

Environmental and Social Management Plan for “Nou lanmer ble: Lannen 2020”

1. Project Description (location, specific activities)

Briefly list the planned activities. Clearly identify the issues to be addressed in terms of potential E&S impacts and the proposed solution (to be retrieved from the concept note and/or full proposal - 500 words max).

The subproject aims to produce an underwater documentary series to raise awareness on different topics related to the ocean. The documentary will be in Creole with English subtitles, comprising of ten episodes with the aim to educate the public on

- marine species such as sharks, turtles, corals, invertebrates, fish and other species under threat;
- climate change;
- threats to the ocean and how human activities affects the ocean e.g. activities on land, water sports, unsustainable fishing practices, plastics pollution, marine conservation work etc.

The documentary series will be filmed in different locations in Seychelles, namely; Alphonse Island, Mahe Island, Praslin Island and La Digue Island. However, majority of the filming will be done on Alphonse. Filming on the three inner islands will be conducted for specific shots for example on Mahe shipreck at Belombre and soft corals at Lilot Glacis and on Praslin and on La Digue mostly for degraded reefs. All filming will be done by the proponent, however; she will always be accompanied by other experience divers during all dives.

Underwater filming will be conducted by going scuba diving at least once a week over a period of 6 months (1 dive approximately 50 minutes). Diving will be planned and lead by Blue Safari Seychelles Dive Center’s dive masters/instructors on Alphonse Island, Blue Sea Divers or Dive Resort Seychelles on Mahe, Octopus Divers or White tip divers on Praslin and Trek divers on La Digue. Dive site selection will be done based on the weather conditions of the particular day. Dives will be mostly conducted from dive boats, but could also be conducted from shore for certain areas.

Underwater filming can potentially have negative impacts on the E&S; namely:

- Potential disturbance to marine life/environment
- Occupational health and safety (OHS) (injuries or health risks).

2. Risks, mitigation measures and monitoring

Identify and list potential environmental and social risks associated to the project. For each of the identified risks proposed mitigation measures to mitigate these risks and develop indicators to monitor the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures.

Potential risks	Mitigation measures	Indicators to monitor implementation of mitigation measures
Environmental risks		
1. Disturbance to marine life/environment	1.1. Develop a snorkeling and diving code of conduct (Annex 1 - Blue Safari Codes of Conduct 2019)	1.1.1 Snorkelling and diving code of conduct provided
	1.2. Conduct snorkelling/dive briefings prior to every snorkelling/dive and mention good diving practices from code of conduct	1.2.1 100% of dive centre staff briefed on code of conduct and good diving practices and mention on all snorkelling/dive briefings prior to dive
Health and safety		
2. Injuries to staff	2.1. Develop an emergency assistance & evacuation plan (Annex 2 - Alphonse Island Emergency Assistance Evacuation Plans 2018-19)	2.1.1 Emergency assistance & evacuation plan provided 2.1.2 An incident report form is completed for every injury or accident occurred.
	2.2. Trained dive centre staff in health and safety	2.2.1 100% of staff trained emergency first responder 2.2.2. 100% staff rescue diver (dive master/instructor)
	2.3. Conduct snorkelling/dive briefings prior to every snorkelling/dive and mention health and safety procedures for dive depending on planned dive according to conditions e.g. dive max depth, dive time, and emergency procedures	2.3.1 100% staff trained in how to deliver dive briefings and cover all dive procedures

3. Monitoring Plan

The objective of the monitoring plan is to ensure that the mitigation measures are properly implemented.

3.1. Data collection, analysis and report responsibilities

List personnel or organization responsible for collecting data related to monitoring indicators, processing data and reporting to the PIU.

All mitigation measures to be monitored by Blue Safari Diving. Blue Safari Diving promote good practices for both people and the environment as they have a great commitment in the protection of the environment and the health of any individual on any of their activity.

SEYCCAT staff to conduct a visit on Alphonse Island during time of filming (March 2020) also to ensure procedures is being followed.

3.2. Additional support (capacity building, resources etc.)

List the additional support that is required to ensure that the mitigation measures are properly being implemented.

None

3.3. Monitoring table

For every mitigation measures proposed, list the monitoring indicator, frequency of monitoring, responsible for monitoring and the associated cost. This will ensure early detection of conditions that require additional or alteration in mitigation actions, provide info on progress and results of mitigation.

Mitigation measures	Indicator	Frequency	Responsibility	Cost
Develop a snorkeling and diving code of conduct (Annex 1 - Blue Safari Codes of Conduct 2019)	Snorkelling and diving code of conduct provided	On every filming trip One time in March 2020	Blue Safari Diving SEYCCAT	0 1 staff: SCR18400 (Return flights to Alphonse Island: SCR12600 + accommodation/3x meals (for 2 days): SCR5800)
Conduct snorkelling/dive briefings prior to every snorkelling/dive and mention good diving practices from code of conduct	100% of dive centre staff briefed on code of conduct and good diving practices and mention on all snorkelling/dive briefings prior to dive	On every filming trip One time in March 2020	Blue Safari Diving SEYCCAT	0 1 staff: SCR18400 (Return flights to Alphonse Island: SCR12600 + accommodation/3x meals (for 2 days): SCR5800)
Develop an emergency assistance & evacuation plan (Annex 2 - Alphonse Island Emergency Assistance Evacuation Plans 2018-19)	Emergency assistance & evacuation plan provided	On every filming trip One time in March 2020	Blue Safari Diving SEYCCAT	0 1 staff: SCR18400 (Return flights to Alphonse Island: SCR12600 + accommodation/3x meals (for 2 days): SCR5800)
Familiarize dive centre staff in health and safety	100% of staff trained emergency first responder 100% staff rescue diver (dive master/instructor)	On every filming trip One time in March 2020	Blue Safari Diving SEYCCAT	0 1 staff: SCR18400 (Return flights to Alphonse Island: SCR12600 + accommodation/3x meals (for 2 days): SCR5800)

4. Grievance Redress Mechanism

In line with the World Bank safeguards policies, the SWIOFish3 project has developed a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to receive, process and respond to complaints from any person or group of people related to the project or is affected by its activities. The GRM is a system designed to answer questions, clarify doubts and resolve implementation problems and complaints of individuals or groups affected by SWIOFish3 project activities. GRMs are intended to be accessible, collaborative, efficient, and effective in resolving concerns through dialogue, joint fact-finding, negotiation, and problem solving. Grievances can surface at different stages of the project cycle. Some grievances may arise during the project design and planning stage, while others may come up during project implementation. In general, grievances that may be encountered in the implementation of the SWIOFish3 project can be grouped into three categories:

- Grievances related to the changes in access to resources through management plans
 - Grievances related to proponents and beneficiaries of the Blue Grants Fund (BGF) and Blue Investment Fund (BIF)
 - Grievances related to issues encountered by local communities where project activities are occurring
- Individuals or groups affected by the SWIOFish3 subproject can
- complete a “complaint form” which will be made available to the public to formulate their suggestions or complaints. These forms can be withdrawn at the PIU office or download from the project website. Once completed, these forms can be deposited in complaint boxes.
 - A line of communication will be made for the public so that they can transmit suggestions and complaints through a call or an SMS;
 - Formal letters, emails can also be sent to the PIU;
 - Suggestions or complaints can also be formulated during consultation meetings.

Address:

SWIOFish3 Project
c/o Department of Blue Economy
Oliaji Trade Centre
Victoria
Republic of Seychelles

5. Annexes

Annex 1. Blue Safari Code of Conduct 2019

Snorkelling CODE-OF-CONDUCT

Alphonse Island is situated on the north-west reef flats that make up Alphonse atoll and surround a roughly circular lagoon (max depth, 13m). One channel in the southwest of the atoll allows passage into and out of the lagoon to the neighbouring islands of Bijoutier and St Francois. **Alphonse House Reef** extends along much of the southeast facing shoreline. You may enter the water and reach the reef at most points along the beach between allowing you to explore the coral reef life in your own time. **Beware that you will need reef shoes to walk over seagrass and follow the snorkellers code-of-conduct.** Other sites require boat access; please organise a guided trip.

CORAL REEF ECOLOGY

Corals are **living organisms** that live in partnership with marine algae to get energy from the sun to grow. Reefs **provide shelter** for many small marine organisms such as worms, crabs, sea stars, juvenile fish, molluscs and many more. In turn this provides food for bigger animals higher up the food chain including the fish that we depend on for food. Corals also rely on fish that eat algae and weeds that smother them and block sunlight.

Corals develop very slowly and can be impacted by many different naturally occurring and human **threats** such as: pollution, sea temperature and excessive sea level rise, coastal run-off, ocean acidification, overfishing and physical damage such as storms but also human trampling. **Avoid damage to corals** when snorkelling following the steps below.

SNORKELLER'S CODE-OF-CONDUCT

- Do not snorkel alone for your personal safety.
- Inform staff onshore before going snorkelling, telling them where you will go and when you will be back.
- Do not touch coral with hands, fins or other.
- Stay horizontal in the water to avoid dropping fins onto coral or any other living organism avoid deep sea grass beds when walking across flats.
- Never feed marine organisms.
- Remain quiet without making loud noises.
- Avoid sudden movements by swimming in a relaxed calm manner.
- Swim around turtles and not over the top which obstructs their surfacing to breathe.
- Remain calm and still when animals approach you; aggressive animals may be deterred if you stay close to the reef, point fins in their direction, outstretch arms and legs to increase your size.

Diving CODE-OF-CONDUCT

EXPLORING AND PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT FOR GENERATIONS TO COME.

Diving is a wonderful way for you to see the Seychelles' underwater world, where you will be one of the lucky few that see first-hand the variety and spectacular numbers of fish and stunning areas covered in live coral. Whilst diving is non-extractive and unobtrusive in nature, it is still possible for visitors to damage the reef. In particular, due respect should be paid to all living organisms (including coral) and they should not be interfered with. The following guidelines explain how you can ensure that you do not badly impact reefs.

RESPECT OUR...

MARINE HABITATS

Coral reef and reef or seagrass covered flats are very sensitive environments. They are also important for protecting juvenile fish and small invertebrates and contribute as carbon sinks. Coral reefs are impacted by many global pressures such as sea level rise, temperature fluctuations, pollution, effects from overfishing and ocean acidification. Coral is also slow growing and is susceptible to disease when its surface tissue is removed. We can prevent contributing any further stresses by doing the following things

- Never stand on live coral when walking across flats to dive sites.

- Avoid deep sea grass beds when walking across flats to dive sites.
- Stay horizontal in the water to avoid kicking coral or any other living organism.
- Do not enter overhead environments where fragile organisms lie above you.
- Avoid dragging items across the seabed by ensuring that all detachable equipment such as snorkels, cameras and slates have appropriate fasteners.
- Keep close to the seabed when diving in strong currents in order to keep out of the flow but carefully control your buoyancy so that you do not crash into the seabed.
- Never hold onto coral to maintain your position – if you lose control and desperately feel the need to hold onto something, choose bare substrate with no coral, anemone, hydroid, tube worm or other living organism on it; algae covered rock is ok but beware of camouflaged species by waving your hand to create gentle water movement before touching the rock.

MARINE ANIMALS

Remember when you are diving that you are entering a very different habitat to our own. One where animals see, hear and sense everything differently in ways that we may not comprehend. Good dive practice tells us to be calm and slow in the water. Our physiology was not created for life underwater and our ungainly presence can startle marine life. It is important and safer therefore to remain as unobtrusive as possible.

- Do not handle marine life.
- Never feed marine organisms.
- Remain quiet without making loud noises such as with a shaker or tank banger.
- Avoid sudden movements by swimming in a relaxed calm manner.
- Swim around turtles and not over the top which obstructs their surfacing to breathe.
- Remain calm and still when animals approach you – aggressive animals may be deterred if you stay close to the reef, point fins in their direction, outstretch arms and legs to increase your size or blow bubbles from your alternate air source.

Please be particularly aware of yourself and the rules laid out in this code-of-conduct when taking photographs; having a camera and desiring a good shot is not an excuse for damaging marine life.

Alphonse Island Lodge – Emergency Assistance Plan

Managing Any Accident or Emergency on Alphonse

Stabilise patient within your training → arrange transport with stretchers to the Clinic, unless you suspect spinal damage → STAY WITH THE PATIENT at the Clinic, monitoring the Cycle of Care (opposite) → alert Management to arrange evacuation → *if you must arrange the evacuation yourself follow the 6 steps on the flow diagram overleaf*

Call Management

Reception – 9

OR

Devan – 715 or 680

Scott – 708 or 682

Tarryn – 711 or 682

Managing Dive & Snorkel Emergencies

Note: *Waving arms* = international diver-in-distress signal
Face down or unresponsive = likely unconsciousness



1. Remain calm.
2. Recall divers—constant revving of the boat engine.
3. Radio Channel 12 Hotel/Activity Centre. Otherwise radio Channel 12/16 to communicate with other vessels to relay the message if you have no response from Fishing Centre. Use the recommended radio script (see right hand box). Radio back to Alphonse if casualties condition changes.
5. No radio signal? Use the satellite phone & call IDC Aviation +248 438-4644 & Hotel Reception +248-422-9030 or +248-422-9700.
4. Assemble O₂ and First Aid kit and clear the deck.
5. Help victim and rescuer from the water, assist in *Cycle of Care* or as directed.
6. As soon as all divers are on board, return the victim to shore. DO NOT LEAVE OTHER DIVERS UNATTENDED IN THE WATER. Call other vessels to collect divers that are still in the water but do not leave until you see that vessel alongside.
7. Unoccupied diver/casualty's buddy to fill out the accident management workslate, found with first aid kit, with as much information as possible.
8. Call DAN to update them of the emergency & see if they can/want to assist.

Keep communicating the incident with the Hotel/Activity Centre: expected time of arrival onshore, specialist equipment required for incident, update on victim's condition & clarify how you will exit them from the boat e.g. ferry, truck, club car.

Recommended Radio Script:

- *Pan-Pan, Pan-Pan, Pan-Pan. Hotel. Hotel. Hotel. This is Zanbren, Zanbren Zanbren. We have a diving-related medical emergency. Do you read me? Over.*
(after response)
- *The patient is unconscious/conscious. We are located at _____ and are ___ minutes from the base. Prepare oxygen, a stretcher and transportation to the Clinic. You may need the ferry. Arrange for a medical evacuation (e.g. for unconsciousness, DCI or heavy bleeding).*

Missing Diver Protocol:

- Radio channel 12 to inform Hotel/Activity Centre. They notify IDC & Coastguard.
- Identify where the diver was last seen by buddy & deploy float to determine surface currents.
- Assign spotters to look for bubbles in the area.
- Delegate pairs of certified divers and snorkelers to begin underwater & surface search.
- Check divers air supply, no deco dive time & remind them of the recall.
- Search for 30 min only, then call Coastguard.

Alphonse Island Lodge – Medical Evacuation Plan

1. IDC Aviation

- 438-4644 (08:00 – 17:00) or Louisa 252-4898 (after hours)
- Notify them: who you are, where you are and what the emergency is
- Request a possible Medical Evacuation
- Inform them to remove seats if necessary (e.g. lying patient down)
- Ask for plane ETA
- Also contact DAN

2. IDC Medical Staff

- Dr Salvan 252-4315 or 438-4640
- Nurse Vativelo 251-9195
- Notify them of the situation, seek medical advice on stabilizing the patient and inform them of the possible evacuation
- Clearly explain patient symptoms so they bring the most appropriate equipment
- Ask for an ambulance on standby on the runway when the plane lands back in Mahe

Other important numbers:
 Air Force 271-2356
 Police 428-0000
 Marine Coast Guard +248-467-0300
 Divers Alert Network (DAN) +39-064-211-5685
Always dial zero (0) to get a line off the island

3. AIL Financial Controller

- Anura 437-6750 or 250-5045
- Explain the situation including that finance might be required for the evacuation

4. Recompression Chamber

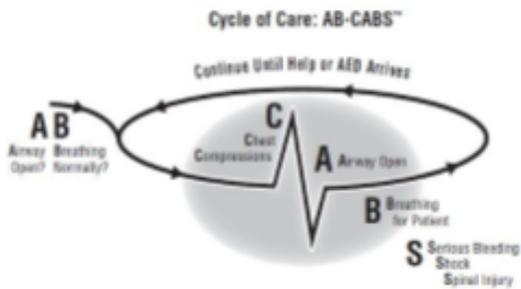
- Victoria Hospital 438-0000 – ask reception to transfer you to Head Dr or Nurse
- Inform them of the Alphonse evacuation
- Ask for preparation of the chamber
- Alternative recompression chamber Silhouette Island 260 6660

5. Next of Kin

- Find paperwork for contact number
- Inform NOK that we have the situation under control, the patient is being evacuated to Mahe and will be admitted to hospital

6. Prepare for Evac

- YOU STAY WITH PATIENT
- Delegate to another
- Collect personal belongings into an envelope to give to Dr/Nurse: passport or NIN, keys, medications, emergency contact/ NOK details, insurance details and wallet (pool cash from standers-by if patient cash unfound)
- Pack guest bags if possible; they may not return to Alphonse.
- Arrange appropriate transport to airport, keep casualty in Nurses' office as long as possible.



Using the Cycle of Care
 Call First for help *unless* the patient has been submerged in water - instead you should *Care First* for 1 minute and then call for help.

Continuously monitor the Cycle of Care Provide Primary and Secondary Care as qualified.
 For more First Aid advice call Eden Island Euromedical Clinic: 250-01 50 / 432- 49 99. Ask for Dr Vladimir.