



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

*Marine and coastal conservation in
the East African region: National Reports*

UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 50

Prepared in co-operation with



IUCN

PREFACE

The Regional Seas Programme was initiated by UNEP in 1974. Since then the Governing Council of UNEP has repeatedly endorsed a regional approach to the control of marine pollution and the management of marine and coastal resources and has requested the development of regional action plans.

The Regional Seas Programme at present includes eleven regions ^{1/} and has over 120 coastal States participating in it. It is conceived as an action-oriented programme having concern not only for the consequences but also for the causes of environmental degradation and encompassing a comprehensive approach to controlling environmental problems through the management of marine and coastal areas. Each regional action plan is formulated according to the needs of the region as perceived by the Governments concerned. It is designed to link assessment of the quality of the marine environment and the causes of its deterioration with activities for the management and development of the marine and coastal environment. The action plans promote the parallel development of regional legal agreements and of action-oriented programme activities ^{2/}.

Decision 8/13(C) of the eighth session of the Governing Council of UNEP called for the development of an action plan for the protection and management of the marine and coastal environment of the East African region. As a first activity in the region, UNEP organized in October and November 1981 a joint UNEP/UN/UNIDO FAO/UNESCO/WHO/IMCO/IUCN exploratory mission which visited the region.

The findings of the mission were used to prepare the following six sectoral reports:

- UN/UNESCO/UNEP: Marine and coastal area development in the East African region. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 6. UNEP, 1982;
- UNIDO/UNEP: Industrial sources of marine and coastal pollution in the East African region. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 7. UNEP, 1982;
- FAO/UNEP: Marine pollution in the East African region. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 8. UNEP, 1982;
- WHO/UNEP: Public health problems in the coastal zone of the East African region. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 9. UNEP, 1982;
- IMO/UNEP: Oil pollution control in the East African region. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 10. UNEP, 1982; and
- IUCN/UNEP: Conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems and living resources of the East African region. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 11. UNEP 1982.

^{1/} Mediterranean Region, Kuwait Action Plan Region, West and Central African Region, Wider Caribbean Region, East Asian Seas Region, South-East Pacific Region, South Pacific Region, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Region, East African Region, South-West Atlantic Region and South Asian Region.

^{2/} UNEP: Achievements and planned development of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme and comparable programmes sponsored by other bodies. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 1. UNEP, 1982.

The six sectoral reports prepared on the basis of the mission's findings were used by the UNEP secretariat in preparing a summary overview entitled:

- UNEP: Environmental problems of the East African region. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 12. UNEP, 1982.

The overview and the six sectoral reports were submitted to the UNEP Workshop on the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the East African Region (Mahé, Seychelles, 27-30 September 1982) attended by experts designated by the Governments of the East African region.

The Workshop:

- reviewed the environmental problems of the region;
- endorsed a draft action plan for the protection and development of the marine and coastal environment of the East African region;
- defined a priority programme of activities to be developed within the framework of the draft action plan; and
- recommended that the draft action plan, together with a draft regional convention for the protection and management of the marine and coastal environment of the East African region and protocols concerning (a) co-operation in combating pollution in cases of emergency, and (b) specially protected areas and endangered species, be submitted to a conference of plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the region with a view to their adoption.

In consultation with the Governments of the East African region the further development of the action plan was focused on activities directly related to preparations for the conference of plenipotentiaries and to other regional activities which received a first priority rating in the programme recommended by the Mahé workshop ^{3/}. This included the preparation of a series of country reports by experts from the region on:

- national legislation;
- national resources and conservation; and
- socio-economic activities that may have an impact on the marine and coastal environment.

^{3/} Report of the Workshop on the protection and development of the marine and coastal environment of the East African region, Mahé, 27-30 September 1982, (UNEP/WG/77/4).

The national reports were synthesized in regional reports 4/ 5/ 6/ which were prepared with a view to assisting the Governments of the East African region in their negotiations on the regional convention and its protocols. In addition, a technical training Workshop on the control of pollution from ships in the East African region was convened jointly by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and UNEP in November 1983.

The present document is a compiled volume of the national reports dealing with the East African region. Similar volumes covering legal aspects and socio-economic activities in the East African region have been compiled 7/ 8/ 9/. The seven national studies were written by the following experts: L.A. ChongSeng (Seychelles), H. Gruchet (France), I. Jehangeer (Mauritius), D. Kinyanjui (Kenya), A.A.B. Noman (Comoros), A. Razafimbelo and P. Randrianarijaona (Madagascar) and M. Salah (Somalia). No expert was designated by Mozambique, and the expert from the United Republic of Tanzania did not submit a report, hence no reports for these two countries is contained in this volume. The national reports are reproduced in the original language in which they have been prepared and submitted.

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- 4/ FAO/UNEP: Legal aspects of protecting and managing the marine and coastal environment of the East African region. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 38. UNEP, 1983.
- 5/ IUCN/UNEP: Marine and coastal conservation in the East African region. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 39. UNEP, 1984.
- 6/ UNEP: Socio-economic activities that may have an impact on the marine and coastal environment of the East African region. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 41. UNEP, 1984.
- 7/ FAO/UNEP: Legal aspects of protecting and managing the marine and coastal environment of the East African region: National reports. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 49. UNEP, 1984.
- 8/ IUCN/UNEP: Marine and coastal conservation in the East African region: National reports. Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 50. UNEP, 1984.
- 9/ UNEP: Socio-economic activities that may have an impact on the marine and coastal environment of the East African region: National reports. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 51. UNEP, 1984.

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SEYCHELLES NATONAL REPORT : by L. Chongseng

BASIC DATA ON SEYCHELLES

Land area:	444 km ²
Area of territorial sea:	1,374,000 km ²
Population:	64,410 (mid-1982 figures)
Population density:	1,45.1 inhabitants per km ²
Rate of population growth:	2.0 per cent per year (average of the natural rate of growth for 1978-1982) 0.0 per cent if migration figures are taken into account
Population earning living from agriculture:	17 per cent*
Population earning living from fishing:	4 per cent*
Per capita gross national product:	US\$ 2,327 for 1981
Literacy rate:	35.6 per cent
Major sources of foreign exchange:	
Tourism :	285 million rroupes (1 US\$ = 7.5 SR)
Transfer grants :	68 " "
Re-exports :	67 " " (mostly petroleum)
Official loans :	42 " " (products)
Exports :	32 " "
Main exports are copra, frozen fish and cinnamon	

(*) 1977 census

REVIEW OF NATIONAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES TO PROTECTED AREAS
AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Legislation

International legislation:

Seychelles has become party to the following legal instruments:

- a) World Heritage Convention (3 December, 1979);
- b) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES, 5 September 1977).

National legislation:

a) Protected area legislation:

As stated by Wilson, 1980, "The National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act is the basis of the network of national parks and reserves in the Seychelles. It provides for the creation of a National Parks and Nature Conservancy Commission (this has now been strengthened and renamed, The Seychelles National Environment Commission), to be the managing authority for areas designated as Strict Nature Reserves, Special Reserves, National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and confers the necessary powers to the Commission to undertake this task."

The act also defines a national park as: "An area set aside for the propagation, protection and preservation of wildlife as the preservation of places of objects of aesthetic, geological, prehistoric, historical, archeological or other scientific interest for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the general public and includes in the case of a marine national park, an area of shore, sea or seabed together with coral reef and other marine features so set aside".

Each separate reserve also has its own regulations, e.g. The St. Anne Marine National Park Regulations which clearly states the do's and the don'ts. It also gives details of fines and imprisonment terms for offenders.

b) Species conservation legislation

There have been attempts to protect two main types of species:

- Those species that are migratory and therefore widespread throughout the Republic, e.g. marine turtles and sooty terns. This legislation tends to go into details about the size, sex, open and close season of the species it is trying to conserve. In effect an attempt at policing was tried. The newer legislation now tries to attack the market rather than carrying out actual policing. The latest laws on seashells and hawksbill turtles make it illegal to sell them. By destroying the market the pressures on the species are removed very effectively.
- Those species that only occur in very specialized habitats like cocos-de-mer, paradise flycatchers, black parrots etc.. In these cases the habitat as a whole is given some protection as well as making it illegal to kill or take the actual species itself.

The Seychelles consist of over a hundred islands with over 95 per cent of the population living on Mahé, Praslin and La Digue. This means that these are the only areas with a police force and not much enforcement of species legislation is carried out.

c) Legislation dealing with land-use planning

There is comprehensive legislation controlling all developments within Seychelles, the most important being the Town and Country Planning Act (Cap 160). Anybody wishing to carry out any development has to submit an outline and detailed planning applications which are circulated to various ministries and departments such as Agriculture, Water, Electricity, Conservation, Health, etc. for comments. These comments and planning applications are then processed by a Town and Country Planning Authority.

According to the 1975 Structure Plan the following land-use zoning categories exist: conservation areas, protected beaches, coastal areas of special control, airport special planning areas, existing major hotels, industrial areas, major residential estates, agricultural rural zones, settlement growth areas, district service centres, greater Victoria planning areas, east coast road proposals. At the moment various committees are identifying land for agricultural uses, and others are trying to produce a land use map for Mahé.

d) Legislation dealing with coastal zone management

Not very comprehensive. Each development project is judged on its own merit. Certain beaches on Mahé, Praslin and La Digue have been designated as "protected beaches". All contiguous development - the type and character of which would be strictly controlled - would, in normal circumstances, require to be set back at least 40 feet from the high water mark.

Legislation exists to control the removal of sand and gravel from beaches, rivers and plateaux, to stop the cutting of beach front vegetation, to stop the felling of roadside trees etc.. Strict control over the type of development uses to be permitted, including hotel projects is also exercised.

e) Legislation dealing with fisheries

Traditionally concerned with types of gear, mesh sizes, etc.. Certain bays were administered as fishing reserves where no net fishing was allowed. Various size limits, open and close season, berried or non-berried females, were applied especially for crabs and lobsters. Fishing with a light at night was only allowed under licence. No dynamiting was allowed and since 1968 spear fishing has also been illegal.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

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