

Sustainable Development for Seychelles: The 2030 & 2063 Nexus.

Agenda 2063 – a shared strategic framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development – was developed through a people-driven process and was adopted, in January of 2015, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia by the 24th African Union (AU) Assembly of Heads of State and Government, following 18 months of extensive consultations with all formations of African society. Agenda 2063 encapsulates Africa’s development and transformation priorities for the coming five decades. Seychelles presented its first implementation report in February 2020 under the auspices of the African Union Annual Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.



Agenda 2063 comprises 7 overarching aspirations, 34 priority areas, 20 goals, 174 targets and 200 indicators.. Agenda 2063 is divided into five 10-year implementation periods. The first 10-year implementation plan (FTYIP) covers the period 2013-2023. Agenda 2063 is anchored on the AU vision and is based on the seven

aspirations derived from the consultations, namely:

1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development;

2. An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa’s Renaissance;
3. An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law;
4. A peaceful and secure Africa;
5. An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics;
6. An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children; and
7. Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all



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while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. Since its launch in 2015, Seychelles embarked on the path to the implementation of the SDGs. In July 2020, Seychelles reported on the SDGs for the first time through its Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the margins of the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF).

The 2030/2063 Nexus

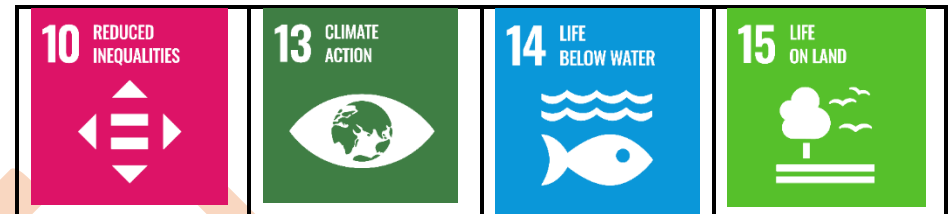
As a member state of both the African Union and the United Nations, Seychelles finds itself at the nexus of these two development agendas. A comparison of the two Agendas illustrates substantial convergence at the level of goals, targets and indicators. Convergence of the two agendas are as follows:

- **67% at the indicator level**
- **69% at the target level**
- **100% at the goal level**

Convergence between the two Agendas is particularly **strong** for



On the other hand, convergence is relatively **weaker** with regard to



This is a slightly different organizational structure, compared with Agenda 2030, which is structured around Sustainable Development Goals, targets and indicators.

In 2019, Seychelles launched its 15-year vision (Vision 2033) and the first National Development Strategy (NDS 2019-2023) – the first of three NDSs that will enable implementation of the aspirations of the Vision. Conceptualization for the Vision and first NDS began in 2017 and involved wide consultations with stakeholders, ranging from youth to sector experts. During these consultations the SDGs and Agenda 2063 were discussed, and later, during the consolidation of the views from the consultations, the SDGs were incorporated into the goals and strategies.