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**Annexe 6 : Note de synthèse de la réunion du Planning
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Annexe 7: Seychelles Government Expenditure

(Source : 2002 Census, MISD)

Annexe 8 : Les îles artificielles aux Seychelles

(Source : http://www.virtualseychelles.sc/busi/busi_infra_land.htm)

Infrastructure

New Land for New Projects

The newly completed East Coast Project Phase 3 is the first component of the long term Victoria Expansion and Modernisation Programme mapped out by the Government of Seychelles.

The project, which comprise of a total of 352 hectares of reclaimed land in the sea in and around Victoria and Greater Victoria (including a small reclamation in Praslin) will provide suitable land to meet the country's development needs over the next 20 to 25 years.

The dredging and reclamation works of the East Coast Project Phase III lasted four years and was completed in February 2003. This consisted of two parts.

(1) Consists of the construction of bunds in the sea to contain the fill material, hence minimizing the overall impact on the environment and;

(2) The dredging and reclamation works to fill in the banded areas.

Seven new islands have been created, five of which are found of the eastern coast of Mahe, one off the coast of Anse Aux Pins and one on Praslin.

In a recent national school competition organised to celebrate the National day, these seven islands received their names.



Eden Island

Romainville

Ile
Perseverance



Ile Aurore

Ile Aurore
& Ile
Perseverance

Ile Soleil

Eve

Project Name	New Name	Area(hectares)
Zone 10	Eden Island	48.3
Zone 12	Romainville	18.3

Zone 14	Ile Du Port	50.2
Zone 15	Ile Perseverance	94.4
Zone 16	Ile Aurore	56.8
B.S.A Praslin	Eve	27.3
Anse Aux Pins	Ile Soleil	14.0

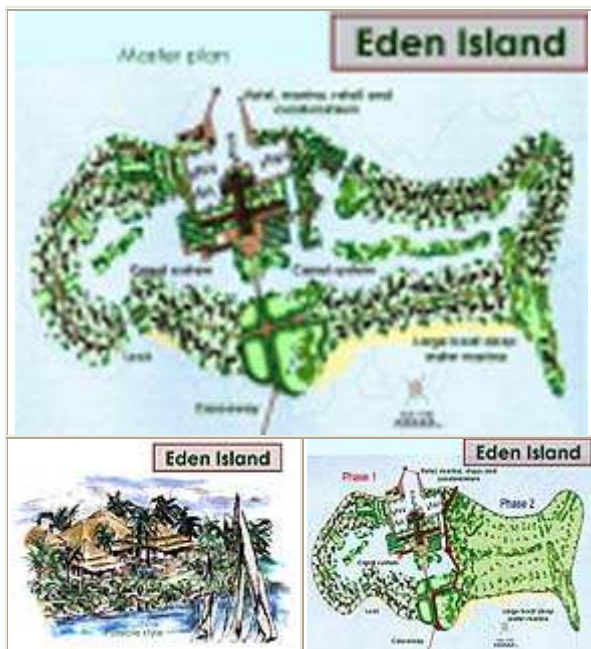
The thrust behind the Government's effort to reclaim more land is based on both the topography of the Seychelles and the economics of managing the future sustainable development of the country.

Eden Island (Zone 10)

An agreement between the Government of Seychelles and a South African Consortium for the development of Eden Island has already been signed.

The development proposals, which will cost in the region of US\$ 150 million, will be constructed in two phases and will see the island transformed into a world-class marina connected to Mahe by a causeway providing convenient vehicular access to the island. The proposed development includes:

- A 5 Star 150 room hotel
- An up-market retail shopping centre of 750 square metres
- 150 Luxury apartments
- 150 villas, each with its own moorings
- A marina in a harbour adjacent to the hotel with 50 moorings



Construction works are expected to start in January 2005

The project will serve as a vital springboard for key developments in the fields of tourism, transportation, fisheries, light industries, housing and related community developments. A land use master plan for the development of all the newly reclaimed land has been completed for implementation following the provision of the necessary infrastructure.

These projects include:

- A new international commercial port;
- A new cruise ship terminal;
- Export processing zones;
- Petroleum products storage zone;
- Industrial fisheries port expansion;

- Expansion of artisanal fisheries port and related infrastructure;
- Ship repair facility;
- Exclusive real estate development with associated berthing facility for private yachts and pleasure boats;
- Commercial Marinas on Mahé and Praslin;
- Victoria Waterfront Redevelopment;
- Inter Island cargo and passenger ports for both Mahé and Praslin;
- Bypass road through the Central Business District of Victoria;
- Large coral fill stockpile for the construction industry;
- National Watersports Centre;
- Housing Estates and related community facilities;
- Light industrial development;
- Expansion of sanitary landfill.

Plans for the development of Ile Perseverance are in their final stages and these include construction of a new housing estate comprising of 2003 housing units with related immunity facilities.

The project cost a total of SR350 million inclusive of all shore protection works.

Ile Perseverance Development (Zone 15)

The government has embarked on the construction of a new housing project comprising of 2003 units in apartments, town houses and semi-detached houses, built in a clustered approach that will group a number of these units together in small communities.

The project which will cost in the region of U\$44 Million will provide, 7,000 to 8,000 residents, proper modernised dwellings, with appropriate services, commercial, recreational, civic and community amenities.

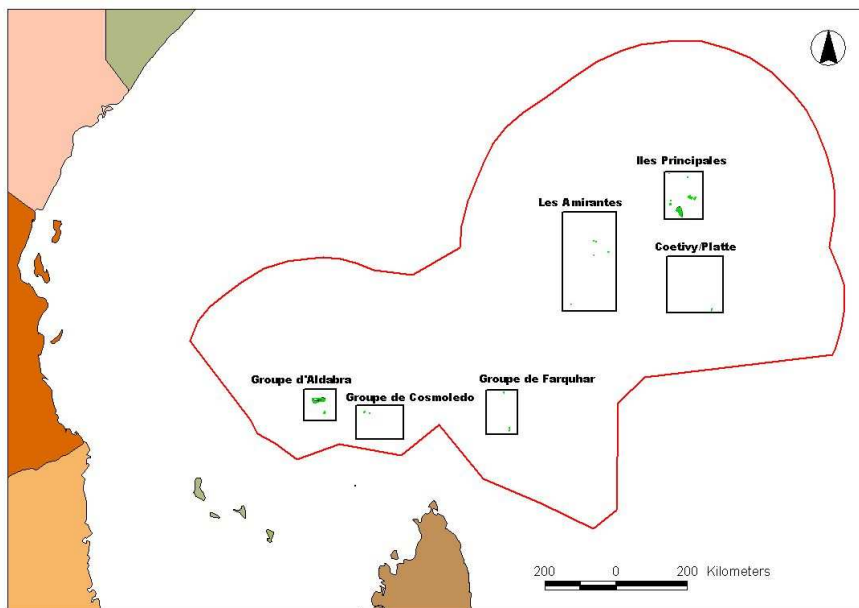
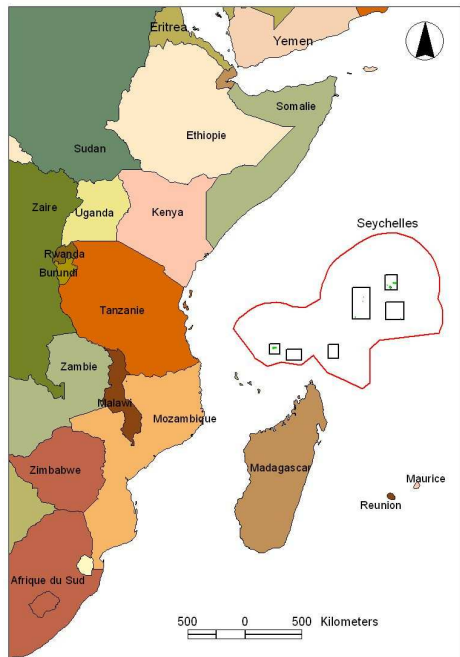


The construction will be of pre-cast steel reinforced panels, which will interlock, providing strong walls that will resist salinity and high humidity to a greater extent than conventional construction methods.

Construction of phase 1 of the project is expected to start i.e. 1025 units is expected to start in October 2004.

Annexe 9 : Archipel des Seychelles et superficies

(Source : CGIS, MLUH et L'île de Bird aux Seychelles : un exemple de développement durable ?, Virginie CAZES-DUVAT et Alexandre MAGNAN, L'Harmattan, Juin 2004, p.14-15)



Îles granitiques (41 au total)		Îles coralliennes (71 au total)	
Mahé	154,7 km ²	Surface par groupe ou par atoll	
Praslin	37,5 km ²	Aldabra	153,8 km ²
Silhouette	19 km ²	Farquhar	7,99 km ²
La Digue	10,1 km ²	Amirantes	6,61 km ²
Curieuse	2,8 km ²	Cosmoledo	5,09 km ²
Félicité	2,6 km ²	Providence	3,95 km ²
Frégate	2,1 km ²	Poivre	2,48 km ²
Sainte Anne	2,1 km ²	Alphonse/Saint François	1,98 km ²
Nord	2 km ²	Saint Joseph	1,22 km ²
Cerf	1,2 km ²	African Banks	0,3 km ²
Marianne	0,9 km ²	Surface par île ¹	
Grande Sœur	0,8 km ²	Assomption	11,7 km ²
Thérèse	0,7 km ²	Coëtivy	9,3 km ²
Conception	0,6 km ²	Astove	6,6 km ²
Aride	0,6 km ²	Desroches	3,9 km ²
Petite Sœur	0,3 km ²	Alphonse	1,74 km ²
Cousin	0,28 km ²	D'Arros	1,5 km ²
Cousine	0,25 km ²	Denis	1,4 km ²
Longue	0,21 km ²	Ile du Sud, Poivre	1,37 km ²
Ronde	0,19 km ²	Ile du Nord, Poivre	1,1 km ²
Anonyme	0,09 km ²	Bird	1 km²
Moyenne	0,08 km ²	Bijoutier	0,74 km ²
Cachée	0,02 km ²	Plate	0,5 km ²
Sèche	0,019 km ²	Marie-Louise	0,5 km ²
Ronde	0,018 km ²	Desnoeux	0,35 km ²
Total	241,3 km²	Bancs Africains	0,3 km ²
		Remire	0,27 km ²
		Surface totale des îles coralliennes	213,9 km²
Surface émergée totale	455,2 km²		

Tableau 1 — Superficie des principales îles de l'archipel des Seychelles (Republic of Seychelles, 1995).

¹ Ces superficies sont indiquées quand elles sont connues et pour les îles les plus grandes. Les surfaces des îles qui composent les grands atolls (Aldabra, Farquhar, Cosmoledo) ne sont pas mentionnées.

Annexe 10 : L'histoire des Seychelles

(Source : <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/6268.htm#history>)

The Seychelles islands remained uninhabited for more than 150 years after they became known to Western explorers. The islands appeared on Portuguese charts as early as 1505, although Arabs may have visited them much earlier. In 1742, the French Governor of Mauritius, Mahe de Labourdonais, sent an expedition to the islands. A second expedition in 1756 reasserted formal possession by France and gave the islands their present name in honor of the French finance minister under King Louis XV. The new French colony barely survived its first decade and did not begin to flourish until 1794, when Queau de Quincy became commandant.

The Seychelles islands were captured and freed several times during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, then passed officially to the British under the 1814 Treaty of Paris.

From the date of its founding by the French until 1903, the Seychelles colony was regarded as a dependency of Mauritius, which also passed from the French to British rule in 1814. In 1888, a separate administrator and executive and administrative councils were established for the Seychelles archipelago. Nine years later, the administrator acquired full powers of a British colonial governor, and on August 31, 1903, Seychelles became a separate British Crown Colony.

By 1963, political parties had developed in the Seychelles colony. Elections in 1963 were contested for the first time on party lines. In 1964 two new parties, the Seychelles Democratic Party (SDP) led by James Mancham, and the Seychelles People's Unity Party (SPUP) led by France Albert Rene, replaced existing parties.

In March 1970, colonial and political representatives of Seychelles met in London for a constitutional convention. Elections in November 1970 brought the resulting constitution into effect. In the November 1970 elections, the SDP won 10 seats, and the SPUP won 5 in the Legislative Assembly. Under the new constitution, Mancham became the Chief Minister of the colony.

Further elections were held in April 1974, in which both major political parties campaigned for independence. During the April 1974 elections, the SDP increased its majority in the Legislative Assembly by 3 seats, gaining all but 2 of the 15 seats. Demarcation of constituencies was such that the SDP achieved this majority by winning only 52% of the popular vote.

Following the 1974 election, negotiations with the British resulted in an agreement by which Seychelles became a sovereign republic on June 29, 1976. The SDP and SPUP formed a coalition government in June 1975 to lead Seychelles to independence. The British Government was asked to appoint an electoral review commission so that divergent views on the electoral system and composition of the legislature could be reconciled. As a result, 10 seats were added to the Legislative Assembly, 5 to be nominated by each party. A cabinet of ministers also was formed consisting of 8 members of the SDP and 4 of the SPUP, with Chief Minister Mancham becoming Prime Minister. With independence on June 29, 1976, Mancham assumed the office of President and Rene became Prime Minister.

The negotiations following the 1974 elections also restored the islands of Aldabra, Farquhar, and Des Roches to Seychelles upon independence; those islands had been transferred in November 1965 from Seychelles to form part of the new British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT).

Although the SDP/SPUP coalition appeared to operate smoothly, political divisions between the two parties continued. On June 5, 1977, during Mancham's absence at the London Commonwealth Conference, supporters of Prime Minister Rene overthrew Mancham in a smoothly executed coup and installed Rene as President. President Rene suspended the constitution and dismissed the parliament. The country was ruled by decree until June 1979, when a new constitution was adopted.

In November 1981, a group of mercenaries attempted to overthrow the Rene government but failed when they were detected at the airport and repelled. The government was threatened again by an army mutiny in August 1982, but it was quelled after 2 days when loyal troops, reinforced by Tanzanian forces, recaptured rebel-held installations.

At an Extraordinary Congress of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF) on December 4, 1991, President Rene announced a return to the multiparty system of government after almost 16 years of one-party

rule. On December 27, 1991, the Constitution of Seychelles was amended to allow for the registration of political parties. Among the exiles returning to Seychelles was James Mancham, who returned in April 1992 to revive his party, the Democratic Party (DP). By the end of that month, eight political parties had registered to contest the first stage of the transition process: election to the constitutional commission, which took place on July 23-26, 1992.

The constitutional commission was made up of 22 elected members, 14 from the SPPF and 8 from the DP. It commenced work on August 27, 1992 with both President Rene and Mancham calling for national reconciliation and consensus on a new democratic constitution. A consensus text was agreed upon on May 7, 1993, and a referendum to approve it was called for June 15-18. The draft was approved with 73.9% of the electorate in favor of it and 24.1% against.

July 23-26, 1993 saw the first multiparty presidential and legislative elections held under the new constitution, as well as a resounding victory for President Rene. Three political groups contested the elections--the SPPF, the DP, and the United Opposition (UO)--a coalition of three smaller political parties, including Parti Seselwa. Two other smaller opposition parties threw in their lot with the DP. All participating parties and international observer groups accepted the results as "free and fair."

Three candidates contested the March 20-22, 1998 presidential election--Albert Rene, SPPF; James Mancham, DP; and Wavel Ramkalawan--and once again President Rene and his SPPF party won a landslide victory. The President's popularity in elections jumped to 66.6% in 1998 from 59.5% in 1993, while the SPPF garnered 61.7% of the total votes cast in the 1998 National Assembly election, compared to 56.5% in 1993.

Annexe 11 : EMPS extracts

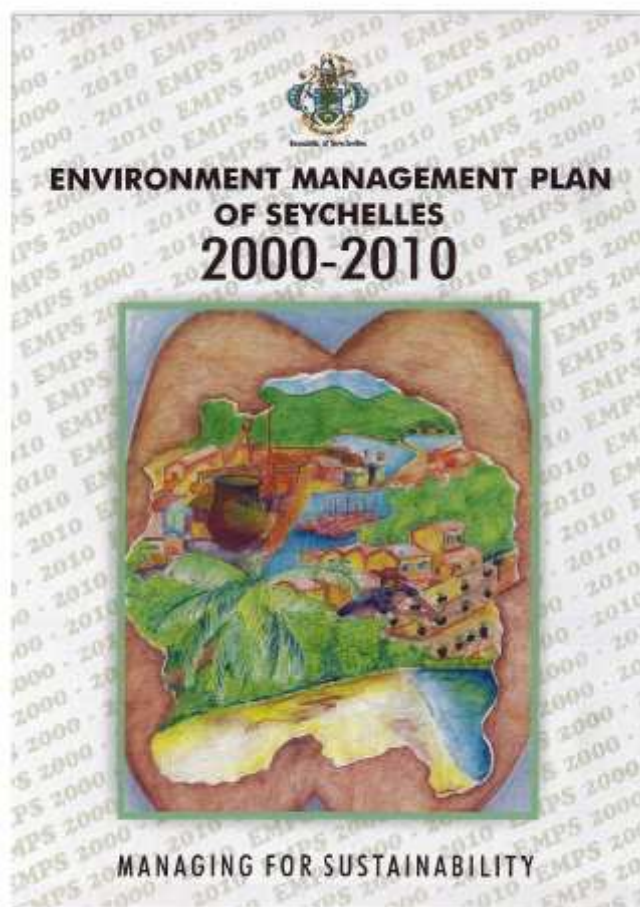


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