

Seychelles

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

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The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario consists of the combination of all 11 sectoral scenarios presented above, namely the Stability, Demographic, Health/WaSH, Agriculture, Education, Manufacturing/Transfers, Leapfrogging, Free Trade, Financial Flows, Infrastructure and Governance scenarios. The cumulative impact of better education, health, infrastructure, etc. means that countries get an additional benefit in the integrated IFs forecasting platform that we refer to as the synergistic effect. Chart 55 presents the contribution of each of these 12 components to GDP per capita in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario as a stacked area graph.

The scenarios with the greatest impact on GDP per capita by 2043 are the Free Trade and Manufacturing/Transfers scenarios. In these two scenarios, GDP per capita increases by US\$1 612 and US\$1 142 above the Current Path forecast in 2043, equivalent to an increase of almost 5% in both instances. The scenarios with the least impact on GDP per capita are Health/WaSH and Demographics, which is understandable since Seychelles already does well in the delivery of healthcare and WaSH infrastructure and is already experiencing a demographic dividend. The impact of the interventions in both instances is therefore small. The synergistic effect of all scenarios is an extra addition to GDP per capita of US\$741, different from the effects of the individual scenarios.

Whereas Chart 55 presents a stacked area graph on the contribution of each scenario to GDP per capita as well as the additional benefit or synergistic effect, Chart 56 presents only the GDP per capita in the Current Path forecast and the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, Seychelles' GDP per capita will increase to US\$40 319 in 2043. This is US\$6 910 (or 21%) more than in the Current Path forecast. However, Seychelles' GDP per capita in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will still constitute only 67% of the average for high-income economies. In 2019, it was 60%, indicating that in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, Seychelles starts to close the gap.

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will reduce extreme poverty in Seychelles by 10 percentage points from 50% to 40%. Instead of 51 500 extremely poor people, Seychelles will have 42 200 in 2043.

See [Chart 8](#) to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

All six sectors of the economy will be larger in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario by 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast, but the largest increase will accrue to the service sector that will increase by US\$683 million (or 39%) compared to the Current Path forecast. The ICT sector will increase by 4% and manufactures by 2%. The increase for the other sectors, agriculture, energy and materials, are below 1%.

Implementing all 11 scenarios will increase the size of the Seychelles economy by 33% above the Current Path forecast in

2043 (US\$3.1 billion instead of US\$2.3 billion). The large reliance on tourism and fishing means that Seychelles is vulnerable to shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the effects of climate change. A comprehensive development pathway that prioritises the diversification of the sources of growth and improved food production would provide Seychelles with a degree of protection against large swings in food prices and restrictions on international travel.

With its small, service-based economy and population, Seychelles released around 150 000 tons of carbon in 2019, that will increase to 218 000 tons in 2043. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, Seychelles will release 241 000 tons of carbon in 2043, an increase of less than 11%.

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Mustapha Jobarteh joined the ISS in January 2022 as a Senior Researcher in the African Futures and Innovation programme in Pretoria. Before joining ISS, Mustapha was a senior lecturer and Head of the Department of Economics and Finance at the University of the Gambia and a research fellow with the Center for Policy, Research and Strategic Studies. His interests include macroeconomics, international trade and econometric modelling. Mustapha has a PhD in economics from Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey.

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