

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Seychelles is a unitary republic and an archipelago of 155 islands, with 25 administrative districts. Between 1991 and 1993, the originally 23 districts were local government units with elected councils. Since then, they have been **governed by government-appointed administrators**. This came about with the result that the opposition in the Constitutional Commission objected to the motion of local elected leaders as per the Local Government Act 1991. In 2015, the Local Government Act 201538.2b enabled the creation of elected district councils. However, the Act has not yet come into effect and local government officers remain appointed to the existing 25 district councils.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

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. The SDGs are mapped onto each pillar and each goal in the NDS.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The '**National Oversight Strategic Committee for the Implementation of Seychelles' Regional and Global Commitments (NOSCIS)**' is a high-level committee chaired by the Minister for Finance, Trade, Investment and Economic Planning. It has the mandate of ensuring that the SDGs are integrated in the national planning process as well as of providing oversight and strategic guidance to the coordinating unit within the Department of Economic Planning.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The **Department of Economic Planning** within the Ministry of Finance, Trade, Investment and Economic Planning was assigned the responsibility of coordinating the 2020 VNR process. This largely included organizing stakeholder consultations, collecting inputs and drafting the report. Workshops have been conducted on the SDGs with members of civil society organizations; the private sector; district administrators; senior citizens; district councils; LGBTQ+ people; and persons with disabilities.

1.3 MONITORING

Monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs will be conducted through the results framework highlighted in the country's NDS. All ministries, departments and agencies are expected to provide reports on their achievements which will depict the extent to which SDG implementation makes progress. This is further strengthened by the Results-Based Management (RBM) programmes which aim to maximize efficiency, effectiveness and accountability.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

No reference.

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

Not applicable.

1. See: https://www.clgf.org.uk/default/assets/File/Country_profiles/Seychelles.pdf and UCLG, Towards the Localization of the SDGs, 2020, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/Informe%20HLPF-FINAL.pdf>

2. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26382VNR_2020_Seychelles_Report.pdf (2020)

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

No reference.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

► The **Seychelles Planning Authority (SPA)** regulates physical development on land to ensure sustainable development of communities within the country. The SPA is planning to enhance SDG implementation by collaborating more closely with both local and international partners. One initiative is to obtain assistance from UN-Habitat for the implementation of scheduled projects to ensure the SDGs are represented in all the project outcomes.

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The country has adopted a synchronized approach under which consultations with various stakeholders across all sectors and groups, including the private sector and civil society, bring about greater participation and hence strengthen local partnerships. The government ensures broad consultations are conducted during the preparation phase of the budget process, the country's national plans and Vision, and any reforms being undertaken, such as the recent business tax reform.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: The Local Government Act 201538.2b enables the creation of elected district councils to enable citizens. However, the Act has not yet come into effect and local government officers remain appointed to the existing 25 district councils. Nonetheless, the Association of the Districts of Victoria is present in the country.

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

Seychelles has achieved 50% women in decision-making in the Cabinet of Ministers and in the public service sector, and women have surpassed the 50% target for female representation at the level of Principal Secretaries and senior managers, with a figure of over 70% senior decision-making levels in local governance.

3.2 COVID 19

No reference regarding the local level.

4. SDG INDICATORS³

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		-
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		-
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		-
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		13.7 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

³ The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/syc>