

2019 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 17 August 2019

Reporting period: from April 2017 to August 2019

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

COP Resolution 9.4 called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Decision 12.4 requested the Secretariat, taking account of advice from the informal advisory group, to develop a proposal to be submitted for the approval of the 48th meeting of the Standing Committee (StC48) for a revision of the format for the national reports to be submitted to the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and subsequently. The new format was adopted by StC48 in October 2018 and made available as an offline version downloadable from the CMS website in December 2018. The revised format aims inter alia at collecting data and information relevant to eight indicators adopted by COP12 for the purpose of assessing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by StC48. In addition, as requested by StC48, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat. This includes customized species lists by Party. Please note that the lists include taxa at the species level originating from the disaggregation of taxa listed on Appendix II at a level higher than species. Please review the information and update or amend it, when necessary.

The Secretariat was also requested to develop and produce a guidance document to accompany any revised National Report Format. Please note that guidance has been provided for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon).

For any question, please contact Ms. María José Ortiz, Programme Management Officer, at maria-jose.ortiz@cms.int

High-level summary of key messages

In your country, in the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance: This section invites you to summarise briefly the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only. Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into some very brief and simple "high level" messages for decision-makers and for wider audiences. Although keeping it brief, please try also to be specific where you can, e.g. "New wildlife legislation enacted in 2018 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds" is more informative than "stronger laws"; "50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles" is more informative than "lack of funding".

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

> Designation of new protected areas as Seychelles strives to protect 30% of its EEZ. 50% of its land already protected.

Increased research on species populations, distributions, threats etc by local experts/organizations eg. Turtles (Dr Jeanne Mortimer, MCSS,SIF,ICS,SOSF,Nature Seychelles, SNPA, GVI, GIF, ICS etc) , sharks (Dr John Nevill, all NGOs above) Dugong (SIF) , seabirds (All NGOs above), Dr Andrian Skerette, Dr Gerard Rocamora, Dr Chris Feare etc.

Education and awareness campaigns to the public conducted throughout the year

Capacity building for Ministry staff, NGOs, CBOs etc in areas of marine mammals, sea birds, sea turtles, CMS,CITES implementation and enforcement nationally, regionally and internationally.

Increased political commitment towards especially marine species protection as Seychelles is highly dependent on the health of its marine ecosystem.

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

> Human resources a big barrier towards fulfilling periodic reviews of the conservation status of migratory species and reporting which is often delayed.

Climate change impacts pose a big threat to habitat restoration efforts i.e coral reef restoration, mangrove

habitat restoration

Enforcement in seychelles very large EEZ (1.37 million km²) is a big challenge. Illegal fishing from both foreign and seychelles vessels occurs.

Although resource mobilization for biodiversity conservation has greatly improved for the past years, so much more is needed to effectively implement projects/programs.

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

> Continuous update of best scientific data on endangered species i.e CMS, CITES

Minimize adverse impacts/activities that threaten species migration, degrade their habitats and affect their population and distribution.

Signing of the sharks MoU following extensive discussions with stakeholders in seychelles

Identify and upgrade list/status of CMS species found in Seychelles

Ensure better coordination and reporting between focal persons/ organizations involved in the implementation of actions of different international conventions such as CMS,CITES,IUCN,CBD, Ramsar etc.

I. Administrative Information

Name of Contracting Party

> Seychelles

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

> 01.08.2005

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

> N/A

Report compiler

Name and title

> Ashley Dias Director Biodiversity Conservation Section

Full name of institution

> Biodiversity Conservation Section

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Department of Environment

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Designated CMS National Focal Point

Name and title of designated Focal Point

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Full name of institution

> Seychelles Island Foundation

Mailing address

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Representative on the Scientific Council

Name and title

> Need new nomination

Full name of institution

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SEYCHELLES

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II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

Please select only one option

- Yes, the lists are correct and up to date
 No, updates or corrections are required, as follows:

Updates or corrections:

>

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

Please select only one per line

	Party/Signatory	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Aquatic Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix I species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix I species occurrence list for your country here.

Guidance: Article I(1)(h) of the Convention defines when a country is a Range State for a species, by reference also to the definition of “range” in Article I(1)(f). The latter refers to all the areas that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route. In adopting the current format for national reports, the Standing Committee was aware that there are occasional cases where it may be difficult to determine what is a “normal” migration route, and for example to distinguish this from aberrant or vagrant occurrences. This issue has been identified for possible examination in the future by the Sessional Committee of the CMS Scientific Council. In the meantime, if in doubt, please make the interpretation that you think will best serve the wider aims of the Convention. A note on the application of the Convention to Overseas Territories/Autonomous Regions of Parties can be found at https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/instrument/territories_reservations%202015.pdf.

References throughout this report format to “species” should be taken to include subspecies where an Appendix to the Convention so provides, or where the context otherwise requires.

Please select only one option

- Yes the file is correct and up to date (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments you may wish in respect of individual species)
- No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix II Seychelles.xlsx](#)

[Section III Appendix I Seychelles.xlsx](#)

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix II species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix II species occurrence list for your country here.

Guidance: See the guidance note in question III.1 concerning the interpretation of “Range State”.

Please select only one option

- Yes the file is correct and up to date (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments you may wish in respect of individual species)
- No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

Please select only one option

- Yes for all Appendix I species
 Yes for some species
 Yes for part of the country, or a particular territory or territories
 No

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section IV prohibition of take Seychelles.xlsx](#)

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

> Fisheries Act
Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act
National Parks and Nature conservancy Act
Nature Reserves and Conservancy Bill (in progress)

Exceptions: Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>

Exceptions: Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as

applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>

- Other

>

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>

- Other

>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>

- Other

>

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged outside national jurisdictional limits in intentionally taking Appendix I species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Please provide more information on the circumstances of the take, including any future plans in respect of such take.

>

V. Awareness

(SPMS Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.)

During the reporting period, please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII on SPMS Target 15 may also be relevant).

(Select all that apply).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media publicity, including social media
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
- Other (please specify)

>

- No actions taken

Impact of actions

Please indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions 11.8 (Rev. COP12) (Communication, Information and Outreach Plan) and 11.9 (World Migratory Bird Day) which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

> Exhibitions have been organized for example on environmental theme days such as World Ocean Day, International Biodiversity Day to sensitize members of the public on value and threats to especially endangered species such as sharks, rays, sea turtles and so on.

Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change has an Education and Outreach section which works closely with Ministry of Education as well as other government and non government organizations. Biodiversity related issues have been incorporated in school curriculum.

Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

Please select only one option

- 1. Very little impact
- 2. Small impact
- 3. Good impact
- 4. Large positive impact
- Not known

Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.

> Number of people attending events

Feedback from lectures, talks are mostly positive.

Request to conduct more activities by participants

MOUs signed between organizations

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

(SPMS Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.)

Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> Stakeholder engagement process i.e public meetings organized for Environment Impact Assessments, creation of new protected areas etc.

Marine spatial planning process seychelles has had great input from the fisheries community, see

<https://seymssp.com/>

Seychelles coastal management plan 2019-2024 <https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/seychelles-coastal-management-plan.pdf>

Seychelles tourism master plan

Do the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' referred to in SPMS Target 2 currently feature in any other national reporting processes in your country?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) reporting by MEECC

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) reporting by MEECC

Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) reporting by MEECC

Environment Impact Assesments/Biodiversity Assesments

MEECC annual plans and targets, Quarterly and Annual reports

Management plans for protected areas

NGO annual reports, such NGOS include SIF (Seychelles Islands Foundation), SNPA (Seychelles National Parks Authority), ICS (Island Conservation Society Seychelles), GIF (Green Islands Foundations Seychelles), SOSF (Save our Seas Foundation Seychelles), MCSS (Marine Conservation Society Seychelles), Nature Seychelles Seychelles Fisheries Authority (Annual reports)

Describe the main involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

> Island Conservation Society projects such as : crown of thorn eradication, migratory birds

Seychelles Islands Foundation has been monitoring many CMS species around Aldabra such as sea turtles, use of drones to monitor dugong population , sharks, coral reef monitoring etc. In addition the Aldabra clean up project 2018-2019 was aimed at reducing plastic pollution that washes up on Aldabra's coastline, blocking the paths of nesting green turtles, entangles and is ingested by sea birds and waders, and strangles marine mammals such as dolphins and whales

Marine Conservation Society Seychelles sharks and sea turtle projects, coral reef monitoring, whale sharks

Green Island Foundation (extensive work in marine conservation - GEF Satoyama project)

Grand Police Citizens- leading CBO in South Mahe Seychelles. Have made significant contributions towards species conservation namely nesting sea turtles in light of the rising development threats to the species

Describe the main involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

> Mostly in terms of financial assistance

Volunteer work i.e clean up activities on the beach, in communities etc

Some species feature on promotional/marketing materials

VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

Have any governance arrangements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, improved during the reporting period?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No, but there is scope to do so
 No, because existing arrangements already satisfy all the points in Target 3

Please provide a short summary:

> National: improved reporting and communication between National Focal Points for CMS species

Increased political momentum for marine species/habitat conservation

Development of new legislations or review and amendments of existing ones

Regional:

Increased training and workshop opportunities

Information exchanges and best practices shared

Regional projects such as SwioFish3, SAPPHERE

International:

Increased training and workshop opportunities

Increased funding from international donors

To what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)? Tick one box.

Please select only one option

1. Minimal contribution
 2. Partial contribution
 3. Good contribution
 4. Major contribution
 Not known

Please describe briefly how this assessment was made

> Mission reports from staff who attend training/overseas mission sent to relevant sections/departments

knowledge sharing with other relevant sections and departments after overseas mission

Quarterly/Annual progress reports

Financial reports of projects

Cabinet of Ministers support

Follow up meetings/workshops organized

Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different sectors or groups been established at national or other territorial level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

Guidance: There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism. These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc. The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments (https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/basic_page_documents/Internet_english_09012014.pdf) may be helpful in giving further context for this.

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> Turtle Action Group Seychelles (TAGS)

Seychelles Islands Foundation Board

Seabirds group

Environment Trust Fund - Funding for projects . Support has previously been provided to many organizations

involved in marine as well as terrestrial conservation
Island Development Company Board
Marine Spatial Planning Committees

Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 23-25 of CMS COP Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP12) (Synergies and partnerships)?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> Regular meetings organized with other CMS focal person from SIF
CMS/CITES are interconnected in our national decision making bodies
Both reported to CBD National Focal Point

Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies or action plans that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please identify the legislation, policies or action plans concerned:

>

VIII. Incentives

(SPMS Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.)

Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because no such incentives have existed

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>

Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because there is no scope to do so

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

> Members of the public who contact the Ministry of Environment's greenline are issued small tokens of appreciations for example, calling to report poaching of sea turtles, nesting sea turtles etc.

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

(SPMS Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.)

During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are contributing to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 In development / planned
 No

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

> Seychelles launched first sovereign Blue Bond in October 2018. Proceeds from the bond include support for the expansion of marine protected areas, improved governance of priority fisheries and the development of the Seychelles' blue economy.

Co-management in the fisheries sector strengthened so that effective dialogue can occur between the public and private sector.

Marine Spatial Planning process promotes participatory inputs and discussions from all parties involved.

Development of management plans for sustainable use areas

Development of further legislation or amendment of existing ones to include more habitats

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

> <https://seymsp.com>- Marine Spatial Planning documents including minutes of meeting, meeting agenda etc

<https://seylii.org/>- All seychelles laws can be found and downloaded from this website

<http://www.sfa.sc/> - Seychelles Fisheries Authority Website

<http://www.meecc.gov.sc/> - Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change Website

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>

What is preventing progress?

>

X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

(SPMS Targets 6+7: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits; Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

Direct killing and taking

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Illegal hunting	Hawksbill/Green Turtles Appendix I/sharks Appendix II	2
Legal hunting	Sharks Appendix II	2
Other harvesting and take	N/A	N/A
Illegal trade	sharks Appendix II	3
Deliberate poisoning	N/A	N/A

Bycatch

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Bycatch	sharks (I and II), turtles (I)	1

Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Electrocution	N/A	N/A
Wind turbines	N/A	N/A
Other collisions	Turtles Appendix I	3

Other mortality

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
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Predation	Sea turtles (Hawksbill and Green) Appendix I	2
Disease	Sea turtles (Hawksbill and Green turtle)	3
Accidental/indirect poisoning	N/A	N/A
Unexplained stranding events	N/A	N/A

Alien and/or invasive species

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species	Hawksbill/green turtles IIDugong II	2

Disturbance and disruption

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Disturbance	Hawksbill/green turtles II, sharks II, Dugong II	2
Light pollution	Hawksbill/green turtle II	2
Underwater noise	Hawksbill/green II, sharks II	3

Habitat destruction/degradation

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)	Hawksbill/green II, sharks II, Dugong II, seabirds II	2
Habitat degradation	Hawksbill/green II, sharks II, Dugong II, seabirds II	2
Mineral exploration/extraction	Hawksbill/green II, sharks II,	3
Unsustainable land/resource use	Hawksbill/green II, sharks II	2
Urbanization	Hawksbill/green II, sharks II	3
Marine debris (including plastics)	Hawksbill/green II, sharks II, Dugong II, seabirds II	1
Other pollution	Hawksbill/green II, sharks II, Dugong II, seabirds II	2
Too much/too little water	N/A	N/A
Fire	N/A	N/A
Physical barriers	Turtles	3

Climate change

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Climate change	Hawksbill/green II, sharks II, Dugong II	1

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Lack of knowledge	Hawksbill/green II, sharks II, Dugong II	3
Inadequate legislation	sharks II	2
Inadequate enforcement of legislation	Hawksbill/green II, sharks II, Dugong II	1
Inadequate transboundary management	Hawksbill/green II, sharks II, Dugong II	1

Other (please specify)

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering any of the pressures identified above? (Identify the pressures concerned).

> Regular updates of existing data on threats to dugong, sharks, seabirds and sea turtles populations and their habitats

Conducted socio-economic studies on sharks/turtles

Designated and protected/conservation areas, sanctuaries or zones in areas of critical habitat, to remove threats to such areas and involve the local community as much as possible.

Environmental Impact Assessments of marine and coastal development and other human activities on species populations and their habitats.

Activities targeted towards combating marine debris, which may adversely affect marine/terrestrial species and their habitats.

Restoration of degraded habitats such as coral reefs

Promote community engagement in research and monitoring of species and their habitats

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning the pressures identified above? (Identify the pressures concerned).

> Climate change impacts on coral reefs- Coral bleaching events

Poaching of Sea turtle

Lack of enforcement

Extensive coastal tourism development

Marine Debris coming from other parts of the world

Have you adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) ("Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species")?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>

Please add any further comments on the implementation of specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions, including for example:

Resolution 12.22 on by-catch.

Resolution 12.14 on underwater noise.

Resolution 12.20 on marine debris.

Resolution 7.3 (Rev. COP12) on oil pollution

Resolution 11.22 (Rev. COP12) on live captures of cetaceans (and Decision 12.48).

Resolutions 7.5 (Rev. COP12) and 11.27 (Rev. COP12) on renewable energy.

Resolutions 7.4 and 10.11 on power lines and migratory birds.

Resolution 11.15 (Rev. COP12) on poisoning of migratory birds.

Resolution 11.16 (Rev. COP12) on illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds (and Decision 12.26).

Resolution 11.31 on wildlife crime.

Resolution 12.21 on climate change (and Decision 12.72).

Resolution 11.28 on invasive alien species.

Resolution 12.6 on wildlife disease.

Resolution 12.25 on conservation of intertidal and coastal habitats.

Resolution 10.2 on conservation emergencies

Resolution 7.2 (Rev. COP12) on impact assessment.

> Resolution 12.22 on by-catch.

Seychelles Government in 2018 introduced 'Management of By catch Policy' to ensure the protection of vulnerable and threatened species.

Resolution 12.20 on marine debris.

A major beach clean-up operation was undertaken in March 2019 on eight of Seychelles outer islands produces shocking amount of marine litter, especially plastics being washed on shore.

Launched in July 2018, The Last Straw Seychelles is a campaign, supported by the GEF Small Grants Programme, to reduce the use of plastic straws in Seychelles,

Early 2019 a 5-week expedition to Aldabra to clear the atoll of man-made rubbish and remove as much debris as possible to return the island to its former pristine state. This international project involved the Seychelles Islands Foundation, The Queen's College, Oxford, students from the University of Oxford and young volunteers from the Seychelles.

Resolution 11.22 (Rev. COP12) on live captures of cetaceans (and Decision 12.48).

Prohibited in Seychelles

Resolutions 7.5 (Rev. COP12) and 11.27 (Rev. COP12) on renewable energy.

Draft energy efficiency policy provides clearer guidelines on how to provide at least 15 percent of the island nation's energy needs from renewable sources by 2030 .

Resolution 11.16 (Rev. COP12) on illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds (and Decision 12.26). Resolution 11.31 on wildlife crime.

Existing legislations : Fisheries Act, Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act (will be reviewed this year) Draft CITES legislation currently at Attorney General's office.

Conduct daily sea turtle monitoring during their nesting season (MEECC, SIF, Nature Seychelles, ICS, MCSS, GIF, SOSF etc)

CITES training conducted for Custom staff in 2018

Assistance from police for sea turtle or any protected species poaching incidents.

Resolution 12.25 on conservation of intertidal and coastal habitats.

<https://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/seychelles-coastal-management-plan.pdf>

Seychelles Wetland Policy

An in depth audit into the effectiveness of national polices and plans to ensure healthy coastlines in Seychelles was released by the auditor general on Thursday 21st March 2019 check

<http://blueeconomyseychelles.org/item/148-special-audit-reveals-issues-with-seychelles-coastal-management>

Resolution 7.2 (Rev. COP12) on impact assessment.

The EAP (Environment Assesments and Permit) section within the Ministry of Environment provides pre-planning advice to the general public on the suitability of land parcel for various types of developments'. I.e. Residential, commercial or tourism.

Class 1 projects deals with large scale projects such as hotels or any other big development that will have great impacts on the environment. An EIA process involves meetings with the different relevant stakeholders as well as with the public, to obtain their opinions on the proposals, which is then followed by a large scale analysis of the natural, social and even economic aspects of the area.

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

(SPMS Target 8: The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.)

What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (for example national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country in the current reporting period?

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file (using the attachment button below) detailing a longer list of species.

Guidance: “Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” in the current reporting period. Information is therefore expected here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[309 Appoo et al 2019. The use of Aldabra and its protected waters by marine mammals..pdf](#)

Aquatic mammals

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Bats

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Birds

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Reptiles

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Fish

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Insects

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

(SPMS Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.)

In the current reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species (following the advice in COP Resolution 12.8)?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

>

In the current reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please specify which countries have been approached:

- Azerbaijan
 Bahamas
 Bahrain
 Barbados
 Belize
 Bhutan
 Botswana
 Brunei Darussalam
 Cambodia
 Canada
 Central African Republic
 China
 Colombia
 Comoros
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 Dominica
 El Salvador
 Grenada
 Guatemala
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Iceland
 Indonesia
 Jamaica
 Japan
 Kiribati
 Kuwait
 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Andorra
 Lebanon
 Lesotho
 Malawi
 Malaysia
 Maldives
 Marshall Islands
 Mexico
 Micronesia
 Myanmar
 Namibia
 Nauru
 Nepal
 Nicaragua
 Niue
 Oman

- Papua New Guinea
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- San Marino
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- United States of America
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City State
- Venezuela
- Viet Nam
- Zambia

In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of concerted actions under CMS (as detailed in COP Resolution 12.28) to address the needs of relevant migratory species? (See the species list in Annex 3 to Resolution 12.28 www.cms.int/en/document/concerted-actions-1)

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

>

Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (all relevant States engaging in cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach), including for example (but not limited to) measures to implement Resolution 12.11 (and Decision 12.34) on flyways and Resolution 12.17 (and Decision 12.54) on South Atlantic whales?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

>

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

(SPMS Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.)

Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (for example by an inventory) in your country?

Guidance: The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species, and in this context it is left to report compilers to work to any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement. The Scientific Council Sessional Committee is likely to give this issue further consideration at a future date. In the meantime some helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the “Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species” presented to COP11 (<https://www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-review-aspects-ecological-networks-relating-migratory-species>) and the “Critical Site Network Tool” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention (<http://wow.wetlands.org/informationflyway/criticalsiteneetworktool/tabid/1349/language/en-US/Default.aspx>).

Please select only one option

- Yes, fully
- Partially - to a large extent
- Partially - to a small or moderate extent
- No

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites as required to achieve SPMS target 10?

> Priorities

Seychelles has designated 26 percent of its territorial waters as marine protected areas to complete the second phase of the debt for conservation finance deal with The Nature Conservancy as part of its Marine Spatial Planning Process.
Signing of Sharks MoU

Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / for some areas
- In development
- No

Please provide a short summary:

>

Please provide a short summary:

> CBD reporting

IUCN assesments for some species
CITES species monitoring and enforcement measures
Annual reports by MEECC, NGOs ect

Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

> Improved legislation enforcement

Management plans for marine sustainable use areas (ongoing)
Management plans for protected areas
Marine Spatial planning process (ongoing)
Educational campaigns throughout the year
Habitat restoration i.e coral reef, mangroves etc

In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any

assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 Partly / for some areas
 In development
 No

Please provide a reference and/or summarise what is covered:

>

Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please describe:

> Under the Cap 82 Fisheries act, anyone who in Seychelles waters, kills, chases or takes a dugong, alive or dead shall

be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of SCR 50,000.

Turtles protected throughout seychelles under the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act (Wild Animals (Turtles) Protection Regulations

No person shall possess, disturb, sell, purchase, receive, take, remove or cause to be taken or removed any turtle egg either while it is being laid, or after it has been laid, by a female turtle.

No person shall disturb, catch, injure, fish for, kill, sell, relating to purchase, receive or possess any turtle.

whale sharks

The whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) is declared to be protected throughout Seychelles at all times under the Wild Animals (Whale Shark) Protection Regulations

Management plans for marine sustainable use zones (ongoing) Marine Spatial planning process (ongoing)

Habitat restoration: mangroves, beach, coral reefs

Invasive species eradication such as crown of thorns

Please add any particular information about key steps taken to implement specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions, including for example:

Resolution 12.7 on ecological networks.

Resolution 12.13 on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

Resolution 12.24 on Marine Protected Area networks in the ASEAN region.

Resolution 12.25 on intertidal and other coastal habitats.

> Resolution 12.13 on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

proposal submitted to declare the Seychelles plateau as an International Marine Mammal Area.

Resolution 12.25 on intertidal and other coastal habitats.

Seychelles coastal management plan: <https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/seychelles-coastal-management-plan.pdf>

Reef Rescuers training programme organized by Nature Seychelles 2019

leaders in coral reef restoration training workshop 2019

TRASS planting of 30,000 plants which includes mangroves and other coastal plants on Praslin and Curieuse 2017-2019

In February & March 2019, SIF carried out a 5-week expedition to Aldabra to clear the atoll of man-made rubbish and remove as much debris as possible to return the island to it's former pristine state.

Forty volunteers cleaned eight Island Development Company (IDC) -managed islands -- Astove, Alphonse, Farquar, Desroches, Poivre, Remire, Coetivy, and Platte -- over 10 days.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[2018-Toolkit-CoralReefRestoration.pdf](#)

XIV. Ecosystem Services

(SPMS Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.)

Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species (contributing to the achievement of SPMS Target 11) been undertaken in your country since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in progress
- No

Please provide a short summary (including source references where applicable):

>

Please provide a short summary (including source references where applicable):

>

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

(SPMS Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.)

Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

- Captive breeding
 Captive breeding and release
 Gene typing research
 Reproductive material archives/repositories
 Other

> Access and Benefit Sharing Policy for Seychelles

Proper protocols in place for research application both from local and foreign researchers

Research permit must be sought prior to collection of genetic resources

Inspection of all samples/genetic resources conducted by MEECC staff prior to exportation and Material Transfer Agreement (MTA)/ Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) must be established

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

(SPMS Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.)

Are priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems explicitly addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

> <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/sc/sc-nbsap-v2-en.pdf>

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[sc-nbsap-v2-en.pdf](#)

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

> Section 2.2 Marine Biodiversity

Table 6: Marine Biodiversity Overview

Table 7: Description and status of marine and coastal biodiversity

Section iv) sea grass beds

Section v) reef flats

section vi) coral reefs

section vii) marine plateau

2.3 Key threats to Biodiversity

Table 12: Protected Area Summary

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

> Weaknesses

Lack of administrative capacity is the biggest challenge for MEECC

Impact of tourism on biodiversity i.e rising threats from hotel development

Insufficient finances

Strengths

Great community based initiatives

Good coordination among Government Departments for different components of the strategy

Participatory integrated planning

great awareness on biodiversity conservation

Political concerns for biodiversity has gained increased momentum for the past few years.

Reviews of existing biodiversity and development policies

XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

(SPMS Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

Have actions been taken in your country to foster effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
- Engagement initiatives
- Formal recognition of rights
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms
- Management strategies & programmes that integrate traditional and indigenous interests
- Other

>

Please add comments on the implementation of the actions concerned.

> Stakeholder engagement and participation in public meetings i.e protected area designations, fisheries, development projects and so on

Communities involved in surveys and research - socio-economic assessments

Mangrove restoration projects is largely conducted by community groups

Access and benefit sharing policy- Addresses protection of traditional knowledge and makes provisions for benefit sharing for the communities/country providing access to genetic resources.

How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country to achieving Target 14 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)?

Please select one option:

Please select only one option

- 1. Little or no progress
- 2. Some progress but more work is needed
- 3. Positive advances have been made
- 4. Target substantially achieved (traditional knowledge is fully respected and there is effective participation from communities)

Please add comments on the progress made (where applicable).

> Improved coordination at national level

legal protection status of many species has greatly improved especially through creation of more PAs

Significant efforts by CITES scientific and management authority to prevent unsustainable and illegal trade of many species.

Increased community participation in decision making

identification made on areas in need of increased capacity building

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

(SPMS Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.)

In the current reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (see text above, and the answers given in Section V concerning SPMS Target 1 on awareness)

(select all that apply)

- Education campaigns in schools
- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Agreements at policy level on research priorities
- Other (please specify):

>

- No steps have been taken

Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:

Education campaigns in schools

> Marine subjects incorporated in school curriculums. ENGOs such as Wise Ocean have an education and outreach program i.e Blue Economy Youth Programme
The Biodiversity Conservation Section at Ministry of Environment conducted talks at schools raising awareness on issues such as CITES and CMS and how they interlink.
Promotion and integration of biodiversity conservation issues including International Convention/Laws taught at A levels, University of Seychelles and Maritime Academy
Annual eco school programme implemented by MEECC focuses on school activities/programms targeting sustainable development, climate change, biodiversity conservation etc
Educational visits to outer islands such as Aldabra by school students

Public awareness campaigns

> Exhibitions/events organized on environment theme days such as Environment Day, International Biodiversity Day, Clean up the World, Ocean Day etc
Educational beach clean ups
Launched in July 2018, The Last Straw Seychelles is a campaign, supported by the GEF Small Grants Programme, to reduce the use of plastic straws in Seychelles,
A series of public and schools screenings of international and local films to educate and raise awareness about the extent of the problem of marine debris globally and locally.
MEECC video ' celebrating 25 years of Biodiversity Conservation in seychelles ' produced in 2018
Research symposiums (SIF)

Capacity building

> Seychelles participants include various trainings, workshop, meetings pertaining to issues such as CITES/CMS, coastal management, IAS eradication, blue economy, law enforcement, education, BBNJ, ABNJ, sustainable fisheries etc

Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives

> MEECC annual report submitted to President's office
Annual report of NGOS sent to MEECC
Email sharing and appraisals for research involving biodiversity in the country
MEECC meet with stakeholders on a regular basis and visit the PAs/islands they are managing
Use of websites to keep public and stakeholders informed (All NGOs, MEECC, CBOs, individual consultants)

Capacity assessments/gap analyses

> SWOT Analysis
Internal audits end of year

Agreements at policy level on research priorities

> Stakeholder workshops on Access and Benefit Sharing to genetic resources
Annual plans and targets
research symposiums

Other

>

What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?

(select all that apply)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Other skills development
- Provision of equipment or materials
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation
- Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)
- Other

>

XIX. Resource Mobilization

(SPMS Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.)

During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

- Yes, made available for activities within the country
- Yes, made available for activities in one or more other countries
- No

To which particular targets in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

(SPMS, including targets: www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2015-2023-4)

- > Target 1
- Target 4
- Target 5
- Target 6
- Target 7
- Target 8
- Target 10
- Target 13

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Please select only one option

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Not known

During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

- Multilateral investment bank
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Other intergovernmental programme
- Private sector
- Non-governmental organization(s)
- Individual country governments/government agencies (please specify)

- >
- Other

>

To which particular targets in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

(SPMS, including targets: www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2015-2023-4)

- > Target 1
- Target 4
- Target 5
- Target 6
- Target 7
- Target 8
- Target 10
- Target 13

Which migratory species have benefited as a result of this support?

- > All migratory species to some extent
- All sea turtles
- Dugong
- sharks

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Please select only one option

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Not known

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring future support in your country? (Name up to three specific types of activity).

> Capacity building i.e training, workshops at National, regional and international level.

Financial assistance to purchase new technology equipment for monitoring and enforcement i.e drones,

Please add any further comments you may wish on the implementation of specific provisions in COP Resolution 10.25 (Rev. COP12) on Enhancing Engagement with the Global Environment Facility.

>