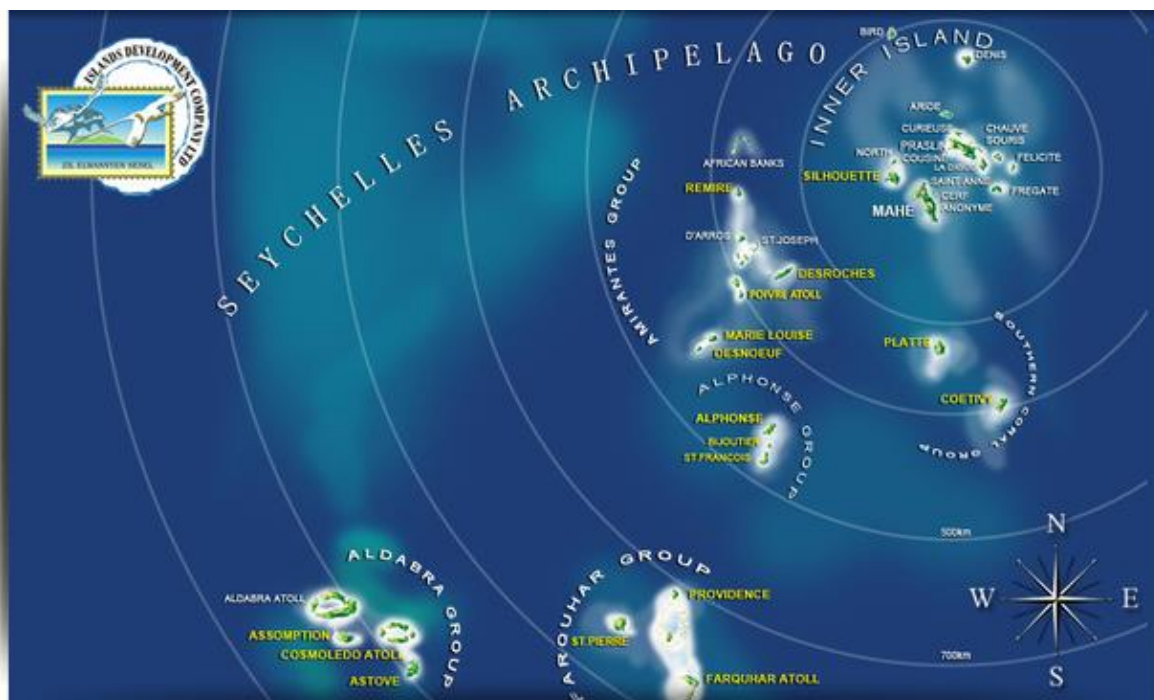




THIRD OUTER ISLAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2018-2023



Annex 1

The Islands Development Company Ltd

THE THIRD OUTER ISLAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2023)

1. BRIEF HISTORY:

1.1 The Outer islands:

The Seychelles archipelago comprises 115 islands with a total land mass of 455 square kilometres, of which almost 50% (211.3 square kilometres) consists of outer islands. The outer islands are situated beyond the Seychelles plateau and are made up of 73 low lying, mostly coralline islands between 230km and 1150 km from Mahé. Fourteen (14) of these islands are under management by Islands Development Company (IDC) (see the box below for the full list of IDC administered islands)

The outer islands have traditionally been an important economic base for Seychelles. In the 1960s and 1970s they made pivotal contributions to national economic growth. In

Islands under IDC Management	
• Silhouette (Inner Island)	1995 hectares
• Assomption	1171 hectares
• Coetivy	931.00 hectares
• Farquhar	799.00 hectares
• Astove	661.00 hectares
• Cosmoledo	509.00 hectares
• Desroches	394.00 hectares
• Alphonse	174.00 hectares
• Providence	157.00 hectares
• Poivre	111.00 hectares
• Marie Louise	52.50 hectares
• Platte	54.00 hectares
• Desnoeufs	35.00 hectares
• Remire	27.00 hectares

addition to the country's principal industries, namely copra, guano and the production of dried fish and turtle meat, the islands provided the population of the main (inner) islands with readily available employment and income opportunities. However, this gradually changed with the emergence of new investment opportunities on the main islands. As tourism related activities began to develop on the inner islands the outer islands subsequently became less attractive as people were able to find employment closer to home, either directly within tourism or indirectly in tourism-related activities. The end result was a gradual decline in the socio-economic importance of the outer islands. In the 90's, IDC had to

review its tourism strategy for the outer islands which resulted in specialised eco-tourism type developments. This created new opportunities and markets which have done well over the years.

2. ABOUT ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (IDC):

2.1 Background

The Islands Development Company (IDC) is a parastatal company created by government in 1980 and is registered under the Companies Act of 1972 with the responsibility for the sustainable development of the outer islands. The company is wholly owned by the Seychelles Government through Société Seychelloise d'Investissement Ltd (SSI), a Government owned investment holding company. The principal mandate of IDC is to manage the 14 islands leased from the Seychelles Government for a period of 99 years with the exception of Coetivy. However, IDC is managing Coetivy on behalf of the Seychelles Government. Of these 14 islands, IDC presently has a permanent presence on twelve islands. Additional infrastructure needs to be constructed on the remaining 2 islands (Cosmoledo and Providence) in order to sustain a permanent presence.

IDC is governed by a Board of Directors presently consisting of 8 members whose mandate is to provide policy, strategy directives and oversight of the company to achieve its business objectives and fulfil its corporate social responsibilities.

It currently owns one subsidiary and three associated companies. IDC operates its own aviation wing to better service the islands and is also co-owner of the vessel *Enterprise II*, which it manages.

IDC created its subsidiary, Green Island Construction Company Limited (GICC), which it wholly owns, in May 2012 to undertake construction activities on the main island. In July 2017 the Government took a decision for IDC to cease its construction activities on the main island thus allowing the private sector to fill the void. GICC has thus started winding down its activities on Mahe which should be essentially completed by end of June 2019 with the exception of the Condominium project. IDC will nonetheless maintain its construction activities for the development of the outer islands.

2.2 Mission

The new mission statement of IDC is *“to ensure that the outer islands actively contribute to the socio-economic development of the Seychelles in an environmentally sustainable manner.”*

2.3 Vision

The new vision statement - *“Transform the outer islands into a more productive and economically sustainable environment for the betterment of Seychelles”*

2.4 IDC corporate values

IDC's core values are centred around:

- Environmentally friendly sustainable development
- Innovative and modern practices
- Engaging stakeholders in the development process
- Ensuring client satisfaction and service delivery
- Providing a secure and safe environment for the inhabitants
- Achieving optimum returns
- Improving staff welfare and development
- Participating actively in corporate social programs

3. CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

IDC recognises that the greatest asset of the outer islands is their natural environment. The outer islands epitomise the dream of untouched tropical splendour that has vanished in many parts of the world and they are the ultimate tropical island destination which needs to be protected.

To this end, IDC signed an agreement with the Island Conservation Society (ICS), endorsed by the Seychelles Ministry responsible for Environment under which ICS advises IDC on conservation matters and run conservation programmes.

Under the agreement between IDC and ICS, it is acknowledged that the fragile environment of the islands needs management plans and protection from ill-conceived economic exploitation. IDC recognises that if the future of the outer islands is to be preserved for generations to come, it needs to be properly managed.

There are significant costs attached to the implementation of conservation programmes on remote islands but there are also opportunities for international funding through an appropriate conservation body in the form of an NGO. Meanwhile, the impact of global warming and climate change on small, low-lying islands could be considerable and awareness of potential consequences is essential.

Environment Foundations have been registered with the intention to build up endowment funds for all IDC islands and these have representation from IDC, ICS, Ministry responsible for Environment, economic partners and other stakeholders. ICS became a member of IUCN (the International Union for the Conservation of Nature) in November 2007.

Seychelles has committed up to 30% of its waters to marine protection and has developed a comprehensive Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) to which IDC is a partner.

4. LAND USE PLANNING

A Land Use Plan was produced for Coetivy in May 2010 by a team of local experts led by Mr Florian Rock, a Land Use Planning Coordinator contracted by GOS-UNDP-GEF Programme Coordination Unit to produce Land Use plans for various areas in Seychelles.

GOS-UNDP-GEF Programme Coordination Unit also contracted in 2017-2018, two local consultants, Julie Low and Bernard Belle, to produce Land Use plans for the islands of Farquhar, Poivre, Desroches and Alphonse respectively. The plans will guide the implementation of both economic and conservation activities on these islands. The plans identify possible locations wherever applicable for Tourism, Agriculture (crop farming, animal husbandry and coconut / timber plantations), aquaculture facilities, the IDC settlement areas and all relevant infrastructures or facilities including waste and sewage treatment plants, power generators and desalination plants, jetties etc...

As a partner providing inputs and comments to the development of these plans, IDC will proceed with the various activities in its development plans as demarcated on the Land Use Plans for the respective islands.

5. KEY STRATEGIC GOALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OUTER ISLANDS - 2018 to 2023

The company's key strategic goals for the development of the outer islands and Silhouette for the years 2018 to 2023 can be summarised as per below:

- 1) Promote economic development of the islands
- 2) Integrate environmental and sustainable principles in island development
- 3) Improve security on and around the islands
- 4) Promote cost efficiency, productivity, profitability, and quality to the highest possible standards.
- 5) Develop a manpower plan for the islands
- 6) Mitigate against natural disasters and climate change challenges

GOAL 1

Promote economic development of the islands

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- To maintain the “one island one resort” policy excluding Silhouette and Coetivy
- To improve accessibility of the islands to Seychellois
- To develop eco-tourism projects in partnership with private investors on the islands
- To optimise the value of plantation resources on the islands
- To develop agricultural production including apiculture for island consumption

and where possible for export to Mahe in partnership with private investors
➤ To promote and develop fisheries and wherever feasible aquaculture operations in collaboration with the private sector
➤ To broaden the economic base of the islands wherever possible
➤ To introduce innovative, modern practices and technology whenever applicable
PRIORITY ACTIVITIES :
➤ To promote eco-tourism related activities wherever possible
➤ To further develop guesthouses for Seychellois residents on selected islands
➤ To produce coconut oil to support the local industry
➤ To develop and produce virgin coconut oil in partnership with potential private investors primarily for export
➤ To produce timber for the building industry
➤ To manufacture traditional furniture made from local timber found on the islands for sale
➤ To develop pelagic fishing potential on selected islands
➤ To develop the potential of aquaculture farming where possible
➤ To research and run trials to assess the economic viability of certain vegetables, crops and livestock farming on selected islands

GOAL 2

Integrate environmental and sustainable principles in island development

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- To work in close collaboration with environmental operators and partners to protect the biodiversity of the islands
- To ensure that environmental impact assessments are undertaken and implemented for any major investment
- To explore and introduce renewable energy projects on the islands in an effort to reduce reliance on fossil fuel and reduce operational costs
- To be an active partner in the Marine Spatial Plan project being promoted by the Seychelles Government
- To collect scientific data and establish databases on the eco-system for future referencing
- To assist SFA in the monitoring of fishing activities on the islands

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES:

- To develop programs for conservation and protection for each of the islands in close collaboration with Island Conservation Society (ICS) and in partnership with economic operators
- To earmark other potential areas for conservation and protection and allocate

sufficient resources in partnership with ICS
➤ To develop and implement Land Use and Management plans in partnership with GOS-UNDP-GEF Program Coordination Unit (PCU) and other partners for the islands
➤ To introduce and implement revegetation and rehabilitation programmes for the island of Farquhar and Providence following the devastation of cyclones Fantala (2016) and Bondo (2006)
➤ To introduce and implement programs for eradication of invasive alien species and pests
➤ To monitor and assist in the management of protected areas under the Marine Spatial Plan for any of the islands managed by IDC
➤ To monitor and manage the protected areas under the Land Use Plans
➤ To engage the promoters and investors on the islands to embark on renewable energy projects
➤ To engage the promoters and investors on the islands to embark on environmental protection & conservation programmes
➤ To implement better waste management systems on the islands
➤ To gather catch and species data and monitor fish aggregating sites
GOAL 3
Improve security on and around the islands
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:
➤ To actively collaborate with Government agencies in the fight against piracy
➤ To actively support the SPDF and any Government agency engaged in law enforcement
➤ To deter and prevent activities of poaching and illegal fishing
➤ To maintain continuous human presence on all the islands as a deterrent against any illegal activities
➤ To continuously upgrade the facilities and infrastructure on the islands to cater for any emergencies
➤ To ensure the security and safety of people working, visiting and living on the islands
PRIORITY ACTIVITIES:
➤ To assist in providing facilities and support on relevant islands for Government agencies involved in the fight against piracy and law enforcement within our EEZ
➤ To actively recruit and train relevant personnel to man all 14 island groups to maintain a continued presence
➤ To provide assistance with aircraft and boat patrols whenever required to counter piracy attacks, illegal fishing activities and drug trafficking
➤ To implement appropriate screening procedures for personnel being recruited for work on the islands to ensure that they are persons of integrity and good conduct

GOAL 4

Promote cost efficiency, productivity, profitability and quality to the highest possible standards

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- To plan and manage operations in the most cost effective manner
- To ensure that the company and the Government of Seychelles achieves the best possible return from the development of the islands
- To provide a high level of customer service to operators on the islands
- To provide better air and marine access to the outer islands to facilitate economic development
- To continuously upgrade and modernise island facilities and infrastructure
- To facilitate clearances by Customs, Health, Immigration and other Government authorities for border control purposes on the outer islands (ships and aircrafts)
- To continue working closely with relevant Government agencies to implement appropriate and practical policies for the efficient management of the islands
- To support community development and social programs
- To introduce innovative, modern practices and technology wherever applicable

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES:

- To deliver prompt service and continued maintenance of facilities
- To improve airfields on the islands to permit the operation of larger aircrafts
- To construct new airfields on islands which require and can permit such a facility
- To upgrade other infrastructures such as generators, desalination plants and waste water treatment plants on the islands
- To ensure that all islands have relevant infrastructures such as generators, waste water treatment and desalination plants to facilitate development
- To construct or upgrade jetties or quays wherever required to facilitate future development
- To upgrade IDC's fleet of aircrafts to better serve upcoming projects
- To improve efficiency and frequency of vessel calls to the islands
- To modernise the IDC Aviation passenger terminal to better serve its passengers

Goal 5

Develop a manpower plan for the outer islands

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- To attract, develop, retain and motivate capable personnel to work on the outer islands
- To encourage Seychellois to work on the islands

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES:

- To introduce adequate remuneration packages and benefits for island workers to encourage retention
- To embark on a marketing campaign for recruitment of Seychellois for the islands

GOAL 6

Mitigate against natural disasters and climate change challenges

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- To strengthen coordination mechanisms for disaster response between all partners and stakeholders
- To ensure the adequacy of facilities to withstand natural disasters
- To share lessons learned, experiences and best practices
- To adapt to climate change risks and impacts

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES:

- To install automated weather stations wherever required to better improve the weather monitoring and alert systems
- To design buildings and structures that will better withstand any future change in weather and climate patterns
- To build adequate shelters for its workers on the islands in case of cyclones and natural disasters
- To enhance the structural integrity of critical facilities including jetties, airfields and essential services
- To conduct regular training of emergency protocols involving island staff
- To continuously review Island Emergency Plans
- To keep abreast of any change in weather patterns and maintain good coordination protocols with relevant advisory bodies
- To build adequate storage capacity and maintain sufficient stock levels of basic supplies and fuel

6. MAIN EXTERNAL CHALLENGES:

The outer islands of Seychelles like all small island developing states face certain challenges which include:

- Climate change associated with rising sea levels, abnormal climatic conditions, dying coral reefs, coastal erosion and the increasing frequency and severity of natural disasters such as cyclones
- Criminal threats including drug trafficking, piracy and wildlife trade
- Vulnerability to human induced hazards such as oil spills and marine debris
- The increasing cost of inter-island shipping and fuel
- Any adverse changes in legislation, policies and shareholder decisions including investment and tax policies
- Political risks
- Limited financial resources especially following disasters
- The difficulty to recruit and retain capable Seychellois to work on the islands

7. OUTER ISLAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018 – 2023

The plan for the development of the fourteen (14) islands under IDC management can be found at **Annex 2** attached.

The 14 outer islands being managed by Islands Development Company (IDC) situated beyond the Seychelles plateau vary in size and shapes and each have their own features, landscape and topography. Not all islands can have the same economic activities, as is clearly indicated in the Development plan.

The Development Plan follows as much as it is practical and applicable the areas demarcated for the various activities on the Land Use Plans produced to date for the five respective islands; Government and IDC policy and guidelines; the “Medium Biodiversity & Sustainable Use” principles of the Marine Spatial Plan (MSP); and specifically for Coetivy the recommendations from the interim report of the Select Islands Committee of the National Assembly.

All hotel developments on the islands will have to be in line with present coastal development guidelines and policies. Likewise, any Villa Developments shall be according to the Villa policy and shall maintain the 30 meter setback required from high water mark for each villa due to coastal erosion.

IDC shall also maintain the “one island, one resort” policy wherever hotel developments are planned with the exception of Coetivy and Silhouette which are large enough to hold more than two hotel facilities.

IDC will as much as possible fund the installation and provision of services such as utilities and sewage which should generate long term revenue to the company. Other

infrastructures such as airstrip resurfacing and widening will be as much as possible in partnership with private investors especially wherever hotel development is planned.


IDC will tender to the private sector the different commercial projects as outlined and indicated in the attached Development Plan.

The Development Plan shall be reviewed annually or as required.

Outer Islands Development Plan 2018 to 2023

ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
Assomption (Leased to IDC and under IDC Management)	<p>The island is situated 640 nautical miles from Mahé, the most remote of the IDC administered islands.</p> <p>With an area of 1,171 hectares, it is the largest outer island of Seychelles after Aldabra (about ten percent larger than La Digue). It is situated just 30 kilometres southeast of Aldabra. The limestone rock rises to a maximum of 6 metres above sea level, while dunes in the southeast are up to 18 metres high. Assomption was discovered by Nicolas Morphey on 14th August 1756 and named after the religious feast of the following day.</p> <p>It has been said that Assomption possesses the most beautiful beach in Seychelles.</p> <p>Nonetheless Assomption is one of the most devastated islands of Seychelles due to heavy guano mining in the past which occurred up to 1984, which has destroyed the natural habitats and biodiversity on the island.</p>	<p>The island is accessible by sea and by air.</p> <p>IDC maintains and operates an airfield of 1240 metres in length with a width of 12 metres. The airstrip was built by the SPDF in the late 1980's and it is a vital link to Aldabra, which has no airstrip.</p> <p>There is an old jetty which would require extension and complete refurbishment.</p> <p>Barges are currently landing on the beach near the IDC village.</p>	<p>IDC has a small village on the island but at the moment there is no economic activity being undertaken.</p> <p>Assomption has a military radar complex, which is being manned by SPDF and is important in the monitoring of poaching, illegal fishing, piracy and drug trafficking in this area.</p> <p>Other Infrastructure in place include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three power generators of 60 Kva each; • A desalination plant of 10 	<p>Conservation: The island has a very limited biodiversity. It is practically bare. There is a small population of giant tortoises. Marine turtles breed in good numbers though significantly fewer than in the past.</p> <p>Rehabilitation: There is a need to produce restoration plans with the right vegetation for reintroduction of appropriate species.</p> <p>Infrastructure: IDC will be responsible for the infrastructure development on the island including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration works and extension of the jetty; • Airstrip extension & widening in the event that there is an extension to the 	<p>The Ministry responsible for Environment tendered recently the consultancy for a baseline study to ascertain the natural and physical environment (geology, geomorphology, vegetation etc..) both marine and terrestrial of the island</p>	<p>2020 onwards</p> <p>2020 onwards</p> <p>2020 onwards</p>

Outer Islands Development Plan 2018 to 2023

ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
			<p>cubic metres of potable water per day;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewage is treated by septic tank • Rainwater conservation facilities of 250 cubic metres • 	<p>existing SPDF facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatic weather station: IDC signed an MOU with the Seychelles Meteorological Authority for the installation and maintenance of weather stations including one on Assumption. <p>Coastguard base: There is a plan by Government to establish a coastguard base on the island to facilitate patrols in the surrounding EEZ to curb illegal activities especially drug trafficking known to be taking place. To note that this zone is actually the south western maritime border of Seychelles</p> <p>Tourism: Guesthouse accommodation: There is a need to have</p>	<p>Project to be undertaken and financed by the Government of Seychelles</p> <p>To be undertaken by IDC</p>	<p>2019</p> <p>Dependent on Government</p> <p>2020 onwards</p>

Outer Islands Development Plan 2018 to 2023


ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
				<p>guesthouse facilities of 5 rooms to be used by visitors overnighing on the island on their way to / from Aldabra. Facilities could include a restaurant which can also provide services to day trippers from live aboard boats and visiting cruise ships.</p> <p>Sport Fishing: Can developed as a tourism activity</p> <p>Fishing: The island can be transformed into a viable base for pelagic species.</p> <p>Agriculture: Small scale agriculture is envisaged to supply the island requirements.</p> <p>Aquaculture: Potential for an aquaculture project does exist.</p>	<p>To be done in consultation with SFA and following the requirements of the Marine Spatial Plan</p> <p>EIA would be required for any aquaculture activities as per Aquaculture Sector Plan being developed by SFA.</p> <p>Aquaculture facilities to be leased to private entrepreneurs by tender.</p>	<p>2020 onwards</p> <p>2019 onwards</p> <p>2019 onwards</p> <p>2020 onwards</p>

Outer Islands Development Plan 2018 to 2023

ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	EXISTING	FUTURE	LIMITATIONS/	TIMELINE
		ACCESSIBILITY	DEVELOPMENT	DEVELOPMENT PLANS	
				COMMENTS	

Prepared by IDC management – July2018

Outer Islands Development Plan 2018 to 2023


ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
Desnoeufs (Leased to IDC and under IDC Management)	<p>It is 170 nautical miles from Mahe and close to Marie-Louise island with a land area of 35 hectares.</p> <p>Desnoeufs was named by the Chevalier du Roslan originally as Ile des Neufs meaning literally "one of the nine," possibly a reference to the nine main islands or atolls of the Amirantes.</p> <p>Desnoeufs has never had a permanent human population because landing is very difficult due to heavy swells even on calm days</p> 	<p>Access is by sea and by helicopter only. Landing by sea is very dangerous.</p> <p>Workers travelling to the island do so via Marie Louise, which has an airstrip and then travel by boat to Desnoeufs.</p>	<p>There are buildings used by IDC workers for cropping of birds eggs.</p> <p>Infrastructure in place include two 30 KW power generators.</p> <p>A desalination plant of 5 cubic metres of potable water per day.</p> <p>It has a potable water tank of 5000 litres and chiller facility for the birds eggs season.</p> <p>Sewage is currently treated by septic tanks and soak aways.</p>	<p>Conservation and Rehabilitation: The island is almost treeless, covered in grasses and other low-level growing plants. It is classified by Bird Life International as an Important Bird Area, mainly due to its huge seasonal colony of Sooty Terns. It has the second largest colony of sooty terns after Grand Ile on Cosmoledo. The island is used by IDC for birds eggs cropping every two years to conserve stocks. Both hawksbill and green turtles nest in small numbers on the island.</p> <p>Infrastructure:</p> <p>IDC Village: There is a need to completely rebuild the staff housing and other facilities should IDC continue with the egg cropping exercise every two years. All facilities on the island which was originally built in 1985 have been affected by a high salinity environment.</p> <p>Power generator: There is a need to install a solar electrical plant which will do away with the necessity to take diesel to</p>	<p>Birds egg cropping is done under observation by the Ministry responsible for the Environment</p>	2019

Outer Islands Development Plan 2018 to 2023

ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
				<p>the island.</p> <p>Water storage facility needs to be completely rebuilt.</p> <p>Fishing: Fishing is done on a very small scale for the island's consumption given the sea conditions.</p>		<p>2019</p> <p>2019</p>

*: St. Joseph atoll consists of the following islands: St Joseph, Fouquet, Ressource, Petit Carcassaye, Grand Carcassaye, Benjamin, Banc Ferrari, Chien, Pelican, Vars, Ile Paul, Banc de Sable and Banc Cocos.


Outer Islands Development Plan 2018 to 2023

ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
Marie-Louise (Leased to IDC and under IDC Management)	<p>An island of the Amirantes group, situated 169 nautical miles from Mahé. The total land area is 52.5 hectares.</p> <p>The island's name was given by Chevalier du Roslan, in 1771. It used to be a coconut plantation and coconut palms still dominate the vegetation.</p> <p>It has a large bird population and together with the nearby islands, consisting of <i>Etoile</i>, <i>Boudeuse</i>, <i>Desnoeufs</i>, the area is considered rich in marine biodiversity.</p> <p>In 2012, a prison facility was built on the island for drug traffickers but the facility closed down in 2017.</p> 	<p>The island has an airfield but sea access is very dangerous with limited anchorage possibilities only at certain times during the year.</p>	<p>The island has a small team of IDC staff to discourage poaching on the island and on the nearby Desnoeufs island.</p> <p>Some of the buildings for the prison facility including staff houses, dining area etc.. can be re-used.</p> <p>Infrastructure in place include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three electrical generators of 30 kva each • A desalination plant producing 10 Cubic metres of potable water per day • Sewage treatment to 	<p>Conservation and Rehabilitation: The island has the only breeding population of Red-footed Booby in the Amirantes and the largest population of Lesser Noddies and Fairy Terns. IDC and ICS signed an agreement in March 2018 to establish the basis for cooperation and assistance to conserve, restore, and enhance the ecosystems of Marie Louise, together with the surrounding marine environment.</p> <p>Eco-Tourism: There is potential for a small eco-tourism project of 4 to 5 bungalows especially for bird watchers or for scientific research. Programs for the environmental clubs in the local schools will also be organized during the holidays. Part of the prison facilities are to be refurbished to provide facilities for the scientific research and the school programs. Day visits by plane will also be offered</p>	<p>The Department of Environment has listed this island as a bird sanctuary.</p> <p>A baseline survey to establish the various species on the island will be conducted by ICS team for the implementation of the environmental programs.</p>	<p>2019</p> <p>2019-2022</p>

Outer Islands Development Plan 2018 to 2023

ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
			cater for up to 100 persons	<p>to bird enthusiasts staying in the hotels on Desroches, Poivre, Alphonse & Remire</p> <p>IDC Village: Given the environmental programs being planned, the village will be extended to provide for additional staff houses & facilities.</p> <p>Agriculture: Small scale agriculture is envisaged to supply the island requirements with any excess supplies sent to Mahe .</p> <p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunications: Provision of internet facilities will be a priority once the environmental programs start. • Airstrip: The airstrip will have to be resurfaced over the next five years. 		<p>2019</p> <p>2018 onwards</p> <p>2022 onwards</p>

Outer Islands Development Plan 2018 to 2023

ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
Remire (Leased to IDC and under IDC Management)	<p>A coralline island of the Amirantes group, located 135 nautical miles from Mahé, with an area of 27 hectares.</p> <p>It is a small oval-shaped island near the eastern edge of the Amirantes Ridge about 25 kilometres south of African Banks.</p> <p>A small coconut plantation exists on the island.</p> 	The island is accessible by sea and air.	<p>There is limited agricultural production on the island</p> <p>Tourism: IDC operates a guesthouse on Remire of 8 beds for both local and foreign visitors.</p> <p>Infrastructure in place include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three power generators of 60 kva each • A desalination plant producing 10 Cubic metres of potable water per day • Sewage is treated by means of septic tanks 	<p>Conservation: Both hawksbills and green turtles nest on Remire and it has a large number of seabirds, notably Lesser Noddies, Fairy Terns and Wedge-tailed Shearwater, which also breed there.</p> <p>Rehabilitation: The shoreline of Remire has seen some serious erosion and groins built in the 1980's to protect the coast are now exposed. There is a need to rebuild urgently 13 groins along the coast of the island. Some backfilling and re-vegetation would also be required to bring the area back to its original state.</p> <p>Airstrip: One end of the airstrip is being seriously eroded by the sea and IDC has started implementing restoration measures.</p> <p>Tourism: Exclusive Villa: There is a proposal to build an exclusive villa on the island</p>	<p>The marketing and operation of the villa concept</p>	<p>2018 – 2019</p> <p>2018</p> <p>2020 onwards</p>

Outer Islands Development Plan 2018 to 2023


ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
				<p>to be marketed as a “rent an island concept.”</p> <p>Sport Fishing: To be developed to support the villa concept</p> <p>Agriculture: Small scale agriculture is envisaged to supply the island requirements. No commercial export capacity to Mahe is possible</p> <p>Other infrastructure: All infrastructure will need to be upgraded to support the new tourism project.</p>	<p>will be tendered</p> <p>As per the requirement of the Marine Spatial Plan</p>	

*: St. Joseph atoll consists of the following islands: St Joseph, Fouquet, Ressource, Petit Carcassaye, Grand Carcassaye, Benjamin, Banc Ferrari, Chien, Pelican, Vars, Ile Paul, Banc de Sable and Banc Cocos.

Outer Islands Development Plan 2018 to 2023

ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
Silhouette (Leased to IDC and Under IDC Management)	<p>The island is located 18 nautical miles from Mahé and occupies a land area of 1995 hectares. It is the third largest granitic island of the archipelago. Flat land is limited to the coast, mainly, at La Passe and Grand Barbe. The highest summit is Mount Dauban at 740 m. Silhouette is the only inner island, which falls under the administration of IDC.</p> <p>Silhouette is also well-known for its dense forest, rich in biodiversity, a characteristic which has made the island famous among nature lovers, environmentalists and scientists. Silhouette and North Island are the only islands in Seychelles of volcanic origin (60 Million years). Silhouette was designated a protected zone on 26th October 1987 and officially declared a National Park on 7th August 2010.</p> <p>The island has a current resident population of around 350 people of which only 4 are native to or born on Silhouette.</p> <p>In 1983, the total resident</p>	<p>The island is accessible by boat and the boat service operates twice daily.</p> <p>A safe harbour is located at La Passe.</p> <p>Air access is possible only by helicopter.</p> <p>There is no possibility to develop an airfield.</p>	<p>There is currently a 100-room hotel at La Passe being operated by Hilton Seychelles Resort and Spa since 2006</p> <p>La Belle Tortue is another hotel at La Passe consisting of 6 rooms for 15 guests</p> <p>IDC runs a 4 bedroom guesthouse for local residents (Seychellois)</p> <p>No additional commercial bed capacity exists at La Passe</p> <p>There is a modern sewage plant in La Passe with a capacity to treat 200 cu m per day.</p> <p>A generator plant</p>	<p>Conservation and Rehabilitation: With the exception of the hotels at La Passe and the small area being occupied by the community residing on Silhouette, the remaining 93% of the island falls within the National Park. The island is home to rare species such as the sheath tailed bat and the incense tree. Island Conservation Society has established a station on the island employing a small team of scientists and rangers. Possibilities exist to introduce endemic species such as the black parrot following assessment & feasibility study.</p> <p>With increasing conservation activity there is a need to provide additional accommodation & facilities for ICS employees. Part of the old school & teachers' house shall be converted for this purpose.</p> <p>IDC Village: Construct 2 additional staff houses by</p>	<p>No major development can take place on the island due to the extent of the National Park.</p>	<p>2018 onwards to introduce species</p> <p>2018-2019 for new facilities</p> <p>2019</p>


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ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
	<p>population was less than 50, of which only about 12 were gainfully employed by the island owners. All other inhabitants at the time lived off the island. A small school and clinic was operated by GOS. The island had no electricity or telecommunications with Mahe. Most homes were constructed of wood with thatched roofs.</p> <p>The island presently has improved infrastructure, including a jetty, a health center, sewage treatment plant, incinerator, electricity generators and a school. The latter has not been used for some years due to the limited number of children on the island.</p> 		<p>that produces up to 4 MW of electricity, per day, if required.</p> <p>A well-equipped medical facility exists manned by 2 doctors and 2 nurses providing 24 hours' service to tourists and residents</p> <p>A water treatment plant provides potable water to the residents and a desalination plant of 200 m.cu capacity is available for times of drought.</p> <p>The island also has an incinerator for waste management</p> <p>A chapel has been renovated for the benefit of the residents</p>	<p>making use of old building footprints located in the small village near the chapel.</p> <p>Tourism: Local Tourism (IDC Guesthouse): The company plans to increase guesthouse accommodation for local residents by constructing an additional 8 to 10 room facility on the footprint of the old manager's house.</p> <p>Tourism Training facility: There are plans to use part of the school infrastructure (right hand side) for an in-service training facility for hotel staff in association with the Seychelles Tourism Academy and Hilton Resort. Part of the old teachers' apartment block, will be used by the students attending the training.</p> <p>Staff Accommodation for Hilton: Construction of additional staff blocks for rental to Hilton hotel.</p> <p>Agriculture: There is limited potential for agriculture</p>		<p>2018-2019</p> <p>2019</p> <p>2019</p> <p>2019-2020</p>

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ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
				<p>activities due to the lack of arable land. However, fruit farming on a small scale could be considered</p> <p>Fishing: Some pelagic subsistence fishing is already taking place for consumption by the island.</p> <p>Tourism at Grand Barbe: Grand Barbe is a prime site for an eco-tourism development. However, at present it is accessible only by helicopter and small boats depending on the weather. Authorization to improve the existing footpath to a raised golf cart road linking La Passe to Grand Barbe was not approved, given it will cut across the National Park.</p> <p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy: A renewable energy project is planned to reduce consumption of fuel • Sewage treatment plant: 	<p>The status of Marine National Park should be retained.</p> <p>Fishing activities to be done as per the requirements of the Marine Spatial Plan (MSP)</p>	<p>2019</p> <p>2018-2019</p>

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ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
				<p>There is a need to extend the sewage plant to increase capacity to 350 cu m per day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatic weather station: IDC signed an MOU with the Seychelles Meteorological Authority for the installation and maintenance of weather stations including one on Silhouette 		2019
Platte (Leased to IDC and under IDC Management)	<p>A small coralline island located 60 nautical miles south of Mahé and comprising a land area of 54 hectares. It was discovered and named in 1769 for its low topography by Lieutenant de Lampériaire of <i>La Curieuse</i></p> 	<p>The island is accessible by sea and air.</p> <p>The airfield has been recently extended and resurfaced. The length of the airfield now stands at 1020 meters.</p>	<p>Part of the island was initially sub-let for a 65 room hotel development but the project did not materialize.</p> <p>IDC has a small village with a team of 12 persons to take care of the maintenance on the island</p> <p>The inhabitants on the island are engaged in very</p>	<p>Conservation and Rehabilitation: There are no major environmental protection programs envisaged but hawksbill turtles nest annually and the island is also home to the Lesser Noddy, the Bridled Tern and the Madagascar Fody. An environmental center manned by ICS is planned.</p> <p>IDC Village: The village will be expanded to provide services to the hotel.</p>		<p>2019-2020</p> <p>2018-2020</p>

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ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
			<p>small scale farming and fishing which are mainly for the island consumption</p> <p>A small desalination plant currently provides potable water.</p> <p>2 power generators of 200 Kva each have been installed</p>	<p>Infrastructure: There will be significant upgrading of existing facilities to cater for increase in consumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desalination plant will be significantly upgraded. • Waste Management: A waste-water treatment plant and a solid waste management plan is required. • Clinic: A medical facility will also be built to cater for tourism and island residents. • Jetty: Due to the foreshore conditions, a jetty is envisaged to facilitate loading and unloading operations on the island. • Energy: Need to construct a new power station to provide additional capacity to cover the hotel development. A significant amount of renewable energy is planned with the new hotel development • Telecommunications: Existing system needs to be 		<p>2018-2020</p> <p>2018-2020</p> <p>2018-2020</p> <p>2018-2020</p> <p>2018-2020</p> <p>2019-2020</p>


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ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
				<p>upgraded</p> <p>Tourism: Hotel Development: The detailed plans for a 55 room eco-tourism hotel and back of house facilities is being finalized by new developers</p> <p>Fishing: Small scale subsistence fishing is already taking place.</p> <p>Agriculture: Small scale agriculture is envisaged to supply the island requirements. No commercial export capacity to Mahe is possible</p>	<p>Detailed EIA has been submitted and approved</p> <p>As per requirement of the Marine Spatial Plan (MSP)</p> <p>To be incorporated in the hotel development</p>	<p>2018-2020</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>2020 onwards</p>

Amirantes Group of islands

Desroches (Leased to IDC under IDC Management)	<p>Coralline island of Amirantes Group, with a land area measuring 394 hectares. It is the largest island in the Amirantes lying 230 kms southwest of Victoria.</p> <p>It was named in the late 18th century in honour of François</p>	The island is equipped with an airfield and is also accessible by sea.	The first hotel was built in 1987 by IDC and it has just undergone 2 years of extensive renovation and expansion to bring it to 40-rooms.	Land Use Plan (LUP): A Land Use Plan for the island earmarking economic developments, has been produced with financing from GOS-UNDP-GEF Programme Coordination Unit.	The LUP is going through approval process and will soon be available for public consultation	
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ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
	<p>Julien Desroches, administrator of Ile de France (now Mauritius).</p> <p>In 1835, when the island was first settled, casuarina trees were planted, providing timber for construction and firewood. In the 1880s, copra became the major source of income. By 1983 Desroches was producing 8000 coconuts a day (over 200000 a month).</p> 		<p>Official re-opening was in March 2018. The hotel is being operated by Four Seasons.</p> <p>The Desroches Private Residential Holiday Villa project which started in December 2008 consists of 45 upmarket villas</p> <p>The island also has a guesthouse consisting of 3 two bedroom bungalows for residents who wish to visit the island.</p> <p>IDC also provides staff accommodation within the IDC village, located in the centre of the island where there was a settlement since the old days.</p>	<p>Conservation and Rehabilitation: ICS has a conservation program in partnership with the hotel and IDC. Guests contribute a conservation levy to fund environmental programs. The island is frequented by both the green and hawksbill turtles and a variety of sea birds.</p> <p>Infrastructure: IDC will be responsible for the installation / provision of services and infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airfield: With the increasing traffic, there is a need to widen the airfield to 23 meters to satisfy SCAA requirements. • Jetty: A jetty is proposed to facilitate loading and unloading operations <p>Tourism: No further tourism</p>	<p>Bathymetric and coastal dynamic study required & detailed assessment of the marine environment and possible impact</p> <p>“One island, one</p>	<p>2020-2021</p> <p>2022-2023</p>

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ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
			<p>There is a Conservation Centre manned by Island Conservation Society (ICS).</p> <p>Infrastructure in place include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 newly installed generators of 810 kva each • A desalination plant producing 150 Cubic metres of potable water per day • Sewage treatment plant with a capacity of 150 cubic metres per day • The island also has an incinerator • A fuel farm with 	<p>development is envisaged on Desroches given the existing hotel managed by Four Seasons.</p> <p>IDC Guesthouse: Long term rental facility for Seychellois to be considered if demand exists.</p> <p>Private Residential Holiday Development: There is still land available for building 5 more residential villas.</p> <p>Fishing: The island can have a facility to assist fishing and recreational boats visiting the area</p> <p>Agriculture: With regards to agriculture, there is adequate land for the following to supply the island's requirements:</p>	<p>resort" policy</p> <p>30 meter setback required from high water mark for each villa due to possible coastal erosion</p> <p>Facility can be leased to private entrepreneurs To be done in consultation with SFA and as per the requirement of the Marine Spatial Plan (MSP)</p> <p>Areas for production can be leased to private entrepreneurs</p>	<p>2018 onwards</p> <p>2020</p> <p>2019</p>


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ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
			<p>a capacity of 350 cubic metres has recently been commissioned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunication facilities have been upgraded • An automated weather station has been installed and is operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetables • Layers & Broilers • Copra and coconut oil <p>Hardwood Timber production is also a possibility</p> <p>Aquaculture: Desroches has been earmarked under the Aquaculture Sector Plan being developed by SFA as a potential site for aquaculture</p>	<p>Activity to be undertaken by IDC</p> <p>EIA would be required for any aquaculture activities as per the Aquaculture Sector plan</p>	<p>2019 onwards</p> <p>2021</p>

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ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
Poivre Atoll						
Poivre (Leased to IDC and Under IDC Management)	<p>The Poivre island is the main island of the Poivre Atoll, situated 135 nautical miles from Mahé with a land area of 111 hectares.</p> <p>The atoll comprises of two other islands - Ile du Sud (137 hectares) and Florentin (7.4 hectares). Poivre is joined to Ile du Sud by a 750 metre causeway crossing the reef flats, which dries out at low tide. The Poivre atoll covers 1,467 hectares of reef flats with no central lagoon. The island was named by Chevalier de la Biolière in honour of Pierre Poivre, <i>intendant</i> of Ile de France and Bourbon.'</p> <p>Important crops included vanilla at one time together with copra.</p>	The island has an airfield and can also be accessed by sea	<p>A parcel of land on the island was previously sub-let to a private investor for the development of a hotel but which failed to materialize. The matter is in Court.</p> <p>The existing village compound has historical value being 108 years old.</p> <p>Other Infrastructure in place include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three power generators of 20 Kva each; • A desalination plant of 5 cubic metres of potable water 	<p>Land Use Plan (LUP): A Land Use Plan for the island earmarking economic developments, has been produced with financing from GOS-UNDP-GEF Programme Coordination Unit.</p> <p>Conservation and Rehabilitation: In 2016, Island Conservation Society initiated monitoring and conservation programmes on the island. The reef flats attract migratory waders including Ruddy Turnstone, Whimbrel, Crab Plover and Greater Sand Plover</p> <p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airfield: The airfield to be lengthened and hard surfaced. • Communication systems: Modern telecommunication facilities to be installed. 	<p>The LUP is going through approval process and will soon be available for public consultation</p> <p>Ile Du Sud is a protected area with an interesting mangrove area.</p>	<p>2019-2020</p> <p>2018</p>

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			<p>per day;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewage is treated by septic tank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy: There is a need to install a solar electrical plant. Water & Sewage facilities need to be upgraded. Irrigation: A limited amount of ground water can be used for agricultural activities and landscaping. Nevertheless, extraction rates will have to be carefully monitored and managed Sea access: Complete dredging works to open up sea access channel. <p>IDC Village: The historical buildings will be refurbished as a heritage site.</p> <p>Tourism: Eco-Lodge: IDC intends to partner with a new developer to build an eco-lodge of 12 rooms.</p> <p>Marina: The island's central location in the Amirantes can be advantageously used to</p>	<p>Need to be mindful of damage that can be caused to the water table by over extraction and the use of insecticides and fertilizers</p> <p>This is integrated in the new eco-lodge development</p>	<p>2020</p> <p>2019</p> <p>2019 onwards</p>

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ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
				<p>provide marina services to yachts, leisure crafts and fishing boats sailing from Mahe to the other islands in the area</p> <p>Sport fishing: This is an activity which can be developed to support the hotel operation</p> <p>Fishing: A fishing base can be set up on the island if the need arises.</p> <p>Agriculture: Poivre is a very fertile island, because its soil has guano deposits which have never been mined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetables & Crops: A commercial farm could be set up, to supply nearby islands and hotels with fruits and vegetables. • Animal husbandry: General livestock production is a possibility to supply the island. • Copra production: Small scale copra 	<p>To be done in consultation with SFA and following the requirements of the Marine Spatial Plan</p> <p>Land areas for agriculture to be leased to private entrepreneurs by tender</p> <p>Could be tendered to private entrepreneurs</p>	


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ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
				production could be revived for feed production and some coconut oil. Shipment of fresh and dry coconuts to supply the local market will also be introduced.		
Ile Du Sud (Under IDC Management)	It comprises of a land area of 137 hectares.			Conservation and Rehabilitation: Protected for colony of seabirds and mangroves		

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ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
	<p>Alphonse and St François Atolls (The entire atoll is Leased to IDC and under IDC management)</p>					
Alphonse	<p>Alphonse is the main island of the Alphonse and St François Atoll situated 220 nautical miles from Mahé, and it occupies a total land area of 174 hectares.</p> <p>Other islands in the atoll consist of <i>Bijoutier</i> and <i>St François</i>.</p> <p>Alphonse was named by the crew of <i>Le Lys</i> on 27th June 1730, to honour the birthday of the ship's captain, Chevalier Alphonse de Pontevéz. The origin of the name St François goes back to 1562 when the group as a whole was first shown on Portuguese charts as San Francisco. There have been many shipwrecks on both atolls, the wreckage of some still visible today</p>	<p>It is accessible both by sea and air.</p>	<p>The 4 star Alphonse Island Resort has 25 bungalows and 5 beach suites. The hotel started operating in 1999.</p> <p>The lagoons around the three islands are currently being used for sport fishing & diving. The island has a diving centre.</p> <p>The resort offers fly fishing and diving as well as expeditions to the islands further south (Astove, Farquhar, Cosmoledo & also to Poivre).</p>	<p>Land Use Plan (LUP): A Land Use Plan for the island earmarking economic developments, has been produced with financing from GOS-UNDP-GEF Programme Coordination Unit.</p> <p>Conservation and Rehabilitation: ICS has been operating a conservation center on Alphonse since 2007. The waters of the atolls provide important foraging habitat for immature turtles.</p> <p>• Airfield: With the increasing traffic, there is a need to widen the airfield to 23 meters and lengthened by 100 meters (to 1350 meters) to satisfy SCAA requirements.</p>	<p>The LUP is going through approval process and will soon be available for public consultation</p> <p>Specific attention should also be given to coral reef protection.</p>	<p>2018 for the lengthening</p> <p>2023 for the widening</p>

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			<p>Other Infrastructure in place include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three power generators of 250 Kva each; • A 750 kw solar plant is being built at present which will satisfy 100% of the electrical requirement of the island; • A desalination plant of 30 cubic metres of potable water per day; • A Sewage plant is in operation and has a capacity of 100 cubic metres per day • The island has an incinerator facility for waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatic weather station: IDC signed an MOU with the Seychelles Meteorological Authority for the installation and maintenance of weather station including one on Alphonse <p>Tourism: No new hotel development is envisaged on Alphonse given the existing hotel managed by Alphonse Island Lodge.</p> <p>Private Residential Holiday Development: The island is ideal for a private residential holiday homes development of up to 15 villas.</p> <p>IDC Guesthouse: IDC will build a 6 room guesthouse for local residents.</p> <p>Aquaculture: The lagoon is potentially suitable for limited aquaculture activities.</p>	<p>“One island, one resort” policy</p> <p>This villa development is linked to the hotel. 30 meter setback is required from high water mark for each villa due to coastal erosion.</p> <p>EIA would be required for any aquaculture activities as per the Aquaculture Sector Plan</p>	<p>2018</p> <p>2018 onwards</p> <p>2019-2020</p> <p>2020 onwards</p>


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			Alphonse has a military radar complex, which is being manned by SPDF and is important in the monitoring of poaching, illegal fishing, piracy and drug trafficking in this area.	<p>Fishing: Commercial fishing in the lagoons is environmentally unsustainable. Catch and release sport fishing is currently being practiced.</p> <p>Agriculture: Alphonse is a very fertile island, because its soil has guano deposits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetables & Crops: A commercial farm could be set up, to supply the island with fruits and vegetables. • Animal husbandry: General livestock production is a possibility to supply the island. • Copra production: Small scale copra production could be revived for feed production and some coconut oil. Shipment of fresh and dry coconuts to supply the local market will also be introduced. 	<p>Available to a private entrepreneur</p> <p>To be undertaken by IDC</p>	<p>2019 onwards</p> <p>2019-2020</p>

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St Francois	Comprises of a land area of 17 hectares.			Conservation and Rehabilitation: Protected		
Bijoutier	Comprises of a land area of +/- 0.5 hectares. 50% of the island has disappeared over the last 10 years due to erosion			Conservation and Rehabilitation: Protected		
	Providence Atoll (The entire atoll is Leased to IDC and under IDC management)					
Providence	<p>The main island 'Providence' is situated 330 miles from Mahé and has a total land area of 157 hectares.</p> <p>It was named by the crew of the French frigate <i>L'Heureuse</i>, which was wrecked on its reefs in 1763, because it was the salvation of the crew, who were able to survive on the island until they were rescued.</p> <p>Copra was produced until 2006, when Cyclone Bondo destroyed</p>	<p>Prior to the cyclone access to the island was limited to disembarkation by sea.</p> <p>A grass airstrip was built on the island following cyclone Bondo.</p> <p>The airstrip surface remained unstable and a</p>	<p>The island has not been occupied since 2006 when all the facilities were destroyed by cyclone Bondo.</p> <p>Some Sport Fishing takes place on Bancs Providence by fly-fishermen residing on live-aboard boats.</p>	<p>Conservation and Rehabilitation: An island which requires total rehabilitation and revegetation.</p> <p>IDC Village: This needs to be rebuilt and resettled.</p> <p>Infrastructure: IDC will be responsible for the infrastructure development on the island:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airstrip: Needs to be hard 	<p>A human presence is required on this island as it is presently a haunt for poachers. The atoll is also probably used as a transit / pickup point for drugs</p> <p>Thus the urgent need to bring the airstrip back into operation</p>	<p>2018 onwards</p> <p>2018</p>

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	<p>all of the buildings and about 40 percent of the coconut trees. It was the last island of Seychelles to cease large scale commercial copra production.</p> 	hard surface will need to be built.		<p>surfaced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy. A combination of generators and solar power • The following infrastructure will also need to be installed to cater for the expected development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desalination plant - Sewage plant - Storage and maintenance facilities - Communication systems - Cyclone shelter • Automatic weather station: IDC signed an MOU with the Seychelles Meteorological Authority for the installation and maintenance of weather station including one on Providence <p>Tourism: The island could support a 25 room eco-tourism resort once the airfield has been resurfaced</p> <p>Aquaculture: The island is potentially suitable for limited aquaculture activities.</p>	<p>To be tendered early in 2019</p>	<p>2019 onwards</p> <p>2019-2020</p> <p>2019</p> <p>2020</p>

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ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
	Guano extraction has depleted the island.			Universities and international research institutions. One project that can be considered is to use the island to reinstate lost biodiversity. Conservation and Rehabilitation: A protected island which requires total rehabilitation		
Farquhar group (The entire group is under the management of IDC)						
Farquhar Atoll¹ (Leased to IDC and under IDC Management):	Situated 420 miles from Mahé, with a total land area of 799 hectares. Farquhar is known to be one of the most beautiful islands of the Seychelles archipelago and as such possesses significant tourism potential. The atoll consists of a dozen islands, some with more tourism potential than others. 'Goelette' and 'Banc De Sable', both have large populations of birds and	Accessible by sea and air.	Most of the facilities on the island as well as its vegetation were almost totally destroyed by cyclone Fantala in April 2016. Since then significant company resources have been diverted to rebuild infrastructure, eg	Land Use Plan (LUP): A Land Use Plan for the island, earmarking economic developments, has been produced with financing from GOS-UNDP-GEF Programme Coordination Unit. Conservation and Rehabilitation: A revegetation program and ecological restoration has commenced on the island.	The LUP is going through approval process and will soon be available for public consultation	Rehabilitation ongoing

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ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
	<p>are listed as protected areas.</p> <p>The Department of Environment plans to transform some of the islands into bird sanctuaries and marine protected areas.</p> 		<p>staff housing, offices, stores, bunkers etc..</p> <p>There is a 6 room guesthouse available for use by tourists managed by IDC.</p> <p>IDC also has a 3 bedroom guesthouse for local visitors.</p> <p>Other Infrastructure in place include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two power generators of 150 Kva each and two of 100 each; • A desalination plant of 18 cubic metres of potable water per day; • Sewage treatment is by septic tanks 	<p>Infrastructure: IDC will be responsible for the installation / provision of services and infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airfield: There is a need to resurface and widen the airfield to 23 meters to satisfy SCAA requirements. • Radar station: This was destroyed by the cyclone and will be rebuilt. • Automatic weather station: IDC signed an MOU with the Seychelles Meteorological Authority for the installation and maintenance of weather station including one on Farquhar <p>Eco-tourism: Eco-tourism for the top end market can be developed on Ile Du Nord with a capacity yet to be established.</p> <p>IDC Guesthouse: There are no plans to extend the guesthouse.</p>	<p>Infrastructure has to be cyclone proof</p>	<p>2019-2020</p> <p>2019</p> <p>2018</p> <p>2023 onwards</p>

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ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
				<p>Agriculture: There are limited possibilities to grow crops on the island for its own consumption.</p> <p>Sport Fishing: The lagoon offers some potential for fly-fishing and diving.</p>	<p>Done by IDC</p> <p>This should be managed properly so as not to clash with environmental concerns</p>	

¹: The Farquhar Atoll consists of : Ile Du Nord, Ile Du Sud, Manaha Nord, Mahana Milieu, Mahana Sud, Lapin, Goellette, Ile Du Milieu, Déposé, Banc De Sable

Aldabra Group

<p>Cosmoledo Atoll² (The entire atoll is under Lease to and managed by IDC)</p>	<p>The atoll is situated 567 miles from Mahé. The total land area (comprising of 13 islands) is 509 hectares.</p> <p>The atoll, which is the second largest in the archipelago, has the same biodiversity to that of Aldabra, home to a large seabird population (including Boobies, sunbirds, white-eye and terns) and it is also an important nesting place for turtles. The islands are presently uninhabited.</p> <p>The Department of Environment has decided to transform some of the</p>	<p>There is no airfield on the atoll but it is easily accessible by sea.</p>	<p>Currently, there are no commercial developments on the islands. There is presently no human habitation on the island.</p>	<p>Conservation and Rehabilitation: Some islands of the atoll should be protected in its entirety.</p> <p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airstrip: There is a need to build an airfield on the island to facilitate access and promote sustainable investment • Automatic weather station: IDC signed an 	<p>A presence is definitely required on this huge atoll, as it is presently a haunt for poachers.</p>	<p>2020 onwards</p>
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	<p>islands into bird sanctuaries and marine protected area.</p> 			<p>MOU with the Seychelles Meteorological Authority for the installation and maintenance of weather station including one on Cosmoledo</p> <p>Eco-tourism: Eco-tourism facilities can be developed on the atoll in due course.</p> <p>IDC Guesthouse: IDC has plans to build a 4 bedroom guesthouse on the island for local residents.</p> <p>Aquaculture: Such potential exists subject to detailed assessment.</p>	<p>A temporary self-supporting movable camp facility is being set-up on Grand Zil at present to cater for up to 12 tourists pending IDC building commercial guesthouse operations.</p>	<p>2019</p> <p>2021 onwards</p> <p>2021 onwards</p>

²: Islands forming the Cosmoledo atoll include: Menai, Ile du Nord, Ile Nord-est, Ile du Trou, Goellette, Grand Polyte, Petit Polyte, Grand Ile (Wizard), Pagode, Ile Sud-Ouest, Ile Moustiques, Ile Baleine and Ile Chauve Souris

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Astove (Leased to IDC and under IDC Management) (Ex-Guano Island)	<p>The island is situated 567 nautical miles from Mahé, and occupies a land area of approximately 661 hectares.</p> <p>The island is famous for its nesting site for sea turtles. The island has also fairly good flora and fauna, including a variety of bird species. Guano extraction proved profitable and by 1960 more than 72,000 tons of guano had been extracted</p> <p>One major disadvantage on Astove is the infestation by mosquitoes, one factor reported to have prevented human presence there. Future economic activity would mean that something would need to be done to contain this situation.</p>	<p>It is accessible by sea and air.</p> <p>The grass airfield has been extended and given a concrete surface due to the additional activities taking place.</p>	<p>Presently the island has a successful 6 room tourism lodge in operation in addition to staff quarters for IDC, offices and support facilities.</p> <p>The island is a transit point for visitors travelling to Cosmoledo and will remain so until such time that Cosmoledo has its own facilities.</p> <p>IDC also has a two bedroom guesthouse for local residents.</p> <p>Other Infrastructure in place include:</p>	<p>Conservation and Rehabilitation: No major environmental protection programme is envisaged (lower conservation). Astove has some of the best dive sites in the world and its reefs are the most spectacular in Seychelles. The lagoon is a sanctuary and nursery for juvenile green and hawksbill turtles. The island has a sea bird population.</p> <p>Tourism: There are no plans to have any additional tourism accommodation on the island.</p> <p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatic weather station: IDC signed an MOU with the 		2019

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three power generators of 60 Kva each; • A desalination plant of 10 cubic metres of potable water per day; • Sewage treatment is by septic tanks • Storage facilities and general village infrastructure <p>Communication system: Internet and telephone facilities exist</p>	<p>Seychelles Meteorological Authority for the installation and maintenance of weather station including one on Astove.</p> <p>Aquaculture: Could be considered after assessment</p>		


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ISLAND	BACKGROUND INFORMATION & HISTORY	ACCESSIBILITY	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	LIMITATIONS/ COMMENTS	TIMELINE
Coetivy	<p>A coralline island situated 156 nautical miles from Mahé with a land area of 993.68 hectares.</p> <p>Excluding the raised limestone islands of Aldabra and Assumption, Coëtivy is the largest coral island of Seychelles at 931 hectares. The island was named after Chevalier de Coëtivy, commander of the <i>Ile de France</i> who sighted it on 3rd July 1771. Until 1908, Coëtivy remained politically part of Mauritius.</p> <p>By 1929, Coëtivy was managed by a French group and exported timber, copra, salted fish and turtle meat to Mahé. It was a productive island, producing over 200,000 coconuts a month.</p> <p>The island was managed by IDC from 1983, when it became the focus for hybrid coconut trials in an effort to increase yields. In 1989, management was transferred to Seychelles Marketing</p>	<p>The island is accessible by sea and air.</p> <p>IDC maintains and operates an airfield of 1400 meters in length and a width of 10 meters.</p> <p>No jetty at the moment but barges are landing on the western side of the island at the present IDC village.</p>	<p>The island is currently used as a prison facility.</p> <p>IDC has a small village with 10 workers located near the boat landing area on the west coast of the island (adjacent to the prison facilities).</p> <p>Infrastructure in place include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 power generators and ancillary equipment of 125 KW each; • A desalination plant of 15 cubic metres of potable water per day; • Sewage is currently treated by septic tanks and soak aways. 	<p>Land Use Plan (LUP): A Land Use Plan for the island earmarking economic developments was produced in 2010 and the activities under this Development Plan will follow the areas as earmarked on the LUP.</p> <p>Conservation: The island is known for its scarcity of wild fauna. It has small a roost of frigate birds and a small number of fairy terns. It is a well known turtle nesting area and they need to be protected. Dense vegetation on the island is dominated by coconut and casuarina trees. Marsh and wetland areas are located in the Northern part with some freshwater fish making this their habitat.</p> <p>Rehabilitation: Prepare restoration plans with the right vegetation for reintroduction of appropriate species. Inventory of existing wetland “depression” for freshwater species present, also the possibility of translocation of freshwater terrapins can be</p>	<p>Future activities on Coetivy will have to take into account the protection of nesting turtle sites.</p>	<p>2018-2023 (Continuous exercise)</p> <p>2018-2023 (Continuous exercise)</p>

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	<p>Board for the development of a black tiger prawn farm, with brood stocks imported from Madagascar and Mozambique. The farm ceased operation in late 2008.</p> <p>In August 2010 a minimum-security 'open prison' facility was built on the island and in 2015-2017 there was an attempt to use part of this facility for a drug rehabilitation program. The program was discontinued early in 2017 but the prison facility remains operational.</p> 		<p>Certain facilities from the prawn farm such as the feed store, southern hatchery, pumping stations, warehouse structures and some staff quarters can be refurbished to support new prawn & other aquaculture production proposals.</p> <p>There is a network of roads across the island.</p> <p>There is also a diesel storage facility.</p>	<p>explored. An intensive coastal cleanup will have to be done to remove litter and debris on the shoreline and the same applies to other areas on the island. Invasive species and plants are present including rats and cats.</p> <p>IDC village: To renovate and extend the village by making use of the prison facilities in order to revive the community with all the necessary facilities including health station, community center, sports facilities etc..</p> <p>Roads and paths: Current network of roads will be maintained and improved. A new access road on the southern part of the island needs to be built running down the center line of the island with small access from this main track to service the villas, the hotels and the staff quarters on the east coast.</p> <p>Infrastructure: IDC should be responsible for the infrastructure development on the island:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airfield: No extension is 	<p>Any tourism development would require a serious control of the rat and cat population.</p> <p>There should not be any additional road access to the North to limit disturbances in the conservation area and no road construction along the east coast.</p>	<p>2018-2019</p> <p>2018-2020</p>

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				<p>planned but with increasing traffic it will be necessary to widen the concrete strip to 23 meters to satisfy SCAA requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jetty: A jetty or small quay will be required for cargo vessels close to former prawn processing factory on the south side. • Warehouse: One main & several smaller warehouses are available on the island. The structures can be used to service the hotels, agricultural activities & the aquaculture projects. • Sewage Treatment: Most effective wastewater and sewage treatment system similar to that on Desroches to be introduced. • Energy: Existing power station has ample space for additional generators. To also introduce renewable energy technology as far as it is practical. • Desalination plant: Capacity 	<p>Bathymetric and coastal dynamic study required & detailed assessment of the marine environment and possible impact.</p> <p>Repairs required</p>	<p>2020-2021</p> <p>2021-2022</p> <p>2018 -2020</p> <p>2019-2020</p> <p>2019-2022</p>

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				<p>will be increased to meet demand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation: Ground water can be used for agricultural activities and landscaping. Nevertheless, extraction rates will have to be carefully monitored and managed. • Rainwater conservation: To introduce maximum rainwater conservation for all economic activities on the island. • Waste Management: To build an incinerator and waste sorting facility. • Automatic weather station: IDC signed an MOU with the Seychelles Meteorological Authority for the installation and maintenance of weather station including one on Coetivy. • Telecommunications: Existing system needs to be upgraded. 	<p>Need to be mindful of damage that can be caused to the water table by over extraction and the use of insecticides and fertilizers.</p>	<p>2019-2020</p> <p>2018</p> <p>ongoing</p> <p>2020-2021</p> <p>2018</p> <p>2019</p>

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				<p>Tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotel Developments are planned on the Southern part of the island: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One 4 Star hotel with approximately 100-120 rooms; and - One theme or boutique hotel of 30-40 rooms. - Staff housing for the hotel developments would be concentrated along the less attractive East Coast of the Southern part of the island. <p>• Villa Developments: Medium term potential for a development of 85 to a 100 residential villas on three separate plots of land.</p>	<p>The prisoners to be relocated in the very short term, if any form of tourism development is to take place. This would apply for any other private investment.</p> <p>Detailed EIAs would be required for the hotel developments.</p> <p>The theme hotel will be separated by a buffer zone from the main hotel.</p> <p>Land areas to be leased to private entrepreneurs by tender for 60 year terms offering two different brands (one for each hotel).</p> <p>30 meter setback required from high water mark for each villa due to coastal</p>	<p>2018 to relocate the prisoners</p> <p>2019-2020 for the tender of the hotels.</p> <p>2021 onwards</p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDC Guesthouse: Construction of 10 - 20 bungalow style accommodation exclusively for rental to Seychellois wishing to visit the island. • Yacht Marina: Proposed for use by the tourism establishments. Engineering study will be required to create the necessary sheltered environment. • Sport fishing: Opportunities exist in conjunction with tourism development and this will go in line with the creation of the marina & provision of accommodation for sports fishermen. <p>Agriculture: The island has potential for Agricultural activities (crops, fruits and vanilla production) as well as some animal husbandry:</p>	<p>erosion.</p> <p>To be operated by IDC to generate revenue.</p> <p>Bathymetric and coastal dynamic study required & detailed assessment of the marine environment and possible impact.</p> <p>To be done in consultation with SFA and following the requirements of the Marine Spatial Plan</p> <p>All livestock production must have proper waste management treatment systems especially pig farming.</p>	<p>2019-2020</p> <p>2019-2020 for the survey</p> <p>2019-2022</p> <p>2019-2020</p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry: Small quantity of layers and broilers more for the island's consumption. Facilities and necessary infrastructures would have to be installed. • Pig farming: Breeding and fattening can be done. • Goat: Goat rearing is proposed on a rather large scale and about 20000 m² of land can be reserved for this activity. Supplementary fodder crops for the goats could be planted at a later stage but there is currently ample availability of grass and fodder. • Vanilla production: 40000 m² of land will be reserved for this activity if trials prove successful. • Fruit trees: Approximately 5 hectares will be reserved for the planting of fruit trees and the products can also be further processed to maximize revenue. 	<p>Land areas for animal husbandry to be leased to private entrepreneurs by tender.</p> <p>Land areas to be leased to private entrepreneurs by tender.</p> <p>Land areas to be leased to private entrepreneurs by tender.</p> <p>Land areas to be leased to private entrepreneurs by tender.</p> <p>To be undertaken by IDC.</p>	<p>2019-2020</p> <p>2019-2020</p> <p>2019-2020</p> <p>2018 onwards</p> <p>2018 onwards</p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palm hearts (palmists): There is a dense undergrowth of young coconut trees in the north and center of the island. Palm hearts can be cropped from these and with careful management this can provide sustainable income for the island. • Copra production: Small scale copra production could be revived for feed production and some coconut oil. Shipment of fresh and dry coconuts to supply the local market will also be introduced. • Vegetables & crops: An overall area of 5 hectares will be set aside for vegetable & crop production. Apiculture: Several bee colonies have been observed on the island and there is good potential for honey production. Timber Production: A total area of 130 ha has been earmarked for hardwood plantations. Some species such as casuarina can be used for 	<p>To be undertaken by IDC to ensure sustainability.</p> <p>To be undertaken by IDC initially to generate cash flow.</p> <p>Land areas to be leased to private entrepreneurs by tender.</p> <p>To be undertaken by private entrepreneurs by tender.</p> <p>To be undertaken by IDC to ensure sustainability following assessment of</p>	<p>2019-2020</p> <p>2019-2020</p> <p>2019-2020</p> <p>2019-2020</p> <p>2019 onwards</p>

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				<p>charcoal production.</p> <p>Fishing: Emphasis should be placed on studying the potential of creating a fishing hub for pelagic species and developing a post-harvest facility (processing of frozen and salted fish).</p> <p>Aquaculture: Seawater quality around the island is excellent for certain commercial species. There are 82 x 0.5 hectares of existing ponds north of the airfield, which are still in fair condition and can be re-used for prawn farming. Certain facilities such as the feed store, southern hatchery and some staff quarters can be refurbished to support the activity. An estimated output of 100 tons per year is required to satisfy local consumption. Potential is also present to farm other species such as rabbit fish, crab and sea cucumbers in an integrated manner.</p>	<p>existing tree species.</p> <p>Tender shore facilities to private entrepreneurs. To be done in consultation with SFA and to apply the requirements of the Marine Spatial Plan (MSP)</p> <p>EIA would be required for any aquaculture activities as per Aquaculture Sector Plan being developed by SFA.</p> <p>Aquaculture facilities to be leased to private entrepreneurs by tender.</p>	<p>2020</p> <p>2019-2021</p>

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