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SEYCHELLES
VISION 2033
Towards a Sustainable and Inclusive Future



SEYCHELLES VISION 2033

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**FOREWORD
FOR
VISION
2033**

Next year will mark 250 years since the first settlers set foot on these remarkable islands. Seychelles is still a young nation, and Vision 2033 can guide us further forward over the next fifteen years.

Seychelles' Vision 2033 and its accompanying National Development Strategy presents a clear view of where we are, where we want to go, and over what time frame. It is a vision that will take Seychelles into the future and that will guide us to make deliberate efforts to improve the quality of life of our people. Whilst this document outlines where we would like to see the country in 2033, the roadmap to steer us from our current position to the Vision 2033 is laid out in the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2019-2023.

Our future is about our people. At the centre of the visioning exercise is concern for our population in relation to our social, economic and overall well-being. This Vision will transform Seychelles into the following:

“A resilient, responsible and prosperous nation of healthy, educated and empowered Seychellois living together in harmony with nature and engaged with the wider world.”

The existence of a suitable, enabling environment in terms of political stability and freedom; sound legal framework; economic resources and opportunities; and social norms which are conducive to sustainable development are paramount to attaining this Vision. This needs to be supplemented by a flexible and high quality education and training system that empowers Seychellois learners to take advantage of a rapidly changing global environment.



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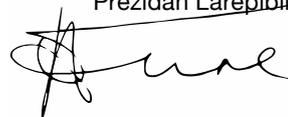
One of the major pillars of our Vision is partnership, a prerequisite for the achievement of sustainable development. This involves partnership between different branches of government; partnership between government, communities and civil society; partnership with the private sector, non-governmental organisations and the international community; and ultimately partnership between all members of Seychellois society.

To see Seychelles where it is today fills me with pride. We have made great strides in the four decades since independence. For this, I would like to thank the entire population for their hard work and contributions.

It is our collective responsibility to ensure that Vision 2033 is attained. The immediate challenge we face as a nation is to ensure that the Vision is translated into reality. Each and every one of us have an integral role to play. We are a diverse but harmonious family of less than 100,000. We are custodians to one of the most beautiful countries on Earth. Our unity in our diversity is our greatest strength, and is what distinguishes us as a shining example across an increasingly divided global arena.

May we continue to be positive, open-minded and be guided by the positive forces in our universe. May our love for our beautiful country continue to fill our hearts. May we continue to work together, united by the belief that our country is greater than us all. And may harmony and peace reign supreme as the fundamental foundations of a more resilient, principled and prosperous Seychelles in 2033.

Danny Faure, President of the Republic of Seychelles
Prezidan Larepublik Sesel

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Danny Faure', written over a horizontal line.





ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Vision 2033 is a national effort aimed at growing our country. This document could not have been finalized without the invaluable input and contributions of the people of Seychelles. The participation from all sections of society enabled us to collect a wealth of information which has formed the basis of the document. We would like to thank all the facilitators and rapporteurs of the visioning exercise for their invaluable contribution to the process.

The Vision document has benefitted immensely from the advice and guidance of the National Working Group. We thank too, Mr. Peter Wilson, Mr. Jacob Adesida and Mr. Peter Sinon, consultants to the Planning team, for their invaluable input.

Finally, the Ministry expresses appreciation to the staff of the Department of Economic Planning for their tireless dedication to the drafting process of the document.





**1.
OUR
VISION
FOR
SEYCHELLES**

“ A resilient, responsible and prosperous nation of healthy, educated and empowered Seychellois living together in harmony with nature and engaged with the wider world. ”

A vision is not just a picture of what could be, it is an appeal to our better selves and a call to become something more than just ourselves. Vision 2033 sets forward a promising path for Seychelles, echoing the common desire to see our country develop further and with the Seychellois people owning and actively participating in the development process. The successful realisation of this long term vision hinges on the hard work of all citizens; both state and non-state actors. Furthermore, Vision 2033 calls upon stakeholders to work together towards creating an inclusive and more sustainable future for all.

OUR VISION FOR SEYCHELLES

i.) Mission

- a.) Build a modern, diversified and resilient economy
- b.) Build a prosperous people-centred nation, providing excellent public services characterised by wide stakeholder participation with fair opportunities for all.
- c.) Become a world leader in sustainable, responsible, ethical and sustainable tourism, closely integrated with the nation's high environmental protection standards, and socioeconomic goals.
- d.) Build a highly and appropriately skilled, healthy and productive population to support Vision 2033.
- e.) Maintain strong, independent democratic institutions, with an Executive, Legislative and Judiciary that upholds the rule of law and defends human rights.
- f.) Create a strong enabling environment for free enterprise and entrepreneurship, foreign direct investment and global partnerships.
- g.) Build a nation in which our people and nature sustainably coexist and flourish, resilient to both natural and manmade threats.
- h.) Become a global Knowledge Hub for research and implementation of the “Blue Economy” in partnership with global institutions
- i.) Seek innovative and sustainable science & technology solutions to Seychelles' unique opportunities and challenges, including energy and food security.

ii.) Values and principles

The nation's development will be underpinned by the following values and principles:

- a.) Democratic, accountable and transparent governance
- b.) Priority placed on increasing environmental sustainability and resilience
- c.) People-centred development
- d.) Private sector led economic growth
- e.) An enabling government
- f.) Consistently high standards for public sector service delivery
- g.) Communities supported to become more empowered, adaptive, responsible and sustainable
- h.) Solutions underpinned by innovative technologies
- i.) Science and technology enhanced through global partnerships
- j.) Celebration of our unique Creole heritage and identity

OUR VISION FOR SEYCHELLES

iii.) Theme and logo

The theme adopted for Vision 2033 is *“Towards a sustainable and inclusive future”*. The Vision 2033 theme recognises the need to appreciate the beauty of our diversity, and will be essential in promoting our unity and cooperation in realising our common destiny. The theme also acknowledges the importance of inclusivity in the conduct of national affairs and thus further encourages the people to take ownership of Vision 2033 and play an active role throughout the process.

The logo chosen for Vision 2033 incorporates the symbolism of winged flight, elevation, progress and upwards movement, while subtly incorporating the letter “V” for vision. There is a shield depicted in the negative space, symbolising security and resilience. The colour palette is based on the colours of the national flag. The logo encapsulates succinctly the need for the coming together as one nation in all our diversity to work towards one destiny for our beloved country and people.



Vision 2033 reflects the aspirations of the people of Seychelles. Following extensive consultations with all major stakeholder groupings and research and analysis by the Department of Economic Planning, Vision 2033 articulates the appropriate national and sectoral goals to be accomplished by the year 2033. The realisation of 'Vision 2033' will depend largely on the actions and measures that we undertake collectively, as a government, private sector, cooperating partners, civil society and active individuals, through the judicious implementation of our national development strategies. These plans will ensure the prioritisation, focus, flexibility, relevance and creation of the necessary conditions upon which identified long-term objectives and targets can be attained.

In view of the aspirations and challenges outlined above, Vision 2033 will be translated into an achievable programme based on the following key pillars:

- (i) Good governance
- (ii) People at the centre of development
- (iii) Social cohesion
- (iv) Innovative economy
- (v) Economic transformation
- (vi) Environmental sustainability & resilience.

These six key pillars will serve as the foundation of our continued efforts to collectively visualise, conceptualise, own and, together, realise our aspirations. We have dared to dream and we will make our dreams a reality for the betterment of our lives and those of the generations still to come.



Ou monte desarin pou...
Mè zot dir ou zis rod let...
Zot pa pran an kont ou le...
Okontrè zot mè plis pre...
Pour fet ou tonm dan dep...

nd solisyon
isyon
mesyon
isyon
resyon



Heineken
IT'S MORE BEHIND THE SCENE
SMALL
Small
Tala zaksyon at ki koinen
Gu moin ganyo kandin
gwan pas zigan



No sugar added
100% JUICE

**2. WHO ARE
WE AND what
CHALLENGES
do WE
FACE?**

Seychelles is an economically successful, high-income, small island state. The country now seeks to safeguard the sustainability of its development and further accelerate progress by addressing public concerns over widening disparities in income and opportunities.

Despite the intrinsic challenges that come with being a small, relatively isolated island nation, Seychelles has already achieved a remarkable level of economic development.

Since attaining its Independence in 1976, the economy of the Seychelles has evolved from its primary agricultural base (which was extremely vulnerable to both natural and market-related shocks,) to a service-oriented economy where tourism, industrial fisheries, and financial services have become prime income earners.

This commendable developmental feat was achieved through a relatively judicious management of our resources and the conservation of Seychelles' pristine environment.

However, the aforementioned achievements have come at a price and with a number of key challenges. Amongst these are the cessation of access to concessional development funds due to Seychelles' high-income status; unsatisfactory educational outcomes; the widespread prevalence of lifestyle-related diseases and drug and alcohol abuse together with the related challenges of treatment and rehabilitation of affected Seychellois citizens; particularly the youth who will play a vital role in shaping the future of their country.





3.
ENVISIONING
OUR
FUTURE

Going forward, what do the people of Seychelles envisage as their future? What kind of society do we want to become? How can we sustain and consolidate our united yet fragile Creole culture and society? What transformations are needed to overcome the emerging challenges of our current socioeconomic landscape? How will we build resilience in the face of climate change? How do we achieve sustainability and maintain peace, social cohesion and economic growth? These are the central questions that the national long-term vision for Seychelles, Vision 2033, aims to address.

This Vision 2033 document outlines our desired long-term socio-cultural and economic goals. Vision 2033 clearly articulates four alternative development scenarios. These four possible scenarios emerge through various policy actions, or inactions, particularly in relation to two critical parameters: (i) socio-political and economic transformations and (ii) building resilience to the adverse effects of climate change and other external factors which have already begun to adversely affect our future development trajectory.





4. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Vision 2033 will be rolled out through the implementation of a series of three five-year National Development Strategies (NDS), beginning with the first National Development Strategy 2019-2023. The Vision will act as a compass that sets a clear and decisive direction for our desired destination. The three NDS's will be the vehicles upon which the nation will embark to undertake the journey to the year 2033. In this volatile and ever more competitive global, regional and local environment, the elements of flexibility and the ability to readjust to challenges will form an important part of our planning process.

Alternative Futures: Four scenarios for Seychelles

The Vision 2033 document outlines the desirable long-term end state that reflects the people's aspirations. Through the consultation processes, four possible alternative scenarios were considered which may emerge as the end states through various policy actions or inactions. The *raison-d'être* for the consideration of alternative scenarios is to give credence to **the most desirable scenario** as well as to show what the alternative undesirable possibilities might be in the absence of serious and focused actions.

We live in a world of uncertainty as a result of the fast-paced change impacting all aspects of our society. Seychelles is not immune to changes taking place around the world, and, indeed, the fast pace of change has come to define the world we live in. The only constant in today's world is change, which leads to increasing complexity.

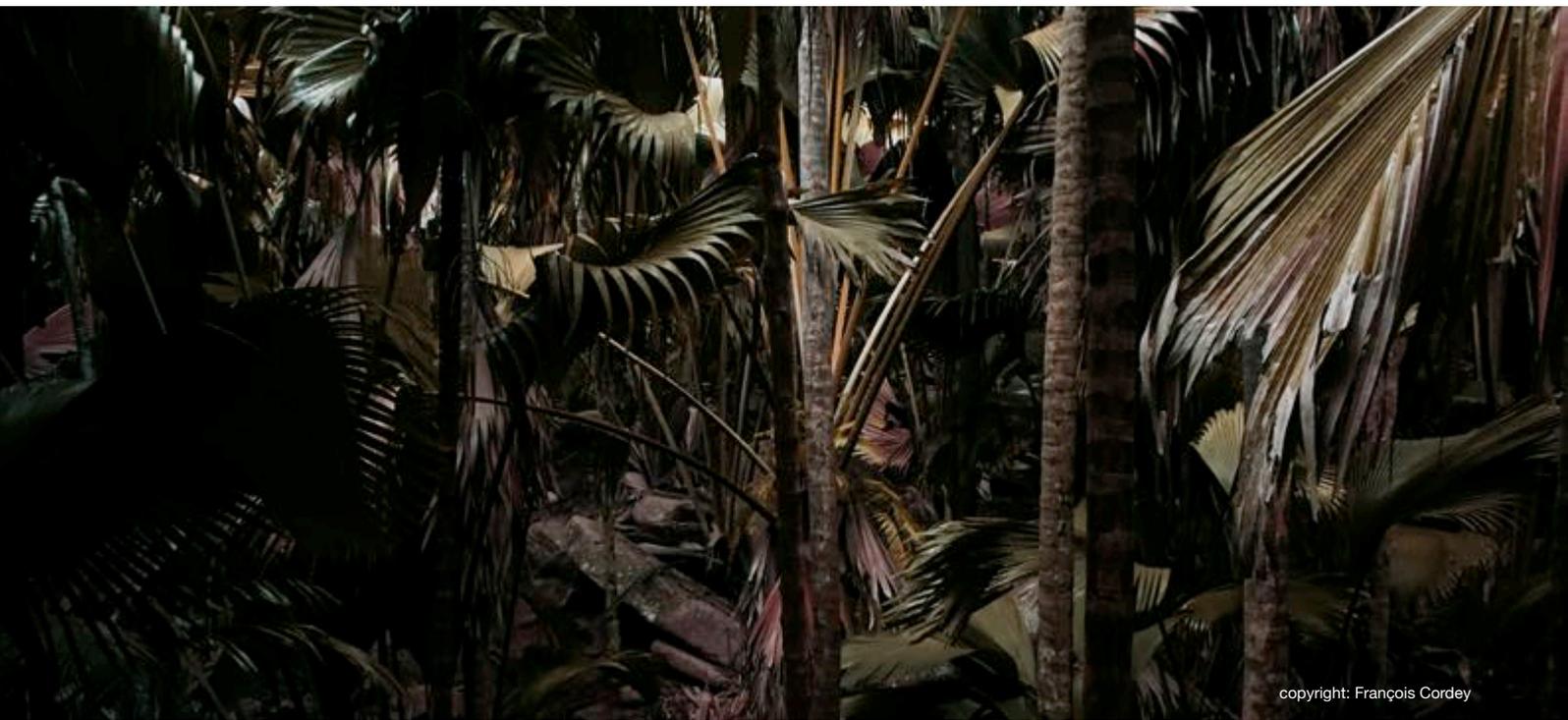
The utilisation of possible future scenarios allows nations and their decision-makers to better manage uncertainty and variables which may have an impact on the future of the country in question.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

In an increasingly unpredictable world, planning must steadfastly be oriented towards achieving our desired future. The best tools for planning are not straight line forecasting or predictions but, rather, the use of scenarios which recognise the element of choice and alternative pathways to the future. The scenarios also demonstrate the interconnectedness of actions and outcomes across different sectors and domains. The world of the future will definitely be different from that of today. The following four scenarios were generated during the Vision 2033 consultations to stimulate the envisaging of the various futures we might be facing by the year 2033. These scenarios will help in the national planning process by showing the importance of making the right choices for all Seychellois.

The four scenarios are mapped (see below) using two qualitative scales: (i) the country's resilience to climate change and other external factors and (ii) socioeconomic transformation. The two scenarios which represent non-resilience are labelled as 'Time Bomb' and 'Exodus', while the 'Garden of Eden' and 'Status Quo' scenarios demonstrate resilience. From a socioeconomic transformation perspective, the 'Time Bomb' and 'Garden of Eden' scenarios show a transformation taking place in society, while the 'Exodus' and 'Status Quo' scenarios reflect a contraction or non-transformational future.

The worse-case scenario is the 'Exodus' scenario, which should be avoided at all costs. Its end-result is an unstable economy and a failed state that has lost most of its invaluable human capital who have left for greener pastures. Alternatively, the collective aspirations and determination of a people who have not only dared to dream, but have translated their dreams into reality for the betterment of their lives and for generations to come, is to be found in the most desirable outcome: the 'Garden of Eden' scenario.



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A.) GARDEN OF EDEN

The Garden of Eden is the best case scenario.

Here, the economy has been transformed through diversification and is enjoying a stable growth trajectory. Growth is inclusive and sustainable, with the Seychellois people placed at the centre of all development efforts. Seychelles is a unified nation in which citizens have been able to overcome political, religious and social divides. Moreover, the country has become resilient to the adverse effects of climate change by taking all necessary measures to minimise damage to property and to safeguard lives.

The government is democratic, transparent, accountable and practices sound governance, with the interests and well-being of every citizen at the core of government policy. The three branches of government (executive, legislative and parliamentary) work efficiently to ensure the smooth running of the country. The Seychellois people have high levels of trust in government institutions to deliver on their respective mandates and to ensure the highest possible levels of public service delivery.

Because citizens have been placed at the centre of development, they are active participants in the development process. Seychellois are engaged in the productive sectors of the economy, with a large year on year increase in the number of locals employed directly and indirectly in tourism, fisheries, the financial sector as well as other supporting industries.

Health and education

The majority of the Seychellois people live generally healthy lives and are focused on attaining personal and collective well-being. The country has successfully attained the goals and targets of SDG 3 (a level of the World Health Organisation's Sustainable Development Goals). Governance of the health system is efficient and allows regulatory practices and the seamless implementation of the "health in all" approach. Seychellois society is keenly aware of the high cost of medical care, and endeavour where possible to employ sustainable financing options to ensure longevity of the health system, as well as responsible collective use of medical resources. Existing and new partnerships with all sectors, as well as international organisations and partner countries, means that Seychelles benefits from greater medical innovation and technological advancement, allowing the standard of healthcare in Seychelles to advance, with options such as telemedicine allowing world class healthcare to be offered to all Seychellois.

Human resources

A migration policy framework is carefully managing the quantity and quality of expatriate labour, ensuring that all migrant labour is to the benefit of Seychelles and encouraging recruitment of highly-skilled expatriate labour, where needed, as a means to extend the local skills base. Seychelles has become a global centre of expertise on the Blue Economy, attracting the world's experts to undertake research in the country. Integration of migrant workers has been successful with no incidents of tension or unrest linked to migrant workers. There is a pleasant and neighbourly relationship between the Seychellois people and the migrant population. It is generally understood that Seychelles requires the additional manpower from overseas, and that the country will continue to work towards gradual localisation of key employment opportunities.

National identity

Peace and harmony is the norm in Seychelles, with strong community ties and national unity atop the agenda. Through its all-inclusive approach, the country has seen pronounced improvements in gender equality, human rights protection and a reduction in inequality. Volunteerism and philanthropy are commonplace and lay the foundation for a future generation of more caring and socially aware individuals. Minority groups and marginalised sections of society have a voice and are catered to by robust and results-oriented social protection mechanisms. Abuse of the welfare system is minimal, as people are more educated and mindful of the associated costs and drawbacks of such behaviour. Seychelles has been able to partly address its once-rampant social ills as former addicts are given the necessary opportunities for smooth re-integration into society, following comprehensive detoxification and rehabilitation.

There is a strong sense of patriotism and national identity. Seychellois are in tune with the nation's diverse makeup, with a keen focus on acceptance and embracing the multitude of ancestral backgrounds that has made the country what it is today. Both public and private institutions actively pursue activities to promote and uphold Seychellois culture for all to benefit. Music, visual art, and other forms of artistic expression flourish, giving a boost to the local arts scene. Communities, faith-based organisations and other NGOs rally to provide spiritual and pastoral care to the people of Seychelles. The emphasis on spiritual well-being is viewed positively, both as a tool to build stronger familial and neighbourly bonds as well as being a catalyst for fostering reconciliation and unity.

Seychelles remains a champion for international environmental protection and conservation, taking up noteworthy leadership roles on the international scene, allowing for strong partnerships to be forged with international partners.

Seychellois are highly proud of their pristine natural environment, a large proportion of which remains designated as nature reserves, untouched by man. They endeavour to educate visitors and the youth on the importance of preserving the serene environment. Emphasis is placed on sustainable land use, for the benefit of all. This helps to ensure that construction projects make efficient use of the limited land as well as ensuring that the new, climate-sensitive building code is adhered to. In face of global biosecurity threats, Seychelles is actively monitoring and taking strategic measures to ensure such threats are mitigated.

Education and technology

The people of Seychelles are among the most highly educated, empowered and responsible citizens in Africa, paving the way for them to be engaged in building a sustainable, inclusive and equitable society. Efforts to ensure quality education from early childhood have been successful, with schools (both academic and vocational) reporting high achievement levels. Several prominent educational institutions have been established via public-private partnerships, allowing for resource-sharing models to be implemented with the private sector, ultimately resulting in cost savings for the national budget. Application of modern technology combined with international partnerships has enabled the highest quality education to be offered to Seychellois overcoming teacher shortages. This further allows Seychelles to develop, as the skilled people are contributing to the country's current-day labour and skills needs, all the while bearing in mind the forecasted requirements of the future. There is an active drive to build the capacity of the current workforce and in-service training is mandatory.

Seychelles has become a tech-savvy nation which exploits the benefits of simple but fit-for-purpose technology solutions. There exists a framework conducive to the development of home-grown technological inventions, and strong investment in creating the necessary technological infrastructure. The incentives in place allow for startups and/or

established entities to venture into research and development. Research and development is a national priority, and all relevant stakeholders continually mobilise their resources to ensure a steady evolution and expansion of ICT capabilities. E-government is reinforced and leads to widespread delivery of government services in a secure online environment. The business community is committed to promoting and mainstreaming ecommerce. This makes it easier for citizens and businesses alike to save time and the costs associated with carrying out manual processes and traditional “pen and paper” transactions. The government and its partners have created an enabling environment for the adoption of “green”, appropriate and relevant technologies through policies which reward institutions that adopt sustainable, eco-friendly technology. Partnerships with international institutions of high repute continue to bear fruit with opportunities of exchanges made available for local tech entrepreneurs. Partnerships and joint ventures with global academic and research institutions have enabled the transfer of skills and application of fit-for-purpose, state of the art technology.

A strong private sector

Economic transformation has been achieved with considerable success, with greater value-addition in all sectors. The private sector operates unhindered, as government has taken decisive steps to minimise bureaucracy. A diverse range of local products is available on the market, some of which are high quality, allowing them to be marketed and sold in foreign markets. Tourism receipts are higher than ever before, as Seychelles reaps the benefits of exploiting new and emerging markets. High-value tourism continues to thrive, with Seychelles recognised as a luxury, high-end destination. Tourism establishments are pioneering new environmental practices as more hotels market themselves as “green” establishments, catering to visitors who are keen on protecting the environment.

The economy has been transformed and diversified to become less reliant on the highly competitive global tourism industry, and more resilient to external shocks. Seychelles is an exemplary Small Island Developing State (SIDS), with

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

a flourishing blue economy sector. A large proportion of Seychellois are employed in blue economy activities, tapping into the potential of the archipelago's extensive EEZ. The Port of Victoria is a leading port in the Indian Ocean and has become more technologically advanced, to meet the needs of current-day market conditions. Furthermore, the port has been fortified and improved to ensure that it can withstand the negative impacts of climate change. Aquaculture has been carefully adopted in line with international norms and best practices to ensure economic viability and environmental sustainability. As a global centre of expertise on the blue economy, Seychelles is at the forefront of extracting sustainable value from its vast ocean resources. Seychellois are working in tandem with international experts.

The financial sector is sound, allowing for ease of business and it is responsive to the emerging market opportunities with a focus on sustainable, smart savings and investment products for the Seychelles market. Seychelles has also established a niche market in specialised offshore financial services.

Infrastructure and public transport have been developed to meet the ever-increasing needs and expectations of a more prosperous public. Upgraded public transport services are now in the hands of multiple private operators, who maintain seamless connections around Mahé, Praslin and La Digue. Furthermore, public transportation now caters for the disabled and makes provision for wheelchair access. Because of the limited availability of land for more road networks, there is a more innovative and practical transportation infrastructure, incorporating more efficient mass public land and water transport systems. The housing and real estate markets are now firmly in the hands of entities which provide the platform for the acquisition of safe, high-quality housing options, while social housing remains an option for those in need.

Seychelles has experienced challenges leading up to attaining the goals envisioned in this scenario (e.g. rising sea levels, drought, storm surges, abnormally high temperatures and regional conflicts). However, the country was able to adapt due to the numerous measures taken to ensure resilience in the face of such climatic and external phenomena and through socioeconomic transformation. Governance is on par with international norms and best democratic practices. People are indeed at the centre of development, allowing them to become the drivers of development. Society is peaceful and a sense of national pride, unity and solidarity prevails. Science, technology and innovative ways of solving challenges have been mainstreamed into daily life, acting as a catalyst for development. Jobs, income and investment opportunities are all indicating economic growth and improved performance. The nation remains a champion of climate-smart development, a pioneer in environmental conservation, and a centre of expertise on the blue economy. Resilience has proven to be the essential ingredient for ensuring that Seychelles not only survives but thrives.

This scenario thus concludes the ultimate example of success for Seychelles. The country has been able to diversify and transform its economy and as well as its society, all the while preparing itself for the realities of an uncertain future world affected by climate change and global tensions. Through well-coordinated implementation of strategies within each of the pillars of the NDS, Seychelles has made exemplary progress.



copyright: Warren Andre

B.) STATUS QUO

The government is strongly committed to promoting environmental conservation and climate change resilience, but the economic growth of Seychelles struggles in the face of the unpredictability of the international economy due to lack of economic transformation and diversification.

By 2033, the economy is on the verge of another crisis and is struggling to sustain the socioeconomic needs of its people. Popular expectations have not been met by the dominant state infrastructure. The government has eroded the independence of the country's democratic institutions as well as its economy. The downward slide seems to have no end, and life for citizens is uncertain. Failing to diversify and opting instead to stick to the traditional economic sectors of tourism and fisheries has led to economic stagnation in Seychelles. Much of the potential value from the tourism and tuna fisheries is transferred abroad because of poorly developed value chains. On the bright side, large-scale advocacy has reduced the pace of global warming and the spectre of catastrophic climate change no longer hangs over Seychelles.

The big question remains – how did we get here? Following the global economic crisis in 2008, Seychelles encountered a balance of payments and debt crisis. With the support of the IMF and the World Bank, the government conducted prudent macroeconomic policies and implemented comprehensive and bold structural reforms. These reforms led to strong economic growth as well as noticeable improvements to the country's fiscal and external position. By 2017, Seychelles had made considerable progress towards macroeconomic stability. In spite of remarkable progress and positive results achieved through the reforms, by 2019 Seychelles still faced external pressures as a small island economy in a challenging, global economic environment.

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Despite the progress made, Seychelles failed to implement any major economic transformation programmes. The initial successes achieved since 2008 had made the government complacent. Tourism was performing well, and it was felt there was no need to do anything different, despite the fact that the number of alternative destinations worldwide offering similar and often better, cheaper and more modern packages was escalating. Being a small, isolated island economy, Seychelles therefore became increasingly vulnerable to competition in the global market and to the whims of the global economy. Increasing costs of fuel imports and essential commodities, and the consequent rises in inflation, remained a major concern for the population at large, while input costs to the tourist industry continued to make the tourist packages even more expensive and less competitive.

Seychelles was faced with a number of challenges when efforts were made to deepen or diversify its sources of economic growth, including:

- Very small population, which restricted its ability to benefit from economies of scale in products and specialised services.
- Relatively isolated location
- Small pool of local skilled labour and high cost of transportation and energy
- Vulnerability to external shocks
- Limited land space
- Obstacles to private sector growth

These difficulties, exacerbated by a lack of political cooperation in the legislative arm of government, meant the blue economy roadmap was heavily criticised. Continued efforts to diversify the economy under the blue economy initiative would have gone a long way toward promoting shared prosperity, as would other initiatives to develop the agriculture and financial services sectors. However, faced with the lack of commitment and support, the blue economy roadmap is abandoned due to lack of impetus, while policies that the government develops for the fishing industry are also deadlocked.

Two cracked pillars

Left with no clear strategies on how to diversify the economy, Seychelles was left with no choice but to continue its reliance on the two traditional sectors for foreign revenue, despite the warnings outlined by economic experts. Initially, with the growth in airline arrivals on Mahé, the return of the British Airways offering non-stop flights from London to Seychelles, the revival of cruise tourism and sustained marketing efforts in existing, new and emerging marketplaces, the tourism industry continued to bloom with a record growth in visitor arrivals recorded for the period.

Since the birth of tourism in the early 1970s, the great attraction of the archipelago has always been the winning combination of a textbook “sun, sea and sand” vacation combined with a near-perfect climate and safe environment. In the absence of clear national strategies for improvements in the industry based around diversification in order to add value to our tourism products to entice the visitors to spend more, this left huge untapped opportunities for more revenues from the industry. With the industry failing to successfully attract visitors from beyond the traditional Western European target demographic, or to modernise its tourism offering, the national airline, Air Seychelles, had no choice but to scale down its operations, resulting in a mass layoff of its workforce.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The country was also faced with an unprecedented epidemic of heroin abuse. An increase in the crime rates saw drug addicts frequently robbing locals and tourists alike, desperate for their next “fix”. Word of the rampant crime problem spread by word of mouth and social media alike, negatively affecting the Seychelles’ reputation as a safe tourist destination. Tourism, which had been throughout the years the main earner of foreign exchange in the country, now steadily began to decline, affecting the largest revenue source of the country.

Following growing concerns about overfishing in the Indian Ocean Region, in 2016 the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) took the decision to implement a quota on the yellow fin tuna catch allowance, starting from 2017. This led to a period of the lowest recorded fishing activity in Seychelles for years to come, and this trend was set to continue downwards. The impact was particularly felt in the domestic tuna-canning industry, Indian Ocean Tuna (IOT), which is Seychelles’ largest source of export revenue. Canned tuna production fell because of the lower fishing quotas for the EU vessels situated in Seychelles’ waters. Thus, the IOT factory had to scale down its operations and lay off half of its workforce.

The cost of living in Seychelles continued to increase considerably. First came the increase in electricity tariffs which in turn led to increases in the cost of basic commodities, as merchants had no option but to pass the increases on to consumers. State owned enterprises continued to face huge difficulties and had to scale down further. Unemployment is higher than ever before.

With the two main pillars of the economy greatly affected, the economy of the country began to take a downturn, impacting on the national budget – which meant the country was faced with a deficit in its balance of payments.

To make up for the loss in revenue, government began to chip away at its foreign reserves to pay for imports of basic commodities, which by 2028 proved to be unsustainable.

Reactive, not proactive

Although much emphasis had been placed in making public services more efficient and effective, a considerable number of government departments have not performed as well as expected. The public sector laboured, experimenting with and quickly abandoning the latest fads in public management. Due to political pressure, the two pillars of the results-based management policy, which were in the process of being implemented by government, were abandoned half way through. Corruption, mismanagement, and complacency slowly crept back into the increasingly weak and bureaucratic civil service.

Despite all the benefits that technology could have offered Seychelles, the government failed to invest in the necessary infrastructure and training to benefit from and keep up with technological advancements. Businesses and government, as well as banks and financial services therefore could not offer what was taken for granted in the rest of the world. Tourists, expatriates and international experts who were used to working with high broadband connectivity and fast access to global services elsewhere in the world, were dismayed at the country's archaic IT infrastructure. They returned to their home countries bemoaning the country's technological shortcomings on social media. Opportunities to use technology to improve education and health services were wasted by apathy and complacency.

International environmental movements had created much awareness leading to environmental protection and better awareness of the consequences of climate change. Seychelles was an active supporter of all environmental conservation

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measures and prepared well for potential natural disasters to which the islands were exposed. Thus, climate change had little effect on Seychelles. However, the commitment of 30 percent of its ocean EEZ as a marine conservation reserve and its eagerness to be a global leader in environmental conservation also placed restrictions on economic activities which would have stimulated growth and generated employment. This had a dampening effect on the development of the blue economy and fisheries as well as on tourism, infrastructure and the restructuring of agriculture. Economic transformation was constrained by the overemphasis on environmental protection.

In a desperate attempt to put the economy of the country back on track and to try to reverse the situation, a new tourism strategy was adopted to encourage mass tourism. Given the small size of the country, this placed much pressure on the environment and the infrastructure, and increased migrant labour to service the growing low-value tourist sector. The results were counterproductive, creating unwanted social, environmental and economic problems.

By 2033, government financing on social programmes such as education and health infrastructure is greatly affected. There are regressions on social ills and crime rates. There is increasing demand on social assistance and increased pressure on the health system created by the increased traffic of incoming visitors and migrants whose health status were not properly checked. Unemployment is at its highest and the people begin to take to the streets demanding fresh elections, complaining they have lost faith in the current administration. The people of Seychelles want a better way of living and better opportunities.



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C.) TIME BOMB

By 2033, Seychelles is no longer the pearl of the Indian Ocean. The economy is in a recession and the environment has deteriorated considerably. The country is faced with extremely high unemployment rates due to the inability to adjust and adopt technologies within the modern labour market. Poverty issues become more pronounced, and many children are seen begging on the streets. There is a rise in housebreaking, violent crime and petty theft. Prostitution becomes a major concern as HIV cases proliferate through the small population. The government is weak and unresponsive, and corruption worsens the stability of the economy. Many Seychellois escape to find refuge and better lives for themselves elsewhere, while others who are left behind boycott the government and survive by becoming involved in illegal and antisocial activities. Seychelles becomes increasingly isolated from the rest of the world.

All of this resulted from a lack of proper coordination within the government and across the private sector and civil societies, unsuccessful implementations, lack of political will and individual commitment. As a result, the government failed to adapt to climate change and adopt a more rigorous conservation agenda. Although much of the country's income was still gained from the tourism sector, the government recognised the importance of diversification within the economy; an idea which was embraced through a series of public consultations in 2017 with the creation of the National Development Strategies. As such, the idea was to develop and bring about an entirely new concept known to few: the "blue economy".

The development of the blue economy initiative involved the participation of many international partners, extensive research and strong advocacy. The government created an enabling environment to ease the operations within the blue

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economy by reviewing the legal and institutional framework to encourage large-scale public and private sector participation. This led to the adoption of the blue economy concept in the education curriculum, which in the beginning was not welcomed among the youth as understanding and acceptance of the blue economy nationwide was limited. The Ministry of Education, with the help of the Department of Blue Economy, introduced a marketing strategy in schools and at the University of Seychelles to encourage the youth to engage in the various activities involved in the blue economy. Seychelles sought to grow this sector in collaboration with international partners who played a powerful role in providing the country with the necessary assistance to push this agenda forward.

As the shift towards an ocean-based economy took flight, the development of the aquaculture sub-sector amplified and the reliance on the tourism industry declined. The demand for migrant labour rose due to the increasing demand in professional and skilled human resources required for the development of the blue economy not available in the local market. This created increased pressures on the already inflated housing market. Foreign direct investment into the country was diminutive compared to money leaking out of the economy, as many foreign workers sent money back home to provide for their families.

Major improvements in infrastructure were apparent. Dams were built to cater for the increasing population. The port of Victoria was extended. One additional airport runway has been built, contributing to the strengthening of the tourism sector by attracting more international airlines and cruise ships. A tunnel was constructed and there were major public transport and road improvements such as bypasses and special lanes which helped immensely with the traffic congestion during peak hours. Flexible working hours were adopted to ensure high levels of productivity and effective management.

Profits before the environment

The government was noticeably more focused on the creation of wealth rather than placing emphasis on the protection of the environment and the mitigation of climate change and potential external shocks. Businesses concentrated on profit maximising opportunities. Over time, efforts to conserve the environment lessened as the Ministry of Environment became weak and budget cuts to the Ministry became evident. Much of the development of projects was being undertaken on what were once protected areas and there were no restrictions or taxes levied on factories polluting the environment. National biosecurity measures were insubstantial and the country suffered from recurrent pest infestations which attacked many local farmers and their crops. As a result, there was an increase in the importation of non-organic, unhealthy consumables which led to a shift away from a healthier lifestyle, fuelling a large number of preventable health issues such as obesity, cancer and cardio-vascular diseases.

The use of technology was widely adopted and embraced across the island in different sectors. Efforts to improve the education system were more successful than in previous years, however, the outcomes of this were ineffectual as the system prepared students for low-skilled jobs rather than high-skilled professional careers. As such, many of these prominent high-skilled jobs were occupied by expatriates, which created extreme tensions between local and foreign workers.

While the economy thrived, drug use and trafficking was exacerbated. The Anti-Narcotics Bureau failed to control the predicament as most of the agents were corrupt and themselves accomplices to these illegal activities. As the country became richer, levels of inequality between rich and poor became more significant and greed took over the nation. Corrupt politicians brought forth their own agenda for their own gain, which led to gross misallocation of resources, poor leadership in achieving the long-term national vision and weak decision making. The welfare of the Seychellois people was no longer a priority.

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As the state of the environment degraded, Seychelles was no longer an attractive destination for tourists to visit. The black parrot became extinct, the giant tortoises were endangered and many palm trees, including the famous Coco de Mer, were affected by invasive species and pests. The government tried to alter focus and marketed Seychelles for its world class blue economy within the tourism sector. Millions and millions were spent to create what was known as coastal and ocean-related tourism. This involved dive tourism, surfing, cruises, maritime archaeology and recreational fishing operations. However, a severe global recession in Europe had immediate consequences on the economy. Visitor numbers dwindled and the tourism sector crashed.

Not long after the incident, Seychelles experienced a lengthy period of drought. Many of the dams were dry and the desalination plant was not producing enough to sustain businesses, households and schools. Water became an expensive commodity. Again, farmers suffered considerably. The heat was persistent and this created many bush fires around the island, decimating lush hillside vegetation and contributing to erosion problems. After months of dryness, the rainy season finally began. Dams were full once more, but there were increases in the number of mosquito related illnesses caused by improper water storage. Due to the unpreparedness and inability to react quickly to the situation, many children suffered and many Seychellois lost their lives. Some were unable to go back to work, which caused a great burden on social welfare.

Moreover, climate change once more aggravated the situation with a tsunami which affected all Indian Ocean countries. Victoria was flooded up to four feet high and businesses were left idle for weeks, with many office workers encouraged to work from home where possible, but a lack of internet connectivity caused by the extreme weather made this next to impossible. After the tsunami, some businesses went bankrupt and many employees were left without jobs. The flood

destroyed infrastructure and the strong currents and tidal debris forced fishermen to stay ashore. This lowered local food security while the cost of living escalated. Antisocial activities, such as crimes, theft and prostitution rose and reached an all-time high.

As a result of the government's decision to abandon renewable energy sources, there were lengthy periods of power outages which caused great frustration among many, especially the business community. Civil unrest occurred sporadically.

War and conflict plague the region

With the resurgence of piracy in the region, many fishing fleets and cargo vessels came under attack. Cruise ships were also threatened, and as a result many avoided the area. Cargo vessels were hijacked, along with many of the imports and insurance costs for importation skyrocketed. Local products were insufficient to support the entire population while prices continued to inflate. As the poverty issues worsened, some foreign workers decided to travel back to their countries of origin as the business environment was no longer conducive to foreign-owned enterprises. The blue economy went downhill from there, and the government was unresponsive and corruption became even more aggravated.

Many Seychellois sought refuge in neighbouring countries while others managed to emigrate to Europe, leaving a 'brain drain' in the local population. This created greater pressures on the ageing population as the unemployment rate accelerated. A regional war heightened tensions as the government fell into a state of desperation. Many islands of the Seychelles were sold or leased as military bases in order to sustain the people who remained. The number of deaths

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per day was alarming and conditions under which people were living were deplorable. The government had failed, its systems were weak and many suffered from bad decision making of corrupt politicians. Famine and violence became major issues. Loud outcries from the islands were heard across the world and Seychelles was portrayed as a distressed nation in the international news. The possibility of a coup was imminent. The country's brand is tarnished and the Seychelles that the older generations remembered from decades before has ceased to exist.



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D.) EXODUS

In 2033, the population of Seychelles has fallen by 30 percent; most people have fled the country as political and environmental refugees seeking a better life abroad for themselves and their families. Many of those who remain behind are unemployed; homelessness has risen sharply and society is plagued by violence. The two traditional pillars of the economy, tourism and fisheries, are mere shells of their former selves. The departure of investors has left the economy stagnant with unemployment at an all-time high. The country is attempting to recover from environmental disasters linked to climate change such as mudslides and coral bleaching, which have forced people from their homes and artisanal fishermen out of their traditional employment. The government is too weak and corrupt to be effective. Calls for a revolution resonate throughout the country. While neighbouring countries have moved forward with the use of technology, Seychelles finds itself cut off from the world. Few foreign governments have offered help due to the rising tide of right wing populism and Seychelles has instead been dismissed as a failed state.

Seychelles found itself in this state because of poor governance. The government never implemented its strategies for economic transformation and climate change resilience as laid out in Vision 2033. This was due to institutional weaknesses, lack of coordination between institutions, poor leadership, political infighting and corruption. Without any policy guidance, the business community stuck to the traditional business model of opening new hotels and investing in fishing, while programs for climate change resilience never materialized.

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This meant that the undiversified economy was susceptible to external shocks. Fisheries exports took a hit when the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) imposed stringent limits on the harvesting of various tuna species.

In the aftermath of this limit, Seychelles faced foreign exchange shortages, the closure of large fishing businesses, and rising unemployment. Renewed operation by pirates in the region also exacerbated the difficulties within the fishing sector. Closer to home, rising sea levels wreaked havoc on the coral reefs which impacted the livelihoods of artisanal fisherman and threatened to destroy the population's traditional way of life. As for tourism, Seychelles was so dependent on this sector that a prolonged global recession and the subsequent decrease in tourism arrivals precipitated a recession in Seychelles as well. The pirate activities in the region also affected the image of Seychelles as a safe destination.

The government made scant effort to address these issues, to the point where economic uncertainty led to protests and general social dissatisfaction. Society began fracturing along economic and ethnic lines. Community leaders blamed the economic hardship on immigrants, which led to a spate of xenophobic violence. Greater Victoria began to take on the appearance of a vast slum as the unemployed and disenfranchised attempted to eke out a living through any means, including through illicit activities.

The government's lack of support was starker and foreboding when it came to science, technology and innovation. Plans for linking Seychelles to India via submarine cable fell through because of poor planning and political infighting about how the project should be financed. This greatly affected Seychelles' ability to diversify into the ICT and financial services sector, in which its neighbour Mauritius instead became a leader. Proposals for medical tourism through telemedicine, infrastructure development and the recruitment of high skilled professional also fell through because of

the continued poor international connectivity. Furthermore, it was revealed that vast portions of the money allocated for the medical tourism project had been misappropriated by some people associated with the project. Even small-scale innovative ideas failed. For example, a group of Seychellois businesses asked the government for help in setting up a seaweed harvesting and processing enterprise in an attempt to make up for lost fishing revenue, but their application for a license was delayed by never-ending red tape.

Climate change takes its toll

Exacerbating the general economic misery, the effects of climate change began making themselves felt. The government was, likewise, unprepared to deal with the way climate change induced variations in established weather patterns. The worst drought on record happened during those 15 years and insufficient dams, reservoirs and desalination plants meant that the taps often ran dry for days. This dry spell affected tourism establishments particularly severely since they could not provide the level of service their customers expected. Subsequently, the decline in tourism arrivals that began with the recession, pirate attacks, and crime continued indefinitely. When rain finally came again, it came in torrents. The parched hillsides easily gave way to mudslides across Mahé and Praslin. Homes were destroyed and people were killed. Economic activities came to a standstill and tourism dried up completely.

The Department for Risk and Disaster Management (DRDM) was too understaffed and ill-equipped to manage the situation properly. The population began to grow restless with the government ineptitude, which resulted in violent protests by the most marginalised members of society. Many local businesses shut down during this period, with their owners preferring to leave for more stable countries. Professionals and others who could afford to go followed suit and the mass exodus began.

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The government finally attempted to rectify these issues. However, the same problems that prevented proper implementation of development strategies at the beginning of the period were still present. Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) were poorly managed and continued operating in silos. The efforts at improvement by one MDA was often cancelled out by another. Outdated systems and mindsets made it difficult to implement the plans efficiently. Furthermore, politics had become a game of accusation, threats and favours as government leadership became dominated by self-serving politicians who, unchallenged, defrauded the government.



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**5.
FROM
VISION
TO STRATEGY**

Vision 2033 will provide a 15-year strategic direction for the sustainable development of Seychelles, taking into account global commitments such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Agenda 2063 and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement.

Three consecutive National Development Strategies (NDS) will be the tools for implementing Vision 2033. The first will be NDS 2019-2023, which aims to address the most pertinent issues in the short term. Vision 2033 and the **NDS 2019-2023** are both designed around six thematic pillars.

i.) Good governance

Good governance is participatory, consensus-oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive, and follows the rule of law. This is essential for ensuring a sound foundation for peace and prosperity, which in turn paves the way for sustainable development. Furthermore, good governance is responsive to the present and future needs of a nation, exercises prudence in policy setting and decision-making, and ensures that the best interests of all stakeholders are taken into account.

ii.) People at the centre of development

The need to build our human capital is pressing and is a top priority on the development agenda. As Seychelles engages with the wider world, the country requires a pool of highly-skilled, creative workers who can increase labour productivity and economic growth. The Seychellois people must invest time and attention in acquiring skills and knowledge which will allow us to take part in national development and provide us with the income and resources to sustain ourselves and our families.

iii.) Social cohesion

Social cohesion can be thought of as the bond or «glue» that maintains stability in society. This pillar aims to overcome divisions in today's society and bring about a renewed sense of national unity and togetherness. To realise a shared vision, our sense of belonging and inclusivity will be key in allowing our people to reconcile and foster trust, so as to move forward as one nation.

iv.) Economic transformation

Economic transformation is paramount to securing jobs, financial inclusion, poverty reduction and boosting shared prosperity, in accordance with our sustainable development goals. The nation will enhance the creation of gainful employment opportunities, in order to increase productivity and empower our labour force.

v.) Innovative economy

Science, technology and innovation are important drivers of economic development. The ability to create, distribute and exploit knowledge has become a major source of competitive advantage, wealth creation and improvements in the quality of life. Some of the main features of this transformation are the growing impact of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) along with the rapid application of recent scientific advances in new products and processes. It is clear that science, technology and innovation are key to improving economic performance and social well-being. Seychelles is no exception to this global reality. Science, technology and innovation will have to be further harnessed and adopted to meet national development needs, as Seychelles endeavours to become more engaged with the wider world.

vi.) Environmental sustainability & resilience

The Environmental sustainability & resilience pillar seeks to protect our natural environment, human and ecological health, while driving innovation and enhancing our quality of life. In this regard, Seychelles has long been a champion. However, it must be ensured that we stay the course, ensuring conservation, preservation and protection of our natural environment, while also seeking to further our development agenda. Increasing our energy and food security is also paramount to maintaining our resilience as we are currently almost entirely reliant on imported fossil fuels for electricity and imported food to feed our nation.





6. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

At all times, the NDS pillars will be affected by a number of cross-cutting issues including, gender, culture, spirituality, equity, values, citizenship, the youth, employment, the blue economy initiative, disaster risk management, climate change, ICT, and data/statistics.

The realisation of Vision 2033 can only be achieved in a spirit of good governance, social cohesion and equity, underpinned by a capable state. Seychelles' ongoing development will place, at its core, the nation's principal asset - our people. It is only with the help and determination of our people that Seychelles can continue along its ambitious path of nation-building.

While setting out the overall vision, values and principles for future development, and the pillars on which future development will be built, we need to be keenly aware of the many challenges we face and obstacles still to be overcome.





PALAIS DE JUSTICE

7. CHALLENGES

In the process of attaining the most desired state of affairs in Vision 2033's "Garden of Eden" scenario, challenges will still be expected to arise, and these will require a unified and systematic approach, with all stakeholders playing an active role.

- i. **Governance and transparency** - Being a small country, Seychelles faces inherent challenges to governance, especially to accountability with potentially destabilising consequences. Seychellois society is highly "networked" leading to concerns about accountability and transparency. Therefore, improving transparency and accountability can contribute to addressing the constraints identified above to strengthen government's performance.
- ii. **Consistent fiscal policy** - Sound fiscal measures and policies will have to be maintained in the prioritisation of public expenditure (with regard to both investments and social spending) within a consistent and sustainable macroeconomic framework, to avoid the build-up of fiscal pressures and risks. The role of political pressures linger, as different political groups often have divergent policy preferences.
- iii. **Access to development funds** - The year 2015 saw Seychelles graduate to "high-income" status, owing to a relatively high Gross National Product (GNP) per capita. While this represents a milestone in the country's socioeconomic progression, it resulted in reduced access to concessional development funds. Seychelles now faces the challenge of resource mobilisation with considerably fewer financing options.

CHALLENGES

- iv. Managing migrant labour** - In recent years, economic growth has been driven by high levels of investment and ever-increasing imported labour, with only moderate increases in overall productivity. This has, in itself, created challenges pertaining to the nation's capacity to adequately manage the influx of foreign workers needed to sustain economic growth.
- v. Drug and alcohol abuse** - Social ills including drug and alcohol abuse and their impacts on national socioeconomic development represent one of the most pressing and costly challenges for Seychelles as the country seeks to develop further.
- vi. Creole culture vs. globalisation** - With the ever-increasing rise of globalisation and modernisation, Seychellois culture comes under pressure from foreign influences.
- vii. Quality of education** - Furthermore, unsatisfactory educational outcomes raise concerns about the productivity of the labour force. The education system will have to ensure that the youth are equipped with the necessary academic, soft, and vocational skills.
- viii. Limited healthcare resources** - On matters pertaining to health and well-being, widespread concerns and challenges of rising obesity rates, and the prevalence of non-communicable diseases, linger.

- ix. The technological frontier** - The impact of technological advancement and modernisation is one which serves as a catalyst for development. However, technology brings about inherent risks pertaining to security of data and requires technical capacity to apply innovations and latest practices. Seychelles will face the trial of keeping abreast of the ever-evolving technological advancements, and identifying appropriate scientific, technological and innovative solutions suited to the national context.
- x. Conservation balance** - As can be anticipated, Seychelles faces the challenge of maintaining its position as a leader in environmental conservation and protection. With further development, increasing pressure for land and natural resources, Seychelles must prepare itself for the inevitable trade-offs between preserving the environment and accelerating national development, experienced by its peers on the international scene.

The sector visions put forward indicate a desire to see growth and positive change in various socio-economic sectors. These sector visions seek to overcome the current-day challenges and set forth a sustainable development pathway.





Генератор тревоги

Откл. тревоги

Отчет

Отсоединение

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Выход

Назад

Выход



8. SECTOR VISIONS

Governance sector

Vision: A transparent, accountable, just and secure state that promotes inclusive and sustainable development.

Governance will be key to the achievement of Vision 2033 because of its central role in the proper functioning of all institutions across all sectors. Our vision for governance emphasises a cross cutting, broad based, people-centred approach that values democracy, security and economic development for all.

Health Sector

Vision: The attainment by all people in Seychelles of the highest level of physical, social, mental and spiritual health, and living in harmony with nature.

The health sector will strive to relentlessly promote, protect and restore the health, quality of life and dignity of all people in Seychelles. This will be done with the active participation of all stakeholders, through the creation of an enabling environment for citizens to make informed decisions about their health. The health sector will stand by the values of “Health for all, Health by all and Health in all”.



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Housing Sector

Vision: A dynamic real estate sector driven by the private sector and supported by government that delivers affordable, diverse and quality homes.

Adequate housing is essential to assure the wellbeing and dignity of all people. With leadership from the private sector and the support of the government, Vision 2033 aims to provide stimulus for the real estate market to adequately cater to the growing needs of a diverse and dynamic population.

Fisheries Sector

Vision: A fisheries sector developed to its full potential while safeguarding the marine environment and marine resources for sustainability.

The fisheries sector is a key enabler of economic prosperity and an important guardian of food security. Vision 2033 will therefore ensure that fish is sustainably exploited by the use of innovative technology, and that the benefit of the sector continues to be enjoyed by a wide proportion of the population.

Education Sector

Vision: Educated, empowered and responsible citizens engaged in building a sustainable, inclusive and equitable society.

This vision reflects how we aim to create a society in which everyone has access to quality education in the best learning



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the labour needs of the country. With the full support of parents and guidance from teachers, all learners will also be educated to be responsible citizens and empowered to contribute to economic growth. Our vision for the education sector will thus ensure that we develop the potential of our people for the future of our country.

Environment Sector

Vision: A global leader in environmental conservation and climate change resilience, adopting integrated sustainable development practises.

This vision focuses on the importance of being a country that is exemplary in promoting the sustainable use of the environment and becoming more resilient to climate change. By 2033, we see a country in which everyone plays an important role in preserving our natural environment and there is increased promotion of conservation and biodiversity. Our vision for the environment sector also brings forward the need to reduce our risks to natural and man-made hazards.

Agricultural Sector

Vision: A resilient, innovative, and climate-smart agricultural sector enhancing the nation's food security.

Under Vision 2033 for the agricultural sector, we will develop a resilient, innovative, high-value and climate-smart agricultural sector. Through an enabling environment supported by government and led by the private sector, farmers will increase their scale of production and contribute to food security for Seychelles. This new agricultural landscape will also lead to an increase in the supply and improvement in the quality of labour for this sector.



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Financial Sector

Vision: A modernised, innovative, competitive and sound financial sector as a major pillar of the Seychelles economy driving the development of the key sectors such as the blue economy, tourism, agriculture and fisheries.

This vision is for Seychelles to have a diversified and effective financial sector to support the development of the economy by stimulating savings, finance and investment. By 2033, the sector will succeed in mobilising long-term capital investment and there will be an expansion in access to credit and financial services. We envision Seychelles becoming both a business hub to facilitate business with and between countries, primarily stretching between Africa and Asia, and a regional financial centre. Our thriving financial sector will also have a pool of qualified human capital and of critical importance, and will encourage a savings culture.

Tourism Sector

Vision: A thriving tourism sector promoting responsible, ethical and sustainable practices to achieve economic empowerment, environmental protection and socio-cultural integration.

The tourism industry remains one of the main pillars of our economy. Vision 2033 aims to further strengthen our tourism industry to provide a world-class, vibrant Seychellois experience while ensuring sustainable and environmentally friendly practices. This vision will help provide opportunities and ensure that the gains benefit all Seychellois. Tourist facilities and related infrastructure will be planned and built in such a way that are in harmony with our natural environment. The aim is to focus on more value addition and greater earnings within the tourism sector to ensure a major share of the



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Transport Sector

Vision: An efficient and cost-effective transport network striving for excellence, promoting safety and embracing eco-friendly innovations.

Transport (land, air and maritime) provides economic and social gains to our country through indirect and direct employment, as well as induced development which ultimately leads to wealth creation and growth. Under Vision 2033, Seychelles will have an efficient transport system that will help improve the quality of life of our people and our competitiveness, with sustainability being at the forefront of its development.

Infrastructure

Vision: A modern, well-defined and harmonised infrastructure plan that addresses the country's development requirements.

High quality infrastructure is essential to the economic prosperity of our country, as it will help integrate economic activities across regions and markets by enhancing the efficient movement of persons, goods, services and information. Vision 2033 will ensure top-notch infrastructure, which will encourage more economic activities and increased productivity for greater competition and contribute to a balanced and sustainable development within our country.



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Private Sector

Vision: An innovative, globally competitive and technologically advanced private sector driving the Seychelles' economy.

This vision seeks to unlock the full potential of the private sector, allowing it to spearhead inclusive and sustainable growth. Vision 2033 aspires to the establishment of an engaged, proactive and ever-growing private sector, which satisfies the country's development needs and enhances local value chains.

Energy Sector

Vision: A nation powered by renewable energy and efficient technologies.

Seychelles has the potential to harness more sustainable and cost-effective energy solutions. It is expected that energy demand will continue to rise in line with the country's development needs. Vision 2033 therefore looks to strategically exploit alternative avenues for the national energy grid going forward.

Social Sector

Vision: A resilient society built on strong communities, happy families, driven by empowered individuals who embody core values.

Empowered, proactive individuals have the ability to effect positive social change and build resilience in society. Vision 2033 therefore aims to work towards this end, by fostering strong social and community bonds among the people of

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Seychelles.

9. CONCLUSION

Vision 2033 will serve as the compass for all future national development efforts and, despite the seemingly long implementation period, its successful realisation will depend largely on the commitment and dedication of all Seychellois. The actions and measures that we undertake as a nation, the government, private sector, development partners, civil society organisations and as individuals set out in the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2019-2023, will serve as the foundation for the creation of necessary conditions upon which the long term vision will be achieved.

Impressum

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Concept & Design:

www.bc-communication.sc / Glynn Burrridge, François Cordey

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