

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Republic of Seychelles

**United Nations Development Programme
Global Environment Facility**

**Integrated Ecosystem Management Programme:
Prevention and control of introduction and spread of Invasive Alien Species**

Short Title: Biosecurity Project

PIMS: 3820 Proposal ID: 00045017

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ANNEX I: THREATS AND ROOT CAUSES MATRIX

Threat/Impact	Root causes	Management issues/key barriers	Solutions: Interventions from Project / Barrier removal activity	Baseline activity
<p>The principal threat to terrestrial biodiversity in Seychelles is invasive alien species (IAS). As all remote islands, Seychelles is ecologically vulnerable to this threat. IAS are introduced into Seychelles through numerous pathways, nearly all of them related to trade. The variety and source of commodity imports have expanded rapidly since the construction of the airport in the 1970s in parallel with increasing economic development. Increasing inter island trade and movement is responsible for further spread of IAS within Seychelles.</p>				
<p>Ecological susceptibility of remote islands to the introduction of invasive alien species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAS outcompete & replace indigenous fauna and flora through predation, elimination of natural regeneration, smothering and transmission of diseases • Results in altered/disturbed ecosystems and loss of biodiversity • IAS impacts are most severe on large granitic islands where the highest rate of endemism occurs. • IAS can also be poisonous and irritant and have adverse human and animal effects, which in turn may have an adverse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAS spread favored by disturbance -- construction, infrastructure development and fire • <i>De facto</i> open access entry of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fresh fruits and vegetables • Grain (weeds) • Timber products • Ornamental plants (this is aggravated by high-end tourism which increases variety and geographic sources of food imports). • Increased movement of people and goods, ships and yachts into and between islands, mainly because of tourism developments • Preferences: Cultural values on lush gardens of 	<p style="text-align: center;">Systemic Capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No overarching national policy on IAS. • There is no single comprehensive law that directly regulates IAS in Seychelles. What laws that do exist are outdated, and are often not enforced. Some IAS are currently protected by outdated legislative provisions. • Almost no effective policies/laws/controls on imports of fruits & vegetables, grain, timber, ornamental plants at points of entry; • Lack of policy on the use of beneficial organisms for the control of IAS that is ecologically acceptable. <p style="text-align: center;">Institutional Capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions with mandates exist but efforts are not co-ordinated and infrastructure is not effectively used. Shortage of institutional/human resources for risk analysis, diagnostics and identification. • Lack of facilities at points of entry to undertake safe and efficient clearance of imports • Lack of any treatment facilities other than destruction • Lack of diagnostic aids • Poor liaison with other border agencies leading to release without clearance inspections • Outdated procedural manuals <p style="text-align: center;">Technical/Management Know how</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No definition of which IAS problems are 	<p style="text-align: center;">Systemic Capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New legislation to cover all aspects of biosecurity/entry of IAS • Develop national plans for contingencies, emergency response (to release of IAS), eradication campaigns, policies and methods for import of biological control agents • Development of protocols for inter-island movement of conveyances (ships, barges and yachts), plants & animals and the public <p style="text-align: center;">Institutional Capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a single lead agency to be in charge of IAS prevention and control or improved co-operation amongst stakeholders & agencies involved in IAS management • Develop physical infrastructure at port and airport and at diagnostic laboratories to deal with import of IAS • Develop operational manuals • Provide diagnostic aids and provide training in their use • Develop administrative systems, forms & fees <p style="text-align: center;">Technical/Management Know-how</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use risk analysis to define 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a Customs Service, a Plant Protection Section that acts as an agricultural quarantine service at ports of entry and a back scatter X-ray machine operated only by Airport Security. • The Plant Protection Section has a small diagnostic laboratory with some basic equipment, and a non-functioning post entry quarantine greenhouse • Plant Protection Section has a current campaign for the eradication of melon fruit fly that has raised the profile of IAS that are of agricultural importance. • A Wetlands Unit in MENR periodically removes IAS from wetlands • Forestry staff control IAS in forest plantations and national parks on an ad hoc basis. • Ad hoc publicity and awareness campaigns on threat of IAS are on-going

Threat/Impact	Root causes	Management issues/key barriers	Solutions: Interventions from Project / Barrier removal activity	Baseline activity
<p>effect on tourism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased introduction of IAS with impact on commercial commodity production leads to increased pesticide use and increased reliance on imported commodities 	<p>exotic ornamentals and growing pet & aquarium trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change a) causes stress to natural ecosystems making them more vulnerable to IAS; b) probably leads to increased incidence of forest fires that favor invasion by IAS 	<p>“manageable” and what are “hopeless”, no island-by-island inventory of IAS, outdated black list and no white list of IAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little economic analysis of risks & efficiency of prevention, control and management techniques Lack of diagnostic skills Poorly developed knowledge management for IAS control Poor networking of information datasets that are held by both government and NGOs. Lack of collection of data on IAS precaution, control and eradication Little identification of lessons learned/best practices, particularly outcomes of successful IAS eradication campaigns <p style="text-align: center;">Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little public awareness on importance of quarantine/prevention of IAS. 	<p>conditions for the import of commodities, animals, animal products, conveyances and goods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop networking with regional and international specialists Training in diagnostics and risk assessment Develop mechanism for synthesis and sharing of experiences / best practices in IAS management. <p style="text-align: center;">Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a public relations strategy to raise the awareness of IAS at all levels of society, to target travellers, importers and exporters, farmers through the use of multimedia, TV and radio, technical documents, leaflets, magazines and newspapers and educational resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several island owners have initiated control and eradication programs on their respective islands. Several NGOs have projects to control or create awareness on IAS. (Nature Seychelles, ICS, Wildlife Clubs, NPTS and PCA). Rehabilitation of habitats for native birds on small islands. Examples on Aride, Fregate, Cousin, Cousine and Denis Islands. A few more are currently being developed for North, D’Arros and Cosmoledo Islands

ANNEX II: LFA, PROJECT OUTPUTS + INDICATORS

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators					
	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Outcome 1: Enabling conditions for effective control of the introduction and spread of IAS in place						
Output 1.1: An overarching and comprehensive IAS policy developed	A comprehensive IAS policy to guide the effective prevention and control of IAS in place and followed. Present and potential damage of IAS on Seychelles' biodiversity and economy valued and used in underpinning IAS Policy	No IAS Policy No economic valuation of damage of IAS available	IAS Policy prepared, accepted and vetted by stakeholders, and disseminated Economic damage of IAS to Seychelles biodiversity and economy valued and used in IAS Policy	IAS activities planned and implemented in accordance with Policy Economic value of IAS damage to country reviewed	Policy document; Minutes / proceedings of meetings; Project Progress Reports Biosecurity Service annual reports	Continued, active support to control of IAS by Government and stakeholders. Capacity / expertise available and retained to prepare IAS Policy and to undertake economic valuation of IAS damage
Output 1.2: National legislative framework dealing with IAS amended and brought in line with international standards	Biosecurity Act enacted, providing the legal and regulatory frameworks for the setting up of a comprehensive Biosecurity Services and the control of the introduction and spread of IAS.	No comprehensive Biosecurity Act; Revised Plant Protection Act drafted but not according to latest international norms / standards	New, comprehensive Biosecurity Act drafted and enacted, in line with latest international norms and standards	Biosecurity Act reviewed to reflect latest international norms and standards	Act published in the legal gazette. Biosecurity Service Annual Reports; Technical Reports; Project progress Reports	Key stakeholders support adoption of new legislation

Output 1.3: Cost Recovery System for Biosecurity Service is in place	Percentage of the recurrent cost for biosecurity services financed through fees-for-services	No cost recovery for quarantine and other IAS services; Quarantine services financed from recurrent budgets of different departments	10% of Biosecurity Service financed from service fees	30% of Biosecurity Service budget financed from service fees	Biosecurity Service Annual reports Financial audit reports Government budget Technical Reports	Government willing to install fees-for-service system for biosecurity. Public and importers willing to pay the requested fees
Output 1.4: National Communication Plan / Public Awareness Strategy on IAS management developed and Implemented	National Communication Plan / Public Awareness Strategy on IAS management in place. Targeted awareness programmes for different audiences on IAS implemented and monitored.	No National comprehensive awareness strategy on IAS. Some ad hoc information made available on IAS through the media (radio, television, publications, posters), but not targeted to different risk audiences, pathways or commodities	National Communication Plan in place. Specific awareness campaigns for different target groups (general public, travellers, importers) implemented, following the Communication Plan	National Communication Plan revised in participatory manner. Awareness campaigns monitored in participatory manner	National Communication Plan / Public Awareness Strategy document Awareness campaigns Media reports Biosecurity Service Annual Reports Project Progress Reports Technical reports Surveys	General public and target audiences receptive to IAS messages.
Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to prevent and control the introduction and spread of IAS.						
Output 2.1: "Biosecurity Service" created	An institutional review of the quarantine and control functions, both at national borders and between islands completed. A Biosecurity Service created which has the mandate to ensure that all biosecurity activities are properly coordinated and adhered to.	No review ever done on the quarantine and control functions No Biosecurity Service; quarantine and control functions scattered over different government entities	Review completed and recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements implemented. Biosecurity Service created and functioning	New institutions functioning Functioning of Biosecurity Service evaluated	Technical Reports Consultants' reports Project Progress Reports Biosecurity Service Annual Reports Government budget	Government willing to restructure quarantine and control functions Involved entities receptive to changing mandate and functions General population is supportive of prevention measures

<p>Output 2.2: Biosecurity Service equipped and staffed with capacitated human resources.</p>	<p>Number of inspections</p> <p>Number of IAS risk assessments conducted</p> <p>A comprehensive Biosecurity Operational Manual for inspection and quarantine developed and used by inspectors.</p>	<p>0</p> <p>No rigorous and scientifically based risk assessments done by GoS</p> <p>Old, inadequate manual exists (for entry in country) but not used. No standard protocol for inter-island movement</p>	<p>Routine inspections of 25% of incoming commodities and persons</p> <p>10</p> <p>Updated manual operational (including inter-island protocols)</p>	<p>Routine inspections of 60% of incoming commodities and persons</p> <p>50</p> <p>Manual regularly updated and remains operational</p>	<p>Biosecurity Service records</p> <p>Biosecurity Seychelles Annual Reports;</p> <p>Audited financial records</p> <p>Published control manuals</p> <p>Published risk assessments</p>	<p>Adequate funding is provided through a mix of fees-for-service and government budget allocations.</p> <p>Successive governments continue their support for IAS prevention</p> <p>Public, travellers and importers support IAS prevention measures and controls</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Improved knowledge and learning capacities to control the introduction, establishment and spread of IAS.</p>						
<p>Output 3.1: IAS baseline established.</p>	<p>A comprehensive baseline of nationally significant native and invasive plants and animals established</p> <p>National Network for the monitoring of the establishment and spread of IAS established.</p> <p>National IAS database established, linked with international networks.</p>	<p>No baseline</p> <p>No IAS Monitoring Network</p> <p>No national IAS database</p>	<p>Baselines established by collecting and consolidating all existing information, and through participatory surveys where necessary.</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder IAS Monitoring Network created, using a standardized methodology for monitoring and data management.</p> <p>National Database created, which includes the collected baseline information</p>	<p>Baselines continually updated.</p> <p>IAS monitoring Network functioning, more partners included, functions expanded and evaluated</p> <p>Database continually updated and linked with international IAS databases</p>	<p>Technical reports</p> <p>Publications</p> <p>Survey reports</p> <p>Annual reports</p> <p>Project Progress Reports</p> <p>Websites (national, international)</p>	<p>Stakeholders willing to share information;</p> <p>Specific expertise available and retained.</p> <p>National and regional interest in IAS continues</p>

<p>Output 3.2: Lessons learned and best practices on IAS eradication & control, and habitat restoration established and disseminated</p>	<p>A review of past and current IAS eradication practices available.</p> <p>IAS eradication and restoration protocols/manuals in place.</p> <p>Knowledge & Learning Network in place and used</p>	<p>No general reviews have been done</p> <p>Different sets of protocols used for IAS eradication, depending on site, implementers, spp., etc. No uniform guidelines / protocols / manuals on IAS eradication and habitat restoration available</p> <p>No national or regional IAS network</p>	<p>Synthesis Completed</p> <p>Draft, uniform protocols available, reflecting best practices for IAS eradication and habitat restoration</p> <p>National IAS Knowledge and Learning Network in place</p>	<p>Lessons learned adopted in all eradication & restoration campaigns</p> <p>Protocols for IAS eradication and habitat restoration efforts used by (partnerships of) GOS, NGO, Private Sector, and evaluated.</p> <p>Indian Ocean IAS Knowledge and Learning Network in place and used</p>	<p>Technical reports</p> <p>Consultants' reports</p> <p>Published articles</p> <p>Media reports</p> <p>Published synthesis, including international;</p> <p>Published reports on eradication and restoration activities</p> <p>Project Progress Reports</p>	<p>Stakeholders willing to share information;</p> <p>Specific expertise available and retained.</p>
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ANNEX III: STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT PLAN

Introduction

1. The Stakeholder Involvement Plan specifies goals and objectives for stakeholder involvement, identifies key stakeholders and their interests relative to the project, and describes how stakeholders will be involved in the implementation of each project outcome. The Plan was designed based on: (1) a review of documents, especially the *Seychelles National Capacity Self-Assessment* (2005) and PDF-B consultant reports (listed in Annex VI), (2) a Stakeholder Workshop, held November 10, 2005, involving 55 participants, (3) selective interviews with key stakeholders, and (4) project team discussions.

Goal and Objectives for Stakeholder Involvement

2. The *goal* for stakeholder involvement in the Project is: **to ensure that all stakeholders who are affected by, have a role in, or are interested in project themes have the opportunity to be involved in and develop a sense of “ownership” of the project.** The *objectives* of the Plan are threefold, as follows:

- a) To ensure that the laws, policies, plans and strategies produced during the project are implemented effectively by involving relevant stakeholders;
- b) To promote good environmental governance mechanisms, including transparency, accountability, cooperation and collaboration among stakeholders; and
- c) To promote multi-stakeholder collaboration in the implementation of project activities, including: effective use of Government, NGO, private sector and community expertise and resources, improved communication channels, and innovative partnerships to address biodiversity priorities, building on the respective strengths of each stakeholder.

Methods and Strategies for Stakeholder Involvement

4. The Project will involve stakeholders using three distinct but overlapping methods, as illustrated by the model presented in Figure 1. The Project incorporates three strategies for stakeholder involvement, as follows:

- (i) *An Output, under the Outcome of “Enabling Environment” on “Stakeholder Involvement”* Improving stakeholder involvement is considered so important that it was made a separate output, with specific activities.
- (ii) *Involvement by Stakeholders In Activities Under All Outcomes:* Multiple stakeholders will also have to be involved in each of the other outcomes for them to be successfully implemented. Many of the proposed project outputs require specific stakeholders to be aware, consulted and/or participate directly.
- (iii) *Stakeholder Capacity Development:* The project incorporates measures to build the capacity of stakeholders to make project results more sustainable over the long run. This includes capacity development to plan and implement more effective awareness raising, as well as capacity for improved cooperation and collaboration between stakeholders.

Stakeholder Analysis

5. Table 1 lists stakeholders who are affected by, have a role in, and/or are interested in project themes, along with a brief description of their mandate or role.

Figure III. 1. Methods for Stakeholder Involvement

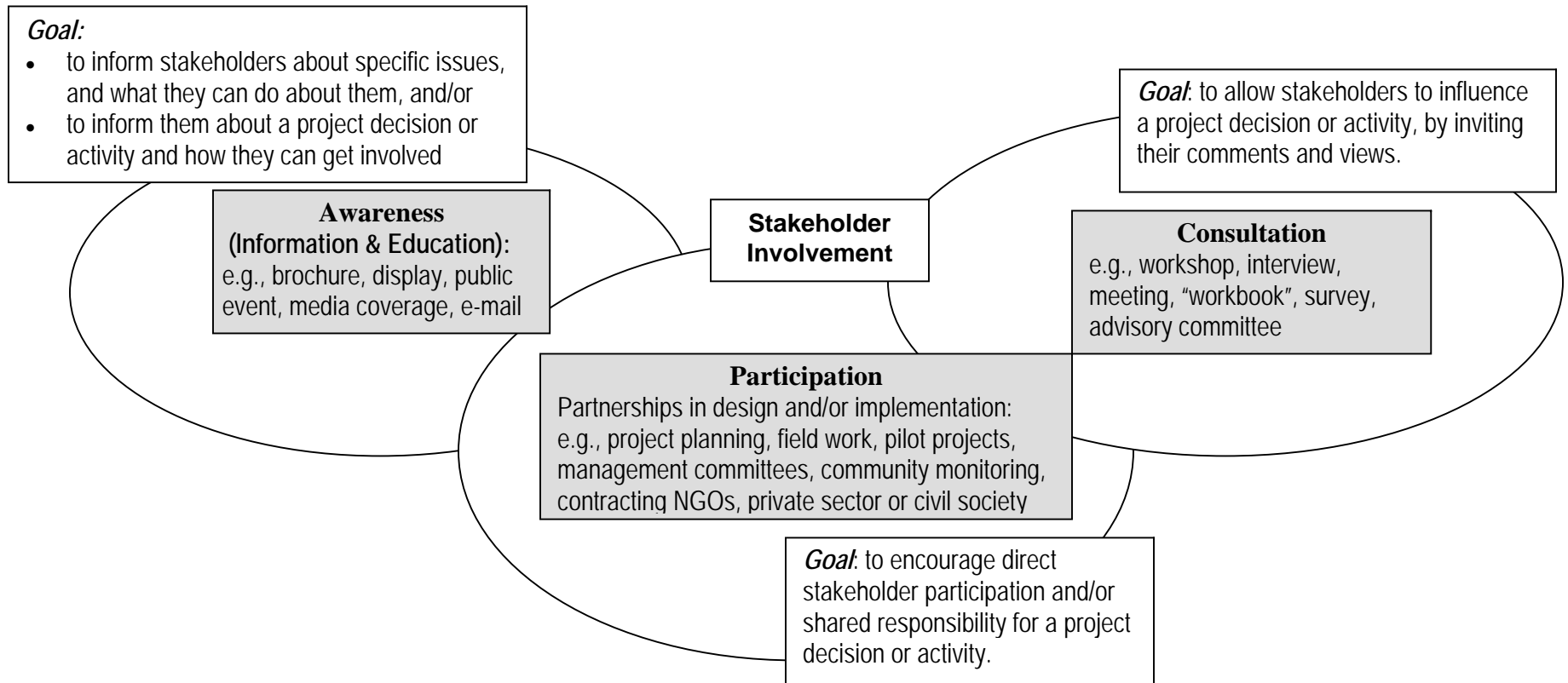


TABLE III.1: STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS MATRIX

STAKEHOLDERS	MANDATE AND CURRENT ROLE RELATED TO PROJECT
<i>High-level Bodies (policy, planning, advisory)</i>	
Cabinet	Final level of approval for decisions.
National Assembly	A member of the National Assembly is elected in each district by the adult population. The MNA is the democratically elected representative of the district inhabitants. Some other MNAs are representing their party on the proportional basis.
National Inter-ministerial Committee	High-level decision-making body, chaired by the Vice-President and composed of 23 members, mostly Principal Secretaries.
Planning Authority 12 members: 5 Principal Secretaries (PS), chaired by PS, MLUH, 5 technical + Seychelles Chamber of Commerce	Deals with planning and building applications, setting urban guidelines and preparing land use plans.
EMPS Steering Committee	Multi-stakeholder body with over 40 members, which oversees implementation of 2000-2010 Environmental Management Plan Seychelles (EMPS).
Government Ministries and Departments	
<p>Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) (Divided into two Departments, with Divisions, Sections and Units – see below)</p> <p>MENR: Department of Environment Units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information, Education and Communication Unit • International Conventions Unit • Legal Unit <p>Sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Engineering • Policy and Planning Services (Meteorological Services, Policy Planning, Wetland & Hydrological Services) • Pollution Control & Environmental Impact Assessment (Solid Waste, Pollution Prevention Control, EIA) • Nature and Conservation (Forestry, Conservation, Botanical Gardens) • National Parks & Forestry 	<p>Agency with responsibility for environment, including biodiversity, physical environment (i.e. Environmental Impact Assessment, pollution control, solid waste management, water resources), agriculture, land and marine resources.</p> <p>The Department’s objectives are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to promote public awareness of the need to protect, preserve and improve the environment; 2. to ensure a sustainable socio-economic development of Seychelles by a judicious use and management of the resources of Seychelles; and 3. to take measures to promote the protection, preservation, and improvement of the environment.
<p>MENR: Department of Natural Resources Sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Planning • Livestock • Plant Genetic Resources • Plant Protection • Vegetable Evaluation Research • Veterinary <p>Units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Policy Unit 	<p>The Department’s objectives are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to guarantee national food security 2. to promote local production with the aim of reducing reliance on imports 3. to ensure wise use and management of the natural resources of Seychelles whilst taking measures to protect and preserve the natural the environment.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Relations • Legal Affairs • Protocol 	Agency responsible for official international relations.
Ministry of Economic Planning and Employment (MEPE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division of Economic Planning • Department of Employment 	Ministry responsible for all matters relating to macro-economic development, including development and coordination of industry promotion, policy and legislation, as well as employment.
Ministry of Land Use and Habitat (MLUH) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Planning Division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land Use Planning (includes Strategic Planning) ▪ Development Control • Land and Territories • Geographic Information Systems/Geo Informatics • Habitats 	Agency responsible for land use planning and development including natural resources such as sand and gravel extraction, quarrying, etc.
Ministry of Finance (MoF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade & Commerce • Business tax • Social security • Customs • Financial Planning & Control • Customs Section 	Portfolio for national laws and regulations on taxes etc and final arbiter of Government annual budgets.
Ministry of Local Government, Culture and Sport (MLGCS) Department of Local Government	Its mission is to empower local communities to be involved in determining their needs to promote social and economic well-being. District Administrators, who live and work in the district, are appointed by the governing party and are officers of the MLGCS.
Department of Tourism and Transport (DOTT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Tourism • National Ecotourism Committee • Committee for Projects (NEPAD) • Maritime Safety Administration 	Deals with the Government-related tourism and transport portfolio. Has a primary focus on tourism policy development, while operational matters are dealt with by Seychelles Tourism Board.
Seychelles Tourism Board (STB)	Multi-sectoral Board mandated to look at development and marketing of local tourism.
Seychelles Center for Marine Research and Technology (SCMRT/MPA)	Authority responsible for Marine Parks, promotion and facilitation of marine research and application of appropriate marine technologies in Seychelles. (MENR is the parent ministry).
Seychelles Bureau of Standards (SBS)	Oversees various environmental standards for industry and Government/private practice. Also functions as repository for scientific literature on Seychelles.
Ministry of Education and Youth (MEY)	Government agency responsible for public education and addressing matters of primary concern to, and providing services for the youth of the country. Also includes Department for Human Resources Development.
Attorney General	
<i>Parastatals</i>	
Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA)	Authority responsible for management of renewable marine resources. (MENR is the parent ministry).
Public Utilities Corporation (PUC)	Responsible for provision of water and electricity to the country's consumers. Divided into two divisions - water and electricity. (MENR is parent Ministry).

Seychelles Petroleum Company (SEYPEC) Exploration Dept of SEPEC (formerly SNOC)	Responsible for the import, export and provision of petroleum products to consumers. Responsible for oversight of sea floor geological surveys and oil prospecting.
Island Development Corporation (IDC)	Manages outer islands and Silhouette. (MEPE is parent Ministry).
Seychelles Coastguard	Patrols & monitors activities in the EEZ.
Seychelles Ports Authority	Responsible for operation and management of Port Victoria.
Maritime Safety Administration	Responsible for marine-safety related activities
Licensing Authority	Responsible for issuing licenses to private operators
Seychelles Investment Bureau (SIB)	Facilitates investment in Seychelles private sector
Environmental NGOs	
Island Conservation Society (ICS)	Biodiversity conservation and research in outer islands as well as public education. Manages Aride Island Special Reserve.
Marine Conservation Society, Seychelles (MCSS)	Primary role to research and assist conservation and management of Seychelles marine ecosystems; incorporating the Shark Research Institute of Seychelles. Expanding education and awareness activities.
Nature Protection Trust of Seychelles (NPTS)	Species conservation projects, conservation management for IDC on Silhouette Island, biodiversity assessments. Publishes annual scientific journal and quarterly magazine on nature issues, with main focus on birds.
Nature Seychelles	National partner for BirdLife International. Primary objectives are to conserve, manage and educate the public about Seychelles biodiversity. Manages Cousin Island Special Reserve.
Plant Conservation Action Group (PCA)	Conservation of (endemic) plants and landscapes (forests), working with MENR in establishing legal framework in plant conservation.
Seychelles Islands Foundation (SIF)	Manages two World heritage sites in the Seychelles; Aldabra Atoll and Vallée de Mai.
Wildlife Clubs	Youth and children's environmental education, along with broader public education and awareness.
Other NGOs and community groups	
Liaison Unit for Non-Government Organizations (LUNGOS)	Offers centralised co-ordination and facilitator services to member NGOs.
Anse Royale Ecotourism pilot project	Community involvement in tourism
Business associations	
Seychelles Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI)	SCCI is a coordination body for the private sector in Seychelles and represents its members in various fora
Seychelles Hotel and Tourism Association	Represents the concerns of its membership
Destination Management Centres (DMC's)	Mason's Travel, Creole Travel Services (new merger of Creole Holidays & TSS)
Fishing Boat owners' Association	Promotes issues of concern to local fishing boat owners
Professional Divers Association	Represents the local private diving enterprises
Apostolat de la Mer	Church-based group promoting fishers welfare
Dive Shops/ Operators	Businesses promoting discovery of the underwater world
Nature Tour Guides	Business/ individuals promoting nature tours
Association for the Construction and Engineering Professionals of Seychelles (ACEPS)	Forum for promotion of the trade, standards of professional conduct, dissemination of information and assist in training of professionals and technicians
Hotels (with environmental or focus - selection)	
Banyan Tree Resort	5 star hotel collaborating with MCSS in turtle monitoring programme
Bird Island Lodge	Privately owned small hotel on the island with conservation activities
Cousine Island	Privately owned small resort with conservation activities
Denis Island	Privately owned small hotel with conservation activities

Fregate Island	Privately owned 5 star hotel with conservation and restoration activities
North Island	Privately owned (Wilderness safari Group) small 5 star hotel with conservation activities in collaboration with ICS and PCA
Silhouette Island	Hotel construction underway, with environmental advice from local NGO (in addition to MENR)

Stakeholder Participation Plan

6. The stakeholder participation plan begins with a description of the strengths and constraints in past efforts to involve stakeholders in environmental management endeavours in the Seychelles, showing how the project has responded. Part 2 elucidates how stakeholders will be involved in the implementation of each Project output.

Part 1: Table III.2. How the Project Will Address Strengths and Constraints

Strengths	How the Project Has Responded
The national environmental strategy for Seychelles, <i>Environment Management Plan Seychelles</i> (EMPS) 2000-2010 includes an aim “to develop human resources and promote partnerships and community involvement”. The EMPS Steering Committee, which oversees EMPS implementation, has over 40 diverse stakeholders from Government, parastatals, the private sector and NGOs.	The project is fully integrated with EMPS aims and strategies, including the one noted. Members of the EMPS Steering Committee are key stakeholders for this project, and specific members will be made aware of, consulted about, or directly participate in project activities.
Several NGOs are involved in environmental management through their own projects and campaigns and also participate in Government stakeholder consultations. They have a solid track record in protected areas, species conservation, ecotourism and environmental education. Their work on IAS eradication and habitat restoration is internationally recognized.	The project has built on past NGO conservation successes by promoting dissemination of lessons learned and sharing of expertise, and ensuring that all key NGOs are actively involved. Much of the work will be awarded to NGOs through competitive bids.
Several private businesses, including private island owners and hotels, are directly involved in biodiversity conservation. Multi-stakeholder cooperation has also occurred through a range of collaborative conservation projects.	Since this is a “mainstreaming” project, several components are targeted directly to the private sector. The project also promotes sustainability of conservation projects via multi-stakeholder collaboration.
Constraints	How the Project Has Responded
The potential of NGOs, civil society and the private sector to participate in environmental and sustainable development initiatives appears to be under-utilised by Government, given their knowledge and interest in the issues, and their possible role in addressing those issues.	The project design has involved relevant stakeholders from all sectors, as they are needed to make each activity a success. It also seeks to refine the roles for each.
There is a lack of a sense of public “ownership” and responsibility for environmental decisions, because of the public perception that environment is largely a Government concern. This style of political culture is coupled with only minimal Government support and incentives for community involvement.	The project has several components that will promote community involvement in environmental management within land/water/coastal use planning, artisanal fisheries and tourism.
The “public interest” is usually represented in the media and during stakeholder consultations by NGOs; virtually no community-based organisations are involved .	See above. The project supports current initiatives to involve local communities/stakeholders, e.g., in fisheries, tourism and IAS
Small-scale producers and workers in production sectors of the economy, such as fishers and hotel workers are important to the success of the project. Yet they are not effectively organized into any unions, associations or other bodies through which they might be reached, or who could speak on their behalf.	The project will reach workers in production sectors in innovative ways, such as meeting with individuals, going to their workplaces, and promoting new associations, where appropriate.

Part 2: Planned Actions to Address Stakeholder Participation Objectives:

7. Table III.3 below presents the lead and participating stakeholders for each output of the Project, their proposed role, as well as the entities proposed for steering / guidance and technical & management support. This is largely based on the current mandates and capabilities of these institutions, as well as interest expressed feedback received during the diverse consultations. Wherever the PCU is listed as the lead implementing agency, the actual implementation will be done under competitively awarded contracts with ENGOs, private consultants and other civil society actors. Implementation will also be fully coordinated with the Biodiversity Mainstreaming Project.

Table III.3. Roles, Responsibilities and Reporting

LFA Outcomes and Outputs	Lead Implementing and participating Organizations	Roles (depending on specific activities which will be detailed in Annual Workplans)	Reporting / Steering * (Possible re-structuring & capacity building support to these Committees)	Technical & Management Support
Outcome 1: Enabling conditions for effective control of the introduction and spread of IAS in place.				
Output 1.1: an overarching and comprehensive IAS policy developed.	<p>LEAD: DOE, DONR, Cabinet</p> <p>Participating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENGOs • EIC • National Assembly; • Private Sector; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Policy through participatory process • Discuss Policy in NIC and cabinet; • Accept Policy • Print Policy • Disseminate and publicize Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Steering Committee (PSC – is sub-committee from EMPS) • IAS Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>International NGO's: IUCN, (ISSG), GISP</i> • International Research Org. (WIOMSA, Universities, etc.) • Contracted technical advice (national / international)
Output 1.2: National legislative framework dealing with IAS amended and brought in line with international requirements.	<p>• LEAD: DOE (Legal Unit), DONR, AG Office, Cabinet</p> <p>Participating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar Association • ENGOs • EIC • National Assembly; • Port Authority; • Airport Authority; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare legislation through participatory process • Discuss Act in NIC and cabinet; • Accept Act(s) • Promulgate Act(s) • Publish Act(s) in Official Gazette • Disseminate and publicize Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSC; • IAS Committee • Legal Review Committee (MENR); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>International NGO's: IUCN, (ISSG), GISP, International Research Org. (Universities, etc.)</i> • Contracted technical advice (national / international)

LFA Outcomes and Outputs	Lead Implementing and participating Organizations	Roles (depending on specific activities which will be detailed in Annual Workplans)	Reporting / Steering * (Possible re-structuring & capacity building support to these Committees)	Technical & Management Support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime Safety Agency (MSA); • Customs • Private Sector 			
Output 1.3.: Financing Framework for Biosecurity Service	<p>LEAD: PCU; MFA (International Cooperation); MOF; Convention Focal Points</p> <p>Participating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOE; • DONR • ENGO's • LUNGOS • SCCI • Private Sector 	<p>Determine the level of cost recovery acceptable to the government and to stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the range of activities that the Biosecurity Service will levy charges • Set the level of fees for services • Amend the legislation/ or administrative orders to include new fees schedules • Provide administrative support to collect fees and to evaluate efficiency of service delivery 	PSC; EMPS Steering Committee Biosecurity Consultative Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP; UNEP; International NGO's • Contracted technical advice (national / international)
Output 1.4: National Communication Plan / Public Awareness Strategy on IAS management developed.	<p>LEAD: PCU, EIC, ENGOs</p> <p>Participating:</p> <p>DOE;</p> <p>Private Sector</p> <p>Biosecurity Service</p> <p>MEY (Env. Education);</p> <p>Botanical Gardens</p> <p>Private Sector (SCCI, SHTA)</p> <p>Private Island Owners</p> <p>Local Government)</p> <p>Landscape Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of strategy • Design, printing, publication and broadcasting of a wide range of media targeting specific stakeholders • National Biosecurity website developed and used as accessible information source. • Strengthen the roles of the Botanical Gardens and the Biodiversity Centre in raising awareness about native species, and supporting their sustainable use • Promote the use of native plants in landscaping • Participatory monitoring and evaluation of awareness programmes 	PSC; IAS Committee EMPS SC (Sub-Committee) Environmental Education Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GISP; IUCN (ISSG), PILN, WWF ;Contracted technical advice (national / international)
Outcome 2: Strengthened Institutional capacity to prevent and control the introduction and spread of IAS.				
Output 2.1: National	LEAD: DONR; DOE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional review of the quarantine and control 	PSC;	FAO,

LFA Outcomes and Outputs	Lead Implementing and participating Organizations	Roles (depending on specific activities which will be detailed in Annual Workplans)	Reporting / Steering * (Possible re-structuring & capacity building support to these Committees)	Technical & Management Support
quarantine and control functions for IAS reviewed.	<i>Participating:</i> DOTT MSA Port / Airport Authority Coast Guard Customs Public Health ENGO's SCCI	functions, both at national borders and between islands + gap analysis • Establish lessons learned and recommendations	IAS Committee; EMPS SC (Sub-Committee)	IPPC WTO (SPS) IOE; GISP; UNEP Contracted technical advice (national / international)
Output 2.2: "Biosecurity Service" created.	<i>LEAD: DONR</i> <i>Participating:</i> DOTT MSA Port / Airport Authority Coast Guard Customs Public Health ENGO's SCCI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosecurity Service created by consolidating the IAS control and quarantine functions • New position of Chief Biosecurity Officer created 	PSC; Biosecurity Committee IAS Committee; EMPS SC (Sub-Committee)	GISP; UNDP; UNEP; IUCN (ISSG) FAO Contracted technical advice (national / international)
Output 2.3: Biosecurity Service equipped and staffed with capacities.	<i>LEAD: PCU, DONR / Biosecurity Service</i> <i>Participating:</i> DOTT MSA Port / Airport Authority Coast Guard Customs Public Health ENGO's SCCI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacities to conduct inspections, carry out effective control measures, and enforce compliance of entry IAS over all pathways enhanced in accordance with international guidelines • provision of equipment and training. • Development and adoption of a Biosecurity Operational Manual • Enhance capacity for identification and diagnostics through provision of resources and training. • Develop contingency plans. 	PSC; IAS Committee EMPS SC (Sub-Committee)	GISP; UNDP; IUCN (ISSG) FAO, IPPC, UNEP Contracted technical advice (national / international)
Outcome 3: Improved knowledge and learning capacities to control the introduction, establishment and spread of IAS.				

LFA Outcomes and Outputs	Lead Implementing and participating Organizations	Roles (depending on specific activities which will be detailed in Annual Workplans)	Reporting / Steering * (Possible restructuring & capacity building support to these Committees)	Technical & Management Support
Output 3.1: IAS baseline established.	LEAD: PCU, ENGOs Participating: DOE; Private Hotels; SCMRT-MPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive baseline established • Conduct participatory surveys where necessary • Develop and adopt a standardized methodology for survey techniques • National database of the distribution of important endemic and IAS species. • National monitoring network created 	PSC; IAS Committee EMPS SC (Sub-Committee)	GISP; IUCN (ISSG) FAO, WWF, Contracted technical advice (national / international)
Output 3.2: Lessons learned and best practices on IAS eradication & control, and habitat restoration established and disseminated.	LEAD: PCU, ENGOs Participating: DOE; Private Hotels; SMRT-MPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of past and ongoing efforts of IAS eradication • IAS eradication and restoration protocols / manuals developed. • A strategic National strategy for eradication of IAS agreed to with all stakeholders. • on-going participatory monitoring, evaluation and revision of Protocols / Manual. • National and Regional web-based Knowledge & Learning Networks created, 	PSC; IAS Committee EMPS SC (Sub-Committee)	GISP; IUCN (ISSG), PILN, FAO, WWF, COI, NEPAD, IAPC, Contracted technical advice (national / international)

ANNEX IV: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENT FOR CONSERVATION

Institutions	Roles/Responsibilities	Policy	Legislation
Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources (MENR): Department. of Environment (DOE).	Government agency responsible for environment including biodiversity, physical environment, EIA, pollution control, solid waste management, water resources and land and marine resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Management Plan of Seychelles (EMPS) 2000-2010 • NBSAP • Forestry Management Plan • Forest Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breadfruit and Other Trees (Protection) Act, 1917 • Birds' Egg Act, 1933, Birds' Eggs and Birds' Egg Products (Exportation) Regulations, Birds' Eggs (Collection) Regulations • Coco-de-Mer (Management) Decree, 1978 • Environmental Protection Act, 1994 including Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, SI 36 of 2000 • Forest Reserves Act, 1955 • Lighting of Fires (Restriction) Act, 1940 • National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act, 1969 • <i>PUC Act 1986</i> • State Land and River Reserves Act, • Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act as amended by WA&B(P) Act, 2000
MENR: Department of Natural Resources	Responsible for agriculture and fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed National Agricultural Policy 2003-2013 • National Fisheries Policy 2003-2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal (Diseases and Imports) Act, 1981 • Pesticide Control Act, 1996 (side effects of pesticides on ecosystems) • Plant Protection Act, 1996
Marine Parks Authority (MPA) / Seychelles Centre for Marine Research and Technology (SCMRT)	Authority responsible for marine parks, the promotion and facilitation of marine research and the application of appropriate marine technologies. MENR is the parent ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMPS 2000-2010 • NBSAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Protection (Marine Parks Authority) Regulations
Public Utilities Corporation (PUC)	Responsible for supply of water and electricity to the country's consumers. Divided into two divisions - Water and Electricity. MENR is the parent Ministry.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Land and River Reserves Act,
Ministry of Land Use and Habitat: MLUH	Responsible for land use planning and development including certain natural resources such as sand and gravel extraction, quarrying etc. Also chairs the Planning Authority; responsible for approving land use plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan D'aménagement du Territoire • District Development Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Reclamation Act, 1967 • Removal of Sand and Gravel Act, 1982 • State Land and River Reserves Act, 1903 • Town and Country Planning Act, 1972

Department of Local Government	Promotes social and economic well-being in local communities via District Administrators Parent ministry is the Ministry of Local Government, Culture and Sport (MLGCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMPS 2000-2010 	
Department of Finance (under President's Office)	Portfolio for national laws and regulations on taxes etc and final arbiter of Government annual budgets. Parent ministry is the Ministry of Finance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yearly National Budgets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax laws, etc. • Budget Appropriation Act
Ministry of Economic Planning and Employment (MEPE)	Responsible for all matters relating to macro-economic development, including development and coordination of industry promotion, policy and legislation, as well as employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macro Economic Reform Plan • Yearly National Budgets 	
Department. of Tourism (under President's Office)	Responsible for tourism policy and certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision 2010 (2001-2010) • Ecotourism Strategy (SETS 21, 2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beach Control Act, 1971 • Seychelles Tourism Board Act, 1981 • Tourism Incentives Act 2003
Seychelles Tourism Board (STB)	Multi-sectoral parastatal in the tourism industry mandated to promote the development and marketing of local tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision 2010 (2001-2010) • Ecotourism Strategy (SETS 21, 2003) 	
Seychelles Fisheries Authority	Parastatal authority responsible for management of renewable marine resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Policy 2003-2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Act, 1987 ;
Seychelles Islands Foundation	Management of the Vallée de Mai & Aldabra World Heritage Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO World Heritage Convention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIF Foundation Decree, 1979
Island Development Corporation	Mandate to manage the Outer Islands + Silhouette		
Seychelles Investment Bureau	Promote and facilitate investment in Seychelles		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism, Fisheries, Agriculture Incentive Acts, 2005

ANNEX V: TRADE DATA RELATED TO POSSIBLE IAS INCURSIONS

Table V.1. Commodities and countries small volume but regular imports – 2005 data
(source - Plant Protection Section, Plant Quarantine Importation records)

Commodity	Country
Rock melon	Australia
Kiwifruit	Italy
Lettuce	Netherlands
Courgette	Netherlands
Pineapple	Sri Lanka
Orange	Sri Lanka
Tomato	Sri Lanka
Grapes	South Africa
Asparagus	Netherlands
Leeks	Belgium
Celery	Belgium
Celeriac	Belgium
Strawberries	Belgium

Table V.2 Commodities and countries – Unusual sources.
(source - Plant Protection Section, Plant Quarantine Importation records)

Commodity	Country
<i>2003 data</i>	
Apricots	Turkey
Asparagus	Portugal
Asparagus	Peru
Blackberry	Guatemala
Cabbage	Portugal
Celery	Poland
Dragon fruit	Taiwan
French bean	Senegal
Longan	Taiwan
Mango	Peru
Melon	Costa Rica
Melons	Dominican Republic
Pears	Uruguay
Physalis	Columbia
Pineapple	Costa Rica
Pineapple	Togo
Tomato	Indonesia
<i>2005 data</i>	
Beetroot	Vietnam
Eggplant	Suriname
Limes	Mexico
Mango	Brazil
Melon	Brazil
Melon	Honduras
Mushrooms	Oman
Pawpaw	Brazil

Table V.3. Selected staple commodities¹ and source countries - 2005 data
(source - Plant Protection Section, Plant Quarantine Importation records)

Commodity	Country of origin	Risk organisms/pests ²
Apples and pears	South Africa	60 pests including Natal fruit fly <i>Ceratitis</i> sp.
	USA	159 pests in the US of which there are 4 fruit flies of the <i>Anastrepha</i> spp. Although apples and pears do not grow in Seychelles the movement of fruits can be a pathway for pests that infest other subtropical plants
	Sri Lanka	25 pests including 3 fruit flies, <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> complex and guava fruit fly. <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) caryeae</i> (Kapoor) <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) dorsalis</i> (Hendel) <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) kandiensis</i> Drew & Hancock Tsuruta & White (2001) described an additional six new species from Sri Lanka.
Cabbage	Holland	49 pests
	Kenya	27 pests including Cabbage leaf miner, and Western Flower thrips, a vector of viruses.
	Sri Lanka	18 pests
Citrus fruits – various	Australia	154 pests on Citrus fruit in Australia that do not occur in Seychelles of which 5 are fruit flies of the <i>Dorsalis</i> complex.
	Malaysia	122 pests in Malaysia of which there are 4 <i>Dorsalis</i> complex fruit flies.
	Sri Lanka	99 pests on pathway of which 4 are fruit flies. Will not include new species in Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Kenya and Sudan yet to be described.
	South Africa	124 pests including 2 fruit flies of the Western Hemisphere <i>Ceratitis</i> complex.
Garlic	China	106 pests of garlic in China not in Seychelles.
Melons and water melon	South Africa	72 pests including the lesser pumpkin fruit fly
	Kenya	51 pests including the lesser pumpkin fruit fly
	Australia	<i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) cacuminata</i> (Hering) <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) endiandrae</i> (Perkins & May) <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) fuliginus</i> (Drew & Hancock) <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) opiliae</i> (Drew & Hardy)
	Malaysia	<i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) arecae</i> (Hardy & Adachi) <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) carambolae</i> Drew & Hancock <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) dorsalis</i> (Hendel) <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) irvingiae</i> Drew & Hancock <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) kanchanaburi</i> Drew & Hancock <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) melastomatos</i> Drew & Hancock <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) osbeckiae</i> Drew & Hancock <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) papayae</i> Drew & Hancock <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) propinqua</i> (Hardy & Adachi) <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) pyriformis</i> Drew & Hancock <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) raiensis</i> Drew & Hancock <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) thailandica</i> Drew & Hancock <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) verbascifoliae</i> Drew & Hancock
Onion	Holland	79 pests of onion not in Seychelles. Also many are pests of garlic.
	India	111 Pests of onion occur in India and do not occur in Seychelles. Onion is grown in Sey so there is considerable potential for new pest incursions.
Pineapple	Malaysia	54 pests no fruit flies
	Kenya	43 pests
	South Africa	47 pests
	Sri Lanka	42 pests
		Main concern with pineapples is mealybugs that are difficult to detect and remove
	India	<i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) carambolae</i> Drew & Hancock <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) caryeae</i> (Kapoor) <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) dorsalis</i> (Hendel) (<i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) melastomatos</i> Drew & Hancock <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) verbascifoliae</i> Drew & Hancock <i>Bactrocera (Bactrocera) vishnu</i> Drew & Hancock
Potato	Holland	Direct risk of importation of potato pests is low as the crop is not grown in Seychelles. Main risk is with soil contaminants that could be a pathway for nematodes and other pests of related <i>Solanaceae</i> such as capsicums (Bell peppers and chilli) and tomato.
	India	
	Kenya	
	South Africa	

¹ These account for the majority of current imports of fresh fruit and vegetables and are mainly imported by SMB

² Determined by subtracting the pest list of Seychelles from the pest list of the exporting country for the commodity using the CABI Crop Protection Compendium data.

Table V.4. Imports of grains and seeds quantity in Kg into Seychelles
(source - Plant Protection Section, Plant Quarantine Importation records)

Commodity – grain and flour	2002	2003	2004
Wheat grain - Common	18,276	26,301	614,707
Wheat flour	3,752,781	2,961,723	5,307,255
Wheat grain - Durum	10,383	29,049	16,962
Maize flour	20,821	9,596	399,237
Maize grain(Excluding seed)	1,451,140	733,658	28,869
Groundnut/peanut grain	5,576	2,670	7,504
Malt/barley	1,429,800	1,587,300	853,850
Oats grain	60,713	58,134	40,015
Pellets of other cereals	21,282	12,681	44,484
Rice long grain	5,923,900	5,037,931	5,358,714
Soya beans grain	1,943,736	2,117,894	2,605,606
Seed for sowing forage	1,276	16	456
Maize seed	1,198,682	6,712,437	3,831,777
Vegetable seed	1,611	794	500
Other seeds for sowing	3,085	6,110	10,433

Table V.5 Import of meat products into Seychelles.
(data on regular trade from the Seychelles Veterinary Service)

Animal product	Source country
Beef	Australia, Ireland and Brazil
Lamb and goat.	Australia and New Zealand
Pork	Denmark and Canada
Poultry	Australia, Brazil, Mauritius and Denmark

Graph V.1. Imports of milled pine from South Africa
(data from Seychelles Marketing Board.)

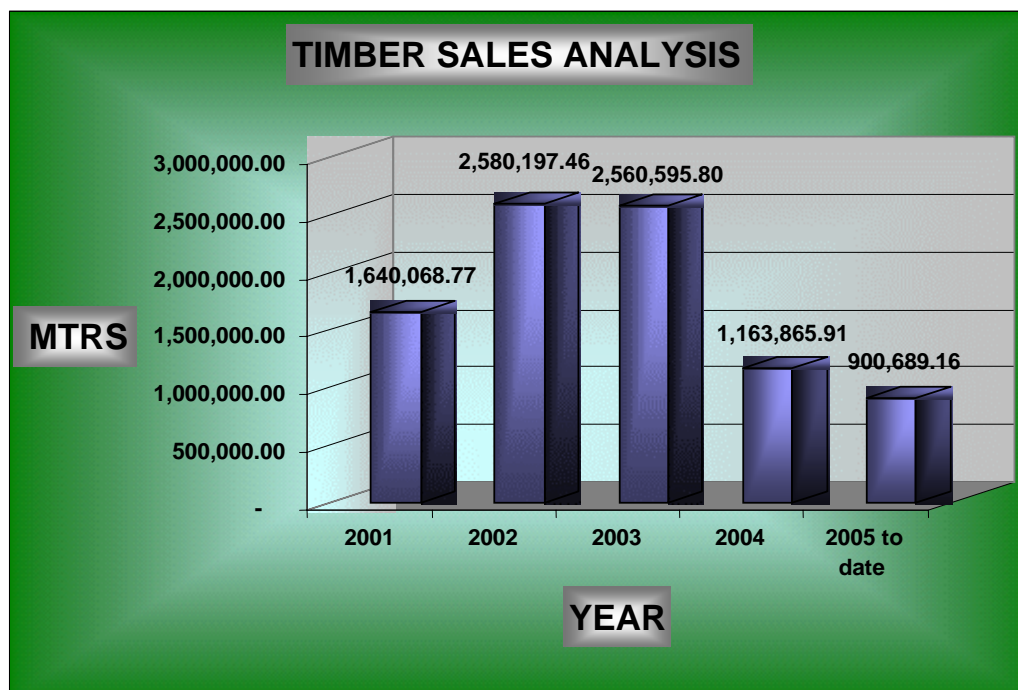


Table V.6. Shipping frequency and sources
(data from Maritime Safety Administration, 2005)

Type of vessel	Frequency	Overseas ports of call
Cargo ship - containers	1 per month	European ports
Cargo ship - containers	2-3 per month	Singapore
Cargo ship - containers	1-2 per month	South Africa
Cargo ship - containers	3-4 per month	Mombasa and Dar-es-salaam
Cargo ship- general cargo	1 per month	India
Cruising yachts	8-10 per month - seasonal	Global
Fishing vessels	As needed to load from smaller vessels	Madagascar
Cruise ships	Irregular- season October-March	Global
Oil tanker	1 per month	Gulf States

Table V.7. Priority IAS species³

Introduced IAS Species	Not yet introduced - potential IAS	Comments on current distribution
Flora		
<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Present in Africa
<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Present in Africa/region
<i>Tabebuia pallida</i>	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Present in Africa
<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i>	<i>Hiptage bengalensis</i>	Reunion and Mauritius
<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	<i>Ligustrum robustum subsp. walkeri</i>	Reunion and Mauritius
<i>Paraserianthes falcata</i>	<i>Rubus alceifolius</i>	Indian ocean islands
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Indian ocean islands
<i>Lantana camara</i>		
<i>Psidium guajava</i>		
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>		
<i>Clidemia hirta</i>		
<i>Ardisia crenata</i>		
<i>Merremia peltata</i>		
<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>		
Fauna		
<i>Mus musculus</i>	<i>Boiga irregularis</i> (Brown tree snake)	SE Asia and Pacific and Eastern African region (Record not yet confirmed)
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	<i>Chamaeleo jacksonii xanthalophuster</i>	Eastern African region
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	Little fire ant present in African region
<i>Felix catus</i>	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Present in eastern African region
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>	Present in African region
<i>Euglandina rosea</i>		
<i>Gonaxis quadrilateris</i>		
<i>Paratrechnia sp.</i>		
<i>Tenrec ecaudatus</i>		
<i>Passer domesticus</i>		
<i>Tyto alba</i>		
<i>Corvus splendens</i>		

³ The not yet introduced list is based on a review by C. Kueffer *et al*, (2004) for plants in the region, the GISP datasets, and a list circulated for local comment prior to publication in Ikin and Dogley, (2005).

ANNEX VI: REFERENCES

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