Planning, Policy and Management	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link with partners to collation, update and disseminate existing and useful coastal zone management documentation and data • Assist in developing Centres of Excellence e.g. University of Seychelles, NGO Centres etc • Closing of knowledge gaps on coastal ecosystems 	
2. Designing Ecologically and Socio-economically Sound Coastal Ecosystem Rehabilitation	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of existing sound practices, documentation and publication • Test and establish best practice for restoration of coastal ecosystems including removal of invasive species • Adapt best practices in coastal management and engineering from other island states. These practices to be replicated in manuals and disseminated. • Establishment of nursery sites for coastal plants at the district/community levels • Training for mangrove and other coastal plant propagation techniques 	
3. Providing Decision Support for "Reef to Ridge" Approaches to Land and resource Management.	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link with ReCoMap, WIOLAB and GEF SLM, NGO projects and intervene where there are gaps, in order to complement results 	
4. Integrating Coastal Ecosystem Economic Values into Development	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link with MFF-S and EMPS thematic sector, GEF Biodiversity project to provide basic training 	

Programme of Work	Priority level*	Issue raised in Seychelles /Action Outputs	Monitoring
Planning and appraisal		<p>in ecosystem and environmental valuation to people in Government, NGO and the Private sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate Environmental Valuation Into EIA ToRs • Adaptation of best practices and tools • 	
5. Applying a Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation approach to accelerate knowledge dissemination	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of responses/actions related to post tsunami restoration and rehabilitation works • Dissemination of the UNEP post - Tsunami works and Report • NCB Minutes meeting with progress and achievement, monitoring of the action plan stating any obstacle to its implementation circulated to members and partners, for EMPS and RSC updates. • Quarterly NC reports covering national implementation • Additional, NCB members' support in appraising and monitoring SGF and LGF projects following a comprehensive training in the area by MFF – S/IUCN and the UNDP • Projects to include a built-in MLE plan. 	
Actions to strengthen empowerment			
6. Promoting Civil Society Awareness and Participation in coastal Decision-making	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder sensitization at community level to foster more support from stakeholder groups • Facilitate interventions and actions of youth, men and women, senior groups and/or environment groups at district levels • Support projects put forward by civil society and community based organisations that 	

Programme of Work	Priority level*	Issue raised in Seychelles /Action Outputs	Monitoring
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrate good practices • Link with ReCoMap activities and POW 8 	
7. Build Capacity among Professional Coastal Managers	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link with POW 1 and ReCoMap, WIOMSA, MFF training activities • Coastal science/ecosystem/habitat training • Facilitate the establishment of a coastal management resource point/library/clearing house/online forum • Twinning with a foreign training institution on integrated coastal management or strengthening of the Seychelles University in ICZM and ecosystem-based adaptation 	
8. Support to Environmentally Sustainable Livelihoods	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make an Indian Ocean wide inventory of alternative livelihoods that have been tried - to include both successes and failures • Build capacity of NGOs and community groups for ongoing appropriate livelihood initiatives at the community level e.g. Ecotourism Projects • Support activities that provide alternatives to destructive practices • Increase the level of awareness amongst fishers, youth, other communities and tourism operators of the impacts of climate change 	
9. Improving Community Resilience to Natural Disasters (and climate change)	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link with DRDM UNDP funded project to fill gaps and complement specific actions • Enhance existing coastal replanting initiatives on the main islands (Link with PoW 2) • Build awareness and sensitise the communities on the importance of natural ecosystems and adaptation in coastal resilience • Facilitate and support demonstration projects in disaster risk reduction and climate change education 	
10. Identify Sustainable Financing Mechanisms for Coastal Ecosystem	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link with GEF SLM/Biodiversity/Biosecurity projects to complement their activities • Evaluation/training/feasibility study of 	

Programme of Work	Priority level*	Issue raised in Seychelles /Action Outputs	Monitoring
Conservation		<p>sustainable financing initiatives in Seychelles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to existing financing mechanisms in order to improve and scale up • Facilitate and support demonstration projects 	
Actions to enhance governance			
11. Supporting National Integrated Coastal Management Programs	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link with ongoing initiatives e.g. ReCoMap/WIOLAB/SLM/Biodiversity, EMPS etc... • Pilot a district level ICM plan e.g. for Port Glaud then replicated in Anse Royale by building on lessons learnt from the PRE-COI Grand Anse pilot project, through NGO works • Undertake capacity building sessions for stakeholders • Collaborate with the UNDP GEF CB2 project to put in place a national network , database for ICZM 	
12. Applying the ecosystem-based approach to Coastal Land Use Planning (through PoW 6)	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link with PoW 11/GEF Biodiversity project • Produce and disseminate a popularised version of relevant legislation • Carry out a series of awareness workshops/seminars for tourism and relevant private sector businesses • Pilot a co/joint management initiative • Facilitate platform for rigorous conservation and restoration of mangrove ecosystems under threat from tourism developments • Work with Land use planning department to map out mangrove areas and others sensitive coastal areas and advocate for their legal protection 	
13. Building National/Regional Systems of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link with ReCoMap, WIOMSA... learning initiatives including certification for MPA professionals • Link with and support SCMRT-MPA initiatives • Link with COI/WWF MPA Network Project • 	

Programme of Work	Priority level*	Issue raised in Seychelles /Action Outputs	Monitoring
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen management of existing MPA's through contribution to revising MPA management plan Encourage existing marine scientific forum and new initiatives including reports of unlawful practices, best practices and on-going monitoring of the EEZ 	
14. Promoting Adaptive Coastal Management Programs that include on-going Ecological and Socio-economic Assessment and Monitoring	2,3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link with EU AMESD project/WIOMSA socio-economic monitoring of coastal areas/DRDM mapping project/SWIOFP/ASCLME Review and strengthen ongoing long term monitoring programmes Support implementation of such assessment 	
15. Encouraging Environmentally Sustainable Business practices in coastal areas	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link with GEF Biodiversity Project eco-labelling or other sustainable labelling projects and promote their effort Inventory/documentation of ongoing private sector investments/voluntary actions towards ICM Support establishment of environmentally sustainable business practices and guide them accordingly 	
<p>Integrating cross-cutting issues into MFF Interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction - Gender considerations - Communication and Knowledge management 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support/Link with Sea Level Rise Foundation Building on recommendations from the second Seychelles National Communication on Climate Change with linkages to the GEF NCCC project – output 4A from project document Ensure that climate change is built in all MFF financed actions Ensure equal participation in and benefits of all community groups (youth, men, women, senior...) from conservation of coastal resource management Use Communication as an effective tool for a result-oriented strategy (see communication 	

Programme of Work	Priority level*	Issue raised in Seychelles /Action Outputs	Monitoring
		strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all new projects has a built-in communication plan 	
Other important concerns for Seychelles: See details in relevant sections	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Biodiversity conservation • The NCB • MPA Concerns • Regional studies • Partnership • Beach nourishment • Food security/scarcity 	
	2		

- **Priority level** 1 – High (2010 implementation)
2 – Medium (2011 – 2012 implementation)
3 – Low (2012 and beyond implementation)

- **Links** Use existing initiatives to synergize output and results of the MFF program, in order to minimize, or at best avoid duplication, and to optimize available funds for ongoing environmental protection work in Seychelles. This would tie with ongoing initiatives from GEF, EU, UNDP and other international organization’s programs within the country. Results from these are expected to be shared with MFF ICM works by any implementing NCB members or funding partners (UNDP, Government, others...)

6.0 Overview of Seychelles' 2010 Plan

The main aim of the 2009 MFF Plan of Action is to operationalize the Country Strategy and start implementing activities complementing the MFF Programme of Work. Specific activities have to be undertaken by the NCB, as well as other relevant partners. Suggestions for implementation of the plans are as follows:

An MFF Office has been set up with a National Coordinator in place, based in , in the existing UNDP Office, supporting the implementation of the MFF initiative and the work of the NCB in Seychelles.

The followings are some general activities set out for 2010 implementation, see also the NCB 3 year Logical Framework further below, which will be reviewed annually.

1. Revision of the NSAP with NCB member consultation, (includes financing for NCB actions)
2. Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation of SGF projects with MFF-S and NCB team (including UNDP)
3. At least 5 NCB meetings and 1 local training workshop – MLE
4. Regional Trainings x 2; Communication and media, Regional Training Course 2, followed by reporting to NCB
5. Initial support to new SGF projects
6. Development and implementation of a Communication Strategy for MFF Seychelles
7. On-going monitoring and updates of reports of SGF and LGF.
8. Chairperson, National Coordinator and 1 NCB member (NGO) to participate in Regional Steering Committee meeting

For longer term visions - Actions Post 2010:

- **1. Set up a small documentation centre with a database about coastal zone management projects**

Information on the different projects that contribute to the MFF intervention need to be documented by the Secretariat to help build country knowledge and facilitate the sharing of experiences between local and regional partners. In addition, a list of all relevant literature on coastal zone management (and its location) should be made available to all NCB Members (Link with partners devising the ICM Plan with EMPS 2011 -2020).

- **Output:** A small reference documentation centre to be set up at the Secretariat with information on all on-going projects.
- **Inputs include:**

1. Contributions about all projects from all NCB members on coastal management issues (terrestrial and marine resources, but also socio-economic and demographic work, institutional and capacity building projects, infrastructure projects, SEA and EIA studies of proposals)
 2. Creation of a database or digital platform using Web 2.0 or Web 3.0, suggested by FAO for data-sharing.
- **2. Continued Operationalization of the NCB and the Small Grants Facility (SGF), adapting the SGF guidelines as we go along**

NCB Seychelles will remain operational with guidance and funding from the MFF-S. New calls for proposals for the **SGF** will be made in the last quarter of 2010 with improvement in the gaps between signing of contract and disbursement of funds. Following approval of projects, the MFF Secretariat to facilitate the disbursement of funds for project implementation and should address the issues of endless delays in the processes.

Outputs:

- The second call will be based on the lessons learnt from the first rounds of calls made in the previous year. A full assessment will be undertaken following terminal reports of the SGF projects, with provision of a report of the findings of the assessment, with constraints encountered, recommendations in the MLE format
- Next round of Calls for proposals made, with projects approved by NCB, contract prepared by NC with inputs from Regional Office and signed with partners. Agreement between IUCN ESARO, MFF-S and NCB on relative roles, responsibilities and budgets is reviewed and formalised.

Inputs include:

- Documentation of procedures, routines, processes and results
 1. Communicate the Review of the appraisal Guidelines with NCB, UNDP, IUCN ESARO, and MFF Secretariat.
 2. Call for Proposal through wider dissemination including media
 3. Interviews or meetings by NC with the potential proponents wishing guidance for writing of concepts or projects
 4. Initial vetting of proposals, by the NC for final evaluation by NCB.
 5. Establish the modalities for a local MFF NCB account by NCB Chairperson and MFF Secretariat.
 6. Bank account established, signatories determined, funds transferred and financial reporting agreed upon.

7. Agreement reached with UNDP on the use of existing mechanisms and the role of the UNDP/GEF SGP in project monitoring
8. Support from the MFF secretariat regarding existing procedures and operation.

3. Preparation of large project proposals, for submission to the Regional Steering Committee.

Clear LGF Concept Notes and full proposal guidelines for submission of good papers, to be reviewed and approved by the NCB prior to being sent to the RSC.

- o **Outputs** will include appraised and final pre-proposal for submission to the Regional Steering Committee, or the MFF-S and upon acceptance, development of full project proposals for further appraisal and / or approval.
- o **Inputs include:**
 1. Drafting of concept note as per MFF large grant facility proposal guidelines
 2. Review of concept notes by the NCB (Support will only be provided to projects approved by the NCB).
 3. Review of accepted concept proposals by the Regional Steering Committee.
 4. Drafting full scale proposal with views of affected project beneficiaries and participants.
 5. Submission to the RSC within the stated deadline.
 6. Upon approval, arrange for the contracting and signature of the contractual agreement and inform key stakeholders about the status of their projects.
- **4. Participate at MFF regional meetings and training programs (See calendar of events herewith)**
 - o **Output:** Mission reports from participants from Seychelles
 - o **Inputs include:**
 1. Trainings as per MFF Regional training programs 2010-2013
 2. Participation at Regional Steering Committee meetings, annual as from 2011 – Chairperson, NC and one NCB member, NGO
 3. Training in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction.
- **5. Enhance communication within country and between MFF countries**
 - o **Output** is to contribute to the MFF E-newsletter and the MFF website

- o Disseminate overall quarterly reports to all
- o **Input includes:**
 1. Submission of articles, activities by NCB Members and Programme coordinators about national activities and lessons learnt
 2. Distribution of MFF Newsletters to all partners and to schools
 3. Inclusion of a Seychelles sharing corner on the MFF website established by the knowledge network in the MFF Secretariat
 4. Updates by national coordinator
- **8. Monitoring and follow up on implementation of approved and funded projects**
 - o **Output** - Progress reports for all funded projects being submitted timely and compiled/summarised by NC for sharing
 - o **Input includes:**
 1. Approved projects being implemented in-country
 2. Project Coordinator ensuring programme monitoring
 3. Relevant MLE training having been undertaken for project implementers and NCB members to feed into the monitoring and follow up component of the initiative
- **9. Stakeholder Involvement improved**
 - o **Output** Full participation of all identified stakeholders in the steering and implementation of MFF funded project and involve the participation on an adhoc basis of other strategic stakeholders
 - o **Input includes:**
 1. National Coordinating Body fully recognised and operating as the Seychelles ICZM initiative and meeting periodically
 2. Increased operations and functions of National MFF Office
 3. Increased commitment of Steering committee members to the process

7.0 MFF Small and Large Grant Facility (SGF and LGF) Projects

7.1 Small Grant Facility

The MFF Secretariat is making further provision for assisting small projects which are in line with this Strategy and the MFF Programme of work through the Small Grants Facility (SGF). A further US \$ 100'000 is being made available for the start of Phase 2. There are two categories of grant: small and medium. The former is <US \$10,000 whilst the latter is < US \$25,000. The aim of the SGF is to support local community action in the restoration and management of coastal ecosystems and their services as a basis for sustainable development. It is envisaged to provide direct environmental and livelihood benefits locally, and offering tangible “models” to inspire policy-makers.

The SGF will be set in the country and administered by the NCB. It will support projects which:

- Promote innovative community based coastal rehabilitation projects.
- Build local capacity to implement sustainable development strategies, creating “local ownership”.
- Enhance public awareness on environmental issues as an integral part of the project.
- Address livelihood, incomes, equality and gender concerns.
- Demonstrate high replicability, co-financing and scaling-up potential.
- Create an impact on policy at National /District level.

The criteria and appraisal for the SGF has been developed by the NCB using as its basis the Operational Guidelines in collaboration with the MFF secretariat. Climate proofing, communication and Gender mainstreaming are added to the application guideline and the list of criteria for appraisal adopted and used by the NCB as a basis for selecting project proposals.

7.2 MFF large projects

The MFF has made available funds for implementing large scale projects during the period 2009-2010, through large grants amounting to no more than US \$ 300,000. About 3 million US dollars have been set aside for the large project and at calls for proposals have been made between and appraised at the 5th Regional Steering Committee Meeting. Concept papers are reviewed and approved by the NCB prior to being sent to the RSC for approval. Successful applicants are asked to develop the full project prior to receiving full acceptance. A set of criteria for these projects has been drawn and will continue to be improved during the early period of Phase 2 in consultation with all the member countries and partners . 10 LGF are actually in implementation in the region including one from the Seychelles.

The large projects should fulfil the provisions of the strategy and shall be designed to address knowledge, empowerment and governance in an integrated manner and incorporating the 3 cross-cutting themes.

The NCB has to be more confident and set up their own mechanism to approve LGF concept notes based on the criteria provided and approved by the RSC.

8.0 Other priorities for the Seychelles:

1. Education

Many cases of environmental degradation are due to people's ignorance of their negative actions and impacts. Fines and restrictions have not been very successful as enforcement is neither consistent nor adequate. Therefore the only way to have people's support in permanently changing their attitude is increase awareness through education. Mangroves For the Future is already supporting a number of local projects that are raising awareness of coastal ecosystems and their benefits to communities' livelihoods, the country's economy and the health of these ecosystems, among school children, artisanal fishermen, local communities, managers and decision makers.

It is of high priority to strengthen national education and training mechanisms to facilitate information flow on integrated coastal zone management, to enhance public awareness of the coastal environment and to encourage public participation in finding of common solutions. These will create knowledge on the environment for both educational and professional needs in areas such as environment impact assessment, coastal zone management, environmental engineering, land use planning, geographic information systems, disaster risk reduction, information and communication technology, sustainable development...

The Seychelles' MFF large project by MCSS/GIF is making provisions for some of the priority learning areas, but other educational needs have to be encouraged such as the use of distance learning or onsite training and by enabling the newly established Seychelles University in developing an ecosystem – based training program / module to ensure long term capacity. This is one of the primary needs for Seychelles and additional support is required to expand educational activities to other professional areas.

Actions

- MFF will link up with partner institutions or Universities to support the national program.
- The national environmental management plan will guide implementation of popular education to support national efforts in promoting ICZM and the involvement of community –based organisations in conserving and managing coastal ecosystems.
- Outputs from present education projects will be widely disseminated to target audiences including community centres and other institutions as an educational package for general public awareness raising of impacts to coastal areas and the need for their sustainable management
- Project outcomes will also be featured in a national exhibition as demonstration of good practices for ICZM

- Support to government education program through implementation and monitoring of the Education and Awareness thematic area.

2. Biodiversity Conservation

There is strong emphasis today on collection of information on local biological diversity. Although known for high endemism, small, isolated island ecosystems are most threatened as a result of coral reef deterioration, habitat loss or degradation and the presence of introduced invasive species. Base line studies need to be established with public (community) participation in order to develop proper management plans both for terrestrial and marine protected areas. Over 47% of land in Seychelles is under protection and 12 sea areas have been declared marine protected areas.

Seychelles has also ratified a number of international conventions concerning conservation and sustainable use of biological resources; e.g. CBD , CITES...To ensure consistency and stakeholder involvement in their implementation, the following actions need to be considered ;

- Participate in formulating of strategies and relevant research and trainings for conservation of biological diversity (land and marine) and sustainable agriculture...
- Help introduce species nurseries (banks) in communities for reintroduction into their natural habitats through community –based coastal restoration and rehabilitation programs
- Network with the departments of Land Use planning and coastal engineering to conduct an inventory of existing mangrove areas and other important coastal ecosystem(birds areas) and provide basic data for their preservations
- On the basis of the new Seychelles MFF large project by Marine Conservation Society Seychelles (MCSS) and Green Island Foundation (GIF), community support will be promoted for conservation of areas with biological importance and collaborative actions will be taken on educational strategies that will increase awareness and understanding of the importance of their owning biological resources
- Link with UNDP/GEF Bio – security project, the CB2 and other initiatives and their implementing partners

3. The NCB

The development of Seychelles environment management plan 2011 – 2020 is addressing sustainable environment resource management as priorities for the sustainable development of the country. This is an important step in ensuring that environmental considerations into decision-making processes are addressed and acknowledging that sustainability guides all development. Economic perspectives are also being considered for safeguarding the socio environmental and cultural values.

The Seychelles MFF NCB recognises the priorities of the work of the EMPS and seeks to work consistently alongside the government and with other national initiatives within the ICZM area for the coordinated conservation and sustainable utilisation of coastal and marine ecosystems. NCBs are one of the very important branch of the MFF initiative through a network of NGOs, government departments, parastatal institutions or agencies and community participants with private sector support, all working towards common goals. It

brings together practitioners and experts in marine and coastal zone management. Members at institutional or NCB levels participate in and support the development of national initiatives through projects and programs within their own environmental strategies or under the MFF NSAP.

Actions of the NCB include:

- Institutionalising the NCB - Discuss with relevant authorities for the opportunity of gaining the official status and validity to permit continued activities as a nationally recognised advisory body for the ICZM in Seychelles
- Agree on an implementation and operational strategy and schedule including financing and technical inputs for national activities and strengthening of its operational capacity (see Action Plan/ LF)
- Projects' both SGF and LGF appraisals and monitoring will be strongly handled by NCB
- Continued participation in MFF regional trainings and RSC meetings
- Bi- monthly meetings of the NCB may use the facilities of communities (especially those implementing MFF projects) or those of NCB members and meetings may also be in the form of visits to project sites, green coastal businesses or other conservation activities hosted by any member or partner organisation.
- Support the active involvement of all sectors and communities such as NGOs, women, senior citizens, youth, fishers, farmers... in the conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources
- The NCB do not have to run as a top –down initiative but members can bring up their own agenda for deliberation in the meeting
- Participate when appropriate in the preparation of the Seychelles environment strategy and related policies
- Provide information among sectors to facilitate the mainstreaming of coastal zone management in development planning and decision making processes
- Assist in monitoring, evaluating and providing guidance on implementation of NSAP, EMPS, projects, and other international instruments with ICZM concerns
- Promote corporation, participation, sharing of information, experience, good practices, concerns... at NCB meetings and in partner events...and that activities are coordinated to reduce duplication or resource' wastes
- Increased strengthening and enhanced support to operationalise more effectively.
- An advisory status to the committee be handled by one NCB member or an external expert (probably rotational) to help guide and monitor the works of the NCB

4. Beach nourishment

Beach nourishment is a widely used engineering approach to beach restoration and rehabilitation. Because Seychelles is affected by coastal erosion, it needs to build its capacity and know-how on the subject. The government has been approached in the past to grant permission for such works, however most of them on a very small scale. As it stands, this method is considered a last option for Seychelles beaches, but with development

pressures and predicted increase in coastal hazards along our coastlines, and the possibility of another tsunami in future, it is timely that awareness is built across all sectors on the feasibility and practicability of beach nourishment schemes in the Seychelles.

The MFF Project can certainly promote the issue through capacity building workshops and seminars. Practically there may be the possibility of putting in place a pilot project, on a small scale, to try out the method. However it must be noted that sourcing the sand for beach nourishment may be a problem, as the beach system in the Seychelles is much too fragile and there is not enough sand supply. Sand may have to come from the coastal plateaux and not from the beaches themselves, making it impractical to carry out nourishment as it is practised in the western world.

5. MFF Regional projects /studies in Phase 2

MFF has been allocated funds to support regional large project involving 3-4 countries in implementation and is seriously considering the initiative in Phase 2. The RSC encourages inclusion of regional projects in phase 1 as a way of consolidating and gaining knowledge through proposals with applied research projects...

Country exchange visits (rotational) has been proposed by MFF secretariat as part of the MLE, so that on the ground projects will be visited at least twice during implementation and lessons learnt be shared

This type of initiative will provide NCB members with opportunities to network and share experiences as well as improved access to information and technical resources for monitoring, learning on an inter-regional exchange platform

Actions

- Promote regional studies of the socio-economic and cultural value of natural resources
- Ensure that the ownership of intellectual property rights is adequately and effectively protected not only for project bearers but for local community
- Coordinate information exchange, training, technical assistance in support of management of coastal conservation areas such as MPAs
- Strengthen the capacity of regional organisations to develop biodiversity and ecosystems inventories, and promote centres of excellence in finding solutions to sustainable management of biodiversity, in community-based initiatives...

6. MFF Partnership Approach

As MFF enters into its 2nd Phase, it reiterates to all its member countries that Partnership lies at the heart of the MFF concept. Its uniqueness lies in the nature of the societal partnerships being established between the public/government and private sectors, multi-lateral organizations and civil society organizations. This effective approach will be an on-going priority throughout the life of the initiative.

With many partner of the NCB falling short of their commitment in Phase 1, MFF seeks to call on them to provide the necessary support to the programme giving value to their related work. Our experience and model should be an example in the region.

We need to also find some strategic local partners that will directly help finance the NCB activities and these partners do not necessarily have to be members of MFF or the NCB.

Note: The focus of the MFF Phase 2 will be PoWs 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 15, 11 with national focus remaining on the PoW 11 which highly supports the functioning of the NCB.

Table 1: The Seychelles MFF 3 years' NCB Logical Framework [See also MFF calendar of events]...

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Expected Results	Timeframe	Budget SRS	Monitoring
Country Level						
NCB						
Review membership Increased Coordination	Call on all members to reconfirm or drop commitment, invite new relevant members Regular and Frequent NCB meetings	Committed set of members 15-20 meetings held over a 3 year timeframe	Interested members working to ensure the good function of the initiative with common vision NCBs have developed into nationally recognized bodies with a self-financing plan NCBs become effective and sustainable national bodies that offer a cross-sectoral forum for ICM dialogue, knowledge sharing & advice	Immediate [2010 -2011] Immediate	10'000 per year	
Engagement of policy makers	Develop a Cabinet Paper on private sector development in the coastal zone	New laws and policy papers developed for the protection of coastal ecosystems	New policy formulated New law and enforcement for sustainable development	Immediate Medium Term [2012 - 2013]		
Private sector participation	Hotel group and other private sector representatives supporting the NCB	New Private sector partners of the NCB	NCBs with balanced membership and well established procedures Private sector participation / support active	Immediate Medium term		
	Nationally tailored Private Sector Engagement Guidelines	Increase engagement of private sector	Joint programmes Long term- partnership	Medium term Long term	10'000	
	MFF Multi-stakeholder Forum	Organise special sharing sessions and Participate in other stakeholders' initiatives	MFF organises or is actively represented in like forums, workshops, trainings and other ICM initiatives, at least one per year	Immediate	10'000 each time	
Country Level						

NSAP						
Funding Guidelines External & national consultants	Annual revision of NSAP to properly reflect the cross-cutting issues and in-lieu with the revision of Environment Management Plan	Approved NSAP is updated to include emerging issues including fundraising, communications, gender, education, regional exchange/studies, MPA concerns, and climate change & DRR strategies and plans	Increased use of NSAPs to guide: -implementation of MFF at national level -and the strategic development of ICM Projects and other actions implemented based on NSAP priorities NSAPs consulted & used by other stakeholders Increased production of strategic documents based on the NSAP concept	Intermediate Medium term Immediate Long term	20'000 each stakeholder analysis	
	Promote NSAP	Distribution to all relevant stakeholders		Immediate	10'000	
Country Level						
SGF						
Assessing first round of SGF Generic Guidelines (MFF Secretariat) Operational guidelines (IUCN/UNDP) Funding	Evaluate from implementation and terminal reports the concluding SGF and report on its achievements Review the selection criteria / guidelines for SGF projects Second call for proposal or selection for replication/continuation and upscaling for large projects	Findings disseminated Revised version of criteria/guidelines produced Project proposal received	Lessons learnt be used in guiding new calls for proposals Use of guidelines by project proponent for designing projects and by NCB for appraising projects Increase in number of projects in line with NSAP considering cross cutting issues Achieving NSAP and MFF objectives	Immediate Medium to Long term	2'000	

Country Level						
Large Grant						
Results & lessons learned from Phase 1 LGF projects disseminated by MFF Secretariat	Modify the selection criteria / guidelines and contracts for Large projects	Revised project guidelines including a specific checklist Contract procedures made easier and faster	Measurable improvements in coastal resources and local livelihoods achieved by project beneficiaries Effective links between project outcomes and national ICM policies achieved Need to link to Programme of Works, PoWs	Long term Immediate		
Funding		Pre-proposal				
Country Level						
Capacity Development						
	Attend Advanced Integrated Coastal Management professional Course	Increase national capacity	Better integrated management of coastal ecosystem	Immediate to Long term	Paid for NCB members' participation by MFF-S when possible	
	Secondments to the MFF Secretariat		Improve operations and networks	Medium term	MFF-S Support	
	Advocacy & Outreach Workshop		Influence change in behaviour Highlight best practices	Long term		
	Gender Sensitization training		Mainstream gender issues at all levels	Medium term	10'000	
	Project Writing Workshop		MFF project grantees able to compete well for other sources of funds	Immediate to Medium term	20'000	
	Project Cycle Management		Improved capacity and experience of project grantees	Immediate to Medium	Paid for by MFF -S	

	Training					
MFF Regional communication strategy guidelines	Develop National Communications and /or Media Strategy and Action Plan	Improved communication to effectively communicate Seychelles' activities	Increased media coverage Increased visibility of MFF Change perception and improved participation in integrated coastal management issues	Immediate to Medium	10'000 The developed strategy will be further budgeted	
	Communication & Media capacity building workshop	Increased communication capacity	Improved communication Effective communications and productions of communication products	Medium to Long Term	Paid for by MFF-S	
	Training/workshops on monitoring, learning and evaluation (MLE) for NCB members and some partners	A set of trained MLE experts	A functional and operational MLE team Well implemented projects and best practices captured [L]	Immediate Medium term	10'000	
	Country Exchange (visits, products...) (issues to be specified)		Like project share ideas and good practices		To be determined by MFF-S	

Immediate = 2010 - 2011

Medium term = 2011 - 2012

Long Term= 2012 – 2013+

MFF Phase 2 Activity Chart 2010 – 2013

Item	2010				2011				2012				2013			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
RSC Meetings	■		■				■				■				■	
Conferences/ Symposia			■				■				■				■	
RSC sub-committee meetings and Working Groups		□		□		□		□		□		□		□		□
NCB Meetings		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
NCB Meetings																
Membership review and procedures	----															
RSC Working Groups	-----															
Revision of NSAPs		-----														
Process & disseminate results + lesson learned from SGF projects Phase 1	-----															
New SGF projects																
LGF projects Phase 1	-----															
New LGFs Projects																
Regional Studies (2yrs)			-----													
MLE (field visits by MLE team)		◆◆	◆◆	◆◆	◆◆	◆◆	◆◆	◆◆	◆◆	◆◆	◆◆	◆◆	◆◆	◆◆	◆◆	◆◆

Study tours	◆		◆			◆		◆		◆		◆		◆		◆
Training Courses		◆			◆			◆				◆				
Regional learning events	●	●			●	●			●	●			●	●		
Update National Comms. Strategies & Action Plans			◆				◆				◆				◆	
Knowledge Management activities	-----															