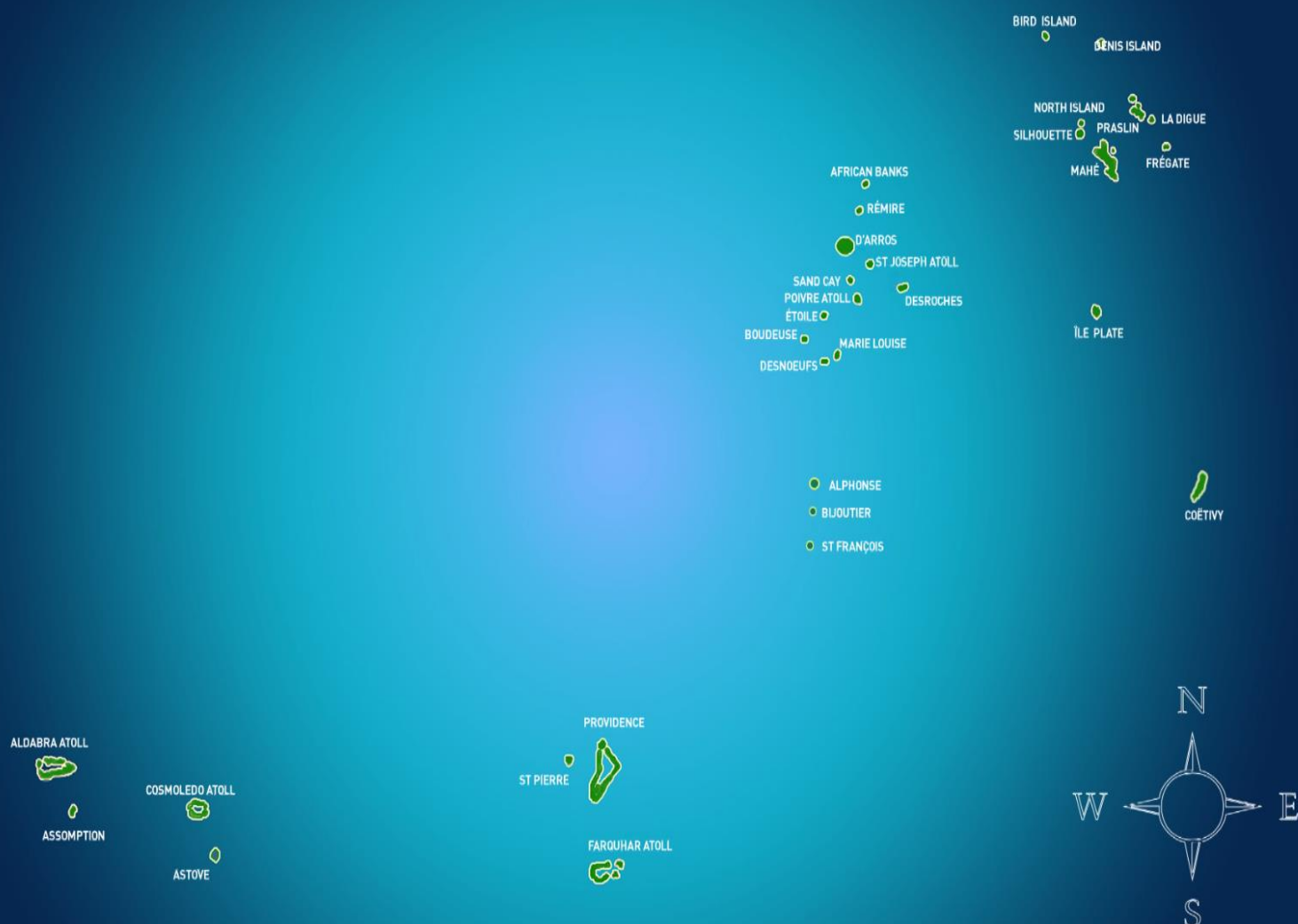




FOURTH OUTER ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024 – 2029



The Islands Development Company Ltd

The Fourth Islands Development Plan 2024 – 2029

1. COMPANY BACKGROUND, VISION, AND MISSION

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 the outer islands. The outer islands are situated beyond the Seychelles plateau and are made up of 73 low lying, mostly coralline islands between 140km and 1150 km from Mahe. Seventeen (16) of these islands or atolls are managed by the Islands Development Company (IDC) (see the table below for the full list of islands administered by IDC).

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. While producing

Islands under IDC Management	Size (hectares)
African Banks	30
Alphonse	174
Assomption	1171
Astove	661
Boudeuse	3
Coetivy	931
Cosmoledo	509
Desnoeufs	35
Desroches	394
Etoile	5
Farquhar	799
Ile Plate	54
Marie-Louise	52.5
Poivre	111
Providence	157
Remire	27
Silhouette (Inner Island)	1995

copra, guano, dried fish and turtle meat, the islands provided the population of the main (inner) islands with readily available housing 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 became less attractive as people were able to find employment closer to home, either directly within the tourism industry or indirectly in tourism-related activities. This led to a gradual decline in the socio-economic importance of the outer islands. In the 90s however, 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.

The Islands Development Company (IDC) is a parastatal company incorporated on 29th April

1980 and is wholly owned by the Seychelles Government. IDC is registered under the Companies Act of 1972 with the responsibility for the sustainable development of Silhouette and the outer islands.

The principal mandate of IDC is to manage the 17 islands leased from the Seychelles Government.

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

It currently owns two subsidiary companies, Green Island Construction Company (GICC) and Green Tree Investment Company (GTIC), and one associate company, Paradise Marine. IDC operates its own aviation wing to better service the islands and is also co-owner of the vessel Enterprise II, which it manages.

1.2. Mission

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

1.3. Vision

The vision of IDC is to *“Transform the outer islands into a more productive and economically sustainable environment for the betterment of Seychelles”*.

1.4 IDC Corporate Values

IDC’s core values are centered 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, and
- Participating actively in corporate social programs.

2. CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

IDC recognises that the greatest asset of the outer islands is their natural environment. Each island under IDC’s management has its own distinctive feature, landscape, topography, wildlife, and ecosystem which need to be protected. Environment conservation is therefore one of the core values of the company and emphasis is placed on protecting the natural environment of each of these islands.

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

and runs conservation programmes on the islands. 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, the Ministry responsible for Environment, economic partners and other stakeholders. ICS became a member of IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) in November 2007.

Cognizant of the fact that the pristine environment of the islands is one which is not only treasured by locals, but also visitors, the company charges a landing fee for non-Seychellois visitors disembarking on the islands from yachts or cruise ships. This fee is then paid in full to ICS as a contribution towards their funds for conservation activities on the outer islands.

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.

3. LAND USE PLANNING

Land use plans are formulated for the allocation and development of land in an area. A Land Use Plan was produced for some islands which will guide the implementation of both economic and conservation activities on these islands as they identify possible locations wherever applicable for tourism, agriculture (crop farming, animal husbandry and coconut/timber plantations) and aquaculture facilities. The plan also demarcates the IDC settlement areas and all relevant infrastructure or facilities, including waste and sewage treatment plants, power generators, desalination plants, jetties as well as the areas to be protected.

Land Use Plans have been produced for Coetivy, Farquhar, Poivre, Desroches and Alphonse.

4. OUTCOMES OF THE OUTER ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018 – 2023

IDC implemented an Outer Island Development Plan for the period 2018 to 2023, which highlighted its workplan for Silhouette and the outer islands. In line with this plan, several new infrastructures have been put in place, which include upgrading of generators and the introduction of renewable energy technologies to produce electricity. The islands have also seen upgrades in internet and communication facilities allowing easier communication with Mahe and the other islands.

Several new hotel projects have materialized, with some presently under construction whereas others are now fully operational. Access by Seychellois to the outer islands was also facilitated as new guesthouses were built to host Seychellois and allow them to visit and experience the outer islands. Land Use Plans have also been developed and implemented for certain islands.

The company has also managed to introduce a team of workers on some previously uninhabited islands to help mitigate poaching and illegal activities. Over the last five years, IDC has built new accommodation facilities on some islands for its staff to enhance their abode and comfort.

In the Aviation sector, safety and accessibility to the islands were also addressed, where new airfields were built and some of the existing runways were upgraded.

In undertaking all the above projects, the company ensured that each was done in a sustainable manner with primary consideration given to the environment. IDC worked in close partnership with ICS to achieve this. The latter has set up permanent bases on several of the islands.

Despite the achievements of the last quinquennial, the company was faced with certain setbacks which required re-assessment of some plans highlighted in the last Outer Islands Development Plan. This included the decommissioning of Desnoeuvs Island due to safety reasons, the lack of interest by investors in the hotel development on Coetivy and the COVID-19 pandemic.

The achievements and setbacks for the period 2018 - 2023 are further elaborated in Annexe 1.

Recently, IDC was given the responsibility of managing three small islands in the Amirantes Group: African Banks, Etoile and Boudeuse, primarily for conservation purposes. The detailed plans for these islands are reflected in the new Outer Islands Development Plan 2024 - 2029 in Annexe 2.

The company attaches great importance and maintains as a priority objective to develop the islands under its management in a sustainable manner. This is reflected in the new Outer Islands Development Plan.

5. KEY STRATEGIC GOALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OUTER ISLANDS - 2024 to 2029

The company strives to continuously improve on its past achievements. Hence, the Outer Islands Development Plan which highlights the company's key strategic development goals for the outer islands and Silhouette for 2024 to 2029. This 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
<i>Promote economic development of the islands</i>
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
▪ To maintain the “One Island One Resort” policy, excluding Silhouette and Coetivy ▪ To improve accessibility to the islands for Seychellois ▪ To develop eco-tourism projects in partnership with private investors on the islands ▪ To optimise the value of resources from plantations on the islands ▪ To develop commercial agricultural production, including apiculture ▪ 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 and sell traditional furniture made from local timber found on the islands ▪ To develop pelagic fishing on selected islands ▪ To develop aquaculture farming ▪ To research and run trials to assess the economic viability of certain vegetables, crops and livestock farming on selected islands.
GOAL 2
<i>Integrate environmental and sustainable principles in island development</i>
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 of each island in close collaboration with Island Conservation Society (ICS) and in partnership with the economic operators ▪ To earmark other potential areas for conservation and protection and allocate sufficient resources to those projects 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 on the islands ▪ To introduce and implement revegetation and rehabilitation programmes for Farquhar and Providence following the devastation of cyclones Fantala (2016) and Bondo (2006) ▪ To introduce and implement programs for the eradication of invasive alien species and pests ▪ To monitor and assist in the management of protected areas under the Marine Spatial Plan for the islands managed by IDC ▪ To monitor and manage protected areas under the Land Use Plans ▪ To engage promoters and investors on the islands to embark on renewable energy projects ▪ To engage promoters and investors on the islands to embark on environmental protection and conservation programmes ▪ To implement better waste management systems on the islands ▪ To gather data on various species being caught and monitor fish aggregating sites.
GOAL 3
<i>Improve security on and around the islands.</i>
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
▪ To actively collaborate with Government agencies in the fight against piracy ▪ To actively support the Seychelles Defence Forces and Government agencies engaged in law enforcement ▪ To deter and prevent poaching and illegal fishing ▪ To maintain continuous human presence on all islands as a deterrent against illegal activities ▪ To continuously upgrade the facilities and infrastructure on the islands ▪ To cater for 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 the Seychelles EEZ

- To actively recruit and train relevant personnel in order to maintain a continued presence on all 17 island groups
- To provide assistance, with aircraft and boat patrols whenever required to counter piracy attacks, illegal fishing and drug trafficking
- To implement appropriate screening procedures for personnel being recruited to work on the islands, ensuring 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 airfield facilities on the islands to accommodate larger aircraft
- To build new airfields on islands where there are requirements
- 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 facilities and desalination plants to facilitate development
- To build or upgrade jetties or quays wherever required to facilitate development
- To upgrade IDC's fleet of aircraft to better serve the operators on the outer islands
- 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
<i>Develop a manpower plan for the outer islands</i>
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
<i>Mitigate against natural disasters and climate change challenges</i>
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
▪ To strengthen coordination mechanisms for disaster response between all partners and stakeholders ▪ To ensure that the infrastructures on the islands can withstand natural disasters ▪ To share lessons learned, experiences and best practices ▪ To adapt and mitigate 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 the 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 on emergency protocols for island staff ▪ To continuously review the 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 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, drought etc...
- Criminal activities, including drug trafficking, piracy, poaching, illegal fishing? and wildlife trade.
- Vulnerability to human induced hazards, such as oil spills and marine debris
- Increasing cost of inter-island shipping and fuel, cost of imports (food items)
- Changes in legislation, policies, and shareholder decisions, including investment and tax policies.
- Political risks.
- Limited financial resources, especially following disasters.
- Difficulty to recruit and retain capable Seychellois to work on the islands.

7. OUTER ISLAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024 – 2029

The plan for the development of the seventeen (17) islands under IDC management can be found at Annexe 1.

The 16 outer islands being managed by the Islands Development Company (IDC) situated beyond the Seychelles plateau, and Silhouette vary in size and shapes, and each have their own features, landscape and topography. Therefore, not all islands can have the same economic activities, as is clearly indicated in the Development plan.

IDC will as much as possible fund the installation and provision of services such as utilities and sewage which should generate long term revenue for the company. Other infrastructures such as airstrip resurfacing and widening will be done, as far as possible, in partnership with private investors, especially wherever hotel developments are planned.

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

This Development Plan shall be reviewed annually.

Colour Code

Green

Brown

Red

Completed/Achieved

Work in progress

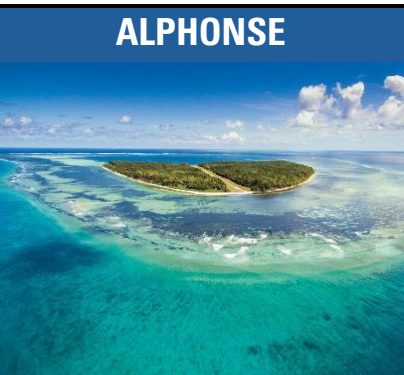
Yet to be implement / Not implemented



THIRD OUTER ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2023

AN UPDATE



	Alphonse	Atoll	Alphonse and St Francois Atoll
		Size	A total land area of 174 hectares
		Surrounding islands	Bijoutier and St. Francois
		Distance from Mahe	220 nautical miles 1 hour on the Beechcraft 1 hour 45 minutes on the Y12
		History	- Alphonse was sighted by the crew of Le Lys, who on 27th June 1730 and named to honour the birthday of the ship's captain, Chevalier Alphonse de Pontevez. 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 is still visible today.
		Accessibility at 2018	The island is accessible both by sea and air.
Development at 2018			
Hotel / Resort	- A 4-star Alphonse Island Resort that has 25 bungalows and 5 beach suites. The hotel started operating in 1999. - The lagoons around the three islands are used for sport fishing & diving. - The island has a diving centre. The resort offers fly fishing and diving as well as expeditions to the islands further south (Astove, Farquhar, Cosmoledo & also to Poivre).		
IDC Guesthouse	Two 1-bedroom guesthouses accommodating 2 visitors in each, however due to seat restrictions, only one guesthouse is used at a time.		
Generators	Three power generators of 250 kVA each.		
Solar power	A 750 KWp solar plant is being built which will satisfy 100% of the electrical requirement of the island.		
Desalination	A desalination plant of 30 m3 of potable water per day.		
Sewage treatment	A sewage plant is in operation and has a capacity of 100 m3 per day.		
Waste management	The island has an incinerator facility for waste management.		
Other development	- A coastguard radar facility inclusive of accommodation has been built which is being manned by Seychelles Defence Forces (SDF) and is important in the monitoring of poaching, illegal fishing, piracy, and drug trafficking in this area. - Permanent presence of Island Conservation Society (ICS) for island conservation and management.		
Alphonse Development Plan 2018 -2023		Update / Remarks	
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.		Completed and submitted to the Ministry of Lands and Housing to for the final approval process.	
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. Specific attention should also be given to coral reef protection.		Conservation is an on-going activity with the permanent presence of ICS on the island where they conduct regular monitoring of the island's flora and fauna. Populations of nesting seabirds and sea turtles are monitored actively, and ICS works with the hotel and IDC to ensure that the proper mitigation measures are implemented to minimise the impact to their populations. ICS also works closely with the hotel to study the impacts of its flyfishing operations and ensure that the proper management measures such as rod and gear limits and best handling practices are implemented when handling and observing wildlife. Yearly marine censuses are conducted to look at the health of coastal marine habitats around the island. A plan to expand the population of tortoises on the island and trial rehabilitation of native vegetation is ongoing.	
Airfield: With the increasing traffic, there is a need to widen the airfield to 23 meters and lengthen by 100 meters (to 1350 meters) to satisfy SCAA requirements.		Lengthening of the runway by 130 metres was completed in October 2020. The runway is 1351 metres in length and 13 metres wide which is sufficient for the Beechcraft operations. After further investigation, it was deemed that the 23 metres runway is not a requirement and SCAA was wrong to impose such requirement on IDC which has cost the company a lot of money.	

Automatic weather station: IDC to sign an MOU with the Seychelles Meteorological Authority for the installation and maintenance of weather station including one on Alphonse.	Completed.
Tourism: No new hotel development is envisaged on Alphonse given the existing hotel managed by Alphonse Island Lodge. The "One island, one resort policy" is maintained on Alphonse.	Two new villas have been built and upgrading of the rooms and ancillary facilities of the hotel has been done.
Private Residential Holiday Development: The island is ideal for private residential holiday homes development of up to 15 villas to be linked to the hotel. A 30-meter setback is required from high water mark for each villa due to coastal erosion.	The two newly built villas are meant for the purpose of private holiday homes.
IDC Guesthouse: IDC will build a 6-room guesthouse for Seychellois.	IDC has so far built two 1-bedroom guesthouses that can accommodate up to 4 guests.
Aquaculture: The lagoon is potentially suitable for limited aquaculture activities however an EIA would be required for any aquaculture activities as per the Aquaculture Sector Plan.	Scoping for sea cucumber farming will start in 2024.
Fishing: Commercial fishing in the lagoons is environmentally unsustainable. Catch and release sport fishing is currently being practiced.	Sustainable and subsistence fishing is done for the island.
Agriculture: Alphonse is a very fertile island because its soil has guano deposits. A commercial farm could be set up, to supply the island with fruits and vegetables. This could be available to a private entrepreneur.	At present, only subsistence agriculture has been developed to supply the island and hotel.
Animal husbandry: General livestock production is a possibility to supply the island.	Chickens are grown on the island for subsistence use.
Copra production: Small scale copra production could be revived for feed production and some coconut oil can be produced. Shipment of fresh and dry coconuts to supply the local market will also be introduced.	The island supplies husked coconuts to Mahe.
Additional Development outside the Development Plan 2018 – 2023	1. Installed fixed Airband radio at the airfield to facilitate communication with approaching aircraft. 2. Renovated and rendered the accommodation for SDF, cyclone proof. 3. Upgraded the internet facilities and LAN network. There is now frequent use of online communication platforms such as Microsoft teams. 4. Installed satellite TV. 5. Built six new IDC staff houses. 6. Commissioned three 200 kVA generators. 7. Installed one solar farm with a capacity of 750 KWp. 8. Installed two desalination plants producing 20 m3 of potable water per day.

ST. FRANCOIS



Size
St Francois Development Plan 2018 – 2023
Conservation and Rehabilitation: Ongoing conservation and rehabilitation.

A total land area of 17 hectares
Update / Remarks
ICS conducts regular visits to St. François to monitor the populations of breeding seabirds and turtles on the island. ICS conducts yearly marine censuses to look at the health of coastal marine habitats.
ICS has removed many Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) stuck on the reef.

BIJOUTIER



Size
Bijoutier Development Plan 2018 – 2023
Conservation and Rehabilitation: Ongoing conservation and rehabilitation.

A land area of less than one hectare. At the turn of the century, Bijoutier was a near perfect circular island, but it now has a more elongated form.
Update / Remarks
Maintained.

ASSOMPTION 	Group	Aldabra Group
	Size	A land area of 1,171 hectares
	Distance from Mahe	640 nautical miles 2 hours 30 minutes on the Beechcraft and 4 hours on the Y12
	History and Background	- Assomption was discovered by Nicolas Morphey on 14th August 1756 and named after the religious feast of the following day. - It is the most remote of the IDC administered islands. - Assomption's Settlement beach is probably the most beautiful beach in Seychelles (and therefore the world). - Assomption is one of the most devastated islands of Seychelles due to heavy guano mining in the past which occurred up to 1979, which has destroyed the natural habitats and biodiversity of the island. - 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 30 metres high.
	Accessibility at 2018	- There is a concrete airfield, and access to and from the sea is not difficult. - IDC maintains and operates an airfield of 1240 metres in length with a width of 12 metres. The airstrip was built by the SDF in the late 1980's and it is a vital link to Aldabra, which has no airstrip. - There is an old jetty which would require extension and complete refurbishment. - Barges are currently landing on the beach near the IDC village.

Development at 2018

IDC Village	IDC has a small village on the island.
Generators in use	Three power generators of 60 kVA each.
Desalination	A desalination plant of 10 m3 of potable water per day.
Sewage treatment	Sewage is treated by septic tank.
Other development	Rainwater conservation facilities of 250 m3.

Assomption Development Plan 2018 – 2023	Update / Remarks
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. The Ministry responsible for Environment recently tendered the consultancy for a baseline study to ascertain the natural and physical environment (geology, geomorphology, vegetation, etc..) both marine and terrestrial of the island.	Despite not having the presence of ICS on Assomption for the period of 2018-2023, IDC continues to ensure the conservation of flora and fauna and to deter poaching activities on the island through the presence of a small team.
Rehabilitation: There is a need to produce restoration plans with the right vegetation for the reintroduction of appropriate species.	Work in progress.
Infrastructure development of the Island:	Not implemented pending the decision by Government on SDF development plans.
Airfield: Extension & widening in the event that there is an extension to the existing SDF facility.	Not implemented pending the decision by Government on SDF development plans.
Jetty: The restoration and extension of the jetty.	Not implemented pending decision by Government on SDF development plans.
Automatic weather station: IDC signed an MOU with the Seychelles Meteorological Authority for the installation and maintenance of weather stations including one on Assomption.	Completed.

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 the southwestern maritime border of Seychelles. The project is to be undertaken and financed by the Government of Seychelles.		Not implemented pending the decision of Government on SDF development plans.
Tourism: There is a need to have guesthouse facilities of 5 rooms to be used by visitors overnighiting 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.		The guesthouse accommodation is yet to be built. Nonetheless, visitors from cruise ships are permitted to land on the island for day use access only. IDC also accommodates SIF requirements with accommodation overnight pending transfer of their staff to and from Aldabra.
Sport fishing: Can develop as a tourism activity.		As per the MSP, the Assomption and Aldabra group are classified as Zone 1 (No-take zone) where the only allowable fishing activity is subsistence fishing.
Fishing: The island can be transformed into a viable base for pelagic species.		As per the MSP, the Assomption and Aldabra group are classified as Zone 1 (No-take zone) where the only allowable fishing activity is subsistence fishing.
Agriculture: Small scale agriculture is envisaged to supply the island's requirements.		Agriculture activity is done on an island subsistence basis.
Aquaculture: Potential for an aquaculture project does exist. Aquaculture facilities to be leased to private entrepreneurs by tender.		Not yet implemented given the locality of Assomption; IDC is of the view that production investment will not be viable. Furthermore, as a no-take zone, this may become a challenge for any aquaculture development.
Additional Development outside the Development Plan 2018 – 2023		- There are now three generators; one 50 kVA, one 55 kVA and one 140 kVA. - The island has 4 desalination plants, one producing 5 m3 of potable water per day and another three producing 15 m3 of potable water per day each. - Upgraded the internet facilities and LAN network. There is now frequent use of online communication platforms such as Microsoft teams. - Installed satellite TV. - Installed fixed Airband radio at the airfield to facilitate communication over long range with approaching aircraft.
ASTOVE 	Group	Aldabra Group
	Size	A land area of approximately 661 hectares
	Other islands	Pti Astove
	Distance from Mahe	567 nautical miles 2 hours 15 minutes on the Beechcraft 2 hours 30 minutes on the Y12
	History and Background	- The name Astove is said to be derived from the Portuguese As Doze Ilhas, meaning the twelve islands, which may have been the original Portuguese name for Farquhar, transferred in error. The first residents of Astove were slaves, shipwrecked and abandoned by the crew of the La Dom Royal in 1760. As such, these are the first Seychellois, and not the people who landed on St Anne in 1770. - In the early to mid-1900s, guano extraction proved profitable with more than 72,000 tons having been extracted by 1960. In 1968, the lease was passed to Mark and Wendy Veevers-Carter but the island was later abandoned. A grass airstrip was built on the island in the 1970s. - The island is famous for its nesting site for sea turtles and is renowned for its butterflies. - Astove is surrounded by sheer drop-offs on its western side, and this makes for a unique diving and even snorkelling experience. The "Wall" of Astove is breathtakingly beautiful and is best described as looking down into the Grand Canyon. It is reputed to be one of two best wall-diving places in the world – the other, being the "Tongue of the Sea" in the Bahamas.
	Accessibility at 2018	The island is accessible by both sea and air. The grass airfield has been extended and given a concrete surface due to additional activities taking place.

Development at 2018		
Tourism	- A successful 6 room tourism lodge is in operation. - A one-bedroom guesthouse is operational for Seychellois.	
IDC Village	IDC staff quarters, offices, and support facilities.	
Generators in use	Three power generators of 60 kVA each.	
Desalination	A desalination plant of 10 m3 of potable water per day.	
Sewage treatment	Sewage treatment is by septic tank.	
Other developments	- Storage facilities and general village infrastructure. - Communication system: Internet and telephone facilities exist.	
Astove Development Plan 2018 – 2023		Update / Remarks
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.		ICS now has a permanent presence on Astove for conservation of both Astove and Cosmoledo.
Tourism: There are no plans to have any additional tourism accommodation on the island.		Maintained.
Automatic weather station: IDC signed an MOU with the Seychelles Meteorological Authority for the installation and maintenance of weather station including one on Astove.		Completed.
Aquaculture: Could be considered after an assessment is undertaken.		Stock assessment done on the population of mud crabs in the lagoon of Astove. Results show that it cannot be commercialized.
Additional Development outside the Development Plan 2018 – 2023		- A new solar farm was installed with a capacity of 150 KWp. - The fuel farm has been improved with new tanks with more capacity. - Upgraded the internet facilities and LAN network. There is now frequent use of online communication platforms such as Microsoft teams. - Installed satellite TV. - New 4km road to Anse Gueule Bras has been opened. - A new arrival facility has been constructed at the airfield. - The island has been provided with layers to produce eggs for its own consumption. There has also been an improvement in the vegetable garden. - Fixed Airband radio installed at the airport to facilitate communication with approaching aircraft. - SDF quarters have been rendered cyclone proof. - Trials for mosquito control have been introduced. - Commissioned two generators of 88 kVA each the village and another of 18kVA at the airport. - Commissioned two 9 m3 of potable water per day.

COETIVY



Size	Total land area of 993.68 hectares. Excluding the raised limestone islands of Aldabra and Assomption, Coëtivy is the largest coral island of Seychelles.
Distance from Mahe	156 nautical miles 45 minutes on the Beechcraft 1 hour 15 minutes on the Y12
History	- The island was named after Chevalier de Coëtivy, commander of the Ile de France who sighted it on 3rd July 1771. Until 1908, Coëtivy remained politically part of Mauritius. - 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. - The island was managed by IDC in the 1980s, when it became the focus for hybrid coconut trials in an effort to increase yields. In 1989, management was transferred to Seychelles Marketing 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. - 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 programme. - The lease of the island was returned to IDC in 2020.
Accessibility at 2018	- The island is accessible by sea and air. - IDC maintains and operates an airfield of 1400 meters in length and a width of 10 meters. There is no jetty at the moment, but barges are landing on the western side of the island at the present IDC village.

Development at 2018

IDC Village	IDC staff quarters, offices, and support facilities.
Generators in use	Three power generators and ancillary equipment of 125 kVA each.
Desalination	A desalination plant of 15 m3 of potable water per day.
Sewage treatment	Sewage is treated by septic tanks and soak aways.
Other developments	- 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. - There is a network of roads across the island. - There is also a diesel storage facility.

Coetivy Development Plan 2018 – 2023

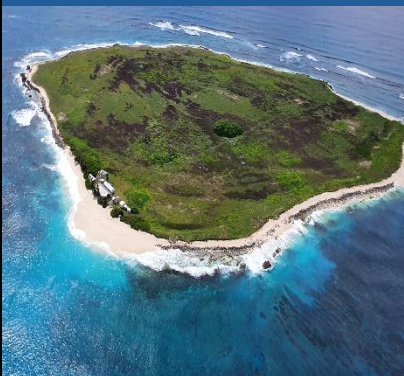
Coetivy Development Plan 2018 – 2023	Update / Remarks
Land Use Plan (LUP): A Land Use Plan for the island earmarking economic developments was produced in 2010 and the activities under this Development Plan will follow the areas as earmarked on the LUP.	Completed.

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. Future activities on Coetivy will have to take into account the protection of nesting turtle sites. Future activities on Coetivy will have to take into account the protection of nesting turtle sites.	Despite not having the presence of ICS on Coetivy for the period of 2018-2023, IDC continues to ensure the conservation of flora and fauna and to deter poaching activities on the island through the presence of a small team.
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 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. Any tourism development would require serious control of the rat and cat population.	Ongoing activity.
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.	All buildings associated with the prison facilities and some ex-SMB houses have been renovated and are being used. This includes amongst others, the canteen, staff houses, etc. A playing field is also available. The clinic has also been renovated, although it is yet to be functional.
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. 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.	IDC has re-opened and is maintaining the old road network on Coetivy to facilitate access and maintenance of the island.
Jetty: A jetty or small quay for cargo vessels close to the former prawn processing factory on the south side will be required. Bathymetric and coastal dynamic study & detailed assessment of the marine environment and possible impact are required. Bathymetric and coastal dynamic study required & detailed assessment of the marine environment and possible impact.	Yet to be implemented.
Airfield: No extension is planned but with increasing traffic it will be necessary to widen the concrete strip to 23 meters to satisfy SCAA requirements.	After further investigation, it was deemed that the 23m runway is not a requirement and SCAA was wrong to impose such requirement on IDC which has cost the company a lot of money.
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.	The warehouse is currently in use by IDC for storage purposes in lieu of agricultural and aquacultural activities on the island.
Sewage Treatment: Most effective wastewater and sewage treatment system similar to that on Desroches to be introduced.	Work in progress.
Energy: Existing power station has ample space for additional generators. To also introduce renewable energy technology as far as it is practical.	Commissioned four 200 kVA and one of 1000 kVA generators at the village and two standby generators of 200 kVA and 88 kVA at the prawn farm. The solar farm is yet to be implemented.
Desalination plant: Capacity of the desalination plant will be increased to meet the increasing demand of the island.	One additional desalination plant producing 15 m3 of potable water per day and one producing 5 m3 of potable water per day has been installed.
Irrigation: Ground water can be used for agricultural activities and landscaping. Nevertheless, extraction rates will have to be carefully monitored and managed. Need to be mindful of damage that can be caused to the water table by over extraction and the use of insecticides and fertilizers.	A detailed hydrological survey was carried out with the assistance of Israeli experts to establish the quantity and quality of available fresh water for use in large scale production. Results shows that Coetivy has enough ground water to support in excess of 200 hectares of production.
Rainwater conservation: To introduce maximum rainwater conservation for all economic activities on the island.	Rainwater harvesting is practiced on the island.
Waste Management: To build an incinerator and waste sorting facility.	This has not yet materialized but non-compostable waste is currently shipped to Mahe.

Automatic weather station: IDC to sign an MOU with the Seychelles Meteorological Authority for the installation and maintenance of weather station including one on Alphonse.	Completed.
Telecommunications: Existing system needs to be upgraded.	Upgraded the internet facilities and LAN network. There is now frequent use of online communication platforms such as Microsoft teams. Installed satellite TV.
Tourism: Hotel Developments are planned on the Southern part of the island: - 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. 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. Detailed EIAs would be required for the hotel developments. The theme hotel will be separated by a buffer zone from the main hotel. Land areas to be leased to private entrepreneurs by tender for 60-year terms offering two different brands (one for each hotel).	Launched an expression of interest for a hotel development of 100+ room resort and villa on Coetivy. Unfortunately, no expression of interest was received. A decision needs to be taken regarding the undeveloped land leased to Goodison Investment (Mr. Siva) as this is impacting on attracting any future potential investors. On the matter of prisoners, IDC together with the Seychelles Prison Services has introduced a rehabilitation programme for selective inmates on Coetivy.
Villa Developments: Medium term potential for a development of 85 to 100 residential villas on three separate plots of land. A 30-meter setback is required from high water mark for each villa due to coastal erosion.	This development will depend on the hotel development.
IDC Guesthouse: Construction of 10 - 20 bungalow style accommodation exclusively for rental to Seychellois wishing to visit the island. To be operated by IDC to generate revenue.	This will work in parallel with the hotel development.
Yacht Marina: Proposed for use by the tourism establishments. Engineering study will be required to create the necessary sheltered environment.	This will work in parallel with the hotel development.
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.	This will work in parallel with the hotel development.
Agriculture: The island has potential for Agricultural activities (crops, fruits, and vanilla production) as well as some animal husbandry.	IDC has contracted an Israel company by the name of Kedar group which has undertaken a first phase feasibility study on Coetivy to ascertain the viability of large-scale agriculture on Coetivy. The results are promising and as such the company will be moving into the second phase of the project which is a more detailed analysis to assess the financial viability of such a project.
Poultry: Small quantity of layers and broilers mainly for the island's consumption.	Layers already available, producing eggs for the island's consumption.
Pig farming: Breeding and fattening can be done.	Pig farming is being done on a self-subsistence basis.
Goat: Goat rearing is proposed on a rather large scale and about 20000 sqm 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.	Goat and beef rearing is being done on a self-subsistence basis.
Vanilla production: 40000 sqm of land will be reserved for this activity if trials prove successful.	IDC has already started discussion with a Malagasy based company for the cultivation of approximately 200 hectares of vanilla on Coetivy.
Fruit trees: Approximately 5 hectares will be reserved for the planting of fruit trees and the products can also be further processed to maximise revenue.	Yet to be materialized.
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.	In view of limited connectivity to Coetivy, the company is supplying palm heart to Mahe from Desroches. Once connectivity is improved, this will be sourced from Coetivy as there is an abundance of coconut trees on 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. To be undertaken by IDC initially to generate cash flow.	Coconut oil is produced based on demand of the local market. The poonac is also used on the island and this is also sometimes sent to Mahe upon demand from the local market. Coconuts are also sent to Mahe.
Vegetables & crops: An overall area of 5 hectares will be set aside for vegetable & crop production. Land areas to be leased to private entrepreneurs by tender.	Agriculture is being done on a self-subsistence basis. The allocated land for commercial agriculture has now been increased from 5 hectares to 200 hectares. Visits by potential investors has been conducted however they are yet to revert with their confirmation.
Apiculture: Several bee colonies have been observed on the island and there is good potential for honey production. To be undertaken by private entrepreneurs by tender.	Equipment have been purchased and will be materialized in 2024.
Timber Production: A total area of 130 ha has been earmarked for hardwood plantations. Some species such as casuarina can be used for charcoal production. To be undertaken by IDC to ensure sustainability following assessment of existing tree species	Charcoal production is ongoing with an average production of approximately 76 tons per year.
Fishing: Emphasis should be placed on studying the potential of creating a fishing hub for pelagic species and developing a postharvest facility (processing of frozen and salted fish). Tender shore facilities to private entrepreneurs. To be done in consultation with SFA and to apply the requirements of the Marine Spatial Plan (MSP)	Yet to be materialized.
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. EIA would be required for any aquaculture activities as per Aquaculture Sector Plan being developed by SFA. Aquaculture facilities to be leased to private entrepreneurs by tender.	The Company has started a pilot project to cultivate and harvest shrimps on Coetivy. Approximately 30 metric tons of white shrimp was produced, harvested, and processed in 2023. The EIA started in 2023.
Additional Development outside the Development Plan 2018 – 2023	1. Renovation of nine ponds for prawn culture. 2. Renovation on the prawn processing plant has been completed. 3. A new ice plant was commissioned. 4. New JetA1 and unleaded bowser has been set up on the island. 5. New de-husking machine has been commissioned. 6. A new coconut splitting machine has been commissioned. 7. Studies on sea cucumber harvesting have been done. 8. Upgrading of power reticulation and water distribution has been done. 9. Zig brooms are also produced on a large scale on the island. 10. The old SMB processing plant facilities were decommissioned, and scrap metals are being sent to Mahe.

COSMOLEDO 	Group	Aldabra Group
	Atoll	Cosmoledo Atoll
	Size	The total land area (comprising of 19 islands) is 509 hectares. Menai is the largest island
	Distance from Mahe	567 nautical miles
	History and Background	▪ Cosmoledo is believed to have been named in honour of Portuguese navigator António (or Antão) Gonçalves Cosme Ledo. ▪ 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 island is a fly-fishing destination.
	Accessibility at 2018	There is no airfield on the atoll, but it is seasonally accessible by sea.
No Development at 2018		
Cosmoledo Development Plan 2018 – 2023		Update Remarks
Conservation and Rehabilitation: Some islands of the atoll should be protected in its entirety. A presence is definitely required on this huge atoll, as it is presently a haunt for poachers.		IDC is involved in annual census of sooty terns in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for Environment and ICS. There is also the presence of Blue Safari who manages the fly fishing establishment on Cosmoledo. ICS has established a seasonal base on the island in 2023 and has begun monitoring and undertaking censuses of the flora and fauna on the atoll. Plans are being worked on for the reintroduction of land bird species previously found on the island. There are plans for the control and eradication of the invasive plant, including sisal on the islands.
Airstrip: There is a need to build an airfield on the island to facilitate access and promote sustainable investment.		In April 2021 a new airfield was constructed with length of 200m concrete and 400m grass and width of 9 metres.
Automatic weather station: IDC signed an MOU with the Seychelles Meteorological Authority for the installation and maintenance of weather stations, including one on Cosmoledo.		Completed.
Eco-tourism: Eco-tourism facilities can be developed on the atoll in due course. A temporary self supporting movable camp facility is being set-up on Grand Ile at present to cater for up to 12 tourists pending IDC building commercial guesthouse.		There are currently 8 eco pods managed by Blue Safari.
IDC Guesthouse: IDC has plans to build a 4-bedroom guesthouse on the island for Seychellois.		Yet to be implemented.
Aquaculture: Such potential exists subject to detailed assessment.		Yet to be implemented.

Additional Development outside the Development Plan 2018 – 2023		1. A new cyclone proof store/shelter was constructed. 2. Two generators of 80kVA each and one generator of 20kVA have been installed. 3. One desalination plant producing 15 m3 of potable water per day and 2 desalination plants, each producing 3 m3 of potable water per day.	
DESNOEUF 	Size	A land area of 35 hectares	
	Distance from Mahe	170 nautical miles	
	History	Desnoeufs was named by 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. Desnoeufs has never had a permanent human population because landing is very difficult due to heavy swells even on calm days.	
	Accessibility at 2018	Access is by sea and by helicopter only. Landing by sea is very dangerous. Workers travelling to the island do so via Marie-Louise, which has an airstrip and then travel by boat to Desnoeufs.	
Development at 2018			
IDC Village	Buildings used by IDC workers for cropping of birds’ eggs.		
Generators in use	Two power generators of 20kVA each.		
Desalination	A desalination plant of 5 m3 of potable water per day.		
Sewage treatment	Sewage was treated by septic tanks and soak aways.		
Other development	It has a potable water tank of 5000 litres and chiller facility for the birds’ eggs season.		
Desnoeufs Development Plan 2018 – 2023		Update Remarks	
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. Birds egg cropping is done under observation by the Ministry responsible for the Environment.		A 2-year ban was introduced on the cropping of birds’ eggs in 2022. IDC and ICS participate in the yearly bird census organised by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and ICS to determine the status of the bird's population.	
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.		In 2019 the IDC Board and Management took the decision to decommission the infrastructure on Desnoeufs and remove its personnel on the island in light of safety concerns of its staff. Presently there are no inhabitants on the island.	
Power generator: There is a need to install a solar electrical plant which will do away with the necessity to take diesel to the island.		This did not materialize as the island was decommissioned.	
Water storage: Water storage facility needs to be completely rebuilt.		This did not materialize as the island was decommissioned.	
Fishing: Fishing is done on a very small scale for the island’s consumption given the sea conditions.		This did not materialise as the island was decommissioned.	

Additional Development outside the Development Plan 2018 – 2023		No unplanned development took place during the said period
DESROCHES 	Group	Amirantes Group
	Size	A land area of 394 hectares. It is the largest island in the Amirantes lying 230 km southwest of Victoria
	Distance from Mahe	170 nautical miles 35 minutes on the Beechcraft 60 minutes on the Y12
	History	- Desroches was named in the late 18th century in honour of François Julien Desroches, Governor of and Mauritius (then Île de France) and Réunion (then Bourbon). - In 1825 casuarina trees were planted, providing timber for construction and firewood. In the 1880s, copra became the major source of income. Today, tourism is the main activity. The first hotel was built in 1987. Since then, the hotel has been extensively rebuilt twice, once in 2007 and most recently for the 5-star Four Seasons Resort, which opened in 2018.
	Accessibility at 2018	The island is equipped with an airfield and is also accessible by sea.
Development at 2028		
Hotel / Villa	- The first hotel was built in 1987 by IDC and it underwent 2 years of extensive renovation and expansion to bring it to 40-rooms. Official re-opening was in March 2018. The hotel is being operated by Four Seasons. - The Desroches Private Residential Holiday Villa project which started in December 2008 consists of 45 upmarket villas.	
IDC Guesthouse	A guesthouse facility consisting of 3 two-bedroom bungalows for residents who wish to visit the island.	
IDC Village	Staff accommodation within the IDC village, located in the centre of the island where there was a settlement since the old days.	
Generators in use	Six newly installed generators of 810kVA each.	
Desalination	A desalination plant producing 150 m3 of potable water per day.	
Sewage treatment	Sewage treatment plant with a capacity of 150 m3 per day.	
Waste management	The island has an incinerator facility for waste management.	
Other development	- A fuel farm with a capacity of 350 m3. - Telecommunication facilities have been upgraded. - An automated weather station has been installed and is operational. - There is a conservation centre manned by Island Conservation Society (ICS).	
Desroches Approved Development Plans 2018 -2023		Status/Remarks
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.		Completed.
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.		Conservation is an on-going activity with the permanent presence of ICS on the island. ICS conducts regular monitoring of the islands Flora and fauna. Populations of nesting Shearwaters and sea turtles are monitored actively, and ICS works with the hotel and IDC to ensure that the proper mitigation measures are implemented to ensure minimum impact to their populations. Control of invasive species around sensitive areas such as the seabird colonies and juvenile tortoise facilities is also done. There is also a small but growing population of reintroduced tortoises and ICS is working to develop proper vegetation restoration plans to allow for the expansion of tortoise populations.

Tourism: No further tourism development is envisaged on Desroches given the existing hotel managed by Four Seasons. The "One island, one resort policy" is maintained.	Maintained.
IDC guesthouse: Long term rental facility for Seychellois to be considered if demand exists.	At the moment 2 guesthouses are operational. Due to the reduced and inconsistency in flights chartered by the hotel, bookings for the IDC guesthouse on Desroches have been reduced.
Private Residential Holiday Development: There is still land available for building 5 more residential villas. 30-meter setback required from high water mark for each villa due to possible erosion	Construction of new villas has been put on hold. A number of villas have undergone major upgrading/renovations.
Jetty: A jetty is proposed to facilitate loading and unloading operations. Bathymetric and coastal dynamic study & detailed assessment of the marine environment and possible impact are required.	A new jetty is yet to be constructed; however, an extensive study has been done on coastal erosion for Remire, Ile Plate and Desroches and an exercise to cast reef balls has started with the aim of impeding the rate of coastal erosion
Airfield: With the increasing traffic, there is a need to widen the airfield to 23 meters to satisfy SCAA requirements.	Completed. In 2020, the airstrip was widened to 14 metres and lengthened by 409.72 metres as required for the IDC aircraft operation. An aircraft overnight parking area was built. After further investigation, it was deemed that the 23 metres runway is not a requirement and SCAA was wrong to impose such requirement on IDC which has cost the company a lot of money.
Fishing: The island can have a facility to assist fishing and recreational boats visiting the area. That 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)	This is yet to materialize.
Agriculture: With regards to agriculture, there is adequate land for the following to supply the island's requirements. Areas for production can be leased to private entrepreneurs.	Trial farm has been setup on Desroches experimenting on different varieties of crops and farming techniques for eventual large-scale production. Shade houses covering 2500sqm has been built for agricultural development. A drip irrigation system has been introduced as well as a small nursery of 200sqm for cultivation of crops. A dark room of 30sqm has been built for the purpose of stimulating maximum germination of seeds. IDC has begun production of micro-greens.
Layers and Broilers production	There has been the introduction of a layer production on a semi-free-range concept whereby IDC supplies the island, Four Seasons Desroches Hotel, and other hotels tourism establishments on Mahe.
Copra and Coconut Oil Production	Copra production is not practiced on Desroches. However, husked, and de-husked coconuts are sent down to Mahe.
Timber Production	Furniture is produced on Desroches to supply the local market through the GICC Furniture Shop based at Boie De Rose Hypermarket.
Aquaculture: Desroches has been earmarked under the Aquaculture Sector Plan being developed by SFA as a potential site for aquaculture. EIA would be required for any aquaculture activities as per the Aquaculture Sector Plan	Initial scoping exercise has been done for sea cucumber ranching in partnership with Indian Ocean Trepang company from Madagascar.

Additional Development outside the Development Plan 2018 – 2023	1. A Coastal Management Plan has been put in place which involves deployment and casting of reef balls. 2. Introduction of solar farm with DC of 3.3 megawatt. With the introduction of the solar farm, only 4 810kVA generators are now in use. 2 have been transferred to Ile Plate. 3. A GSM trial project is being tested. 4. New Airtel satellite dish has been installed. 5. Construction of abattoir facility. 6. Construction of vegetable processing facility. 7. Procurement of de-husking machine to facilitate supply of coconuts to Mahe. 8. All private villas are now connected to the Internet. 9. Fixed Airband radio installed at the airport to facilitate communication with approaching aircrafts. 10. New airport facilities on IDC side have been built. 11. New accommodation facility has been built for staff. 12. DSTV has been installed on the island. 13. Construction of a sewage treatment plant is completed. It has a capacity of 200 m3 per day. 14. There are 4 desalination plants : two producing 40 m3 and two producing 50m3 of potable water per day. 15. Zig brooms are also produced on the island.	
FARQUHAR 	Group	Farquhar Group
	Atoll	Farquhar Atoll
	Size	A land area of approximately 799 hectares
	Other islands	▪ 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 are listed as protected areas. ▪ The Department of Environment plans to transform some of the islands into bird sanctuaries and marine protected areas.
	Distance from Mahe	420 nautical miles 1 hour 45 minutes on Beechcraft
	History and Background	▪ The atoll was named in honour of Sir Robert Farquhar in 1824, appointed governor of Mauritius when it was captured from the French (in 1810). Earlier visitors had named it after Portuguese explorer Joao da Nova who commanded that nation’s third expedition to India during which he encountered Farquhar (in 1504). ▪ In 1965, Farquhar became a part of British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT). The population at this time only totalled 50 people who produced about 24 tonnes of copra a year, along with cattle, pigs, some poultry, and maize. Prior to Seychelles’ independence, Farquhar was returned to Seychelles by BIOT.
Development at 2018	Accessibility at 2018	The island is accessible by both sea and air.
Tourism	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, e.g. staff housing, offices, stores, bunkers, etc.	
IDC Village	▪ There is a 6-room guesthouse available for use by tourists managed by IDC. ▪ IDC also has a 3-bedroom guesthouse for Seychellois.	
Generators in use	IDC staff quarters, offices, and support facilities.	
Desalination	Two power generators of 150 kVA each and two of 88 kVA each.	
Sewage Treatment	A desalination plant of 18 m3 of potable water per day.	
Farquhar Development Plan 2018 – 2023		Update / Remarks
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.		Completed.

Conservation and Rehabilitation: A revegetation program and ecological restoration has commenced on the island.		IDC has started coconut plantations. IDC also participates in the yearly sooty tern census on Goelettes. ICS has a permanent presence on the island and conducts regular monitoring of the island’s flora and fauna. Populations of nesting seabirds and sea turtles are monitored actively, and ICS works with IDC and Blue Safari to ensure that the proper mitigation measures are implemented to ensure minimum impact to their populations. The impacts of fly-fishing operations are also monitored to ensure that the proper management measures such as rod and gear limits and best handling practices are implemented when handling and observing wildlife.
Airfield: There is a need to resurface and widen the airfield to 23 meters to satisfy SCAA requirements.		In 2019, the runway was re-surfaced and now stands at 1185 metres. After further investigation it was deemed that the 23m runway is not a requirement and SCAA was wrong to impose such requirement on IDC which has cost the company a lot of money.
Radar station: This was destroyed by the cyclone and will be rebuilt.		The concrete base structsteel frame structure has been completed.
Automatic weather station: IDC signed an MOU with the Seychelles Meteorological Authority for the installation and maintenance of weather station including one on Farquhar.		Completed.
Eco Tourism: Eco-tourism for the top end market can be developed on Ile du Nord with a capacity yet to be established. Infrastructure has to be cyclone proof		There is a flyfishing lodge already established. All infrastructure on Farquhar is now cyclone proof.
IDC Guesthouse: There are no plans to extend the guesthouse.		Maintained.
Agriculture: There are limited possibilities to grow crops on the island for its own consumption.		This is on-going, on a subsistence basis.
Sport Fishing: The lagoon offers some potential for fly fishing and diving. This should be managed properly so as not to clash with environmental concerns.		Fly fishing being offered by Blue Safari during Northwest monsoon.
Additional Development outside the Development Plan 2018 – 2023		1. A new solar farm with a capacity of 220 KWp was installed. 2. The fuel farm has been improved with new tanks with more capacity. 3. Fixed Airband radio installed at the airport to facilitate communication with approaching aircraft. 4. Upgraded the internet facilities and LAN network. There is now frequent use of online communication platforms such as Microsoft teams. 5. Installed satellite TV. 6. Built new facilities for SDF built. 7. New airport facilities have been built. 8. Two generators of 150 kVA.
ILE PLATE 	Size	A land area of approximately 54 hectares
	Distance from Mahe	60 nautical miles 20 minutes on the Beechcraft 30 minutes on the Y12
	History	▪ Ile Plate was discovered and named in 1769 for its low topography by Lieutenant de Lampériaire of La Curieuse. ▪ In the 1840s there was sufficient guano on the island to make it worthwhile excavating. Guano extraction continued into the 20th century. ▪ In 1828, the island was proposed as a suitable location for an isolation camp for leprosy sufferers, but in 1838, the Ile Plate was taken over by the British administration for use as a quarantine station for visiting ships instead but due to its distance from Mahe, Long Island was better suited
	Accessibility at 2018	The island is accessible by sea and air. The airfield was extended and resurfaced in August 2017. The length of the airfield now stands at 1020 meters.

Development at 2018		
Tourism	Part of the island was initially sub-let for a 65-room hotel development, but the project did not materialize.	
IDC Village	IDC has a small village with a team to take care of the maintenance on the island. The inhabitants on the island are engaged in very small-scale farming and fishing which are mainly for the island consumption.	
Generators	Two power generators of 200 kVA each have been installed.	
Desalination	A small desalination plant provides potable water	
Ile Plate Development Plan 2018 – 2023		Update / Remarks
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.		IDC continues to ensure the conservation of flora and fauna and to deter poaching activities on the island through the presence of a small team. An environmental center manned by ICS is planned which will be operational from January 2024 with the opening of the new hotel.
IDC Village: The village will be expanded to provide services to the hotel.		New accommodation block of 24-rooms built between 2018 and 2020 to cater for staff.
Desalination Plant: Desalination plant will be significantly upgraded.		There are now four desalination plants each producing 50 m3 of potable water per day.
Waste Management: A wastewater treatment plant and a solid waste management plan is required.		A new STP plant has been built on the island to cater for the increased economic activities. The STP has a capacity of 150 m3 per day. An incinerator has also been commissioned on the island.
Clinic: A medical facility will also be built to cater for tourism and island residents.		The clinic is operational.
Jetty: Due to the foreshore conditions, a jetty is envisaged to facilitate loading and unloading operations on the island.		Completed.
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.		A new solar plant with a capacity of 2.4 megawatt has been installed.
Telecommunications: Existing system needs to be upgraded.		- Upgraded the internet facilities and LAN network. There is now frequent use of online communication platforms such as Microsoft teams. - Installed satellite tv facilities.
Tourism: The detailed plans for a 55 room eco-tourism hotel and back of house facilities is being finalized by new developers. Detailed EIA has been submitted and approved.		Construction of a 6-star hotel consisting of 42 seafront villas has been completed.
Fishing: Small scale fishing is already taking place. As per requirement of the Marine Spatial Plan (MSP).		On-going activity for island subsistence.
Agriculture: Small scale agriculture is envisaged to supply the island requirements. No commercial export capacity to Mahe is possible.		There is small scale agricultural activity at the IDC village for staff consumption.
Additional Development outside the Development Plan 2018 – 2023	- New fire tender unit has been procured. - Construction of an arrival and departure facility at the airfield. - Generators have been upgraded: two 810 kVA and two 800 kVA.	

MARIE-LOUISE 	Group	Amirantes Group
	Size	A land area of approximately 52.5 hectares.
	Distance from Mahe	169 nautical miles 1hour 15 minutes on the Y12
	History	- The island's name was given by Chevalier du Roslan, in 1771 for unknown reasons. - It used to be a coconut plantation and coconut palms still dominate the vegetation. - It has a large bird population and Bird Life International recognises the island as an Important Bird Area. - In 2012, a prison facility was built on the island for drug traffickers, but the facility closed down in 2017.
	Accessibility at 2018	The island has an airfield, but sea access is very dangerous with limited anchorage possibilities only at certain times during the year.

Development at 2018

IDC Village	- Small team of IDC staff to discourage poaching on the island and on the nearby Desnoeuvs island. - Some of the buildings for the prison facility including staff houses, dining area, etc... have been refurbished.
Generators	Three electrical generators of 30 kVA each.
Desalination	A desalination plant producing 10 m3 of potable water per day.
Sewage Treatment	Sewage treatment to cater for up to 100 persons.

Marie-Louise Development Plan 2018 – 2023

Update / Remarks

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. The Department of Environment has listed this island as a bird sanctuary. A baseline survey to establish the various species on the island will be conducted by the ICS team for the implementation of the environmental programs.	Despite not having the presence of ICS on Marie-Louise for the period of 2018-2023, IDC continues to ensure the conservation of flora and fauna and to deter poaching activities on the island through the presence of a small team.
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 to bird enthusiasts staying in the hotels on Desroches, Poivre, Alphonse & Remire.	This is yet to be materialized due to uncertainty in the development plans for the island.
IDC Village: Given the environmental programs being planned, the village will be extended to provide for additional staff houses & facilities.	Yet to be implemented. However, the IDC has renovated its guesthouse, the Manager's house, and some prison facilities as there was intention to re-open the prison in 2022 which was later cancelled.
Agriculture: Small scale agriculture is envisaged to supply the island requirements.	This is on-going. The island however is constantly faced with threats from pests such as rabbits.
Telecommunications: Provision of internet facilities will be a priority once the environmental programs start.	Upgraded internet facilities and LAN network. There is now frequent use of online communication platforms such as Microsoft teams.

Airstrip: The airstrip will have to be resurfaced over the next five years.		Yet to be materialized.
Additional Development outside the Development Plan 2018 – 2023	- Upgraded generators to 50 kVA each. - Two desalination plants producing 5 m3 of potable water per day. - Sewage is treated through sewage plant, septic tanks and soak-away. - New Airtel satellite dish installed; upgrade in internet facilities; DSTV installation.	
POIVRE 	Group	Amirantes Group
	Atoll	Poivre Atoll
	Size	A land area of approximately 111 hectares
	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
	Distance from Mahe	135 nautical miles 1 hour 15 minutes on the Y12
	History and Background	- Poivre was named by Chevalier de la Biolière in honour of Pierre Poivre, intendant of Ile de France and Bourbon. - The island once had a mysterious and possibly prestigious resident. Louis Poirer (who claimed to be the young son of King Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette) probably arrived in Seychelles around 1804 and was sent almost immediately to Poivre. At one time vanilla was an important crop and copra was produced on the island.
	Accessibility in 2018	The island has an airfield and can also be accessed by sea. Hard surfacing of the runway not yet undertaken due to low commercial activity on the island.
Existing Development		
Tourism	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.	
IDC Village	The existing village compound has historical value being 108 years old.	
Generators in use	Three power generators of 20 kVA each.	
Desalination	A desalination plant of 5 m3 of potable water per day.	
Sewage treatment	Sewage is treated by septic tank.	
Poivre Development Plan 2018 – 2023		Update / Remarks
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.		Completed.
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. Ile du Sud is a protected area with an interesting mangrove area.		ICS currently does not have a permanent presence but they visit the island from Desroches from time to time.
Airfield: The airfield to be lengthened and hard surfaced.		Hard surfacing of the runway not yet undertaken due to low commercial activity on the island.
Communication systems: Modern telecommunication facilities to be installed.		Completed.
Energy: There is a need to install a solar plant.		The generators have been upgraded to two 50 kVA and one 20 kVA. A solar plant is yet to be installed.
Water and Sewage: Water & Sewage facilities need to be upgraded.		An additional desalination plant producing 3 m3 of potable water per day has been installed. In terms of sewage facility, septic tank is still being used.
Irrigation: A limited amount of ground water can be used for agricultural activities and landscaping. Nevertheless, extraction rates will have to be carefully monitored		Agricultural activity is being done for the subsistence of the island.

and managed. Need to be mindful of damage that can be caused to the water table by over extraction and the use of insecticides and fertilizers.		
Sea access: Complete dredging works to open up sea access channel.		Yet to be materialized.
IDC Village: The historical buildings will be refurbished as a heritage site.		Yet to be materialized however a few old buildings have been converted into new shop and staff houses.
Tourism: IDC intends to partner with a new developer to build an eco-lodge of 12 rooms.		This has not yet materialized and is expected to be done in the next 5 years.
Marina: The island’s central location in the Amirantes can be advantageously used to provide marina services to yachts, leisure crafts and fishing boats sailing from Mahe to the other islands in the area. This is integrated in the new eco-lodge development.		A marina was not built, however, Poivre receives cruise ships and yachts throughout the year.
Sport fishing: This is an activity which can be developed to support the hotel operation. To be done in consultation with SFA and following the requirements of the Marine Spatial Plan.		Operators conduct fly fishing from Desroches in line with the MSP. Poivre also receives its fair share of liveaboard fishing excursions.
Fishing: A fishing base can be set up on the island if the need arises.		Yet to be determined due to MSP.
Agriculture: Poivre is a very fertile island because its soil has guano deposits which have never been mined. Land areas for agriculture to be leased to private entrepreneurs by tender.		Ongoing.
Vegetables & Crops: A commercial farm could be set up, to supply nearby islands and hotels with fruits and vegetables. Could be tendered to private entrepreneurs.		At present, subsistence farming is practiced on the island.
Animal husbandry: General livestock production is a possibility to supply the island.		At present, subsistence farming is practiced on 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.		This has not been implemented.
Additional Development outside the Development Plan 2018 – 2023	Scoping exercise for sea cucumber ranching is planned in 2024.	
ILE DU SUD 	Size	137 hectares
	Ile du Sud Development Plan	Update / Remarks
	Conservation and Rehabilitation: Ongoing conservation and rehabilitation.	Protected for colony of seabirds and mangroves. Conservation of the island is ongoing. Cleaning and maintenance of pathways and environment of the island is ongoing.

PROVIDENCE 	Size	A land area of approximately 157 hectares.
	Distance from Mahe	330 nautical miles 1 hour 35 minutes on both the Beechcraft
	History and Background	- Providence was named by the crew of the French frigate L'Heureuse, 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. - Providence was run as a copra island during the early 1980s up until 2006, when Cyclone Bondo destroyed most of the buildings and about 60 percent of the coconut trees. It was the last island of Seychelles to cease commercial copra production. Tourism has not yet been developed, but the reefs attract fly-fishermen.
	Accessibility in 2018	- Accessible by sea and air. - Prior to the cyclone access to the island was limited to disembarkation by sea. - A grass airstrip was built on the island following cyclone Bondo. The airstrip surface remained unstable, and a hard surface will need to be built.
	Existing Development	The island has not been occupied since 2006 when all the facilities were destroyed by cyclone Bondo.
	Tourism	Some Sport Fishing takes place on Bancs Providence by flyfishermen residing on live-aboard boats.
Providence Development Plan 2018 – 2023		Update / Remarks
Conservation and Rehabilitation: An island which requires total rehabilitation and revegetation. 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 thus, the urgent need to bring the airstrip back into operation.		Despite not having the presence of ICS on Providence for the period of 2018-2023, IDC continues to ensure the conservation of flora and fauna and to deter poaching activities on the island through the presence of a small team.
IDC village: The IDC Village needs to be rebuilt and resettled.		The IDC village is yet to be rebuilt; however, a historical creole building has been restored and rendered cyclone proof which is being used as a welcome facility for visitors on the island.
Airstrip: Airstrip needs to be hard surfaced.		A new airstrip was built in March 2019 measuring 1300 metres in length and 23 metres wide.
Energy: A combination of generators and solar power need to be installed.		2 generators of 20 kVA each have been installed.
Desalination plant		A Desalination plant producing 3 m3 of potable water per day has been installed.
Sewage plant		The island is currently making use of septic tanks as sewage treatment.
Storage and maintenance facilities		Yet to be implemented.
Communication systems		Telephone and internet facilities have been installed.
Cyclone shelter		A new building has also been constructed which will host management staff and to be used as cyclone proof 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.		Completed.
Tourism: The island could support a 25 room eco-tourism resort once the airfield has been resurfaced. To be tendered early in 2019.		A 8-12 room eco lodge for fly fishing will be built. The new airstrip has been completed to support this development.
Sport fishing and diving: This could be enhanced once the resort is built. Currently liveaboards operate their fishing operation there.		This has not yet been implemented as it will tie in with the new eco lodge. However, there are third parties which collect their clients on Providence for sports fishing.
Commercial Fishing: Some commercial fishing could take place subject to sustainability assessment to be conducted by appropriate authorities.		Yet to be implemented.

Additional Development outside the Development Plan 2018 – 2023		No unplanned development took place during the said period.
BANCS PROVIDENCE AND LAGOON 	Size	A land area of 71 hectares
	Background	Bancs Providence (Cerf Island) currently comprises four large and about six very small sand cay islands, but its size, shape, and numbers of islands appear to be dynamic (probably in part because it is within the cyclone belt).
Bancs Providence and Lagoon Development Plan 2018 – 2023		Update / Remarks
Eco-tourism: Due to its size, it would be suitable for day trippers - low key eco-tourism.		This is yet to be implemented as it will tie in with the new eco lodge on Providence.
Conservation and Rehabilitation: Ongoing conservation and rehabilitation. It should be a protected island because of its large population of sea birds. IDC aims to ensure continuous monitoring once the eco lodge is operational.		Ongoing.
Sport Fishing: There is good potential. This will be linked with the eco lodge project.		This is yet to be implemented as it will tie in with the new eco lodge on Providence.
ST PIERRE 	Size	167 hectares
	Background	Raised reef, bare and exposed coral. Arid, with little vegetation. Guano extraction has depleted the island.
St Pierre (Ex – Guano Island) Development Plan 2018 – 2023		Update / Remarks
Environmental research site/Laboratory: St. Pierre offers a good site for scientific base for research and experiments by universities and international research institutions. One project that can be considered is to use the island to reinstate lost biodiversities.		Yet to be implemented.

Conservation and Rehabilitation: A protected island which requires total rehabilitation. However, there are no plans as of yet for St. Pierre.		Yet to be implemented.
REMIRE 	Group	Amirantes Group
	Size	A land area of 27 hectares
	Distance from Mahe	135 nautical miles Passengers fly to Desroches and are transferred by boat to Remire . The trip is about 2 and a half hours
	Background	- It is a small oval-shaped island near the eastern edge of the Amirantes Ridge about 25 kilometres south of African Banks. - The origin of the name Rémire is unknown. The island was also given the English name Eagle after an English ship, which visited in 1771. - Intensive guano mining on the island began in late 1880s and together with a coconut plantation, maize and pumpkin were doing well. But by 1905 the guano had been exhausted.
	Accessibility at 2018	Although there is an airstrip, the island is only accessible by sea.
Development at 2018		
Tourism	IDC operates a guesthouse on Remire of 8 beds for both Seychellois and foreign visitors.	
Agriculture	There is limited agricultural production on the island.	
Generators in use	Three power generators of 60 kVA each.	
Desalination	A desalination plant producing 10 m3 of potable water per day.	
Sewage Treatment	Sewage is treated by means of septic tanks.	
Remire Development Plan 2018 – 2023		Update / Remarks
Conservation: Both hawksbills and green turtles nest on Rémire and it has a large number of seabirds, notably Lesser Noddies, Fairy Terns and Wedge-tailed Shearwater, which also breed there.		Despite not having the presence of ICS on Remire for the period of 2018-2023, IDC continues to ensure the conservation of flora and fauna and to deter poaching activities on the island through the presence of a small team.
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 rebuild 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.		An extensive study has been done on coastal erosion on Remire, Ile Plate and Desroches. However, the restoration of the shoreline is yet to materialize as trials are being done on Desroches to set reef balls as a preventive measure against erosion.
Airstrip: One end of the airstrip is being seriously eroded by the sea and IDC has started implementing restoration measures.		Erosion of the airfield has been contained.
Tourism: An exclusive villa will be built on the island to be marketed as a “rent an island concept.” The marketing and operation of the villa concept will be tendered.		Yet to be materialized.
Sport Fishing: To be developed to support the villa concept. As per the requirement of the Marine Spatial Plan.		To be developed alongside the tourism facility.
Agriculture: Small scale agriculture is envisaged to supply the island requirements. No commercial export capacity to Mahe is possible.		Subsistence agriculture is being practiced.
Other infrastructure: All infrastructure will need to be upgraded to support the new tourism project.		Upgraded the internet facilities and LAN network. There is now frequent use of online communication platforms such as Microsoft teams. Installed satellite tv facilities.

Additional Development outside the Development Plan 2018 – 2023	The guesthouse is not operational except for management visits due to limited transport facilities. New infrastructure include: - Two new 50 kVA and one 45 kVA generators have been commissioned. - There is one desalination plant producing 5 m3 of potable water per day.	
SILHOUETTE 	Size	A land area of 1995 hectares
	Distance from Mahe	18 nautical miles or 15 minutes by helicopter or 40 minutes by ferry
	History and Background	- Silhouette is the only IDC island in the inner island group and of a granitic nature. - 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 740m. - Silhouette and North Island are the only islands in Seychelles of volcanic origin (60 million years). - The island was named after Etienne de Silhouette, who was the Controller General of Finances in France in the reign of Louis XV. - The Daubans bought the island in 1860 and owned it for a hundred years. They were plantation owners of French extraction and made real efforts towards profitable farming. - 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 was designated a protected zone in 1987 and officially declared a National Park in 2010.
	Accessibility at 2018	- The island is accessible by boat and the boat service operates twice daily. - A safe harbour is located at La Passe. - Air access is possible only by helicopter.
Development at 2018		
Tourism	- There is currently a 100-room hotel at La Passe being operated by Hilton Seychelles Resort and Spa since 2006. - La Belle Tortue is another hotel at La Passe consisting of 6 rooms for 15 guests.	
IDC Guesthouse	IDC runs a 4-bedroom guesthouse for Seychellois.	
Sewage treatment	There is a modern sewage plant at La Passe to treat 200 m3 per day.	
Power	A generator plant producing up to 4 megawatts of electricity, per day, if required.	
Desalination	A desalination plant of 200 m3 capacity is available during the drought season.	
Water Treatment	A water treatment plant provides potable water treatment to residents.	
Waste Management	The island has an incinerator for waste management.	
Others	- There is a well-equipped medical facility manned by 2 doctors and 2 nurses providing 24-hour service to tourists and residents. - A chapel has been renovated for the benefit of the residents.	
Silhouette Development Plan 2018 – 2023		Update / Remarks
Conservation and Rehabilitation: With the exception of La Passe and Grand Barbe, where there has been considerable economic activities, 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. No major development can take place on the island due to the extent of the National Park. 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.		Conservation activity on the island is ongoing. New measures for mosquito and pest control were introduced including the fogging of exclusion zone from the hotel to the Mausoleum. Careful consideration is taken when using chemical for any activity on the island. IDC provides assistance to ICS where required. Completed.
IDC Village: Construct 2 additional staff houses by making use of old building footprints located in the small village near the chapel.		New houses are yet to be constructed, however, the "Bonm Boutyou" house has been renovated as an attraction site.

IDC Guesthouse: The company plans to increase guesthouse accommodation for Seychellois by constructing an additional 8 to 10 room facility on the footprint of the old manager's house.	The IDC guesthouse has high occupancy throughout the year. The plan has been approved for an additional guesthouse which was however put on hold due to COVID-19.
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.	On-going. Hilton has already been allocated with 2 classrooms for the <i>Fitir Kreol, Hilton Academy</i> project.
Staff Accommodation for Hilton: Construction of additional staff blocks for rental to Hilton hotel.	New staff accommodation for Hilton staff houses has been constructed.
Agriculture: There is limited potential for agriculture activities due to the lack of arable land. However, fruit farming on a small scale could be considered.	An area has been leased at La Passe to a private Seychellois farmer for agricultural project. As part of his conditions, it is emphasized that the activities undertaken do not cause erosion or have negative impact on the island's flora and fauna.
Fishing: Some pelagic subsistence fishing is already taking place for consumption by the island. The status of Marine National Park should be retained. Fishing activities to be done as per the requirements of the Marine Spatial Plan (MSP)	Despite limitations on the fishing activities around Silhouette, there are still evidence of fishermen from Mahe fishing illegally in the Marine Park.
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.	Further to a call for expression of interest, IDC has given the development right to a company for the development of a 35-40 room eco-lodge. This is subject to EIA and planning and Government approval through sanction. In view of accessibility constraints, transportation will be done both by helicopter and sea.
Energy: A renewable energy project is planned to reduce consumption of fuel	The survey is ongoing.
Sewage treatment plant: There is a need to extend the sewage plant to increase capacity to 350 cubic metre per day	Completed.

Automatic weather station: IDC signed an MOU with the Seychelles Meteorological Authority for the installation and maintenance of weather stations including one on Silhouette.	Completed.
Additional Development outside the Development Plan 2018 – 2023	No unplanned developments took place in the said period.



FOURTH OUTER ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2029



ALPHONSE			
Existing Development (Development at 2023)	2024 – 2029 Development Plans	Limitations/Comments	Timeline
 The 4-star Alphonse Island Resort has 25 bungalows, 5 beach suites and 2 villas. The hotel started operating in 1999. New staff houses for the hotel have also been constructed and the hotel was recently refurbished. There are 2 1-bedroom guesthouse facilities for Seychellois, however due to seat restrictions, only one guesthouse is used at a time. The lagoons around the three islands are currently being used for sport fishing & diving. The island has a diving centre. The resort offers fly fishing and diving as well as expeditions to the islands further south (Astove, Farquhar, Cosmoledo & also to Poivre). Other infrastructure in place include: - A runway of 1351 metres in length and 13 metres wide; - Three generators of 200 kVA each; - A 750 KWp solar farm which satisfies 100% of the electrical requirement of the island; - Two desalination plants producing 20 m3 of potable water per day;	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. Conservation is to be maintained. Research shall be conducted on sharks and manta ray populations.		2024 onwards
	Aquaculture: The lagoon is potentially suitable for limited aquaculture activities. Trials for sea cucumber shall be conducted.		2025 onwards
	Agriculture: Alphonse is a very fertile island because its soil has guano deposits. Commercial production not envisaged; subsistence farming will continue. There shall be further processing of coconuts on the island.		2024 onwards
	IDC village: - Build additional IDC staff houses, - Build new canteen and laundry facility to cater for IDC staff and guests.		2024 onwards
	Additional infrastructure required: - Sewage Treatment Plant (STP): Upgrade STP tank with increased capacity to 100 m3 per day, - Information and Communication Technology (ICT): Further upgrade of ICT infrastructures.		2024 onwards

- A sewage plant is in operation and has a capacity of 100 m3 per day; - An incinerator facility for waste management. Alphonse has a military radar complex inclusive of accommodation, which is being manned by SDF and is important in the monitoring of poaching, illegal fishing, piracy and drug trafficking in this area. The accommodation for SDF soldiers has been renovated and rendered, cyclone proof. Internet and telecommunication facilities have been upgraded. Satellite tv has been installed. A new Airband radio has been installed at the airfield to facilitate communication with approaching aircraft. An automated weather station has been installed and is operational. The island supplies husked coconut to Mahe.			
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ST. FRANCOIS
Conservation and Rehabilitation: Maintained



BIJOUTIER
Conservation and Rehabilitation: Maintained



AFRICAN BANKS			
Background History	2024 – 2029 Development Plans	Limitations/Comments	Timeline



The island is situated 235 kilometres from Victoria and is presently uninhabited. African Banks is the most northerly island of the Amirantes. The island of 30 hectares is surrounded by honeycombed sandstone cliffs up to two metres in height except on the western coast where a huge expanse of sand juts into a shallow lagoon. It was leased to IDC in 2022 for conservation purposes.

At one time African Banks consisted of two islands and the Constitution of Seychelles still records this fact, but South Island had largely submerged by about 1976 and its location is now marked only by a wrecked barge and a sandbank covered at high tide.

The small size of the island has discouraged permanent human settlement, although there were buildings on African Banks at one time and a lighthouse was constructed.

African Banks is also a breeding site for the Sooty Tern which however, despite a special order designed to prevent unauthorised entry, due to limited conservation activity, has been a poaching ground for birds’ eggs.

African Banks is also one of the few Seychelles breeding sites for Greater Crested Tern, Black-naped Tern and Roseate Tern as well as the more common Brown Noddy and Wedge-tailed Shearwater.

The island is accessible by sea. Air access is possible only by helicopter.

Conservation: A small settlement will be built to accommodate rangers.

As an area with extreme poaching, security of the rangers needs to be ensured. Constant drone surveillance required.

2025 onwards

There is presently no existing infrastructure on the island.	Infrastructure required: - Solar power: A small solar infrastructure for electricity generation, - Generator: A backup generator will be installed on the island, - Desalination: There will be one small desalination plant to provide potable water, - Information and Communication Technology (ICT): Internet and communication facilities will be introduced.		2025 onwards
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ASSOMPTION			
Existing Development (Development at 2023)	2024 – 2029 Development Plans	Limitations/Comments	Timeline
 IDC has a small village on the island with a small team. Assomption has a military radar complex inclusive of accommodation, which is being manned by SDF and is important in the monitoring of poaching, illegal fishing, piracy and drug trafficking in this area. There is a runway of 1206 metres long and 12.5 metres wide. Other infrastructure in place include: - Three generators; one 50 kVA, one 55 kVA and one of 140 kVA; - Four desalination plants, one producing 5 m3 and three producing 15 m3 of potable water per day each; - Sewage is treated by septic tank; - Rainwater conservation facilities of 250 m3. An automated weather station has been installed and is operational. Telecommunication facilities have been upgraded. Satellite tv has been installed. A fixed Airband radio was set up at the airfield to facilitate communication with approaching aircraft.	Conservation and Rehabilitation: The island has a very limited biodiversity. However, with a new hotel development project, it is envisaged that there will be rehabilitation of the grounds, vegetation and emphasis on conservation of animal and plant species. Extinct species will be reintroduced.		2024 onwards
	Tourism: A 40 room hotel will be constructed.		2024-2025
	Airfield: Extend and widen runway and upgrade ancillary facilities. Possibility of making it an international alternate airfield.		2024
	IDC Guesthouse: Build an IDC guesthouse to accommodate Seychellois.		2026 onwards
	IDC village: Refurbish and build new staff accommodation.		2024-2025
	Medical: A clinic will be constructed. This facility will be equipped to cater for the needs of the island		2024-2025
	Jetty: Refurbish jetty.		2024-2025
	Additional infrastructure required: - Solar plant, - Backup Generator, - Upgrade of ICT infrastructure.		2024-2025
	Coastal surveillance services to be developed in collaboration with SDF.		2024 onwards
	Agriculture: Small scale agriculture is envisaged to supply the island requirements.		2025 onwards
	Fuel storage: Increase in fuel storage facilities.		2024-2025
	Restore and re-construct roads.		2024-2025

ASTOVE			
Existing Development (Development at 2023)	2024 – 2029 Development Plans	Limitations/Comments	Timeline
 IDC has a small village with a team to take care of the maintenance on the island. The runway has been resurfaced with concrete. It measures 1200 metres long and 15 metres wide. Presently the island has a successful 6 room tourism lodge in operation in addition to staff quarters for IDC, offices and support facilities. The island is a transit point for visitors travelling to Cosmoledo and will remain so until such time that Cosmoledo has its own facilities. IDC also has a one-bedroom guesthouse for Seychellois. A new solar farm has been installed with capacity of 150KWp. Other Infrastructure in place include: - Two generators of 88 kVA at the village and 18 kVA at the airfield; - 2 desalination plants with a capacity of producing 9 m3 of potable water per day; - Sewage treatment is by septic tanks; - Storage facilities and general village infrastructure.	Conservation and Rehabilitation: ICS has a permanent presence on Astove for conservation of both Astove and Cosmoledo. 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. Reintroduce extinct species and eradicate mosquitoes, cats, and wild pigs.		2024 onwards
	Tourism: There are no plans to have any additional tourism accommodation on the island however the current facility shall be maintained, and its quality shall be enhanced.		2025
	Agriculture: Agricultural production for the island's consumption		2024 onwards
	Aquaculture: The island is earmarked as potential for aquaculture activities.		
	Explore salt production.		2025 onwards

The fuel farm has been improved with new tanks providing more capacity. An automated weather station has been installed and is operational. Fixed Airband radio installed at the airfield to facilitate communication with approaching aircrafts. Internet and telecommunication facilities have been upgraded. New 4km road to Anse Gueule Bras has been opened. A new arrival and departure waiting room facility has been built. SDF quarters have been rendered cyclone proof. Trials for mosquito control have been conducted. Satellite tv has been installed.			
	ICT: Further upgrade of ICT infrastructures.		2024 onwards

BOUDEUSE & ETOILE			
Existing Development (Development at 2023)	2024 – 2029 Development Plans	Limitations/Comments	Timeline
 Étoile (305 kilometres) and Boudeuse (330 kilometres) are uninhabited islands and were leased to IDC for conservation purposes in 2022. Étoile and Boudeuse are protected under the Wild Birds Protection (Nature Reserve) Regulations 1966. Étoile and Boudeuse are unusual in that they are the only islands on the western edge of the Amirantes Ridge. Étoile hosts one of only four known breeding sites for Roseate Tern in Seychelles, one of the rarest seabirds of the Indian Ocean. Greater Crested Terns and Brown Noddy also breed. Boudeuse hosts one of the few surviving colonies of Masked Booby. The islands are accessible by sea. Air access is possible only by helicopter. There is presently no existing infrastructure on these islands.	Conservation: The islands will not be inhabited but constant drone monitoring and surveillance will be done for conservation purposes.	Due to the size of these islands, it will not be possible to build permanent infrastructure hence the drone surveillance will be done from the nearby islands.	2024 onwards

COETIVY			
EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	Limitations/Comments	Timeline
 IDC has a village and is responsible for the general maintenance and upkeep of the island. Infrastructure in place include: - 4 power generators; 2 producing 200 kVA, 1000 kVA at the village and two standby at 200 kVA and 88 kVA at the prawn farm; - 2 desalination plants producing 15 m3 and 5 m3 of potable water per day; - Sewage is currently treated by septic tanks and soak aways. There is a network of roads across the island. There is also a diesel storage facility. New JetA1 and unleaded bowser has been set up on the island. Nine ponds have been renovated for prawn farming and the prawn processing plant has been renovated. A new ice plant was commissioned. Internet and telecommunication facilities have been upgraded. Satellite tv facilities have been installed. New de-husking machine has been commissioned.	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.	Future activities on Coetivy will have to take into account the protection of nesting turtle sites.	2024 onwards
	Rehabilitation: Prepare restoration plans with the right vegetation for reintroduction of appropriate species. Conduct an inventory on existing wetland “depression” for freshwater species present.		2024 onwards
	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. Introduce giant tortoises.		
	Tourism: There is potential for 2 hotels. These will be tendered to private entrepreneurs for development. Any tourism development would require a serious control of the rat and cat population.	Government will need to sort out the non – performing Goodison lease.	2026 onwards
	Aquaculture: The island is earmarked as potential for aquaculture activities. Explore the possibilities of exporting shrimp.	The company intends to produce 90 tonnes of white shrimp, 30 tonnes black tiger shrimp in 2024 and 80 tonnes of each from 2025.	2025 onwards
	Conduct an experimental trial with rabbit fish.		2025
	Renovate and operate the old SMB prawn hatchery.		2024
	Fish processing plant to be built.		2024
	Fresh and processed fish export to Mahe.		2024 onwards
	Removal of pond liners from previous SMB prawn ponds for environment conservation.	The pond liners are causing some environmental concerns and will be	2024

Coconut oil is produced based on demand of the local market. The pounac is also used on the island and this is also sometimes sent to Mahe upon demand from the local market. Dry coconuts are also sent to Mahe. Charcoal production is ongoing with an average production of 76,000 kilo per year. Zig brooms are also produced on a large scale on the islands. IDC has re-opened and is maintaining the old road network on Coetivy to facilitate access and maintenance of the island. All buildings associated with the prison facilities and some ex – SMB houses have been renovated and are being used. There is a runway of 1400 metres long and 10 metres wide.		removed to mitigate their long term impact on the island’s ecosystem.	
	Commercial production of broiler for export to Mahe.	IDC is conscious of its contribution towards food security in the country and envisages to introduce these projects to reduce the dependency on importation of meats.	2025 onwards
	A meat production and processing complex will be built.		2024
	Vanilla production for international export.		2025 onwards
	Egg production for island consumption.		2024 onwards
	Apiculture: Apiculture development on the island will be done on a trial basis to eventually be commercially produced.		2024
	Solar plant installation.	IDC is committed to reduce its carbon footprint and ensure sustainability through the use of renewable energy.	2024 onwards
	Medical: Implement the new clinic.		2024-2029
	Building of an arrival facility at the airfield.	An arrival and departure kiosk is required to facilitate check-in and communication with regards to flight movements to the island. This project will depend on the hotel development project.	2024-2025
	Install PAPI lights at the runway to facilitate night landings.		2025
	Upgrade fuel storage facilities to cater for increased energy consumption due to increased commercial activity.		2024 onwards
	Upgrade ICT infrastructures.		2024 onwards

COSMOLEDO			
Existing Development (Development at 2023)	2024 – 2029 Development Plans	Limitations/Comments	Timeline
 There are currently 8 eco pods managed by Blue Safari. An automated weather station has been installed and is operational. There is a 600-metre runway of which 200 metres is concrete and 400 metres grass. A new cyclone proof store/shelter has been constructed. The Island has two generators of 88 kVA and one of 20 kVA. There is a desalination plant producing 15 m3 and two producing 3 m3 of potable water per day each.	Conservation and Rehabilitation: ICS has established a seasonal base on the island in 2023 and has begun monitoring and censuses of the flora and fauna on the Atoll. Plans are being worked on for the reintroduction of land bird species previously found on the island. There are plans for the control and eradication of the invasive plant, sisal on the islands. Some islands of the atoll should be protected in its entirety.		
	IDC Guesthouse: Build a guesthouse on the island for Seychellois.		
	Aquaculture: The island is earmarked as potential for aquaculture activities.		
	Airstrip: Upgrade runway and improve its facilities.		2024 onwards
	Tourism: Construct permanent eco-lodge for flyfishing to replace the existing lodge.		2025 onwards
	Additional infrastructure required: - Solar plant, - Desalination plant, - Sewage treatment plant, - Upgrade of ICT infrastructure.		2024 onwards

DESNOEUFS			
Existing Development (Development at 2023)	2024 – 2029 Development Plans	Limitations/Comments	Timeline
 The island was decommissioned in 2019. However, the buildings are still standing with the potential of being renovated if there will be any future permanent human presence there.	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. A 2-year ban was introduced on cropping of birds’ eggs in 2021. Subject to same, a yearly Sooty Tern population census is done which is organized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment with the participation of IDC and ICS. Both hawksbill and green turtles nest in small numbers on the island.	The future of birds’ eggs cropping is unclear due to concerns over the declining population of the Sooty Tern. A 2-year ban was introduced in 2022.	
	Airstrip: A new runway will be built to facilitate movement to and from the island.	Careful consideration of the bird colonies needs to be taken when constructing the runway so that any future activity does not cause much disruption in their habitat.	2024 onwards
	Additional infrastructure required: - Solar plant, - Generator, - Desalination plant, - Sewage treatment plant, - Upgrade of ICT infrastructure.		2024 onwards

DESROCHES			
Existing Development (Development at 2023)	2024 – 2029 Development Plans	Limitations/Comments	Timeline
	A Coastal Management Plan has been put in place which involves deployment and casting of reef balls. The project is ongoing.		2024-2026
	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.		
	Jetty: A jetty is proposed to facilitate loading and unloading operations.	Due to the increased commercial activity on the island, a proper jetty is required.	2025
The first hotel was built in 1987 by IDC and it has undergone 2 years of extensive renovation and expansion to bring it to 40-rooms. Official re-opening was in March 2018. The hotel is being operated by Four Seasons.	IDC Village: Upgrading of staff facilities.		2025 onwards
	Connection of IDC village to STP plant.		2024
	Meat processing plant: Operation of abattoir for red meat and white meat. Pre-treatment facility for the abattoir will also be connected.		2024
The Desroches Private Residential Holiday Villa project which started in December 2008 consists of 45 upmarket villas.	Vegetable processing plant: Operation of a vegetable processing room.		2024
	Cold storage for eggs: A chiller will be procured for egg storage.	Eggs are produced in large quantities to supply the hotel on the island as well as to supply to Mahe.	2024
	Aquaculture: The island is earmarked as potential for aquaculture activities.		2024 onwards
The island also has a guesthouse consisting of 2 two-bedroom bungalows for residents who wish to visit the island. 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. There is a Conservation Centre manned by Island Conservation Society (ICS). Infrastructure in place include: - Solar farm with DC 3.3 megawatt. - Four generators of 810kVA each; - Two desalination plants producing 40 m3 and two 50 m3 of potable water per day; - Sewage treatment plant with a capacity of 200 m3 per day; - The island also has an incinerator;	Sea cucumber ranching in partnership with Indian Ocean Trepang company from Madagascar.	The island has potential to do sea cucumber ranching which will start as a pilot project.	
	Sewage Treatment: STP facility will be upgraded.		2024 onwards
	Additional infrastructure required: - Sewage treatment plant,		2024

- A fuel farm with a capacity of 350 m3. Telecommunication facilities have been upgraded. An automated weather station has been installed and is operational. There has been the introduction of a layer production on a semi-free-range concept whereby IDC supplies the island and below hotels with eggs as per their requirements. The key clients are Four Seasons Desroches Island and Mango House. The island supplies Mahe with husked and de-husked dry and germinated coconuts. To facilitate this, a de-husking machine has been procured. A GSM trial project is being done. An abattoir facility has been built. A vegetable processing facility has been built. All villas are now connected to the internet. Internet has been improved and satellite tv has been installed. Fixed Airband radio has been installed at the airport. Zig brooms are produced. Production of furniture is done on the island to supply the GICC furniture shop on Mahe.	- Upgrade of ICT infrastructure.		
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FARQUHAR			
Existing Development (Development at 2023)	2024 – 2029 Development Plans	Limitations/Comments	Timeline
	Maritime Security: The radar tower will be installed.	The project is being funded through SeyCCAT grant.	2024 onwards
	IDC Village: - Construction of 2 new flyfishing guesthouses, - Renovation of the IDC Grann Kaz.		2025 onwards
	Aquaculture: The island is earmarked as potential for aquaculture activities.		
	Additional infrastructure required: - Sewage treatment plant, - Upgrade of ICT infrastructure.		2025 onwards
IDC has started coconut plantations. IDC also participates in the yearly sooty tern census on Goelettes. The IDC village has been rebuilt including staff houses, offices, and stores. A re-vegetation program and ecological restoration has commenced on the island. The concrete base for the tower structure on Farquhar has been built. An automated weather station has been installed and is operational. Other infrastructure include: - A solar farm with a capacity of 220 KWp; - Two generators of 150 kVA each; - Two desalination plants each producing 9 m3 of potable water per day; - The fuel farm has been improved with new tanks with more capacity. Fixed Airband radio installed at the airfield to facilitate communication with approaching aircraft. Internet facilities has been upgraded.	Conservation: ICS has a permanent presence on the island and conducts regular monitoring of the islands’ flora and fauna. Populations of nesting seabirds and sea turtles are monitored actively, and ICS works with IDC and Blue Safari to ensure that the proper mitigation measures are implemented to ensure minimum impact to their populations. The impacts of fly-fishing operations are also monitored to ensure that the proper management measures such as rod and gear limits and best handling practices are used when handling and observing wildlife. Re-vegetation: Revegetation of the island with local plants such as Bodamier, Bois Blanc and Takamaka trees.		2024 onwards

Satellite tv has been installed. New facilities for SDF has been built. A new airport kiosk has been built. The runway has also been extended and now stands at 1,185 metres in length and 14 metres wide. All infrastructure has been cyclone proofed. A fly fishing lodge has been established on Farquhar which is operational during the Northwest monsoon.			
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ILE PLATE			
Existing Development (Development at 2023)	2024 – 2029 Development Plans	Limitations/Comments	Timeline
	Conservation and Rehabilitation: An environmental center manned by ICS is planned. The plan is to maintain biodiversity and environmental data collection and monitoring as per work plan, including, sea turtles, seabirds, giant tortoises, subsistence fishing, coastal erosion, weather, marine litter (including FADs) and marine monitoring.		2024
	IDC Village: The village will be expanded to provide services to the hotel.		2024-2025
	Staff Accommodation: New staff accommodation will be built to cater for manpower requirement for maintenance of the island.		2024-2025
IDC has a small village with a team to take care of the maintenance on the island. A 6-star hotel consisting of 42 seafront villas has been constructed and is being operated by Waldorf Astoria. With the opening of the hotel, ICS also ensured its permanent presence on the island for conservation and monitoring purposes. Infrastructure in place include: - A solar farm with a capacity of 2.4 mega watt; - Two generators of 800 kVA and 810 kVA each; - Four desalination plants each producing 50, m3 of potable water per day; - A new STP with a capacity of 150 m3 per day has been built and is operational. A medical facility is operational to cater for tourism and island residents. A new jetty has been constructed.	Pest eradication: Eradicate pests through an environmentally conscious approach.		2024
	Agriculture: Agriculture for subsistence of the IDC village.		2024 onwards
	Upgrade of ICT infrastructures.		2024 onwards

There is small scale agricultural activity at the IDC village for staff consumption. The Hotel has introduced their own nursery for their consumption. The island also has an incinerator. An automated weather station has been installed and is operational. Telecommunication facilities have been upgraded and satellite tv has been installed. Staff accommodation has been built consisting of 24 rooms. The runway is concrete and measures 1120 metres long and 12 metres wide. New fire tender unit has been procured. Arrival and departure facility has been constructed at the airfield.			
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Marie-Louise			
Existing Development (Development at 2023)	2024 – 2029 Development Plans	Limitations/Comments	Timeline
 The island has a small team of IDC staff to discourage poaching on the island and on the nearby Desnoeufs island. Some of the buildings for the prison facility including staff houses, dining area, etc.. have been refurbished at IDC's cost. Infrastructure in place include: - Two generators of 50 kVA each; - Two desalination plants producing 5 m3 of potable water per day; - Sewage treatment is done through septic tanks and soak-away. An automated weather station has been installed and is operational. Telecommunication facilities have been upgraded and satellite tv has been installed. There is a runway measuring 745 metres long and 9.5 metres wide.	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. Pests such as rabbits pose concern for agricultural development. Eradication of rabbits is one option that can be considered.		2024 onwards
	Airstrip: Re-surface the runway.		2025 onwards
	Agriculture: Small scale agriculture is envisaged to supply the island requirements.		2025 onwards
	ICT: Upgrade of ICT infrastructure.		2024 onwards

POIVRE			
Existing Development (Development at 2023)	2024 – 2029 Development Plans	Limitations/Comments	Timeline
 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. The existing village compound has historical value being 108 years old. Other Infrastructure in place include: - one generator of 20 kVA and two generators of 50 kVA each; - One desalination plant producing 3 m3 of potable water per day; - Sewage is treated by septic tank. Telecommunication and internet facilities have been improved and satellite tv has been installed. Agricultural activity is being done for the subsistence of the island. New shop and staff houses have been built. The island supplies husked and de-husked coconuts to Mahe on the quarterly barges as and when there are requests. The runway is grass and measures 1100 metres by 15 metres.	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. Conservation and Rehabilitation shall be maintained.	Ile du Sud is a protected area with an interesting mangrove area.	2024 onwards
	Sea access: Complete dredging works to open sea access channel.		2024 onwards
	IDC Village: The historical buildings will be refurbished as a heritage site including refurbishment of the Grann Kaz which can be used as a restaurant.		2024 onwards
	Tourism: Develop a tourism infrastructure for day trip.		2024 onwards
	Sport fishing: An activity which can be developed to support the hotel operation.		2024 onwards
	Fishing: A fishing base can be set up on the island if the need arises.		
	Agriculture: Agriculture development is primarily for the island's consumption. There is a need to study the potential of agriculture at a commercial level.	Frequency of transport in and out of Poivre.	2024 onwards
	Aquaculture: The island is earmarked as potential for aquaculture activities.		
	ICT: Upgrade of ICT infrastructure.		2024 onwards

ILE DU SUD			
Existing Development (Development at 2023)	2024 – 2029 Development Plans	Limitations/Comments	Timeline
 There is no existing infrastructure on the island.	Conservation and Rehabilitation: Protected for colony of seabirds and mangroves.		

PROVIDENCE			
Existing Development (Development at 2023)	2024 – 2029 Development Plans	Limitations/Comments	Timeline
	Aquaculture: Research will be conducted on Sea cucumber ranching.		
	Tourism: An 10-12 room eco lodge for fly fishing will be built.		2025 onwards
	Sports Fishing & diving: This could be expanded once the lodge is built.		2025 onwards
	Commercial Fishing: Some commercial fishing could take place subject to sustainability assessment to be conducted by appropriate authorities.		2025 onwards
IDC has a small village with a team to take care of the maintenance on the island. A concrete airstrip has been built to facilitate movement to and from the island. It measures 1300 metres by 23 metres. A historical creole building has also been restored which is being used as a welcome facility for visitors on the island. Other infrastructure in place include: - 2 generators of 20 kVA each; - A desalination plant producing 3 m3 of potable water per day. Telephone and internet facilities have been installed. A new building has been constructed which will host management staff and to be used as cyclone proof shelter.	Staff Accommodation: New staff accommodation will be built.		2025 onwards
	Fuel storage: New fuel storage facility will be built to cater for increase economic activity. To be implemented with the eco-lodge development.		2025 onwards
	Agriculture: There is potential for small scale agricultural farming for the island's consumption.		2025 onwards
	ICT: Upgrade of ICT infrastructures.		2024 onwards

BANCS PROVIDENCE AND LAGOON



Eco-tourism: Due to its size it would be suitable for day trippers - low key eco-tourism.

Conservation and Rehabilitation: It should be a protected island because of its large population of sea birds.

Sport Fishing: Good potential that can be explored.

2025 onwards

ST. PIERRE



Environmental research site/Laboratory: St. Pierre offers a good site for scientific base for research and experiments by Universities and international research institutions.

Use the island to reinstate lost biodiversity.

Conservation and Rehabilitation: A protected island which requires total rehabilitation.

2025 onwards

REMIRE			
Existing Development (Development at 2023)	2024 – 2029 Development Plans	Limitations/Comments	Timeline
	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.		2025 onwards
	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. An extensive study has been conducted, awaiting trials of reef balls on Desroches to proceed.		2025 onwards
There is limited agricultural production on the island.	Tourism: An exclusive villa will be built on the island to be marketed as a "rent an island concept".	The marketing and operation of the villa concept will be tendered.	2024 onwards
There is a guesthouse on Remire of 8 beds for Seychellois.	Sport Fishing: To be developed to support the villa concept.	As per the requirement of the Marine Spatial Plan.	2025 onwards
Infrastructure in place include: - Two 50 kVA and one 45 kVA generators; - One desalination plant producing 5 m3 of potable water per day; - Sewage is treated by means of septic tanks. An automated weather station has been installed and is operational.	Agriculture: Small scale agriculture is envisaged to supply the island requirements. No commercial export capacity to Mahe is possible.		2024 onwards
	Other infrastructure: All infrastructure will need to be upgraded to support the new tourism project including the resurfacing of the airfield.		2024 onwards
	Sea access: Widening of channel to facilitate accessibility by boats.		2025 onwards
	ICT: Upgrade of ICT infrastructures.		2024 onwards
Telecommunication facilities have been upgraded and satellite tv has been installed.			
Erosion on the runway has been contained.			

SILHOUETTE			
Existing Development (Development at 2023)	2024 – 2029 Development Plans	Limitations/Comments	Timeline
 There is currently a 100-room hotel at La Passe being operated by Hilton Seychelles Resort and Spa since 2006. La Belle Tortue is a guesthouse at La Passe consisting of 6 rooms for 15 guests. IDC runs a 4-bedroom guesthouse for Seychellois only. No additional commercial bed capacity exists at La Passe. Hilton has already been allocated 2 classrooms for the Fitir Kreol, Hilton Academy project. New staff accommodation for Hilton staff houses has been constructed. Infrastructure in place include: - There is a modern sewage plant in La Passe with a capacity to treat 350 m3 per day; - A generator plant producing up to 4 mega watt of electricity, per day, if required; - Sewage plant extended to 350 m3 per day; - The island also has an incinerator for waste management. A well-equipped medical facility exists manned by 2 doctors and 2 nurses providing 24 hours service to tourists and residents.	Conservation and Rehabilitation: With the exception of La Passe and Grand Barbe, where there has been considerable economic activities, 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.		
	Hotel: A 35 – 40 room eco lodge development will be done at Grand Barbe.	Transportation to Grand Barbe is limited to helicopter operations and during calm season by sea	2024-2025
	IDC Guesthouse: The company plans to increase guesthouse accommodation for Seychellois by constructing an additional 8 to 10 room facility on the footprint of the old manager’s house.		2025 onwards

A chapel has been renovated for the benefit of the residents. An automated weather station has been installed and is operational. IDC has re-acquired the property at Grand Barbe which presently consists of a couple only. The “Bonm Boutyou” house has been newly renovated as an attraction.			
	Agriculture: An area has been leased at La Passe to a Seychellois farmer for agricultural development. The IDC garden will be enlarged with increased production to supply the staff and hotels. The island will be provided with layers to produce eggs for the island’s consumption and to supply the hotel and other touristic establishments on the island.	Due to the conservation of the island, the developer will need to ensure that the agricultural activities do not lead to erosion or have negative impact on the island's flora and fauna.	2024 onwards
	Sewage treatment: New STP plant will be built to cater for the settlement at La Passe.	This is necessary to accommodate for the increased commercial activity there.	2024 onwards
	Solar power: A new solar plant will be installed.		2025 onwards
	IDC village: Renovation of staff houses.		2025 onwards