Project Proposal Application Form
GEF-Satoyama Project

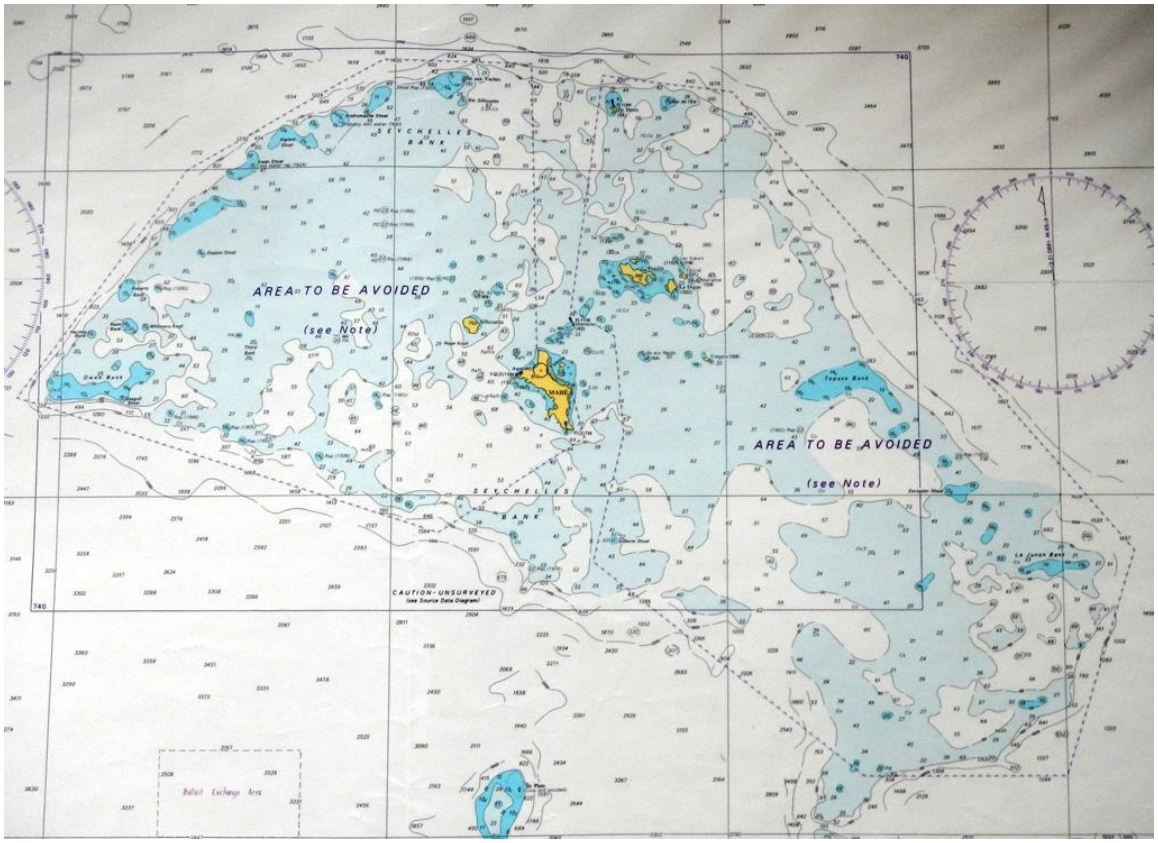
SECTION A: General Information of the proposed subgrant project

1. Title of Project (Please make it descriptive but concise)

The development of a co-management plan, designed by fishers, to minimise the impact of the Seychelles artisanal fishery on threatened species.

2. Project Location (*Country, State/Province/City*) and provide a map of the sub-grant project site

Republic of Seychelles, Mahé Plateau.



3. Project Duration (start month, year – end month, year)

July 2016 – December 2018

4. Number of beneficiaries

a) Number of persons to whom the project will provide benefit *directly*

Approx. 975	persons

Please describe how this number was estimated

The number of artisanal vessels licensed in 2014 was 424. Using a very conservative estimate of 2.5 crew per vessel (different vessel types have different crew numbers) and noting that 90% of the fleet is based on the island of Mahé where the project will be implemented.
(424 x 2.5) x 90/100 = 954. Add to this fishery technicians from the Seychelles Fishing Authority who will be directly involved and members from other agencies (e.g. Seychelles National Parks Authority, Government Conservation staff, local NGOs etc) who will benefit directly from the training and outcomes gives an estimate of 975 people.

b) Number of persons who might receive benefit from the project *indirectly*

Approx. 300	persons

Please describe how this number was estimated

This is very difficult to calculate as it can be argued that a successful project will result in a more stable, resilient and productive Mahé plateau and fishery which would provide broad benefits to Seychelles society in general. However in a more immediate sense a greater and more reliable occurrence of currently rare and threatened species would benefit the dive industry (20 tourism dive operations on the Mahé plateau were licensed in 2015) and yacht hire companies specifically and the broader sea/beach tourism industry in general.

5. Size of the Project Area (area the project *directly* influence)

775	Hectares

Please describe how it was determined

The actual physical implementation of the project will take place on the principal island of Seychelles, Mahé. Mahé has an area of 155km^2 (15,500 ha) but work in terms of the project, fisher consultations and meetings, monitoring of landing sites and points of sale will be largely restricted to Coastal area of Mahé island where ports, landing sites, markets and connecting roads are situated therefore estimated 5% of the area of Mahé island. 15,500/20 = 775Ha.
The actual area that the work directly applies to however is the Mahé plateau (see point 6 below).

6. Size of the area benefiting from the project (area that *indirectly* benefit from the activities in the project site above)

3,900,000	Hectares

Please describe how it was determined

Government survey reports calculate the area of the Mahé plateau to be approximately 39,000km^2 (or 3,900,000 Ha). The Mahé plateau supports the artisanal fishery and Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) data show it is utilised throughout by the artisanal fleet.

7. IUCN threatened species (www.iucnredlist.org) known to occur that will benefit or be impacted by the project activities. If the IUCN Red List is not up to date, provide information on nationally protected species.

Threatened Species known to be caught in the artisanal fishery			
No	Species	Common name	IUCN status
	Teleosts		
1	*Chelinus undulatus*	Napoleon wrasse	EN
2	*Bolbometopon muricatum*	Green humphead parrotfish	VU
3	*Epinephelus lanceolatus*	Giant grouper	VU
4	*Plectropomus laevis*	Blacksaddled coral grouper	VU
	Elasmobranchs (sharks)		
5	*Sphyrna lewini*	Scalloped hammerhead	EN
6	*Sphyrna mokarran*	Great hammerhead	EN
7	*Carcharhinus plumbeus*	Sandbar shark	VU
8	*Hemipristis elongata*	Snaggletooth shark	VU
9	*Nebrius ferrugineus*	Tawny nurse shark	VU
10	Negaprion acutidens	Lemon shark	VU
11	Sphyrna zygaena	Smooth hammerhead	VU
	Elasmobranchs (Guitarfish)		
12	*Rhynchobatus australiae*	Whitespotted wedgefish	VU
13	*Rhina ancylostoma*	Bowmouth ray	VU
	Elasmobranchs (Rays)		
14	*Aetomylaeus maculatus*	Mottled eagle ray	EN
15	*Aetomylaeus vespertilio*	Ornate eagle ray	EN
16	*Manta alfredi*	Reef manta	VU
17	*Manta birostris*	Giant manta	VU
18	*Taeniurops meyeni*	Round ribbontail ray	VU
19	*Urogymnus asperrimus*	Porcupine ray	VU

8. Traditional knowledge that will be specifically conserved and/or promoted by the project (*if applicable*). Please describe, or write "n/a," here.

Knowledge of historical and current occurrence and abundance of identified threatened species, and species of concern, will be documented through interviews, group consultations and workshops of former and current fishers. Methods utilised for catch, by-catch issues and key locations/habitats will be documented. This knowledge will be applied in the development of an artisanal fishery threatened species baseline as a part of the process to inform the identification and development, by fishers, of fishery management measures to reduce the impact of the artisanal fishery on threatened species.

9. If the proposed subgrant project site itself or area near it has been recognized as a site of global significance for biodiversity conservation (see the Call for Proposals for definition), please describe (name and size of the site).

Madagascar and the Indian ocean Islands Region to which Seychelles belongs is classified as a global biodiversity hotspot. Whist this status generally reflects the recognised terrestrial biodiversity interest of the region, Seychelles is also a globally important "storehouse" of marine biodiversity. The Seychelles EEZ is a centre of distribution of many taxa with particularly impressive levels of faunal diversity including: more than 1,150 species of Osteichthyes (or bony fish, more than 400 species of which are coral reef associated species), 79 species of Chondrichthyes, 5 species of marine turtle and 28 species of marine mammal identified to date. Also present are 8 species of seagrass and extensive sea grass beds, more than 350 species of sponge (18% of which are regional endemics), some 400 species of coral, more than 600 species of mollusc, more than 170 species of crustacea and more than 160 species of echinoderm. The Mahé plateau (approximate area: 39,000km^2) which is the focus of this project is a particularly interesting structure being a sunken continental fragment of Gondwanaland, the underlying granite of the plateau and that of the islands being 750 million years old. The islands are the only mid-oceanic granitic islands in the world and the Mahé plateau is a very unusual geological feature - in effect an isolated mid-oceanic continental shelf without a continent.

10. Implementation Capacity: Please outline the staff allocations for the proposed project in the table below.

Implementation arrangement within the organization			
Title	**Name**	**Experience (years)**	**Role in the proposed project**
General Manager	Arjan de Groene	10	In charge of project administration and management including management of consultant, staff and reporting to GEF executive agency.
Project Officer	Jennifer Appoo	2 years	Field support for fisher consultations and fishery survey, workshop organisation. Data analysis and development of training and educational materials
Asst Project Officer	To be recruited		Assist with fishery surveys, monitoring and general project implementation.
Accounts manager	Christina Savy	15 years	Management project finances and accounts

11. Key project partners; organizations, experts, etc. (if relevant, and very briefly describe their roles in the project)

Green Islands Foundation (GIF): Lead project organisation in piloting and overseeing the activities, administering and managing the project and responsible for reporting to the GEF executive agency. GIF will have staff dedicated to the coordination and implementation of the activities and liaise with all project partners and experts involved.

Fishers Associations and groups e.g.:

Bel Ombre Fishers Association: A registered Fishers Association active in fishery management initiatives. Brings together the fishers of one of the main artisanal ports and landing sites and an excellent source of fisher knowledge and coordination.

Fishing Boat Owners Association (FBOA): A registered association active in fishery interest representation and lobbying.

Artisanal Shark Fishers Association (ASFA): A registered association active in fishery research and management initiatives and with considerable threatened species catch and by-catch components.

Machabee and La Retraite fishers group. An unregistered grouping of fishers from adjacent areas that coordinate to ensure their representation at sectoral meetings and cooperate with research initiatives etc… also have interesting by-catch component.

Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA): national agency responsible for the "promotion of sustainable and responsible fisheries development and optimization of the benefits from this sector for present and future generations". Responsible for the development of fisheries policy, legislation and management plans.

Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEECC): Government ministry responsible for the conservation of biodiversity and notably threatened species.

Blue Economy Department (BED): Government department responsible to promote, facilitate and coordinate socio-economic development through sustainable and efficient use of the Blue Economy – a marine resource development and sustainable use paradigm.

John Nevill: John Nevill (Environment Seychelles) is the consultant identified to lead the 12 month fishery survey, training components and liaison with fishers. He is a local fishery expert who has amongst other things: written the Seychelles NPOA-sharks (2007 & 2015) and NBSAP (2015), authored the Species identification guide for the Seychelles artisanal fishery (2013) & the Shark fishery species identification guide for Seychelles (2015), and undertook the 2013 survey of the shark fishery and establishment of the national shark fishery database and monitoring protocol. John has worked extensively with local fishers and fishers' associations including assisting in the registration and establishment of one association and writing the strategic plan for another.

12. Will the private sector be specifically involved in this project?

■ **Yes** □ **No** / If yes, describe how in the box below?

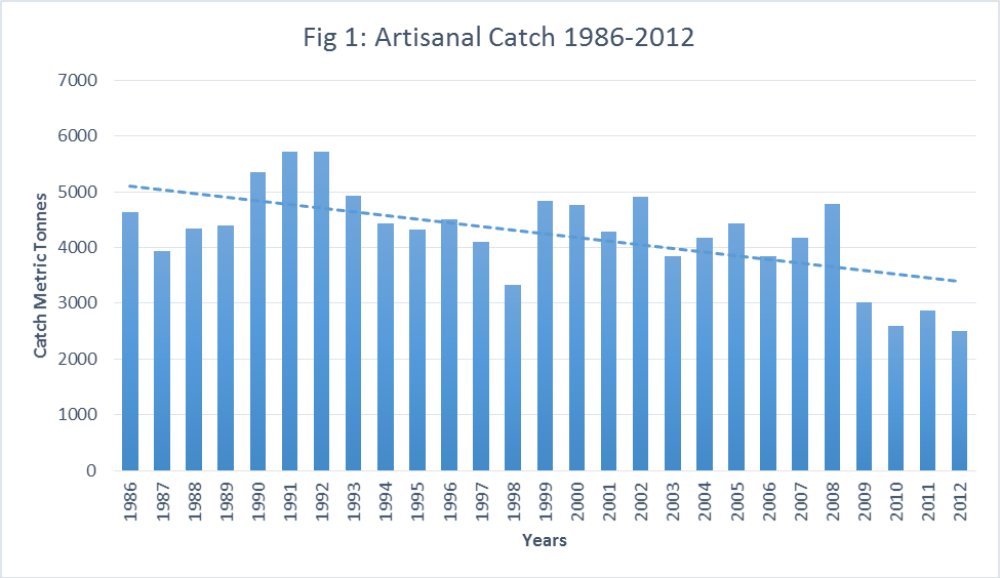
The main target group of the project is the artisanal fishery consisting of a diverse community of private sector fishers, fisher/boat owners and boat owners.

SECTION B: Strategy of Proposed Project

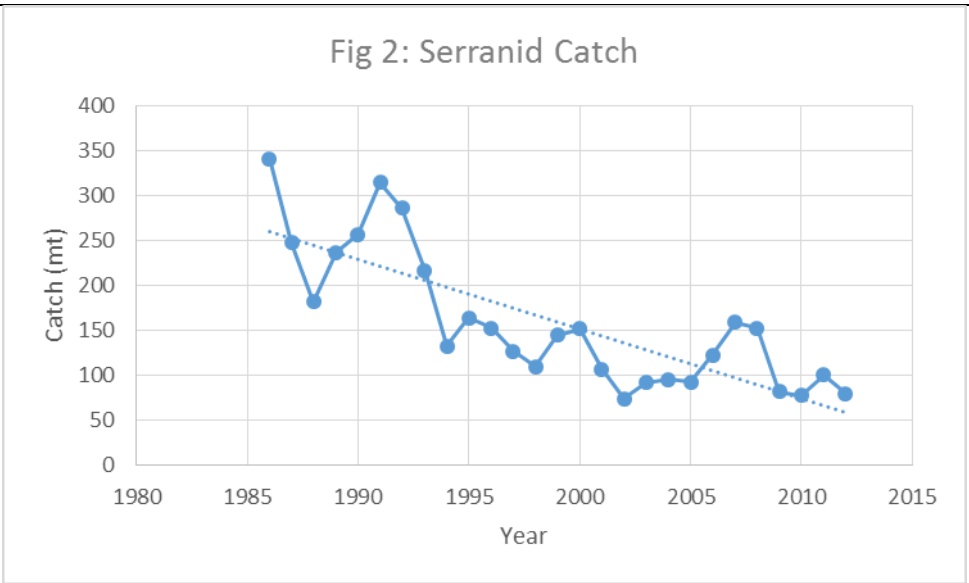
1. Background (*This may include the social/economic/environmental state and trend in the areas where the project is proposed, describe the benefits people receive from biodiversity and ecosystems in the area, identify the threats and challenges the area faces (social and environmental drivers of loss or deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystem services), and elaborate on how the proposed project can change the current situation.*) (**Max. 500 words**)

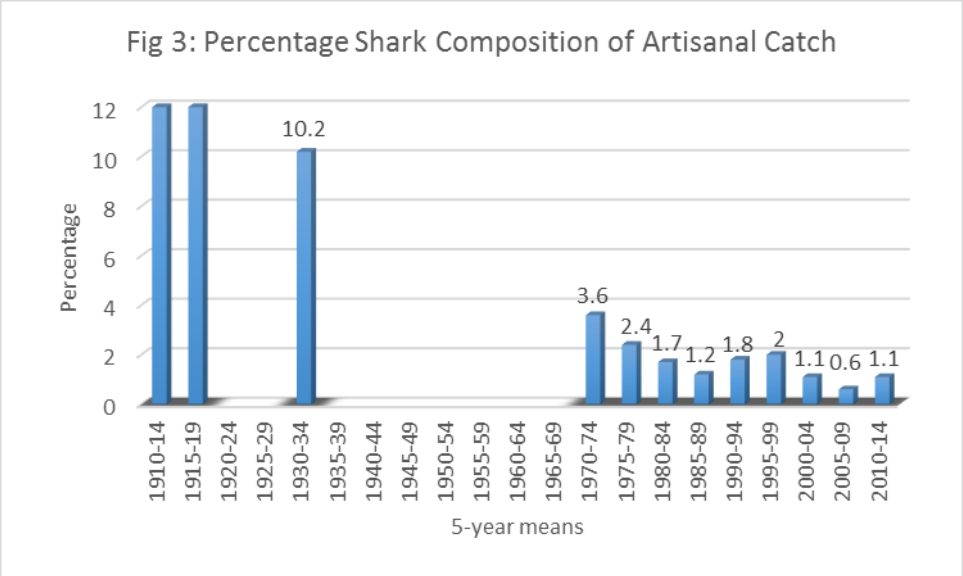
Fishing is a vital economic sector for Seychelles and central to national food security. Seychelles has one of the highest fish protein consumption levels in the world at approximately 70kg per capita per annum. In 2012 the fisheries sector employed approximately 5,500 people or 12% of total formal employment. Of these the artisanal fishery constitutes between 1,300 – 1,400 fishers depending on seasonal variations. The Mahé Plateau which supports the artisanal fishery has an area of approximately 39,000km^2.

Government Fishery statistics show a steady decline in overall catch in the artisanal fishery since a peak in 1991 (Fig 1).



Perhaps unsurprisingly the most marked declines have been noted in the Grouper family (Serranidae) (Fig 2) and amongst shark catch (Fig 3), these species having longer life cycles and lower reproductive potential.





National fishery statistics are limited in focus to a few key commercial species; otherwise data is collected by genus or family and therefore does not detect declines in individual species. There is however strong anecdotal evidence that many species have become rare or even disappeared from the catch within living memory and there is historical evidence of extinctions in the past.

Recent ad-hoc fishery observations indicate that “numerous” threatened species are included in the artisanal catch - see table in Section 7 above. No detailed threatened species survey has been undertaken to date however and one is required to identify the artisanal fishery’s threatened species impact and develop appropriate management measures to address it. There are also various species that, while not listed as threatened by IUCN, have been observed to become very scarce or even absent from the artisanal catch in recent years (see **Table 1** below).

Table 1: Species of local concern			
No	Species	Common name	IUCN status
	Teleosts		
1	*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*	Brown marbled grouper	NT
2	*Epinephelus polyphekadion*	Camouflage grouper	NT
3	*Epinephelus tukula*	Potato bass	LC
4	*Plectropomus punctatus*	Marbled coral grouper	DD
	Elasmobranchs		
5	*Galeocerdo cuvier*	Tiger shark	NT
6	*Pastinachus sephen*	Cowtail stingray	DD

The project will be undertaken on the principal island of Mahé where 90% of artisanal catch is landed. The traditional approach to fishery management of top down imposition of regulations has proven unsuccessful in part due to very limited capacity for enforcement. This has been recognised by the authorities and the new (2014) Fisheries Act provides enabling mechanisms for co-management approaches.

This project will provide a baseline of threatened species occurrence in the artisanal fishery through fisher consultation, literature review and an intensive 12-month survey of artisanal catch. The project will facilitate artisanal fishers to develop a pragmatic, fisher-led approach to reduce artisanal fishing pressure on threatened species. These measures will be developed into an artisanal fishery co-management plan for threatened species to be regulated as a co-management plan under the 2014 Fisheries Act. The project will therefore provide a pragmatic stakeholder-led and regulated basis to minimise fishery impact upon threatened species, and train technicians to monitor the future occurrence of threatened species catch and thereby enable its adaptive management.

2. Objective: Please describe as clearly and specific as possible the objective of the proposed project. Please write **no more than 3 sentences**.

The objective is to develop a fisher-designed and endorsed series of management measures to reduce the fishing pressure (catch, by-catch and disturbance) on threatened species in the artisanal fishery. Fishers' traditional knowledge and a literature review will be used to develop a baseline of the past and present occurrence of threatened species (IUCN classifications: VU, EN, CR); this will be complemented by a 12 month intensive survey of the artisanal catch. Fishers will be supported through the process of identifying pragmatic measures (e.g. catch release, reduced fishing effort on critical habitats, gear modification etc) that they agree to undertake to reduce the catch of threatened species and these will be developed and formalised into an artisanal fishery plan for the management of threatened species on the Mahé Plateau.

3. Please describe the intended outcomes and outputs, as well as the indicators used to monitor the progress and achievements in the template provided on the next page. Please feel free to add components as necessary, but do not include more than 5 components.

Subgrant Project Results Framework

Components	Key activities	OVIs	Outcomes
Component 1: Inception Phase	1).Interviews with former and older fishers regarding former occurrence and catch of threatened species.	Standardised questionnaires and interview records	Historical baseline for occurrence and relative abundance of threatened species in the artisanal fishery catch.
	2). Review of old technical and historical literature for records of former occurrence/catch of threatened species.	Desk study and literature review report.	
	3).Interviews with current fishers to document their knowledge of current catch of threatened species.	Standardised questionnaires and interview records	Current knowledge assessment of threatened species in the artisanal fishery catch.
	4). Trial surveys of markets and landing sites to refine and finalise field survey technique and data gathering protocol.	Finalised data sheets and data gathering protocol.	Streamlined data gathering protocol and record formats developed tested and refined.
	5). Develop database format.	Database.	Database spreadsheet finalised.
	6). Identify basic content and format for species guide and training/educational materials.	Species guide format Draft educational materials	Basic guide and technical materials content and lay out determined. Additional information/images required identified.
	7).Identify collaborators amongst the artisanal fishery at key strategic points of landing and sale.	Agreements.	Monitoring coverage of key landing sites and points of sale for fishery survey is optimised and cost effective.
Component 2: Intensive field survey	1).Undertake intensive 12-month survey of artisanal catch on Mahé by targeting landing sites and points of sale.	Data sheet records Database	Database records number, seasonality and biometrics of threatened species caught throughout 2017. Where possible data also gathered on location of catch and gear used.
	2). Gather photos and key information for production of species guide and training/educational materials.	Photos and information.	Content and layout for guide and training/educational materials finalised.
	3). Phase 2 of fisher interviews (key activities 1& 3 of component 1) refined and targeted interviews to build upon finding of desk study and catch survey.	Standardised questionnaires and interview records	Details of threatened species knowledge baseline optimised. Information gaps filled wherever possible.
Component 3: development of viable fisher's co-management approach	1). Training of fishery technical staff and fishers, as appropriate, in the identification of data gathering for threatened species.	Training workshops Number of staff trained Technical staff involved in field work	2 training workshops undertaken. Technical Staff from SFA, SNPA, MEECC and interested NGOs/agencies trained in threatened species identification and data gathering protocol.
	2). Undertake meetings, discussions and workshops with fishers' groups to identify pragmatic measures to reduce the impact of the artisanal fishery on threatened species.	Meeting and workshop minutes. Draft species proposals to reduce fishery impact	Fisher consensus on measures to reduce impact on threatened species (e.g. catch release, release juveniles, reduce effort in critical habitats, change fishing techniques, stop targeting of key species etc…)

	3). Production and dissemination of threatened species guide and training/education materials.	Digital and Hard Copies.	Threatened species guide and laminated ID sheets distributed to fishers groups, SFA and fishery researchers. Training/educational materials disseminated as appropriate to fisher groups, technical, educational and research agencies.
Component 4: Project finalisation.	1).Present findings/recommendations to fishers, refine and agree pragmatic "fisher-led" measures to reduce artisanal fishing pressure on threatened species.	Artisanal fishers national workshop – and minutes.	Agreed, finalised fisher-designed and endorsed threatened species management measure proposals.
	2). Draft as artisanal fishery threatened species co-management plan and present to Fishing Authority.	Draft artisanal fishery threatened species co-management plan.	Final Plan endorsed by SFA. Fishers' knowledge and voluntary management capacity is realised and empowered under new co-management plan.
	3). Formulation as regulated co-management plan for threatened species under the 2014 Fisheries Act.	Artisanal fishery threatened species co-management plan and regulations.	Plan endorsed and promulgated under the Fisheries Act. Impact of artisanal fishery on threatened species is reduced, resulting in: i). improved site-level conservation status of threatened species, ii). promotion of a more diverse and resilient marine ecosystem on the Mahe Plateau – i.e. an enhanced Socio-Ecological Production Seascape.
Component 5: Public outreach	This will be a cross-cutting activity through the 4 implementation components above.	Media programmes posted on line. National articles. Web page.	At least 2 national TV spots on the project At least 2 national radio spots on the project. At least 6 national press articles on the project. Project web page with minimum of weekly regular updates during fishery survey. Video coverage uploaded onto website.

4. Please provide the schedule of key activities under each component.

Implementation Schedule[1]

Year/month / Components / key activities	Year 1 (2016-7)										Year 2 (2017-8)												Year 3 (2018-9)											
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
Component 1																																		
Key Activity 1: Former fisher interviews																																		
KA 2: Literature review																																		
KA 3: Current fisher interviews																																		
KA 4: Trial catch surveys																																		
KA 5: Database design																																		
KA 6: Format Guide and posters																																		
KA 7: Identify fisher partners																																		
Component 2																																		
KA 1: Artisanal catch survey																																		
KA 2: Design guide and posters																																		
KA 3: Targeted interviews																																		

[1] The project duration must be contained in the period shown, but it can be shorter.

	Year 1 (2016-7)										Year 2 (2017-8)												Year 3 (2018-9)											
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
Component 3																																		
KA 1: Data gathering training																																		
KA 2: develop management measures																																		
KA 3: guide/poster production and dissemination.																																		
Component 4																																		
KA 1: Finalise management measures																																		
KA 2: Draft threatened species plan																																		
KA 3 Plan adopted under Fisheries Act.																																		
Component 5																																		
Cross-cutting Public outreach Programme																																		

5. List up to five potential/anticipated risks/challenges in achieving the outcomes and outputs described above, and describe how you intend to mitigate the negative impact.

Risk	**Level** (low-medium-high)	**Mitigation Strategy**
Lack of fisher "buy in" to project.	low	Fisher consultations show that in general fishers are concerned about the decline in various species that they have observed over the years and they are willing to assist. Their primary worry however is that sweeping and impractical protective measures might be imposed upon them. This project enables the fishers to identify what they consider pragmatic and viable measures to reduce impact on threatened species through an innovative co-management mechanism.
Practicality of management measures	medium	This project seeks to reduce/minimise the impact of the artisanal fishery. It is recognised that the complete removal of fishing pressure (from by-catch or otherwise) will often not be practical and issues and measures will vary from one species to the next. The fisher-led formulation of the measures means that the pragmatic nature of measures proposed will be a primary consideration ensuring that only practical measures are instituted.
Long term sustainability	medium-high	See **Section 6c** below.

6. Key Features of the Project

Please elaborate on key features of the project with respect to the following aspects:

a. In what way is the proposed project aligned with the NBSAP of the country where it will be implemented, global targets such as Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs?

The Seychelles NBSAP was amongst the first globally to be fundamentally aligned to the Aichi Biodiversity targets. The Seychelles NBSAP 2015-2020 adopts the Aichi Target strategic goals as its own and adapts the 20 targets to Seychelles' circumstances and adopts them as the NBSAP objectives. As such this project will support:

1). NBSAP Objective 1.1 (Aichi Target 1): To make the Seychelles population aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve it. This will be done by informing fishers of the threatened species in their catch and assisting them in developing pragmatic management measures to reduce their fishery impact. The project will also inform the general public of these species and the results of the project helping to reduce demand for threatened species.

2). NBSAP Objective 2.2 (Aichi Target 6): To avoid overfishing by applying sustainable, legal, ecosystem-based harvesting of all fish… such that fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened and/or vulnerable biodiversity and the impacts on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. The project addresses a significant component of this objective/target and is the first national attempt to reduce impact on threatened/vulnerable species by co-management measures.

3). NBSAP Objective 3.2 (Aichi Target 12): To prevent the extinction and improve the conservation status of known threatened species, particularly those most in decline. The objective of this project is to reduce fishery pressure/impact upon threatened species and

thus clearly supports this objective/target.
4). NBSAP Objective 5.2 (Aichi Target 18): To respect and protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The project will document traditional knowledge on the former and current occurrence and relative abundance of threatened species and will harness fishers' knowledge to generate pragmatic management measures to reduce fishery impact on threatened species and therefore substantively supports this objective/target.

The NBSAP also presents 31 stakeholder identified and endorsed projects to support the realisation of the NBSAP's objectives and Mission Statement, the following of which this proposed GEF-Satoyama project supports:
1). Project No. 5: Prioritised Management of Endemic Species, Threatened Species and Critical Habitats. This project directly addresses the issue of threatened species in the country's primary and most widespread extractive industry.
2). Project No. 14: Seychelles Biodiversity Data Gathering and Management. This project will generate: i) a threatened species database for the artisanal fishery, ii) a threatened species monitoring protocol for the fishery, and iii) train technicians to monitor the fishery. It therefore significantly enhances and expands "the national data gathering mechanisms to optimise the collection, management, utility and accessibility of national biodiversity datasets" which is the stated objective of NBSAP project 14.
3). Project No. 27: Review and Update Fishery Governance Structures, Mechanisms and Administration. This project supports Project 27 by building on the foundation provided by the new Fisheries Act and elaborating a co-management plan for threatened species in the artisanal fishery.
4). Project No. 28: Development of a Sustainable and Ecologically Sound Artisanal Fishery. This project directly addresses the core substantive component of Project 28 by establishing a higher resolution monitoring regime that will assess the catch occurrence of threatened species not detected by the current genus/family basis of national artisanal fishery monitoring and developing measures to reduce that catch.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
In September 2015 the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/1: "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", adopted 17 new SDGs to 2030. This project is particularly pertinent to SDG 14: "Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development" and specifically supportive of its targets 14.2 and 14.4. The project is also relevant to SDG 12: "Ensure sustainable consumption and production" and supports national implementation of targets 12.2 and 12.8, the latter through the project's public outreach component.

National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (NPOA).
Because of the high number of threatened elasmobranchs that are subject to the artisanal fishery this project also has significant relevance to the implementation of the new Seychelles NPOA 2016-2020. It supports 5 of the NPOA's 10 strategic objectives:
1). Strategic objective 1: Ensure that shark catches from directed and non-directed fisheries are sustainable.
2). Strategic Objective 2: Assess threats to shark populations, determine and protect critical habitats and implement harvesting strategies consistent with the principles of biological sustainability and rational long-term economic use.
3). Strategic Objective 3: Identify and provide special attention, in particular to vulnerable or

threatened shark stocks.
4). Strategic Objective 9: Facilitate improved species-specific catch and landings data and monitoring of shark catches.
5). Strategic Objective 10: Facilitate the identification and reporting of species-specific biological and trade data.
More specifically it entirely implements activity/project 1 of Work Programme 2 namely: "Undertake a minimum 12 month ray fishery assessment identifying species composition, relative abundance and seasonal occurrence". It also supports Work Programme 7 activity/project 2: Identify and implement means to effectively protect threatened species including species assessments and the development of species management/recovery plans as appropriate in the Seychelles context."

b. How can the project make contribution to mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in specific sectoral, land use and/or development policies and plans?

Following realisation that traditional fishery management approaches were no longer suitable to address today's fishery issues, the Seychelles Fishing Authority promulgated a new Fisheries Act (December 2014) that puts in place the legislative framework for the co-management of fisheries (i.e. direct stakeholder involvement in and joint responsibility for fishery management) and the regulation of approved management plans into law. This lays the foundation for a new national approach to fishery management and a demersal fishery plan is currently under preparation. The plan however only addresses the fishery and management of a few key commercial species and then works on a family/genus basis.
This project with its focus on (IUCN criteria) globally threatened species will develop fisher-identified management measures to reduce the impact of the artisanal fishery on threatened species in the form of a co-management plan. This in turn once approved will be regulated under the Fisheries Act thereby ensuring that conservation and sustainable use of threatened species as an issue is mainstreamed into national fishery governance.

c. How can the long-term sustainability of the project impact be secured?

Long-term sustainability of projects is a recurrent problem in Seychelles. This project has been designed however to give it the very best chance of sustainability:

- By being fisher-led the management measures identified and developed will be practical in nature and have the support of the fishers, this is key in the artisanal fishery scenario where the authority's enforcement capacity is limited.
- The resulting threatened species management plan will be a co-management plan and will have an inbuilt review mechanism allowing for adaptive management meaning unforeseen or changing circumstances can be addressed preventing the plan from becoming inappropriate or obsolete.
- The threatened species management plan will be regulated under the 2014 Fisheries Act thereby ensuring the long-term buy-in and support of the authorities.
- The project will provide the tools (streamlined monitoring protocol, species identification guides and technical posters) and build capacity by training technicians to enable the ongoing monitoring of threatened species catch and enable adaptive management of the plan.

d. What kind of innovativeness and/or lessons can be demonstrated by the project?

The project is highly innovative for the Seychelles scenario embodying as it does:

- a fisher designed and led co-management approach to threatened species in order to ensure that stakeholders support and implement the resulting management measures to reduce artisanal fishery impact on threatened species.
- the integration of traditional knowledge and historical data with contemporary fishery survey data to provide a baseline for threatened species occurrence and their mainstreaming into modern co-management approaches.

Finally the project offers scope as a model for adaptation and application to other island fishery management scenarios in the western Indian Ocean.

e. What measures will the proposed project take for effective stakeholder engagement, including particularly to mainstream gender considerations?

The project is based on stakeholder engagement with the results being stakeholder identified, led and ultimately implemented so stakeholder engagement is effectively mainstreamed throughout the project and the longer term implementation, management and review of the threatened species plan.

The artisanal fishery is traditionally and to this day almost entirely and exclusively male operated, there are some female boat owners and fish vendors but female fishers are rare. This does not reflect the exclusion of women but rather their choice to not enter in to the trade, typified as it is by hard physical work, in all weathers, in difficult and cramped working conditions. Women are however very prominent in fishery research, management and administration and the project will place an emphasis on mainstreaming women in the implementation, training and capacity building components of the project.

SECTION C: Budget Summary

1. Amount of funds requested (to be between USD50,000 and 100,000)

USD 90,530

2. Please provide the budget summary in the table below in US Dollars. (If selected, a full budget must be provided in the template to be provided.)

Categories	Year 1 (July, 2016 –December 2016)	Year 2 (January, 2017 –December, 2017)	Year 3 (January, 2018 –December 2018)	Total
Personnel salaries and benefits	**4,200**	**8,400**	**2,800**	**15,400**
Professional services	**2,500**	**36,780**	**2,500**	**41,780**
Consultant (50% cost at 2,500 a month).	2,500	30,000	2,500	
Assistance from Vendors at key strategic landing sites.		6,780		
Travel (petrol) (2 vehicles, 150 a month in Yr 2)	**500**	**3,600**	**500**	**4,600**
Meetings/Workshops		**3,200**	**800**	**4,000**
6 workshops with fishers		2,400	800	
2 Training workshops for technicians		800		
Grants/Agreements				
Equipment	**20,000**			**20,000**
Vehicle (75% of purchase cost)	15,000			
Equipment Cameras, measuring equipment, kit belts, waterproof notebooks etc…	5,000			
Other direct costs Design and printing of guides and posters.		**4,000**		**4,000**
Total direct cost				
Indirect cost[a)] Phone/internet	**250**	**500**		**750**
Grand total	**90,530**			

[a)] Indirect costs can be up to 15% of the total direct cost or up to the institutional policy, whichever the lower.

3. Co-financing

Please provide the amounts, sources and types of co-financing using the table below. (Note: if selected, commitment letters from each source must be provided to the Executing Agency—not required at the time of application)

Name of Co-Financier	Amount (USD)	Type (Cash or In-Kind)	Relevant Component
Green Islands Foundation			
Staff time	40,500	In-kind	1-5
Office costs	12,000	In-kind	1-5
Vehicle purchase (25% of purchase cost)	5,000	Cash	1-4
Vehicle insurance and road tax	3,600	Cash	1-3
Vehicle maintenance	2,000	Cash	1-3
Environment Seychelles			
50% of consultant fee	35,000	In-kind	1-4
Office costs	3,230	In-kind	1-4
Vehicle use	5,400	In-kind	1-4
Seychelles Fishing Authority			
Staff support Workshop/meeting	6,000	In-kind	1-4
facilities (8 days)	1,200	In-kind	3 & 4
Printing (of guides and educational/technical materials)	5,000	Cash	3
TOTAL:	**118,930**		

SECTION D: Safeguards

GEF-Satoyama Project will not fund projects that cause significant impact to critical natural habitat nor results in involuntary resettlement of residents.

Does the proposed project:

1. Cause significant negative impact on critical natural habitats (including unsustainable harvesting, introduction of potentially invasive species)?
   □ **Yes** ■ **No**
   If yes please explain:

N/A

2. Involuntary resettlement of residents? □ **Yes** ■ **No**
   If yes please explain:

N/A

Once selected, proponents will undergo safeguard analysis to identify necessary safeguard measures. CI-GEF Project Agency's Environmental and Social Management Framework covers policies for 1) environmental and social impact assessment, 2) involuntary resettlement, 3) protection of natural habitats, 4) indigenous peoples, 5) physical cultural resource, 6) pest management, 7) accountability and grievance, 8) gender mainstreaming, and 9) stakeholder engagement (http://www.conservation.org/about/Pages/CI-GEF-project-agency-resources.aspx). For example, if the project involves Indigenous Peoples, the development and implementation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan might be required.

SECTION E: Information on the Organization

1. Please provide the information of the applicant in the form below. Please keep **within 1 page**. Also, *please provide a document that describes the foundation of the organization, such as the organization's charter, by-law, and article of incorporation*.

Name of the organization	Green Islands Foundation	Representative of the organization General Manager, Arjan de Groene	
Address of the main office	P.O Box 246, Bel Air road, Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles TEL: (+248) 4288829 FAX: Email: gm@gif.sc		
Type of organization	Civil Society Organizations / ~~Private Sector / Government / Other~~ (please specify)		
Established:	2006/04/11		
Staff	Permanent staff 5 persons	Temporary staff ___ persons	
History of the organization	The Green Islands Foundation (GIF) is an environmental NGO established in Seychelles since 2006, coordinating and implementing local environmental programmes. GIF has a portfolio of projects directed at mainstreaming sustainable development by enhancing biodiversity conservation and integrated coastal zone management. This ranges from small projects directed at developing practical tools and promoting environmental education, to large projects investigating different scenarios for management of marine areas. Over the last five years, GIF has expanded its involvement in fishery sustainability and has established working relationships with fishers and fisher organisations, to the advancement of national conservation and sustainable use objectives.		
Vision/Mission or Mandate of the organization	The Mission Statement of the Association is: ***"To Promote The Mainstreaming Of Sustainable Development In Seychelles."*** The main objectives of GIF pertinent to this project are: ▪ To integrate biodiversity concerns into land and sea use regimes. ▪ To further the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (at all three levels: ecosystem, species and genetic).		
Legal status of the organization	■Legally registered □ Not registered		
Financial Summary of the three most recent fiscal years (please provide the period)			
	Jan, 2015 ~ Dec, 2015[2]	Jan, 2014 ~ Dec, 2014	Jan, 2013 ~ Dec, 2013
Gross revenue	114,191 USD	124,968 USD	36,324 USD
Gross expenditure	139,023 USD	113,066 USD	46,714 USD
Website of the organization	http://greenislandsfoundation.blogspot.com/ https://www.facebook.com/greenislandsfoundation http://denisisland.com/conservation/		
Focal point of communication	Mailing Address: gm@gif.sc Name: Arjan de Groene TEL: +2482813393 FAX: N/A E-mail: gm@gif.sc		

[2] In 2015, two projects were finalized for which funds were received in 2012, and the final disbursement on a third project is still awaited, explaining the current budget deficit.

2. Please list up to five projects relevant to the theme of the GEF-Satoyama Project which the applicant has conducted in the past 5 years or is currently conducting.

Project name	Year	Donor	Budget (USD)	Description (highlight the relevance)
Increasing public awareness and educating local communities in understanding the behavioral ecology of sharks in order to reduce conflicts between fishermen and dive operators in Seychelles.	August 2010-September 2015	Global Environment Facility-Small Grants Programme	50,000	This project had two main components; to increase local capacity in shark fishery monitoring by developing a shark identification guide in collaboration with local fishermen and training the Seychelles community in shark species identification and catch monitoring to contribute to shark research and data gathering. The second component was aimed at educating the community about the importance of sharks for a healthy and productive marine ecosystem. A series of educational posters aimed at primary and secondary schools were developed in partnerships with local stakeholders and an intensive educational campaign and awareness activities were implemented nationally.
Capacity Building in Artisanal shark fishermen	May 2010-November 2011	Mangroves For the Future	7,165	The main goal of this project was to enable the full and effective participation of artisanal shark fishermen in the implementation of the Seychelles' National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (NPOA). This involved the creation of an Artisanal Shark Fishers Association (ASFA) in Seychelles, and in partnership with these fishermen develop a local shark key and standardized catch data form. The ASFA fishermen were trained and equipped to collect shark catch data. These activities were accompanied by a national education and awareness campaign.
Strengthening Seychelles' protected area system through NGO management modalities	March 2011-June 2015	United Nations Development Programme - Global Environment Facility	248,000	The overall objective of this project was to support the development of models that demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of involving NGOs in the planning and management of protected areas. GIF's goal was to assess the environmental, social and economic feasibility of designating the privately owned islands of North and Denis, and adjacent marine habitats, as formal Protected Areas (PA). The proposed areas for proclamation were identified and thoroughly profiled. This allowed for survey diagrams, and zonations and governance proposals to be developed. Critical management interventions were implemented to address immediate threats to biodiversity. The existing management plans for each

				Protected Area were updated and 'feasibility assessment reports' for the proclamation were prepared.
Regional programme for the sustainable management of the coastal zones of the countries of the Indian Ocean (ReCoMaP)	December 2009-May 2011	Indian Ocean Commission - European Union	86,600	This project had the general objective to enhance sustainable management and conservation of natural coastal and marine resources in Seychelles by strengthening the capacities of local communities and public/private bodies to achieve sustainable Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) through the development of models and technical tools. The activities were based on two project pilot sites whereby steering commitees in partnership with the local communities were established. A coastal management database was set up for both project sites and stakeholders were trained to monitor costal dynamics so as to enable adaptive management. An ICZM toolkit/manual for stakeholders was developed, a public education and awareness programme was implemented and other outputs like GIS maps showing abiotic and biotic coastal marine habitats were produced.
Coastal Development and Ecosystem Modelling as a Tool to Enable Improved Local and National Policy Decision-making Processes (Co-managed and implemented with the Marine Conservation Society, Seychelles).	August 2010-July 2012	Mangroves For the Future	200,000	The main goal of this project was to develop and mainstream a set of technical tools to enable informed coastal management decision-making and to empower local community involvement in coastal management decision making. Four sites representative of the diversity of coastal development scenarios in Seychelles were selected for implementation of pilot projects. Based on the surveys of biotic, physical and socio-economic characteristics of the sites, baseline characteristics and indicators were developed to produce technical tools to assist assessment, development and management of coastal zones.

Feedback) How did you learn about this call for proposals?

☐ GEF-Satoyama website
☐ CEPF mailing list
☐ IPSI mailing list/newsletter
☐ UNU-IAS mailing list
☐ IGES mailing list/newsletter

☐ Internet search engines
☐ Friend, colleague
■ Other Seychelles Fishing Authority mailing list (please specify)

Permission) Application materials can contain very valuable information on the status of and threats to SEPLS in the world. The GEF-Satoyama Project would like to use such information to deepen the understanding of SEPLS globally (as part of the study under the Component 2 of the GEF-Satoyama Project). **May the information you provide in the application form be used by the GEF-Satoyama Project for the purpose of such study?** (Your choice here will not affect your consideration for the grant)

■ YES / ☐ NO

Application Checklist

Please make sure that the following materials are attached to the email when you apply:

■ Project Proposal Summary Sheet
■ Completed Application form
■ Map of subgrant project site
■ Copy of document that describes the foundation of the organization, such as the organization's charter, by-law, and article of incorporation