Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Réserve naturelle de la vallée de Mai

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Réserve naturelle de la vallée de Mai	-4.329 / 55.738	19.5	0	19.5	1983
Total (ha)		19.5	0	19.5	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Praslin, scale 1:10000	1982	
Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve - Map of the inscribed property	2017	

1.5 - Web and Social Media data of the property (if applicable)

- 1. Seychelles Tourist Office
- 2. Natural site datasheet from WCMC (en anglais seulement)

Comment

www.sif.sc Twitter: @SIF_Seychelles Instagram: @sif_seychelles Facebook: @SIF_Seychelles Youtube:

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCkZa8GzuGTMgLYZn4G8qwww LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/company/seychelles-islands-foundation-sif/

2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.2	List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.3	The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List) (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		×
2.1.4	World Network of Biosphere Reserves Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		×
2.1.5	Global Geoparks Network UNESCO Global Geoparks		×

2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

Following a familiarisation visit the Ramsar secretariat proposed for Seychelles to consider the Vallee de Mai being assessed for listing as a Ramsar site. The proposal was based on the extensive network of waterways found in the park as well as being an important watershed and catchment area. However the proposal was never pursued and it is understood that the Government has identified another area to the North which is found to meet even more criteria.

2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands

of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years? No

2.5 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years? Not applicable

2.7 - Please indicate the level of cooperation at property level between designations under different Conventions/Programmes

2.7.1	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	×
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	×
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	×
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	×
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.5	UNESCO Global Geoparks	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	×
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	

2.8 - Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)

Apart from the Ramsar Convention, Seychelles has not enrolled in the MAB Programme or Geoparks therefore no focal point has been designated and no cooperation has been established.

2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?

No

2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware Not applicable

2.11 - Are you aware of any documentary heritage listed under the Memory of the World Programme associated with the World Heritage property?

2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World Programme of which you aware.

Not applicable

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Déclaration de valeur universelle exceptionnelle

Brève synthèse

Située sur l'île granitique de Praslin, la Vallée de Mai est une zone de 19.5 ha de palmiers qui a pour ainsi dire conservé son état d'origine depuis les temps préhistoriques et qui contient la plus grande forêt de coco-de-mer du monde. Le coco-de-mer est une espèce endémique qui présente un intérêt universel car elle est porteuse de la plus grosse graine du règne végétal. La forêt abrite aussi cinq autres palmiers endémiques et de nombreuses espèces animales endémiques. Le bien est une zone d'un grand attrait pittoresque et possède une beauté naturelle caractéristique.

Critère (vii) : Le bien abrite une forêt pittoresque de palmiers. Les formations naturelles de forêts de palmiers sont d'un grand attrait esthétique, filtrant la lumière du soleil au travers de ses frondaisons de palmes chamarrées de verts, de rouges et de bruns. La beauté naturelle et l'état de quasi-nature de la Vallée de Mai sont d'un grand intérêt, même pour les visiteurs qui ne sont pas pleinement conscients de l'importance écologique de cette forêt.

Critère (viii): Formé par des processus géologiques et biologiques qui se produisirent il y a des millions d'années, le bien est un exemple exceptionnel d'un stade antérieur de l'évolution de la flore mondiale. Son écologie est dominée par des palmiers endémiques, en particulier par le coco-de-mer, fameux pour son grand double fruit contenant la plus grande graine du règne végétal. La Vallée de Mai constitue un laboratoire vivant, illustrant ce que d'autres régions tropicales auraient été avant l'avènement de familles de plantes plus évoluées.

Critère (ix) : Le bien représente un exemple exceptionnel d'évolution biologique dominé par des palmiers endémiques. La forêt de palmier de basse et moyenne altitude est caractéristique des Seychelles et est préservée en tant qu'exemple de ce qu'aurait pu être la forêt à l'état primitif. La forêt est remarquable par la présence du coco-de-mer Lodoicea maldivica mais cinq autres espèces de palmiers endémiques se trouvent également rassemblés dans le bien. Située sur l'île granitique de Praslin, la Vallée de Mai est le seul endroit des Seychelles où ces six espèces sont représentées et aucune autre île de l'Océan Indien ne possède cette combinaison de caractéristiques que présente le bien. Les anciens palmiers forment une forêt dense, avec le Pandanus à grandes feuilles en spirale, qui constituent un écosystème où se produisent des processus et des interactions écologiques de cycles nutritifs, de dissémination et de pollinisation.

Criterion (x) : La Vallée de Mai est le dernier refuge de l'endémique coco-de-mer (Lodoicea maldivica) et des espèces endémiques de palmiers tels que le Deckenia (Deckenia nobilis), le Phoenicophorium borsigianum, le Verschaffeltia splendida, le latanier millepattes (Nephrosperma vanhoutteanum) et le Roscheria melanochaetes. La forêt de palmiers est relativement intacte et elle offre un refuge à des populations viables d'espèces endémiques, comme le perroquet noir (Coracopsis nigra barklyi), qui ne vit que sur l'île de Praslin et qui est totalement dépendant de la Vallée de Mai et de sa forêt de palmier. D'autres espèces dépendent aussi de l'habitat des palmiers, dont trois espèces endémiques de geckos bronze, des pigeons bleus, des bulbuls, sunbirds, des martinets, des scinques des Seychelles, des Pamelaescincus gardineri, des caméléons, des geckos diurnes, des cécilies, des grenouilles, des poissons d'eau douce et de nombreux invertébrés.

Intégrité

L'intégrité écologique de la Vallée de Mai est forte mais sa superficie n'étant que de 19.5 ha, le bien est relativement petit et c'est en replantant quelques cocos de mer dans le passé que l'on a obtenu l'état actuel. Le bien occupe une partie du parc national de Praslin (300 ha) qui offre une zone suffisamment grande pour assurer le fonctionnement naturel de l'écosystème de la forêt. Pour améliorer l'intégrité du bien, le Comité du patrimoine mondial a recommandé son extension afin d'inclure le reste du parc national de Praslin, fournissant ainsi une zone tampon appropriée.

Eléments requis en matière de protection et de gestion

Le bien bénéficie d'une protection juridique dans le cadre de la loi nationale et est géré par une fondation publique, la Fondation des îles Seychelles (SIF). La gestion du bien a été améliorée par l'adoption d'un plan de gestion en 2002. L'incendie est considéré comme la menace la plus sérieuse, et les plans de réponse d'intervention d'urgence sont essentiels. Le tourisme, tel qu'il est géré par la fondation publique, apporte une contribution financière importante à la protection et à la gestion du bien. La surexploitation déjà ancienne du coco-de-mer a épuisé la capacité de régénération naturelle, et l'enlèvement illégal des graines est un sérieux problème qui compromet la régénération future. L'une des priorités de la gestion est donc de maintenir le palmier par manipulation humaine directe, à savoir la collecte et la plantation des graines avant qu'elles soient volées et vendues. Les mesures efficaces pour limiter les menaces causées à la faune et à la flore endémiques par des espèces invasives, des insectes nuisibles et des maladies sont également essentielles.

3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	unparalleled example of scenically outstanding mature palm forest	×			
3.2.2	outstanding example of an earlier and major stage in the evolutionary history of the world's flora.	×			
3.2.3	an outstanding example of a major stage in the evolutionary ecology of the Earth in that its ecology is dominated by endemic palms	×			
3.2.4	ancient palms form a dense forest	×			
3.2.5	world's stronghold for the endemic coco de mer and other rare palms, as well as endangered Seychelles black parrots.	×			
3.2.6	Rich in biodiversity, it provides a refuge for viable populations of many endemic and/or endangered species	×			
3.2.7					
3.2.8					
3.2.9					

3.2.10		
3.2.11		
3.2.12		
3.2.13		
3.2.14		
3.2.15		

3.3 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Located on the granitic island of Praslin, the Vallée de Mai is a palm forest which remains largely unchanged since prehistoric times. Dominating the landscape is the world's largest population of endemic Coco de Mer, a flagship species of global significance - bearer of the largest seed in the plant kingdom. The forest is home to five other endemic palms and many endemic fauna species. The property has a distinctive natural beauty and all functions of the forest ecosystem are well preserved.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):
 - Not relevant

Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.1.2 - Commercial development Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010): Not relevant 	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.1.3 - Industrial areasPrevious answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):Not relevant	
Relevant	X Not relevant

4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Potential, Outside

× Relevant			I	Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×		×			
Negative X		×		×			

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact Orig		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×		×	×		→	
Negative							

4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

As a tourism dependent economy, an increase in visitors encourages the development of small tourism establishments and positively boosts the local socio-economy. However, it can have a negative impact on the site carrying capacity. On the other hand the interpretative material does create positive impact on the education and awareness of the site.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	9 Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×		×			

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Outside

× Not relevant

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Relevant

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):
 - Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Outside

X Relevant	Not relevant								
	Impact Origin			Origin Trend of impact					
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	Solution Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive X	×	×		×		\rightarrow			
Negative									

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

X Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×			×			1
Negative							

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×			×			1

4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The public road that runs across the National Park connecting the two sides of the island, increases the risk of forest fires, poaching activities and introduction of alien invasive species. In addition the traffic is permanently increasing and at times this makes it difficult for visitors wanting to enter the park. The existing airport and harbour on Praslin are essential infrastructure to enable the visitation of the property and therefore have a positive impact on the site.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

Not relevant

X Relevant			Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×			×		→	

Negative				
4.3.2 - Renewable energy fa	acilities			

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

Not relevant

 Not relevant 							
X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X		×		×		→	
Negative							
 4.3.3 - Non-renewable ener Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/ Not relevant 							
Relevant			× Not relevan	nt			
 4.3.4 - Localised utilities Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/ Not relevant 	/2010):						
X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
Positive X	×			×		→	
Negative							
4.3.5 - Major linear utilities Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/ • Not relevant							

4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or

× Not relevant

positively

Relevant

All service infrastructure are located outside the property but in the near vicinity and currently impact the property positively by supporting the overall operation of the property. There have been discussions to install a pv farm to harness solar energy for the operation of the property. If realised, the potential positive impact would be two fold, reduction of the ecological footprint of the operation as well as the promotion of green energy.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):
 - Not relevant

Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.4.2 - Ground water pollution Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010): Not relevant 	
Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.4.3 - Surface water pollution Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010): Not relevant 	
Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.4.4 - Air pollution Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010): Not relevant 	
Relevant	X Not relevant
Not relevant Relevant 4.4.4 - Air pollution Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010): Not relevant	

4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact	
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	Sourceasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×		×	×		→	

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

Not relevant

Relevant

× Not relevant

4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Irresponsible visitors throw litter, creating an eyesore to the site. On the other hand, irresponsible road users throw rubbish from their vehicles creating pollution in the park alongside the main road crossing the park.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):
 - Not relevant

Relevant			X Not relevant						
4.5.2 - Aquaculture Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/ • Not relevant	2010):								
Relevant			× Not relevant						
4.5.3 - Land conversion Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/ • Not relevant									
Relevant			× Not relevant						
4.5.4 - Livestock farming/G Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/ • Not relevant	-	esticated animal	S						
Relevant			× Not relevant	X Not relevant					
4.5.5 - Crop production Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/ • Not relevant	2010):								
Relevant			× Not relevant	X Not relevant					
 4.5.6 - Commercial wild pla Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/ Relevant, Negative, Curre 	2010):	9							
X Relevant			I	Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	4 Current	Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive									
🤤 Negative 🗙	×			×		\rightarrow			

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

Not relevant

Relevant	× Not rel	evant		
4.5.8 - Commercial huntingPrevious answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):Not relevant				
Relevant	× Not rel	evant		
 4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010): Not relevant Relevant 	X Not rei	avant		
		Svan		
 4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010): Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Institute 	ide, Outside			
X Relevant		Not relevant		
Impact	Origin		Trend of impact	

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×		×	×		→	
Negative X		×	×	×		\rightarrow	

4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The coco de mer seed is a high value non-timber forest product which is harvested on a regular basis. However a regeneration scheme has been put in place to ensure the regeneration of the palm forest inside/outside the property. The revenues collected are used to partially finance the operation of the property. However, with an increase in demand by tourism for souvenir sales or as raw material to manufacture coco de mer aphrodisiac there is a high potential that collection is intensified.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):
 - Not relevant

Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.6.2 - Quarrying Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010): Not relevant 	
Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.6.3 - Oil and gas Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010): Not relevant 	
Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.6.4 - Water (extraction) Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010): Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside 	
X Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	Inside	Cutside	S Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×			×		→	
Negative							

4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Potable water is treated for domestic activities in the adjacent local communities and the property is promoted as one of the most important water catchment and shed on the whole islands.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):
 - Not relevant

Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.7.2 - Relative humidity Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010): Not relevant 	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.7.3 - TemperaturePrevious answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):Not relevant	
Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.7.4 - Radiation/Light Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010): Not relevant 	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.7.5 - DustPrevious answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):Not relevant	
Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table) Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010): Not relevant 	
Relevant	X Not relevant

4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant	Not relevant							
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact	of impact		
Impact	Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive								
Negative X	×	×	×	×			1	

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X		×	×	×			

4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Invasive alien species which can also be called pests are one of the biggest threats affecting the property. With increased human activities the spread of invasive alien species is increasing.Presently the property is invaded by YCA (ants). The corona virus, resulting in the Covid 19 pandemic, has also affected the property due to the travel restrictions no revenues are earned via tourism. The Vallee de Mai is fully dependent on tourism and presently there is no income to sustain operations

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

Not relevant

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive X	×	×	×			\rightarrow		
Negative								

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			1	
Negative								

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):
 - Not relevant

Relevant

× Not relevant

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

Not relevant

X Relevant				lot relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive								
Negative X		×	×	×			1	

4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

Not relevant

Relevant

× Not relevant

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	Current	Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	Solution Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive X	×		×	×					
Negative X		×	×				1		

4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Festival Kreol is celebrating the traditions and folklore of the Seychellois, over the years the Vallee de Mai has established itself as a central point for the island community during one week. It is also a place and time when visitors are introduced to the creole culture. Traditionally roofs were thatched with palm leaves, the techniques used are not sufficiently taught to the younger generation and slowly forgotten. Some traditional palm thatching is used on site infrastructure still.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	Secreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×		×	×		\rightarrow	

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

X Relevant				Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	Gurrent	9 Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	Solution Stable ✓ Increasing			
O Positive									
Negative X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow			
 4.9.3 - Military training Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010): Not relevant 									
Relevant			X Not relevant						
4.9.4 - War Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/ ● Not relevant	2010):								

4.9.5 - Terrorism

Relevant

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):
 - Not relevant

• Not relevant	
Relevant	X Not relevant
 .9.6 - Civil unrest revious answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010): Not relevant 	
Relevant	X Not relevant

× Not relevant

4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Poaching of the coco de mer seed is still the most challenging illegal activity our property has to face. However, due to a large effort to control this most of the reports received are isolated cases. Unfortunately since the second periodic reporting an additional threat now faces the site in the illegal collection of reptiles for the pet trade. Efforts have been made to address these with the government and CITES.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

X Relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×	×	×			

4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

Not relevant

4.10.3 - Drought

Relevant

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

X Relevant	/ant N				Not relevant				
	Impact C		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	Inside	C Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive									
Negative X		×	×	×			1		

4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

Not relevant

Relevant	

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

Not relevant

Relevant

× Not relevant

× Not relevant

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact Origin				Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X		×	×	×			/

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X		×	×	×			1

4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Climate change has increasingly a negative impact on the property however to date apart from the weather data there is no quantification of this statement. There are changes in the rainfall patterns(seasonality) and intensity which have the potential to impact the endemic flora and fauna e..g change in breeding seasons etc. In addition longer droughts increase the threat of potential forest fires.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

Not relevant							
Relevant			X Not releva	ant			
4.11.2 - Earthquake Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2 • Not relevant	2010):						
Relevant			× Not releva	ant			
4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2 • Not relevant							
Relevant			× Not releva	ant			
4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslid Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2 • Relevant, Negative, Potent	2010):	le					
X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

PositiveNegative X

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

× Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	Inside	Cutside	Secreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×	×	×		→	

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant

× Not relevant

4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Following the change in intensification of rainfall, there is a much higher risk of siltation and land slides compared to the past.

×

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

Not relevant

× Relevant	Not relevant							
	Impact Origin			Trend of impact				
Impact	4 Current	Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive								
Negative X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow		

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Gurrent	Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×	×	×			1

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X		×	×	×			1

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

Not relevant

Relevant	X Not relevant

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant			1	Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	Inside	Cutside	Solution Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive								
Negative X		×		×				
4.12.6 - Modified genetic material								

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant

× Not relevant

4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Invasive Alien species and impacts of climate change are the biggest threats to the property. Presently the property is invaded by Yellow Crazy Ant to the extent that ecological process e.g. fertilisation of coco de mer might be threatened as well as the exceptional endemic fauna hosted by the palm forest.

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

X Relevant						
Impact Origin				Trend of impact		
Current	9 Potential	Inside	C Outside	Secreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
×	×	×			→	
	Current	Current Potential	Current Potential · Inside	Current Potential Inside COutside	Current Potential Inside COutside Decreasing	Current Potential Inside Courtside Decreasing → Stable

4.13.2 - Legal framework

×F	lelevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	Solution Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive X	×		×			→			
Negative X		×							

4.13.3 - Governance

X Relevant		Not relevant							
	Impact Origin			Trend of impact					
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	Inside	C Outside	Solution Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
Positive X	×		×			→			
Negative									

4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside

X Relevant	Not relevant								
	Impact Origin			Trend of impact					
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive X	×	×	×				1		
Negative									

4.13.5 - Financial resources

X Relevant			1	Not relevant			
	Impact Origin						
Impact	4 Current	Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×			→	
Negative X		×	×		N		

4.13.6 - Human resources

X Relevant				Not relevant					
	Impact Origin			Trend of impact					
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow			
Negative									

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant			Not relevant							
	Impact	npact Origin			Trend of impact					
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	Secreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing			
O Positive X	×		×	×		\rightarrow				
Negative										

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/09/2010):
 - Not relevant

Relevant

× Not relevant

4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The property is actively managed and the outdated management plan is being revised in-house, the management, monitoring and research capacity has substantially increased over the years. A research department has been set up and the publication of research results in peer reviewed journals is on going. Presently the legal framework is not fully protecting the property due to some outdated legislation which is still in review. This should change as soon as the revision is completed.

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	٢	9	9		Ċ	1
	9		9		Ċ	1
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	٢	9		۲	Ċ	→
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
	9	9	9		Ċ	
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure	٢	9	9		Ċ	→
4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure	٢	9			Ċ	
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
	0	1			1	1
4.3 Services Infrastructures					3	·
		~			18	
4.3.1 Water infrastructure	٢	4			<u>ল</u>	-
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	٢		4		Ċ	→
4.3.4 Localised utilities	٢	9			Ċ	→
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.5 Solid waste						
	٢	9		۲	Ċ	→
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.6 Commercial wild plant collection						
	٢	9			Ċ	→
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production	•	9		٢	Ċ	→
	٢		9	٢	Ċ	→
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.4 Water (extraction)	٢	4			Ċ	→
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						

4.7.7 Pests	0	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>		18	7
4.7.8 Micro-organisms		-1	-1		9	*
	9		9	٢	Ċ	
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses	٢	9	9	٢		→
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	٢	9	9	٩	Ċ	
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	0		<i>_</i>]		18	
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	0	Ø	-1	0	9 (#	7
	0	-1	4	0	G	· •
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
	9	9		٢	Ċ	→
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						
	0	9	9	٢	Ċ	→
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
	9	9	9	٢	Ċ	
4.10.3 Drought						
	9		4	٢	¢	
4.10.6 Temperature change	0		<i>_</i>]	۲	1.	
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts	-		-1	Q	Ģ	
	0		9	٢	œ	
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events	-			9	4	
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						
	9		9	٢	Ċ	
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						
	9	9	9	٩	Ċ	→
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.1 Translocated species						
	9	4	9	٩	٢	→
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species	6	~	~		~	
4.12.3 Invasive/Alien freshwater species	9	4	4	٢	Ğ	
	9		9	٢	Ċ	
4.12.5 Hyper-abundant species						
	9		4		Ċ	1
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	٢	9	9	٢		→

4.13.2 Legal framework	٢	4		۹		→
	0		9			
4.13.3 Governance	٢	9		٢		→
4.13.4 Management activities	٢	9	9	٢		1
4.13.5 Financial resources	٢	9	9	٢		→
	0		9	٢		\$
4.13.6 Human resources	٢	9	9	۹	Ċ	→
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	٢	9		٢	Ċ	→
Legend Current Potential ONegative OPositive	Insid	de		(Outsi	ide	

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.4 Majo	visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	٢	4	9		Ċ	
		0		9		Ċ	
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
×	On-going						
Impact - In	pact on the attributes						
×	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
×	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						

	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities		9		٢	Ċ	\rightarrow

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor			
×	Restricted			
	Localised			
	Extensive			
	Widespread			
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact			
	One off or rare			
×	Intermittent or sporadic			
	Frequent			
	On-going			
Impact - Im	Impact - Impact on the attributes			
×	Insignificant			
	Minor			
	Significant			
	Major			
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond			
×	High capacity			
	Medium capacity			
	Low capacity			
	No capacity and / or resources			
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years			
	Decreasing			
×	Static			
	Increasing			

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure							
			4	9		Ċ	
Creatial and							
Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						

Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
×	On-going
Impact - Im	spact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	Int response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

Name		Impact			Origin	
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure	٢	4	9		Ċ	→

Spatial Sca	
×	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	npact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
×	Low capacity

No capacity and	/ or resources
-----------------	----------------

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure		9			Ċ	
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						

Spatial Sca	ile - Area anecteu by the factor
×	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
×	On-going
Impact - Im	spact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
×	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing

	Static
×	Increasing

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.5 Effec	4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
			9			Ċ	
Spatial sca	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						

Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
×	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	npact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
×	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
	4.3.1 Water infrastructure		4		.	œ	→
		٩				G.	
Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
×	On-going						
Impact - In	npact on the attributes						
×	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						

	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name	ame		Impact			Origin	
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities		٢		9		Ċ	→
Spatial sca	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						

	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal se	cale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Imp	pact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Managemer	t response - Capacity of management to respond
×	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity

No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name		Impact		Origin		Trend
4.3.4 Local	4.3.4 Localised utilities		9		Ċ	\rightarrow
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor					
×	Restricted					
	Localised					
	Extensive					

	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
×	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

4.4 Pollution

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.5 Solid	waste						
		0	9		٢	۴	→
Spatial sc	ale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - In	npact on the attributes						
×	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Managemo	Management response - Capacity of management to respond						
×	High capacity						

	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.6 Com	4.5.6 Commercial wild plant collection						
		0	4			Ċ	→
Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - In	npact on the attributes						
×	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
×	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
Name	Name				Origin		Trend
4.5.10 For	estry/Wood production	٢	4		٢	٢	→
		0		9	٢	Ċ	→
Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						

	Localised
	Extensive
×	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
×	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
×	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name		Impact	:	Origin		Trend
4.6.4 Water	(extraction)	٢	4		۲	→
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor					
×	Restricted					
	Localised					
	Extensive					
	Widespread					
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact					
	One off or rare					
	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
×	On-going					
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes					
×	Insignificant					
	Minor					
	Significant					
	Major					

Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve

Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name		Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.7.7 Pes	ts						
		9	9	9	٢	Ċ	1
Spatial s	cale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
×	Widespread						
Tempora	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
×	On-going						
Impact -	mpact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						
Manager	nent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - [evelopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
Name		Impact			Origin		Trenc

		٢	9	٢	Ċ	
Spotial co	ale - Area affected by the factor					
Spatial Sca						
×	Restricted					
	Localised					
	Extensive					
	Widespread					
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact					
×	One off or rare					
	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
	On-going					
Impact - In	npact on the attributes					
	Insignificant					
	Minor					
×	Significant					
	Major					
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond					
	High capacity					
	Medium capacity					
	Low capacity					

No capacity and / or resources

×

Trend - Dev	
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name		Impact	t		Origin	٦	Trend
4.8.1 Ritua	4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses		9	9	۲		→
Snatial sc	ale - Area affected by the factor						
_							
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - In	npact on the attributes						

×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
×	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	٢	9	9	٢	Ċ	1

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

opullai oo	
×	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - In	npact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Managem	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
×	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name

Trend

Origin

Impact



Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor
×	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
×	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

Name	Impact	t		Origin		Trend
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	٢	9		۲	Ċ	/
	0		9	٢		1

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
×	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
×	On-going
Impact - Im	npact on the attributes
	Insignificant

×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
×	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

4.9 Other human activities

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend	
4.9.1 Illega	al activities							
		0	9		۲	Ċ	→	
Spatial cor	ale - Area affected by the factor							
×	Restricted							
	Localised							
	Extensive							
	Widespread							
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact							
	One off or rare							
×	Intermittent or sporadic							
	Frequent							
	On-going							
Impact - In	npact on the attributes							
	Insignificant							
×	Minor							
	Significant							
	Major							
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond							
×	High capacity							
	Medium capacity							
	Low capacity							
	No capacity and / or resources							
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years							
×	Decreasing							
	Static							
	Increasing							

Name		Impact			Origin	Trend	
	erate destruction of heritage				ongin	Trenu	
4.0.2 Dello		0	4	1	٢	118	_
		U	4	4	٩	G	-
Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact						
×	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - In	npact on the attributes						
×	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
×	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Name		Impact		Origin		Trend
4.10.1 Store	1.10.1 Storms						
		0	9	9	٢	٢	
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						

Impact - Impact on the attributes Insignificant × Minor Significant Major Management response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity × Medium capacity Low capacity No capacity and / or resources Trend - Developement over the last 6 years Decreasing Static х Increasing

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend
4.10.3 Drought					
	0	9	٢	Ċ	2

Spatial Sca	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
×	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
×	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
×	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

Name		Impact		Origin	Trend			
4.10.6 Te	nperature change							
		0		9	٢	٢	1	
Spatial so	ale - Area affected by the factor							
	Restricted							
	Localised							
	Extensive							
×	Widespread							
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact							
	One off or rare							
	Intermittent or sporadic							
	Frequent							
×	On-going							
Impact - I	mpact on the attributes							
	Insignificant							
	Minor							
×	Significant							
	Major							
Managem	ent response - Capacity of management to respond							
	High capacity							
	Medium capacity							
×	Low capacity							
	No capacity and / or resources							
Trend - D	evelopement over the last 6 years							
	Decreasing							
	Static							
×	Increasing							

Name	Impact	Origin			Trend
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts					
	9	9	۲	Ċ	1

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
×	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
×	On-going

- - -

Impact - In	apact - Impact on the attributes			
	Insignificant			
	Minor			
×	Significant			
	Major			
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond			
	High capacity			
	Medium capacity			
	Low capacity			
×	No capacity and / or resources			
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years			
	Decreasing			
	Static			
×	Increasing			

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name		Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide							
		0		9	۲	Ċ	
							_
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
×	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
×	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years							
	Decreasing						
×	Static						

Major

×

High capacity

Medium capacity

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

Name		Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition							
		9	4	9	۲	Ċ	→
Spatial s	cale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Tempora	I scale - Occurence of the impact						
×	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact -	Impact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						

	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	Trend - Developement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						

4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend		
4.12.1 Translocated species							
		0	9	9	٩	٢	→
Spatial sca	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						

	Frequent			
	On-going			
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes			
	Insignificant			
×	Minor			
	Significant			
	Major			
Manageme	Management response - Capacity of management to respond			
	High capacity			
×	Medium capacity			
	Low capacity			
	No capacity and / or resources			
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years			
	Decreasing			
×	Static			
	Increasing			

e Impact		t			Origin	
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
	0	9	9	٩	Ċ	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
×	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
×	On-going
Impact - Im	npact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
×	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static

Name		Impact		Origin		Trend
4.12.3 Inv	4.12.3 Invasive/Alien freshwater species					
		0	9	٢	۴	1
Spatial s	cale - Area affected by the factor					
×	Restricted					
	Localised					
	Extensive					

Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact

remporars	scale - Occurence of the Impact		
×	One off or rare		
	Intermittent or sporadic		
	Frequent		
	On-going		
Impact - Im	Impact - Impact on the attributes		
	Insignificant		
	Minor		
×	Significant		
	Major		
Manageme	Int response - Capacity of management to respond		

	High capacity
	Medium capacity
×	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	relopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing

×	Static
	Increasing

Impact			Origin		Trend	
4.12.5 Hyper-abundant species						
	0		9		Ċ	

Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor			
	Restricted			
×	Localised			
	Extensive			
	Widespread			
Temporal s	Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact			
	One off or rare			
	Intermittent or sporadic			
	Frequent			

×	On-going			
Impact - Im	Impact - Impact on the attributes			
	Insignificant			
×	Minor			
	Significant			
	Major			
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond			
	High capacity			
×	Medium capacity			
	Low capacity			
	No capacity and / or resources			
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years			
	Decreasing			
	Static			
×	Increasing			

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name		Impact	ł		Origin	Trend
4.13.1 Mar	4.13.1 Management system/Management plan		9	9	٢	→
Spatial sc	ale - Area affected by the factor					
	Restricted					
	Localised					
	Extensive					
×	Widespread					
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact					
	One off or rare					
	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
×	On-going					
Impact - In	npact on the attributes					
	Insignificant					
	Minor					
	Significant					
×	Major					
Managemo	ent response - Capacity of management to respond					
×	High capacity					
	Medium capacity					
	Low capacity					
	No capacity and / or resources					
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years					
	Decreasing					

	Static
×	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework	•				→
	0		9		

Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor
	Restricted
	Localised
×	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
×	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	spact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
×	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

	Name	Impact			Origin	Trend	
4.13.3 Governance					۲	→	

Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal	Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact						
×	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						

	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.13.4 Management activities		9	9	۲		/

Spatial Sca	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
×	Widespread
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
×	On-going
Impact - Im	npact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
×	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
×	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing

	Static
×	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources	٢	9	9	٢		→
	0		9	٢		N
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
×	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
×	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
×	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static

Increasing

Name		:		Origin		Trend	
4.13.6 Human resources	٢	9	9	٢	Ċ	\rightarrow	

Spatial sc	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor					
	Restricted					
	Localised					
×	Extensive					
	Widespread					
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact					
	One off or rare					
	Intermittent or sporadic					

	Frequent
×	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
×	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	٢	9		۲	Ċ	→

Spatial	scale -	Area	affected	by the	factor
---------	---------	------	----------	--------	--------

Spatial scale - Area anected by the factor					
	Restricted				
	Localised				
×	Extensive				
	Widespread				
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact				
	One off or rare				
	Intermittent or sporadic				
	Frequent				
×	On-going				
Impact - Im	npact on the attributes				
	Insignificant				
	Minor				
×	Significant				
	Major				
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond				
×	High capacity				
	Medium capacity				
	Low capacity				
	No capacity and / or resources				
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years				
	Decreasing				

	Static
×	Increasing

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

4.17.1 - If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor

4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.

4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	unparalleled example of scenically outstanding mature palm forest	×			
4.18.1.2	The natural formations of the palm forests	×			
4.18.1.3	an outstanding example of a major stage in the evolutionary ecology of the Earth in that its ecology is dominated by endemic palms	×			
4.18.1.4	ancient palms form a dense forest	×			
4.18.1.5	Rich in biodiversity, it provides a refuge for viable populations of many endemic and/or endangered species	×			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

5.1.1 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value? The boundaries are adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?

The boundaries are known by both the management authority and local communities/landowners

5.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value? The buffer zones are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known and recognised by both the management authority and local communities/landowners

5.1.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

The property is located in the middle of the Praslin National Park which serves as a buffer zone and is legally protected under national legislation.

5.2. Protective Measures

5.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional).

It was declared a Nature Reserve under the Wild Birds Protection (Nature Reserves) Regulation S.I. 27/1696 (18th April 1966). It is also further protected under the National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act (Cap.159) S.I. No. 57 of 1979. Praslin National Park (Designation) Order of 1979. (The Vallée de Mai lies within the heart of the Praslin National Park.)

Source: Nomination file, par. 2.b

5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional) not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category

5.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation including spatial planning) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an adequate basis for effective management and protection

5.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework in the buffer zone for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an adequate basis for effective management and protection

5.2.5 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) in the broader setting of the World Heritage property adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the broader setting of the World Heritage property provides an adequate basis for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity

5.2.6 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) be enforced?

There is adequate capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property

5.2.7 - Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning and other regulation, works in practice

Overall the legislation and spatial planning to effectively protect the property is adequate. However, a number of legislation like the Lighting of Fire Act (for prevention of forest fires), the National Park and Nature Conservancy Act, the Coco de Mer Management Decree are outdated in regards to the fines and penalties. The Praslin National Park does not have a regulation and neither has the Vallee de Mai, however regardless the principle of nature protection can be translated by management.

5.2.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to the measures taken to protect the World Heritage property

Generally the status of World Heritage property is highly respected in the country and the property is the pride of the local community as well as the nation. This is hugely beneficial for implementing protective measures even though when outside the legal mandate of the management. The protection of the property is facilitated and supported by the national authorities.

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

5.3.1 - Please check the box which most closely match the character of the governance and management system of the property Public management system at national level

If 'Other', please specify

5.3.2 - Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed below are used to help protect the property.

A management plan

An annual work plan or business plan

5.3.3 - Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your property

A five year management plan that maintains a balance between both conservation and sustainable tourism activities.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Comment

The last management plan was developed in-house following the completion of Enhancing of Heritage - management effectiveness assessment undertaken in-house. The current revision of the management plan for 2020 to 2030 is again based on a management effectiveness assessment and the management plan of the other World Heritage property Aldabra Atoll has been used as a basis to develop a strategic management framework instead of a plan.

5.3.5 - Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?

The 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape is not relevant to this property

5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.

5.3.7 - Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property?

No use has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

5.3.8 - If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been done along with any research on the impacts of Climate Change on the property:

5.3.9 - Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property ? No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

5.3.10 - If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has been used, please briefly describe what has been done

5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved

5.3.12 - Is the management system/plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The management system/plan is fully adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being fully implemented and monitored

5.3.14 - Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work/action plan exists and all of its activities are being implemented and monitored

5.3.15 - Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ensure participation and contribution of the following groups, living within or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

Not	No mechanisms for	Some	Direct	Transformative participation in all relevant
applicable	participation	participation	participation	decision processes

5.3.15.1	Local communities			×	
5.3.15.2	Local authorities				×
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone	×			
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples	×			
5.3.15.5	Women			×	
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups	×			
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify				

5.3.16 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff and the following groups

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities					×
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities					×
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples	×				
5.3.16.4	Landowners	×				
5.3.16.5	Women					×
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children					×
5.3.16.7	Researchers					×
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists					×
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists					×
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry				×	
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries					×
5.3.16.12	NGOs					×
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups					×
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	youth				

5.3.17 - Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contributes towards achieving the objectives of the World Heritage Committee's Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the *World Heritage Convention*

		Not applicable	No contribution	Limited	Significant	Full achievement
5.3.17.1	The management system of the property contributes to gender equality					×
5.3.17.2	The management system of the property provides ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)					×
5.3.17.3	The management system of the property contributes to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status					×
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach					×
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood					×
5.3.17.6	The management system of the property contributes to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property	×				

5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above

Despite no specific mention being made in the management plan there are equal opportunities for all gender, age groups, religion, disability and ethnicity or economic status.

5.3.19 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management system/plan

The last management plan was developed in house and was based on the Enhancing of Heritage - management effectiveness assessment. A mid-term assessment was done again in house and the whole process has substantially contributed to an increased management capacity. The management plan is enshrined in the management team and this has enabled and facilitated the current revision and development of the MP 2020 -2030.

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

6.1.1 - If your funding sources do not exactly fit those shown, put the relevant amounts against the funding type that most closely represents your situation, and use the comment box below to provide more details.

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	7 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	37 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	18 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	35 %	90 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	3 %	10 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

6.1.2 - Please comment here on any other aspects of funding sources not covered in the table above

6.1.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

6.1.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding are secure over both the medium- and long-term

6.1.5 - Comments, conclusion, and/or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

Following the COVID 19 pandemic it is clear that there is a need to diversify the revenue stream which is presently fully dependent on international tourism. This makes the finance extremely vulnerable to external factors such as a pandemic, fuel prices etc.

6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	34 %	0 %
6.1.6.2	Women	66 %	100 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

6.1.7 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property

6.1.8 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Fair
Risk preparedness	Poor
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Not applicable
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Not available
Visitor management/tourism	Fair

6.1.9 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Conservation	Fair
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Poor
Risk preparedness	Not available
Capacity development and education	Poor
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Poor
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Not available
Visitor management/tourism	Poor
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

6.1.10 - Has any use been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building at the property?

No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

6.1.11 - If the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has been used, please briefly describe what has been done.

6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?

A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff

6.1.13 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

Capacity building is not sufficiently integrated and a specific site-based capacity plan does not exist. However every opportunity is taken for ad-hoc capacity building and by doing so overall the capacity of the Human Resources has substantially increased but not all areas can be sufficiently covered. In addition Seychelles being a SIDS does not have sufficient Human Resources in all sectors due to its small population.

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

7.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is acceptable for most key areas but there are gaps

7.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive**, **integrated programme** of research, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

7.3 - Are results from research programmes publicly available and disseminated?

Research results are shared widely with active outreach to local communities and national and international audiences

7.4 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

Several scientific symposiums have been organised to share the research results collected overtime. This also included a symposium which was specifically done for the local community and local businesses.

8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

8.1 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Women	Good
Youth/children	Good

Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Good
National/international tourists	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Fair
NGOs	Good
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

8.2 - Does the property have a heritage education programme(s) for children and/or youth, that can contribute to a better understanding of heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue?

There is a planned and effective education and awareness programme for children and youth that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

8.3 - Who are the target audiences for education and awareness programmes at your property?

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Women
Youth/children
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry
Local businesses and industries
NGOs
Other specific groups
senior citizens

8.4 - Please rate the adequacy of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property for education, information, interpretation and awareness building

Visitor centre	Good
Site museum	Good
Information booths	Good
Guided tours	Good
Trails/routes	Good
Printed information materials	Good
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Good
Transportation facilities	Good
Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

8.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

The management is fully aware of the importance of education, outreach and awareness and prides itself to operate a comprehensive programme. The property even acts as a catalyst and game-changer in the community towards conservation and sustainable living and is respected and acknowledged as such.

9. Visitor Management

9.1 - Please provide estimated annual visitor numbers (including national and international visitors) since the last Periodic Report

111358 / 119121 / 119059 / 107672 / 99205 /

9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries

9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?

One to three hours

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Vallee de Mai monthly progress report, sales reports

9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)

Not applicable / 1.5 / 100 / 25 / 50 / 1.7 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Vallee de Mai Monthly progress report, Sales report, price of ferry ticket and excursions provided by tour operators.

9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?

There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are some deficiencies in implementation

9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7

Management is fully aware of the deficiency in visitors management which is mainly to reduce visitation during pick hours and to even this out to a steady visitation throughout the day to allow a better visitor experience.

9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

Yes, using a different system

If a different system, please specify

METTS, visitor surveys

9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?

There is good cooperation between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

9.12 - How well is the information on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted? The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted

The Outstanding Oniversal value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted

9.13 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In one location and easily visible to visitors

9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property? Fees are collected and make a substantial contribution to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Tour guides ,NGO

9.16 - Are the benefits of tourism shared with local communities? Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

create employments and community guides

9.17 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitation/tourism/public use of the World Heritage property

The Vallee de Mai is the most visited natural site in Seychelles, it serves as an icon of the Seychelles natural world. Being a well established site the collaboration with local tourism operator is good, the site provides livelihoods in the community by providing employment and services.

10. Monitoring

10.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property directed towards management needs and/or towards improving the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive**, integrated programme of monitoring, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value

10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved

10.3 - Are key indicators defined and in place for the following principal aspects of the property?

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation				×
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system				×
10.3.3	Character of governance		×		
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations		×		
10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development				×
10.3.6	Capacity development			×	

10.4 - Please provide information on relevant key indicators adopted at the property

During the revision of the management plan the key indicators have been identified but are still to be monitored.

10.5 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups:

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Local communities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Not applicable
Women	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industry	Fair
NGOs	Non-existent
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

10.6 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee? Implementation is underway

10.7 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee.

At present the decisions and recommendations of the World Heritage Committee are not forwarded to the property. Communication must increase substantially since resources are limited for the manager to actively source for such recommendations.

10.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Monitoring

N/A

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	×
5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	×
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	×
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	×
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	×
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	×
6.1.12	A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff	×
9	Visitor Management	
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are some deficiencies in implementation	×

9.9 Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made

×

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.7 Lo 4.7.7 Pest 4.7.8 Su 4.8.6 Su 4.10 C	orestry/Wood roduction Local conditions sts	vii, viii, ix, x affecting p	to ensure th coco de me in the forest	ation scheme nat sufficient r seeds are left	a mont	hly monitoring	continuc	pusly	SIF	re re	ecently revie ecommenda	wed and all relevant	
4.7.7 Pest 4.7.8 4.8 St 4.8.6 4.10 C	sts v	affecting p	hysical fabri			The scheme involves a monthly monitoring system.		continuously		reco		he regeneration scheme was ecently reviewed and all relevant ecommendations should be nplemented	
4.7.8 4.8 So 4.8.6 4.10 C				c									
4.8 Sr 4.8.6 4.10 C		vii, viii, ix, <	iii, ix, Education, outreach and awareness on the effects of pests		annual using the monthly reports produced by the education and outreach coordinator		Continuously			SIF		The monitoring should be extend and also include the adjacent National Park, other forest, whole island and neighbouring islands.	
4.8.6 4.10 C		Micro	o-organisms										
4.10 C	Social/Cultural us	ses of herit	age										
		Impacts tourism/	of Visitation/Rec	creation									
4.10.3 Dr	Climate change and severe weather events												
	Drought	Criteria vii site's flags species th endemic of mer	ship Ie	Be on the lookout for emergence of die back and other diseases		Regular patrolling, surveillance, survey and data collection		-	Throughout the dry season		Seychelles Islands Foundation and Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate change		
	Temperature change	ix, x Change Adaptio		Adaption plan, f funds to develop		Annual, via workplans, AGM management effectiveness assessments				-	To understand the impact o climate change a comprehe approach is needed which r also include aspects, the management is not involved		
4.10.7	Other climat change imp		viii, ix, x	as above		as above	as	s above	as	above		same as above	
4.12 In	Invasive/alien spe	ecies or hy	per-abundan	t species									
terre	Invasive/Alien vii, viii, Continued invasive species terrestrial ix, x management , species implementation fo management plan		n fo	Monthly reports by continuously project staff, Vallee de Mai Science Coordinator, site manager		usly	Seychelles Islands Foundation (Seyche National Park Agen Ministry of Environn Energy and Climate Change		helles be extend and also ency, include the adjacent nment, National Park, other				
4.12.5													
4.13 M			Hyper-abun species	dant									

Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve

×

4.13.5	Financial resources	vii, viii, ix, x	Implementation of management plan	as described in the management plan, monthly, annual, bi-annual and every five years depending on the action involved.	Continuously	Seychelles Islands Foundation	The management authority should continuously foster excellent communication and collaboration with all stakeholders and the community.
Question not completed							

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.3	Management Sys	stem/Management Plan			
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	Familiarisation with the document	6 months	Seychelles Islands Foundation	Review the policy document to develop a climate change adaption plan for the property
5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	Familiarisation with the document, Review the document and decide if a strategy incorporating the specificities of the site is needed or if the issues can be integrated in the new management plan.	one year	Seychelles Islands Foundation	Review the document and decide if a strategy incorporating the specificities of the site is needed or if the issues can be integrated in the new management plan.
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	Continue consultation and collaboration with all stakeholders	Continuously	Seychelles Islands Foundation	Some institutions are more responsive than other, senior officers of institutions direct collaboration is needed have been appointed on the board of the foundation to involve them in immediate and direct decision making.
6.1	Funding				
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	Diversification of revenue streams to avoid full dependency on visitation by International tourism.	Next five years	Seychelles Islands Foundation	The COVID 19 pandemic is underlying how vulnerable the revenue of properties are if these are only build on visitation. Especially economies fully dependent on international tourism are vulnerable to external shocks (pandemics, economic regressions)
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	Continue recruitment to fill empty posts and as per the needs identified and	Continuously	Seychelles Islands Foundation	The management plan is addressing HR in a particular chapter which should be implemented.
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	Familiarisation with the strategy	within the next year	Seychelles Islands Foundation	Use the WHS for Capacity Development as a basis to develop a site-based capacity development plan or depending on the extend include such strategy in the management plan

6.1.12		A site-base capacity building pla programme place and partially implemente some techn skills are be transferred those mana the property locally, but most techn work is can out by exter	n or is in ed; nical eing to aging / incal rried	Development of a site based capacity building plan	next 5 years		Seychelles Islands Foundation	la fc a	he implementation of such plan will argely depend on finding resources or training and availability of ppropriate training suiting the very pecific training needs.
9	Visito	r Manageme	ent						
9.7	tourisr and its impac World proper there a defici	gy to ge visitors, n activity s derived ts on the Heritage		nued collaboration with stakeholders. eness raising, sharing of research ts	continuously		Seychelles Islands Foundation (private secto	r)	It should be explored to which extend the Seychelles Tourism Board and Department of Tourism can be engaged to facilitate and enhance the process.
9.9	World proper manag impro	t use of the Heritage ty is ged but vements be made	recon with a	nued visitor surveys, implementation of nmendations, continued collaboration all stake holders especially from the te sector.	Continuously		Seychelles Islands Foundation +private sector	Dr	It should be explored if a visitor management strategy is helpful to develop with stakeholders.
10		Monitoring	I						
10.2	2.2 Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved		of and tors t Jof	The research department in the Vallee de Mai is relative young and was only established in the last 5 years. The capacity needs to be increased and transferred to local staff. A research strategy should be developed.	next 5 years Seychelles		d c p s		transfer of capacity to local staff ends also on overall research icity in the country which is limited ently due to the small population More collaboration with research utes is required.
Summary	- Mana	agement N	eeds	completed					

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

12.3.1 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Authenticity of the World Heritage property? Not applicable (sites inscribed exclusively under criteria vii to x (natural World Heritage properties)

12.3.2 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Integrity of the World Heritage property? The Integrity of the World Heritage property is intact

12.3.3 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been maintained.

12.3.4 - What is the current state of the property's other values?

Other important cultural and/or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are intact

12.3.5 - Comments. conclusions and/or recommendations related to the state of conservation of the property.

Despite the challenges and limited resources, Vallee de Mai has remained the pride of all Seychellois which in itself is an achievement. Overall the management capacity of the site has increased and in comparison to the previous periodic report more resources have been allocated to the site. The development of a research department and establishment of a science programme to monitor the state of the OUV via key indicators is a major achievement.

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

13.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Very positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal/Policy framework	Positive
Advocacy	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Gender equality	No impact
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	No impact
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	No impact
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	No impact
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Not applicable
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

13.2 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage status and its impacts

Despite the many advantages the status of World Heritage brings there are also circumstance where this status is creating false expectation by stakeholders. As an example it is believed that the World Heritage Status provides direct access to financial resources for the operation of the site which is incorrect. As a result some stakeholders even raise the costs/price of services for financial gains. However overall the World Heritage Status has a positive impact in many other areas.

14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the property level

The scheme to ensure the regeneration of the coco de mer population has fostered responsibility and encouraged local stewardship by the fieldworkers employed by the foundation responsible for the management of the site. Although very much stimulated by providing financial rewards on an annual basis, all fieldworkers and security personal are involved in the scheme. Compared to other sites the World Heritage property is the only site rewarding a worker for the seed of the coco de mer to not only remain in the forest but also for not being or only a little moved to allow for a natural regeneration process at much as possible. Considering that the coco de mer seed is the most wanted souvenir and that the annual harvest is falling much below the number of visitors to Seychelles this is a remarkable achievement. It shows that instead of rewarding staff to remove the seed to avoid poaching it is possible to award staff for the seed to remain in the forest to ensure the natural regeneration of an key stone species.

14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of best practice at the property level

Sustainable Development	
Synergies	
State of Conservation	
Management	
Governance	
Capacity Building	

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

15.1.1 - Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following?

The World Heritage Convention

The concept of Outstanding Universal Value

The property's Outstanding Universal Value

The concept of Integrity and/or Authenticity

The property's Integrity and/or Authenticity

Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value

Monitoring and reporting

15.1.2 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following

entities

State Party	No follow-up
Site Managers	Fair
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Good

15.2. Use of Data

15.2.1 - How do the authorities in charge of the property plan to use the data recorded from this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Update of management plans
Fundraising
Awareness raising
Advocacy
Other
Development of climate change adaption plan

15.2.2 - Comments on use of data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting

The most valuable use of the data from this cycle of periodic reporting will be for its input in developing the new management framework. However it is clear from the cycle of periodic reporting that addition strategies and plans are required to complement the management framework and that there is a need to include these in the future plans to manage the site effectively.

15.3. Timing and resources

15.3.1 - Entities involved in the filling out of this online questionnaire (tick as many boxes as applicable)

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage

Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff

Focal points of other international conventions/programmes

Staff from other World Heritage properties

UNESCO National Commission

Non-Governmental Organizations

15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire? Gender balance has **not been explicitly** considered or implemented in the process.

15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire? Yes

15.3.4 - Please estimate the time (working hours) needed to complete this questionnaire

5 months / 2 months / 1 month /

15.3.5 - Did you mobilise any additional resources to fill out this questionnaire?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources		×
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training	×	

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire? Most required information was accessible.

15.4.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

		Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
15.4.2.1	Ease of use of questionnaire		×		
15.4.2.2	Clarity of questions		×		

15.4.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

The questionnaire could be simplified and shorter

15.5. Training and Guidance

15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Fair
UNESCO National Commission	No support
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	No support
ICCROM international/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable

15.5.2 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Reporting questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Good
National Commission for UNESCO	No support
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
ICCROM International/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN International	No support

15.5.3 - Were the online training resources prepared by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for you to complete this questionnaire?

No

15.5.4 - If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?

The online tools were extremely useful to develop an overall understanding of the requirements for the management and implementation of the periodic reporting process. However specific question to understand the rating of factors affecting the property could not be clarified with the online training resources.

15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

15.6.1 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

No item were proposed for update

15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.7.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

The increase in management capacity of the site has also allowed for an enhanced contribution to implement the periodic reporting exercise. The efforts of UNESCO at all levels apart from the National Commission are fully recognised and acknowledged. In order to achieve a participatory process, resources need to be allocated at the national level. A clear communication from UNESCO WHC to the state party as to what is required would be helpful when the process of periodic reporting is initiate,

15.7.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions. Please contact your National Focal Point for validation.