

DAN NOU KAZYE

The Seychelles Fisheries Authority Newsletter



TOP NEWS

- **6th FiTI Annual Report Presented to Minister**
- **EU Fisheries Committee conducts official visit to SFA**
- **Seychelles Participates in World Seafood Congress 2026 in Chennai**



**“Excellence in Sustainable Fisheries
Management and Sector Development”**

Hand Over of the FiTi 2025 Annual Report

The outgoing National Multi-Stakeholder Group (NMSG) Chairperson, Mr. Philippe Michaud, officially presented the 6th Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTi) Annual Report 2025 to the Minister for Fisheries, Agriculture and the Blue Economy, Mr. Wallace Cosgrow. This was during a short ceremony at the Ministry's conference room.

The report provides a comprehensive assessment of Seychelles' progress in improving public access to fisheries data, reaffirming the country's commitment to transparency, accountability, and good governance in marine resource management.

In his remarks, Mr. Michaud highlighted the importance of accuracy in data collection and publication, acknowledging that verification processes can sometimes result in delays. He noted that the possible introduction of preliminary reports could offer early insights while full verification is being finalised.



Representing the Seychelles Fisheries Authority (SFA), Deputy CEO Mr. Aubrey Lesperance outlined ongoing initiatives to digitise records and establish a centralised database, measures aimed at accelerating the release of fisheries data. He also thanked Mr. Michaud for his leadership and commitment in the establishment and governance of FiTi.



The ceremony also served as the first meeting of the NMSG for the year 2026. During the meeting the members also welcomed the new chairperson of the group, Secretary of State Mr. Alain de Comarmond. The meeting was also attended by FiTi Executive Director Mr. Sven Biermann, and Principal Secretary for Fisheries Mr. Roy Clarisse.

6th FiTI Annual Report Reiterates Seychelles’ Global Leadership in Fisheries Transparency

Seychelles has released its 2025 FiTI Annual Report, reinforcing its role in fisheries transparency as the first FiTI Compliant country. The report, ‘Transparency of Fisheries Management’, evaluates data from the 2024 calendar year. The report confirms that Seychelles continues to meet the vast majority of international transparency requirements across 12 key areas of fisheries governance.

National authorities have progressively expanded the amount of fisheries information available online, primarily through the Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Blue Economy and SFA. These include Fisheries laws, regulations and policy documents, Signed foreign fishing access agreements, Lists of licensed vessels and licence fee payments, Catch, landing and discard data disaggregated by fishing sector and flag state, Stock assessment reports and schedules, Fisheries law enforcement statistics, Fuel subsidy values and Information on beneficial ownership transparency.

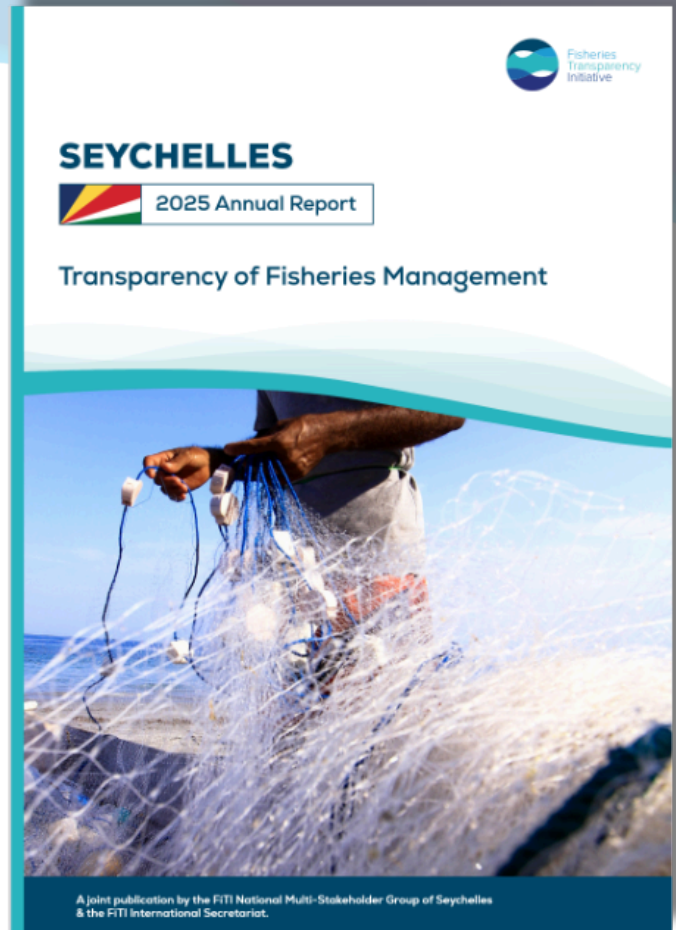
Electronic logbooks now cover nearly 100 percent of vessels in the industrial longline and purse-seine fleets, significantly improving the accuracy of large-scale fisheries data.

While the country has reached high levels of transparency, the report highlights several areas where information is still incomplete or unavailable.

Detailed data on development-aid-funded fisheries and marine conservation projects has not been fully disclosed online. Similarly, information on non-fuel subsidies, including ice subsidies, insurance schemes, import rebates and social security benefits, has yet to be comprehensively compiled and published.

Employment and wage data in the fisheries sector also remain inconsistent. Although aggregate employment figures are published, they underreport the number of people engaged in small-scale and informal fisheries.

In addition, a National Plan of Action to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, drafted in 2024, has not yet been published pending Cabinet approval.

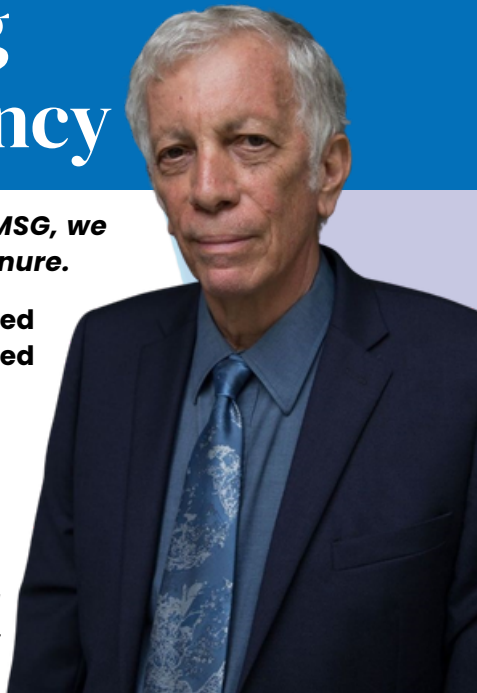


In response to the 2024 assessment, Seychelles’ NMSG issued 13 new recommendations to further strengthen transparency.

Among them are calls to, Publish complete information and evaluations on fisheries and marine conservation projects funded through development aid, Collate and disclose comprehensive wage data for fisheries workers, Publish a full list of all government financial transfers and subsidies to the fishing sector, Improve consistency in vessel licensing data, Strengthen reporting requirements for fish processors, Archive vessel registries and past fisheries regulations, Amend catch logbooks in the semi-industrial sector to include discard data.

By achieving compliant status, Seychelles sets a global benchmark for fisheries transparency. This progress highlights the importance of sustained political commitment, institutional cooperation, and stakeholder engagement in strengthening governance in the fisheries sector, which is crucial for economic development and food security. Officials say transparency will remain a work in progress, with further improvements planned in data quality, accessibility and stakeholder participation.

Philippe Michaud...Leading efforts in Fisheries Transparency



As Mr. Philippe Michaud concludes his term as chairperson of the FiTI NMSG, we have a conversation with him about the work accomplished during his tenure.

Q. You have served as chairperson of FiTI NMSG for two terms. Looking back, how would you describe your overall experience?

It has been enriching and rewarding. It has shown that persistence and determination can make a difference. The fact that also several other countries have learnt from Seychelles' experience is gratifying.

Q. When you were appointed, what were some of the challenges?

There were several challenges at the beginning. It was obviously essential to get the message across as to what FiTI was and what were the benefits of belonging to FiTI. This was not only consisting of getting the message across to the general public but also to all stakeholders on how FiTI was going to contribute towards improving good governance in the fisheries sector. It was also about showing the various stakeholders on how they were going to benefit from FiTI.

We equally had to struggle to build capacity and get the necessary resources for the National Secretariat to operate.

Q. What achievements are you most proud of?

Obviously, the fact that Seychelles has been recognised as the first country in FiTI's history to attain 'complaint' status with the FiTI standard is an important achievement and milestone for Seychelles. This obviously would not have been possible without the strong support of the NMSG and SFA.



Q. How has FiTI evolved since you first assumed office?

The building of a strong NMSG took a while but now we have committed members who want to promote the activities of FiTI and to make it relevant to the public.

We eventually got more support from the Department of the Blue Economy and the parent Ministry to reinforce the National Secretariat.

FiTI this year got a financial commitment from the SFA under the EU sectoral support funds to promote certain activities such as advocacy and training.

Q. In your views how important, is transparency in the fisheries sector?

Transparency is an important component if one wants to have good governance in the fisheries sector. Our fisheries resources belong to all national stakeholders. It is only normal that all Seychellois are aware on how these resources are being managed, who benefits from them, the status of the stocks, legal enforcement, conditions of the fisheries agreements, the socio-economic importance of the sector etc.

Stakeholders must know what is being published by the authorities and must also form part of the process. To date the NMSG has published six annual reports where there are assessment review of numerous information requirements to determine their compliance with the FiTI Standard. The NMSG equally presents recommendations to government in each report.

Q. How has FiTI contributed towards strengthening governance and accountability in Seychelles fisheries sector?

The reports mentioned above ensure that the public has access to timely and accessible information on national authorities' websites so as to facilitate public debates on how fisheries are managed.

Philippe Michaud...Leading efforts in Fisheries Transparency (Cont...)

The FiTI process has contributed towards published information on fisheries being continually updated primarily through the website of the SFA and the Ministry of Fisheries Agriculture and Blue Economy. This will be further enhanced with the Seychelles Fisheries Information Management System (FIMS), which was launched in July 2023.

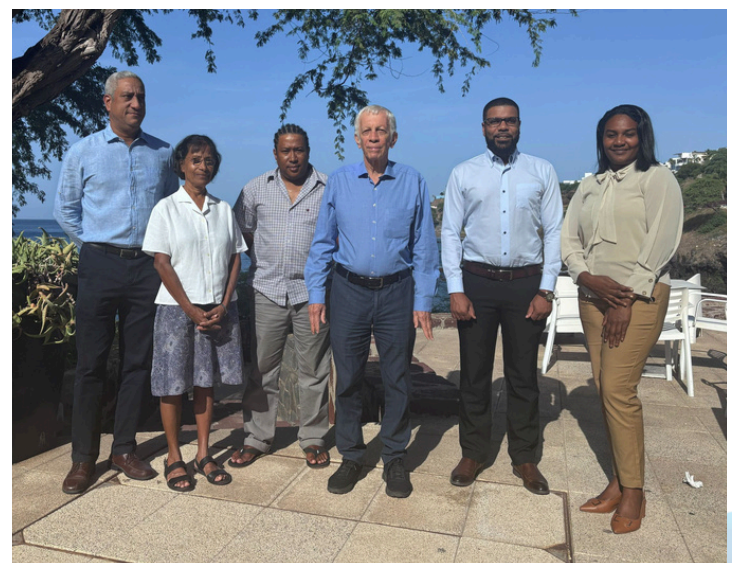
Q. Were there any milestones or initiative, which significantly shaped the FiTI process?

It should be pointed out that since 2015, all successive governments have given strong political support to the FiTI initiative and this support has been crucial for its success.

The establishment of the FiTI International Secretariat in Seychelles in 2020 following a commitment made by Vice-President Meriton at the 5th Our Oceans conference in Bali in 2018 brought Seychelles to the international limelight as a leader in fisheries transparency.

Q. What advice would you give to the incoming Chairperson?

It is essential that Seychelles maintains its position as a FiTI compliant country. Seychelles needs to implement the corrective measure, which the FiTI International Board has highlighted in order to enhance participatory governance in the fisheries sector. I am convinced that Mr. de Comarmond is well committed to further FiTI's achievements.





European Parliament Fisheries Committee Delegation Visits SFA

A delegation from the European Parliament's Committee on Fisheries, led by Emma Wiesner, carried out a two-day evaluation visit to the SFA, gaining firsthand insight into the impact of the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA) between Seychelles and the European Union.

On the first day, the delegation received a comprehensive overview of SFA's work in monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), with particular emphasis on efforts to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Officials outlined the systems and technologies used to track fishing activities within Seychelles' Exclusive Economic Zone, as well as enforcement measures designed to safeguard marine resources.

The discussions highlighted how support under the SFPA has strengthened national

capacity in surveillance and compliance, contributing to improved fisheries governance and sustainability. The delegation was briefed on ongoing cooperation with regional and international partners, and the importance of maintaining robust oversight mechanisms to protect tuna stocks and other key species.

In a meeting with SFA management, both sides underscored the strategic value of the partnership between Seychelles and the European Union. The delegation expressed interest in understanding how the agreement supports not only sustainable resource management but also economic development. The importance of extending and further enhancing this longstanding partnership was a key point of discussion.

On the second day, the delegation visited the Broodstock, Acclimation and Quarantine Facility (BAQF) at Providence, an aquaculture installation funded by the European Union. The facility plays a central role in the development of Seychelles' aquaculture industry by supporting the production of quality fingerlings for local farmers. During the tour, the MEPs were briefed on how EU funding has contributed to building infrastructure and technical capacity in aquaculture, helping to diversify the fisheries sector and reduce pressure on wild stocks.

In the afternoon, the delegation travelled to community-based fishing facilities at Cascade and Anse Aux Pins. There, they met with fishermen's associations and individual fishers from both districts.

The exchanges provided an opportunity for local stakeholders to share their perspectives on the importance of well-managed fisheries, improved infrastructure and continued support for artisanal fishing communities.

For the delegation, these interactions were an essential component of the evaluation mission, offering direct feedback from those most closely connected to the sea. By engaging with grassroots representatives, the MEPs were able to better appreciate how policy decisions resonate within coastal communities.

What is the EU-Seychelles Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement

The Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA) between the European Union (EU) and the Republic of Seychelles, which was in effect from 2020 to 2026, has expired. As negotiations for a new protocol are ongoing, we can reflect on how this long-standing partnership has benefited both parties. The agreement regulates the access of EU fishing fleets to Seychelles' waters and includes a Sectoral Support component aimed at promoting sustainable fisheries development in Seychelles.

The SFPA is fundamentally a reciprocal partnership: in exchange for access to Seychelles' Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the EU provides a substantial financial contribution and supports sustainable fisheries policy. Under the 2020 protocol, the EU provides €5.3 million annually, part of which is a fee for fishing access, and part is dedicated to sectoral support. Of this, €2.8 million per year is earmarked for sectoral support to implement Seychelles' fisheries policy and strengthen the sector's sustainability and governance.

Beyond financial transfers, the SFPA has facilitated cooperation in scientific research and fisheries management, crucial given that tuna and other highly migratory stocks in the Indian Ocean are managed regionally. Both the EU and Seychelles are members of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), and the SFPA framework supports joint stock assessments, data sharing and scientific cooperation aimed at sustainable resource use.

This cooperation builds Seychelles' capability to manage its own fisheries effectively and influences sustainable catch limits and monitoring practices in the region.

The most visible benefits for local communities have come through the Sectoral Support Agreement, the dedicated funding aimed at enhancing Seychelles' domestic fisheries sector. This support has been used for four different priority objectives:

Development and Implementation of Fisheries and Aquaculture Management Plans – Funds allocated to develop strategic management plans for different fisheries to support sustainable fisheries. Funds under this priority area is also allocated to the development of Aquaculture industry to support diversification of the sector. This priority area also includes investments which helped bolster Seychelles' capacity to enforce fisheries laws and combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

Infrastructure development – including facilities for small-scale fishers and new storage and market infrastructure in communities.

Capacity building and training – funds have enhanced training for personnel in fisheries management, quality control for exports, and professional skills at institutions like the Maritime Academy.

Communication and visibility – funds for visibility are geared towards the public in general, so that they know the value of this partnership agreement. Visibility programs also target children in school for the future generation to understand what sustainable fisheries are and be part of it.

The EU-Seychelles SFPA 2020–2026 has been more than a licensing arrangement: it has provided long-term financial support, strengthened governance and scientific capacity, supported infrastructure and livelihood development, and helped integrate Seychelles more strategically into sustainable fisheries management in the Indian Ocean. As negotiations for a new protocol continue, these foundations provide a strong basis for deepening cooperation while ensuring mutually beneficial outcomes underpinned by sustainable use of marine resources.

World Seafood Congress 2026 Highlights Path to Sustainable Global Seafood Trade

The World Seafood Congress 2026 (WSC 2026), held for the first time in Chennai, India, brought together global seafood leaders under the theme “Sustainable Solutions for Inclusive Growth – Building a safer, fair and resilient global seafood trade.”

Co-organised by the International Association of Fish Inspectors and India’s Department of Fisheries, with support from WorldFish and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the congress focused on sustainability, food safety, ethical standards and innovation in fisheries and aquaculture. Seychelles was represented by six delegates from SFA, FIQCU (SBS) and the Department of Fisheries.

Key Highlights

Reducing Post-Harvest Losses

Developing countries face post-harvest fish losses of up to 60%, largely due to weak cold chain systems and inadequate landing site infrastructure. Innovative solutions presented included solar-powered systems, improved ice production, and onboard propane-based refrigeration for small-scale vessels – technologies that preserve quality and increase fisher income.

Value Addition and By-Products

Case studies demonstrated how fish waste can be transformed into high-value products, improving profitability and sustainability. Full utilisation models showcased practical ways to maximise returns from existing catches.



Ethical Seafood and Labour Standards

While India is the world’s second-largest fish producer, discussions highlighted ongoing concerns around labour conditions and the need for stronger regulatory oversight to ensure ethical seafood trade.

Food Fraud, Safety and Certification

Food fraud remains a global challenge affecting public health and consumer trust. The importance of inspection systems, digital traceability, and ecolabels such as certification from the Marine Stewardship Council was emphasised as tools to promote sustainable and transparent trade.

Traceability and Digital Systems

The congress concluded with discussions on unified digital traceability systems to enable real-time tracking of seafood products – increasingly essential for compliance, market access and consumer confidence.

Technical Visit

Delegates visited the Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture, which develops innovative aquaculture technologies to improve productivity, farmer income and food security.

Key Takeaway for Seychelles

WSC 2026 highlighted practical solutions for reducing losses, developing by-products, strengthening inspection systems and improving traceability. For Seychelles, the lessons are clear: investing in value addition, cold chain improvements and digital systems can enhance resilience and competitiveness in the global seafood trade.

SFA Receives Aquaculture Equipment Under Blue Grants Fund 4

SFA formalised the transfer of aquaculture research equipment funded under Blue Grants Fund 4, marking another important step in strengthening collaboration within Seychelles' blue economy sector.

The asset handover certificate was signed by SFA's Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Aubrey Lesperance, and the Interim Chief Executive Officer of Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust (SeyCCAT), Mrs. Vania Robert. The ceremony took place this morning at the Aquaculture BAQF facility in Providence.

The equipment, originally procured under a previous project implemented by Harmony Investment, was officially handed over by the company's Director, Mr. Christopher Lespoir. The assets – which include airlift pumps, an air blower and pressure relief valve assembly, Hanna measuring instruments, flow meters, and related technical equipment – are valued at SCR 331,018.25.

In her remarks, SeyCCAT's Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Ms. Thembekile Manjengwa, expressed appreciation for the continued collaboration and technical leadership demonstrated by both Harmony Investment and SFA.



“This handover reflects responsible grant management and strong institutional partnership,” she noted. “Under this initiative, infrastructure was successfully established to support research into sea cucumber aquaculture – an area closely aligned with Seychelles' broader blue economy objectives. Through this transfer, these assets remain within the sector and continue to strengthen SFA's work in aquaculture development and sustainable fisheries management.”

The transfer ensures that the investment made through the Blue Grants Fund continues to deliver long-term value, reinforcing national efforts to advance sustainable aquaculture research and support the growth of Seychelles' fisheries sector.



Lobster Fishery Monitoring Program Underway



As part of the survey, biological data are collected on lobster size, reproductive status, and fishing effort to assess stock condition during the season.

Carapace length and weight measurements are also recorded to evaluate the size structure of the harvested population and to monitor compliance with regulations.

The monitoring operations begin early in the morning and continue throughout the day on Mahé to maximise coverage, with additional sampling conducted on Praslin on selected days.

The department is working closely with licence holders to ensure accurate and efficient data collection at landing sites.

Fishers are reminded that only lobsters measuring 75 mm carapace length and above may be legally harvested. The species are harvested from shallow-water stocks around the main granitic islands.

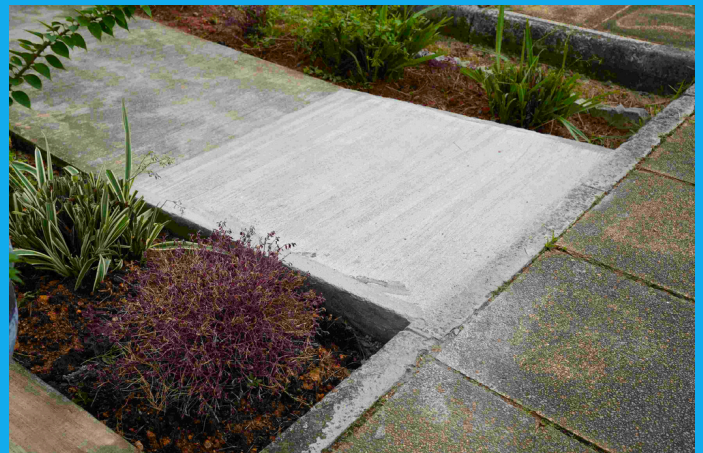
The monitoring programme started in 1992, and implemented by the SFA during each open season, in close collaboration with licensed fishers. At the end of every season, a comprehensive report is produced outlining key aspects of the fishery.

SFA becomes disabled friendly

The SFA Headquarters has taken an important step toward inclusivity and accessibility this month, following the successful completion of a small entrance ramp designed to accommodate wheelchair-bound visitors and staff. The initiative, led by the Project Department, reflects a growing commitment to ensuring that the organization's facilities are accessible to all members of the community.

The newly constructed ramp provides safe, convenient, and dignified access to individuals with mobility impairments. Built to withstand varying weather conditions, the all-weather structure ensures year-round usability, reinforcing the organization's dedication to practical and sustainable solutions.

The project was carried out free of charge by All-weather Construction, whose contribution highlights the vital role that private sector partners can play in advancing social responsibility. By donating both time and expertise, the company demonstrated a strong commitment to supporting initiatives that improve the quality of life for persons with disabilities.



Accessibility is more than a structural upgrade—it is a statement of inclusion. By prioritizing mobility access at its main entrance, the SFA Headquarters has sent a clear message that everyone deserves equal opportunity to access its services and participate fully in its activities.

This collaborative effort between the Project Department and All-weather Construction stands as a commendable example of community partnership. It underscores how thoughtful planning and corporate goodwill can combine to create meaningful change, fostering an environment that is welcoming and supportive to all.

DCEO conducts inspection visits to English River and La Retraite Fish Market



The DCEO Mr Aubrey Lesperance conducted inspection visits to the English River Fish Market and the La Retraite Fish Market. Accompanied by the Heads of Department from Property, PDQA, and Health and Safety, the visits aimed to evaluate hygiene and safety conditions at both facilities and identify practical solutions that the SFA can implement to ensure operations are carried out in line with best hygiene practices.

Following the inspection at English River, the delegation proceeded to the La Retraite Fish Market. Similar concerns relating to fish cleaning practices and the general maintenance of the facility were strongly addressed. The delegation also held discussions with the caretaker, Mr. Dyan Charles, regarding the presence of unregistered fish cleaners and the inappropriate use of the facility by some fishers and boat owners.



At the English River Fish Market, concerns were raised regarding stagnant, dirty water and the accumulation of fish scales near the cleaning areas. These issues were discussed in detail, with emphasis placed on improving drainage, waste management, and regular cleaning procedures to enhance overall sanitary conditions.

The visits underscored the Authority's commitment to maintaining high standards of hygiene, safety, and operational compliance across all fish market facilities.



A day in the life of ...

Operations Officer - Mastura Hoareau



In this month's edition we meet Ms Mastura Hoareau, who shares her daily experience as an operations officer. Ms. Hoareau has been an operations officer within the Port Management and Facilities Department for 6 years.

Q.What time do you usually arrive at work?

I usually arrive at work around 6:30am or 6:45am.

Q. What is the first thing you do upon arriving? Can you walk us through your main duties and how you prioritise them?

Upon arrival, the first thing I do is check the utility readings, including water and electricity. I also check the percentage levels of the ice plant machine and take photos to send to our managers.

After that, I ensure that the ice plant area is clean, both inside and outside. I then count the float money and make sure everything is ready before the ice plant opens at 7:00am. These tasks form part of my regular daily routine and are prioritised to ensure smooth operations from the start of the day.



Q.Are your daily tasks the same every day, or do they vary? If they vary, can you give examples of how your day might change?

Most of my core tasks remain consistent, especially the morning checks and preparations before opening. However, certain days may require additional attention depending on customer demand or operational needs.

Q.What time does your workday usually end?

I work Monday to Friday from 7:00am to 1:00pm, and on Saturdays from 7:00am to 11:00am.

Q.Does your role ever require you to work beyond normal hours?

Occasionally, I may need to work outside normal hours, such as on holidays or Sundays, but this does not happen frequently.

Q.What are your core responsibilities as an Operations Officer?

My core responsibilities include monitoring utilities, overseeing the ice plant machine levels, maintaining cleanliness of the facility, preparing the float money, and ensuring the ice plant operates smoothly throughout the day.

Q.What part of your job requires the most attention?

Ensuring that we maintain sufficient ice production to meet demand requires constant attention, along with monitoring equipment performance and overall operations.

Q.What challenges do you face during a typical day?

One of the most challenging parts of my job is ensuring that we consistently deliver high-quality service to our customers while maintaining sufficient ice production to meet demand. Failing to do so can negatively impact the company's image and reflect on the team as a whole.



Get to know more about Enforcement Section

What is Catch Certificate?

Catch documentation is a critical component of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS). It refers to the structured process of recording, verifying and tracking fish and fishery products from the point of capture through landing, processing, export and final market destination. Within an effective MCS framework, catch documentation ensures that all harvested fish are properly declared, traceable and compliant with national, regional and international conservation and management measures.

In Seychelles, catch documentation is a key function of SFA under its MCS mandate. The Authority is responsible for verifying, validating and issuing catch certificates for fishery products destined for export. On average, the SFA processes more than 9,000 catch certificates per year, reflecting both the scale of fisheries activities and the importance of maintaining rigorous control systems to safeguard market access and ensure compliance with international requirements.

One of the primary objectives of catch documentation is to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. Catch Documentation Schemes (CDS), including those required by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations such as the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, help ensure that fish entering international trade have been legally caught in accordance with conservation and management measures. By requiring validated catch certificates and standardized reporting, these systems reduce opportunities for illegally harvested fish to enter global supply chains.

Catch documentation also strengthens traceability throughout the fisheries value chain. Information such as vessel identification and licence details, fishing areas and dates of operation, gear type used, species composition, quantities caught, and landing or transshipment details are carefully recorded and verified. These data are cross-checked against logbooks, Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), electronic monitoring systems, port inspection records and export documentation.

This integrated verification process enhances transparency, accountability and confidence in Seychelles' fisheries governance framework.

From an enforcement perspective, catch documentation supports compliance monitoring and investigation. It enables authorities to verify quota utilization, detect discrepancies between reported and landed quantities, and initiate follow-up inspections or enforcement actions where necessary. It also facilitates cooperation between flag states, port states, coastal states and market states, thereby strengthening the overall effectiveness of MCS operations.

Beyond compliance and enforcement, catch documentation plays a crucial role in facilitating international trade. Many export markets require validated catch certificates as proof of legal origin before fishery products can be imported. A robust and efficiently managed documentation system therefore protects Seychelles' access to international markets while demonstrating responsible and sustainable fisheries management. Overall, catch documentation is not merely an administrative process but a central pillar of effective MCS fisheries management and the long-term conservation of marine resources.



Skill of the month

Bamboo Fish Traps

Making a bamboo fish trap is a skillful activity that takes experience and patience. The first step in the process is to prepare the bamboo. Once the bamboo is harvested, it is necessary to remove all the branches from the stem, also known as the culm, with the help of a knife. The bamboo has to be mature because young bamboo has a very short life in the sea.

The culm is cut into fairly long sections, long enough to be able it to be carried. The outer layer of the skin of the culm should be protected very well to avoid scratching them, as this will create weakness in the strips.

Most fish trap makers do not use bamboo straight after harvesting. They will soak their cut bamboo in a river or in the marsh for about 15-30 days. According to them soaking makes the culms more subtle and increases their resistance to cracking when dried. After the soaking process, the bamboo is allowed to air dry in a shaded area. They reckon that the bamboo may crack if the drying process is too rapid.



Thinning the strips

The strips must be thinned to make them pliable for weaving. This is achieved by separating the glassy outer skin, or outer layer of the bamboo, from its fleshy or fibrous inner layer using a small knife. Only the skin is used for weaving. Once all strips have been thinned, they are cleaned further and are ready for the weaving process to start.



The strips are woven using a hexagonal pattern. The hexagonal pattern has strips in three directions, creating hexagons in the open spaces in between. A hexagon has six straight sides and six angles. The open space in the hexagon is called 'may' in Creole.

May derives from the French 'maille', meaning mesh, the gap between threads in cloth etc... In Seychelles, the legal size of the bamboo trap mesh is a minimum 40mm diameter.

The frame, which is always placed on the outside of the trap, prevents the trap from being damaged by predators like sharks as well as assisting the trap in not losing its shape during fishing and storing.

To prepare the strips, the bamboo is split in half. It is then split into quarters. The quarters are split further into strips of about 5-8mm wide, ensuring that all strips are the same width.

The nodes inside the strips are removed. This process requires great care as the bamboo strips can be very sharp.



There are four woven sections to a trap. The flat top and bottom sections are identical in shape and size, the wall and the mouth or funnel.

The structure of the Bamboo Fish Trap:

- frame;
- outer covering;
- entrance funnel;
- door to empty the trap;
- bait holder;
- ballast.



Healthy Tip

"Do Your Part, Care for Your Heart".

Heart health is not just a goal, but a way of life; it's about making everyday choices, eating well, moving more, and resting, to ensure your heart beats stronger, longer. Your heart loves you, love it back by taking action today.

- Act Now: "80% of cardiovascular diseases are preventable".
- Small Changes: "Small changes in your lifestyle can lead to a healthier heart".
- Prioritize: "Self-care is not selfish, it's about protecting your heart"

The cardiovascular system delivers oxygen, nutrients, hormones and other important substances to cells and organs throughout your entire body. It plays an important role in helping the body meet the demands of activity, exercise and stress, and ensures your body gets what it needs during exercise and rest

Test your skills



Contact the PR Team to book a slot in the SFA newsletter for any internal communication and awareness, including:

- Department events and trainings
- Processes and procedures
- Upcoming committee and club events etc...



**SEYCHELLES
FISHERIES
AUTHORITY**

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