



lavwa lavenir



Lazistis | Lakorite | Lekselans

Reclaiming Our Future

Through Today's Determination and Action

One purpose: a Mauritius in which people, communities
and nature can flourish together

LAUNCH MANIFESTO



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Preamble

The Flower as a National Commitment

Lavva Lavenir's launch manifesto is organised as an eight-petal flower growing from a single centre. At its heart is our shared commitment to nation building—our national mission and vision. Around it, the eight petals represent the mutually reinforcing conditions needed to turn that purpose into reality.

Read in sequence, the petals describe a national journey: from purpose to leadership; from leadership to trust; from trust to a state that functions; and from effective government to efficiency, value creation, human capability, youth agency and shared flourishing. The order matters, yet no petal stands alone: each continually strengthens the others.

A Virtuous Cycle: Lazistis, Lakorite and Lekselans

Justice makes belonging possible. Belonging builds the confidence to cooperate. Cooperation enables a society to pursue excellence. Excellence, in turn, strengthens the institutions, economy and human capabilities on which justice depends. This virtuous cycle is the progression and discipline expressed in three words: **Lazistis. Lakorite. Lekselans.**



How Change Will Be Pursued

Not every reform should move at the same pace. Zero tolerance for corruption and the elimination of waste require a decisive rupture with the past: action that is swift, visible and non-negotiable. Half-measures would erode trust in everything else this manifesto proposes.

Most other policies by contrast, will require a clear, publicly stated direction while remaining open to testing, correction and improvement as evidence and circumstances evolve. Governing honestly means being explicit about the change required, why it is needed and how progress will be judged.

This manifesto therefore sets a direction of travel rather than pretending to offer a finished blueprint. A couple of standing councils and commissions are proposed to protect foundational policy, ecological responsibility and national unity from the reversals of any single electoral cycle. These are living proposals, to be rigorously tested through national conversations with citizens and stakeholders. A fuller set of implementation principles will follow those conversations.

A Shared Responsibility

Nation building asks more of political leaders, public institutions and businesses—and equally more of every citizen: to participate rather than withdraw; to demand fairness without seeking privilege; to value competence; to protect what we hold in common; and to contribute wherever we can.

The Mauritius we aspire to will be built when more of us step forward—not as spectators of the national story, but as its authors and co-builders. The work is ours. So is the future.

The Mauritius We Must Build

Choosing to Build, Before the Choice is Made for Us



Our Commitment: Building the Nation Together

Our mission is nation building: reconnecting every citizen to a shared national project—one that people can identify with, take pride in shaping and pass on as a strong legacy to future generations. To achieve this, we must renew confidence in our collective capacity and strive for the best that Mauritius can become.

Communalism, cynicism and withdrawal from public life are symptoms of deeper failures: institutions that do not always respond to citizens; opportunities that seem closed to those without connections; public systems that reward proximity over merit; and a weakening belief that effort will be recognised fairly. Confronting these failures is essential to rebuilding hope and trust.

Nation building requires more than a catalogue of isolated reforms. It demands a collective shift in mindset—from the highest offices of state to our everyday interactions—grounded in reciprocity, responsibility and the conviction that our fortunes are connected.

Our language already holds a word for this spirit: **lakorite**—an instinctive, unforced solidarity that asks nothing in return and extends the same care to others. Cultivating that spirit is a long-term national task, and it underpins our eight-petal approach.

We speak of eight petals, rather than separate initiatives, because each grows from the same centre and reinforces the others. A nation rises only as high as the potential of its people. Leadership endures when institutions are trustworthy. Efficiency serves everyone when it advances the common good. Prosperity lasts when it is broadly shared. Human potential flourishes when young people encounter genuine opportunity and ecological responsibility becomes a shared national commitment. Strengthened together, the eight petals express a renewed national spirit: resilient, united and confident in the institutions that serve it.

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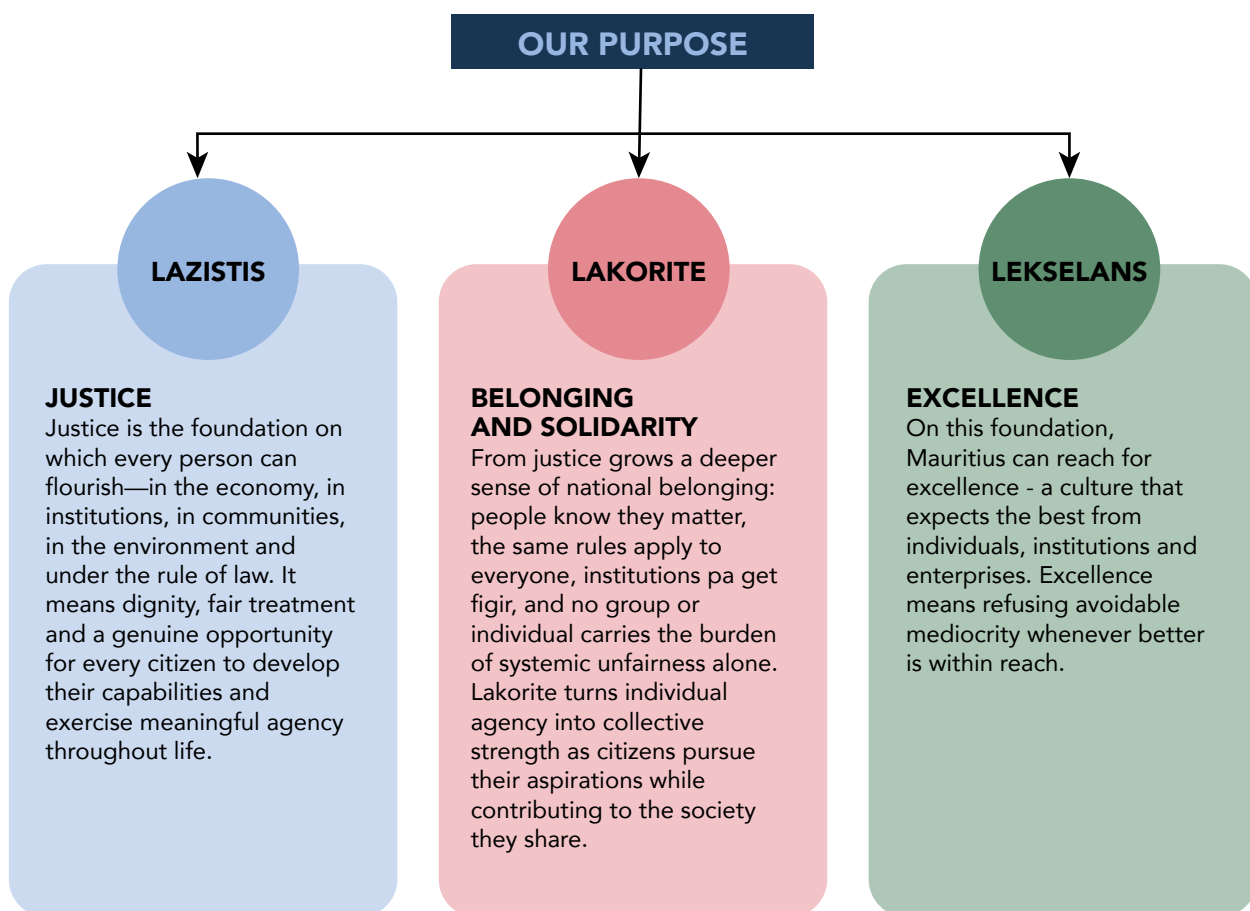
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Our Purpose: Lazistis, Lakorite, Lekselans

Our vision for Mauritius is captured in three words. **Lazistis. Lakorite. Lekselans** —three connected principles:



“ Our ambition is a Mauritius where every citizen has the freedom, capability, confidence and voice to make meaningful choices, shape the forces that affect their lives, and take their place as an author and co-builder of our common future. ”

Exemplary Leadership

Inspiring Integrity, Excellence and a Culture of High Performance



GUIDING PRINCIPLE

Leadership sets the standard through enlightened, visible and accountable conduct—consistently aligning its actions with its promises.

A country's ambitions rise with the quality of its leadership. Leadership is exercised throughout society—in government, institutions, business, education, civil society and communities. At its best, leadership raises standards, draws out the best in others and treats authority as a responsibility rather than an entitlement.

Leadership begins with example. Those who ask citizens to follow rules must follow them first. Those who demand productivity must demonstrate it. Those who speak of sacrifice must show restraint. And those entrusted with public authority must decide transparently, explain honestly and accept responsibility for results.

Public Service, Renewal and Accountability

Public office is a period of service, not a form of permanent ownership. Regular renewal strengthens democracy, develops deeper pools of talent within political organisations and reminds every officeholder of a simple truth: public institutions belong to the Republic.

We propose a focused programme of institutional renewal:

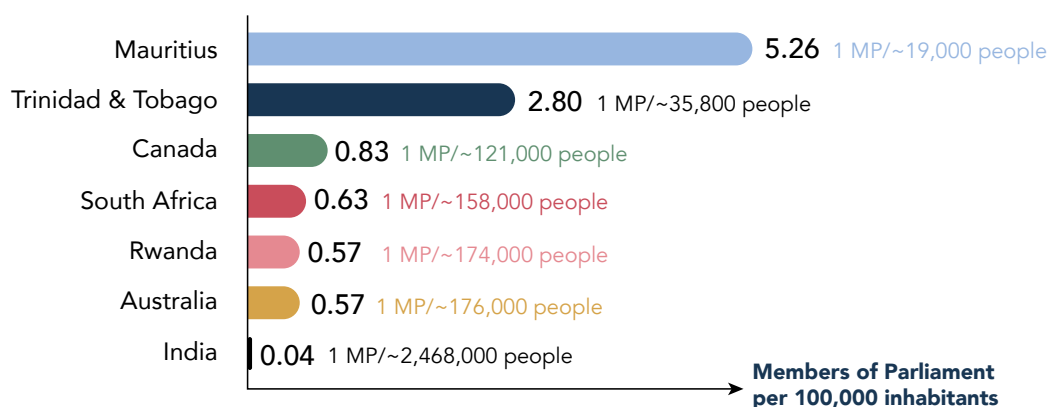
- **Renew the constitutional executive.** Abolish the office of Vice-President and review the role and functioning of the Office of the President.
- **Limit tenure.** Cap the Prime Minister's tenure at two terms and that of individual Members of Parliament at three terms.
- **Create a leaner executive.** Reduce the number of ministries and cap ministerial portfolios at fifteen, supported by regular, published performance reporting for ministers and senior public leaders.

Executive power must also be clearly bounded. A full audit of discretionary powers held by the Prime Minister, ministers and the wider executive would retain only those strictly necessary for effective government. The result should be a transparent, **rules-based executive architecture** whose limits are written down rather than left to convention.

The legislature deserves the same scrutiny as the executive. Mauritius should conduct an open, evidence-based review of whether the present size of the National Assembly is proportionate to our population and necessary for effective representation.

“A country's ambitions rise with the quality of its leadership.”

How Many MPs for the Population? Lower House / Unicameral Representation Across Selected Plural Societies



MAURITIUS · 5.26 MPs per 100,000 people — the highest among these comparators

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Parline. Mauritius figure uses the constitutional maximum of 70 seats; the chamber currently sits at 66 members.

From Diagnosis to Measurable Results

Leadership must also change how government makes policy. Upstream thinking begins with root causes rather than visible symptoms. An awareness campaign or warning will not solve a problem when the real barriers are cost, convenience, incentives, habits or weak enforcement.

Behavioural-insights units provide a practical model. Inspired by the United Kingdom's "Nudge Unit", established in 2010, they test interventions instead of relying on assumption. Their aim is not to compel or punish, but to make better choices easier, clearer and more natural—for example, by simplifying a form, changing a default option or improving a reminder.

A disciplined policy process should:

- Diagnose the real barrier rather than treat only the visible symptom.
- Combine the right tools—well-designed incentives, fair enforcement, accessible alternatives and clear information.
- Test and measure results against evidence, then adapt when an intervention does not work as intended.

The decisive question is simple: what actually changed? Leadership should be judged by outcomes delivered, not announcements made.

Making Excellence an Institutional Habit

The deeper objective is cultural: Mauritius needs leaders who make excellence part of how institutions work every day. They should create organisations in which:

- Competence is recognised and rewarded.
- People are trusted to act and held accountable for results.
- Learning, reflection and improvement are continuous.
- High performance becomes the norm rather than the exception.

Lekselans must be practised before it is preached. Leadership should leave every institution stronger, every team more capable and every successor better prepared than before. That is how public value accumulates across generations.

Institutional Integrity

Restoring Trust through Transparency, Accountability and the Rule of Law



GUIDING PRINCIPLE

‘Lalwa pa get figir’: the law applies equally to everyone, and no one stands above it.

Trust is one of a nation’s most valuable assets. Citizens should be confident that the law applies equally, public money is safeguarded, corruption is exposed and punished, and every authority remains answerable for its decisions. That confidence cannot be presumed; institutions must earn it continually through their conduct and results.

Justice Without Exception

A stable republic rests on a simple promise: the law is applied with certainty, transparency and fairness to every citizen. Leaders of the judiciary, police, central bank, tax administration, anti-corruption bodies and competition regulators must inspire confidence through competence, independence and integrity. Politicising any one of these institutions corrodes the wider system of public trust.

A stable republic rests on a simple promise: the law is applied with certainty, transparency and fairness to every citizen

Zero Tolerance for Corruption and Policy Capture

Fighting corruption must be a daily, measurable discipline—not a campaign-season slogan. Mauritius should adopt an explicit, publicly tracked target to rise decisively on Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index, supported by institutional reforms informed by jurisdictions such as Singapore and Hong Kong.

Three features are central to an effective anti-corruption system:

- **Broad jurisdiction.** Anti-corruption mandates should cover both the public and private sectors.
- **Structural independence.** Budgets should be protected by law; appointment and removal procedures insulated from ministerial interference; and prosecutorial powers exercisable without government consent.
- **Credible enforcement.** Every credible complaint should be investigated, substantiated cases prosecuted consistently and penalties set high enough to deter bribery.

Mauritius should rebuild its Financial Crimes Commission, Competition Commission and Electoral Commission on these principles. Each should have statutory budget protection, insulated appointments and a published enforcement record. Asset declarations by senior officials should be independently verified and publicly accessible, with unexplained wealth automatically triggering investigation.

Public procurement should be fully digital and open by default. Every tender, bid and award should be published in real time using the Open Contracting Data Standard. High-value contracts could also use tamper-evident digital records, while legislation on lobbying and conflicts of interest should be consolidated and reviewed every five years.

Clean and Transparent Political Financing

Political financing deserves our most concrete commitments, calibrated against jurisdictions that have demonstrably reduced private capture of political decisions:

- **Cap and regulate donations.** Set a statutory annual limit on individual giving; ban anonymous, foreign and corporate donations; and provide partial public funding to compliant parties.

- **Disclose contributions promptly.** Apply low reporting thresholds and publish donations in real time in machine-readable form.
- **Control spending.** Establish statutory spending caps covering both campaign periods and an elected member's full mandate.
- **Audit and enforce.** Require independent audits of party and candidate accounts, backed by meaningful sanctions.

Further safeguards should include a statutory cooling-off period before ministers take private roles linked to their former portfolios, together with mandatory disclosure of beneficial ownership by public contractors and political donors. The objective is clear: corruption should be rare, detected quickly and dealt with decisively, while public trust is earned through a verifiable record of enforcement.

Transparency as Democratic Infrastructure

A strong Access to Information framework should give citizens meaningful access to government data, procurement records and policy documents. Two principles are essential:

- **Openness by default.** Public documents should be accessible unless a narrow, lawful exemption applies.
- **Rights that can be enforced.** Authorities should respond promptly, permit anonymous requests and provide effective review when information is withheld.

Mauritius should embed both principles in law and establish an Information Commission with the same statutory independence proposed for anti-corruption institutions. Political financing should be governed by equivalent disclosure standards: citizens cannot judge the exercise of power when the information they need is hidden.

Openness by default.
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A Permanent, Politically Neutral State

Institutional trust also depends on continuity. Governments are temporary; the state endures. Senior officials should be appointed on merit, serve independently of the electoral cycle and support each incoming administration with equal competence and discretion.

Senior public-service appointments should therefore be insulated from ministerial discretion. Removal should be permitted only for clearly defined cause and subject to independent review. Similarly, lawful government contracts should continue to bind successor administrations unless substantive legal or public-interest grounds justify reconsideration. Independence must be matched by accountability. Senior public officials should face rigorous, transparent scrutiny of the quality, effectiveness and public value of the services they oversee.

Protecting Foundational National Policies

Education, health and social security – including the National Pension's Fund - should not be repeatedly either overturned or weaponized for short-term electoral advantage. Mauritius should create a standing council bringing together government, opposition and civil society to maintain consensus on these foundational policies. Changes would require a defined supermajority, protecting long-term commitments from unilateral reversal.

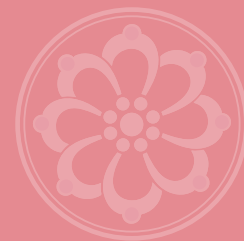
The council should be supported by an independent monitoring function that reports publicly on a fixed schedule. Its institutional home and powers—including any relationship with the Office of the President—should be assessed carefully against existing constitutional arrangements before implementation.

The objective is to prevent political transitions from eroding institutional memory, technical competence and the public good. Whatever government holds office, a capable and impartial state should remain a constant national asset.

“Mauritius should adopt an explicit, publicly tracked target to rise decisively on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index.”

Operational Excellence

Building a Seamlessly Connected Operational Ecosystem



GUIDING PRINCIPLE

A nation works seamlessly when connections are built into its systems by design—linking people, infrastructure, information and institutions.

Mauritius should be able to operate as one seamless system—allowing citizens and businesses to access services without avoidable bureaucracy, disconnected databases or institutions that cannot communicate with one another.

This petal asks a fundamental question: does the country function as a connected whole, or as a collection of separate parts? Connectivity must be understood broadly—across physical infrastructure, digital systems, institutions, public administration and the economy.

Reliable Foundations for Everyday Life

A connected society depends on reliable foundations:

- Well-maintained roads and effective traffic management.
- Safe, dependable public transport.
- Efficient ports and airports.
- Reliable electricity, water and telecommunications.

Maintenance should shift from reactive repair to preventive management. Singapore's national water agency offers a practical model: sensor networks continuously monitor pipe pressure and flag anomalies before a small fault becomes a burst main. Mauritius could apply equivalent monitoring to its highest-risk infrastructure and publish asset conditions on a public dashboard, making prevention a measurable commitment.

Monitoring, however, cannot correct infrastructure that was substandard from the outset. Singapore's Construction Quality Assessment System independently inspects major projects against a single published national standard and publicly rates the results from excellent to unsatisfactory.

Mauritius could adopt an equivalent framework built around:

- One transparent national standards guidebook for construction and other physical infrastructure.
- Independent inspection of major public works.
- Public ratings of whether completed projects meet the required standard.
- Structural separation between the authority commissioning the work and the body inspecting it.

In this context, **Lekselans** is more than an aspiration. It becomes a published standard against which every road, pipe and building can be measured—and a public record showing whether that standard has been met.

A Modern, Capable Public Administration

Restoring the public service as a source of national competence and pride begins with its people. Officers need the skills, tools and authority to solve problems, matched by clear accountability for results. Recruitment and progression should reward competence, initiative and continuous learning.

Digital systems should support this renewal. Estonia's X-Road data-exchange layer connects government databases so that citizens provide any given piece of information to the state only once. Nearly all public services are available online, and the reduction in duplicated work is estimated to save about 2% of GDP each year.

Mauritius could embed this **once-only principle** in law, backed by an interoperable data-exchange layer and published targets for complete, end-to-end online services.

Connected, but Never Exclusionary

Digital transformation must not create new forms of exclusion. The United Kingdom's digital-service standard requires a funded, assessed plan for people who cannot complete a service online before a digital channel replaces an in-person one. Mauritius should adopt the same discipline: **digital first, never citizen last**.

No digital service should replace an existing in-person channel until:

- An assisted-access alternative has been tested and shown to work.
- Citizens can obtain practical support when needed.
- Privacy and data-security safeguards are built in from the start.

One National Operating Ecosystem

The goal is a seamless national operating environment in which infrastructure, government, businesses and public services communicate intelligently. When information flows, standards are clear and responsibilities are understood, citizens experience a country that works as one system rather than a maze of disconnected counters. This operational foundation makes every petal that follows more achievable.

“**Lekselans** is more than an aspiration. It becomes a published standard against which every road, pipe and building can be measured—and a public record showing whether that standard has been met.”

Public Value Making Every Rupee Count



GUIDING PRINCIPLE

Every resource we stop wasting can strengthen Mauritius—improving lives today or building resilience for tomorrow.

Operational excellence alone does not guarantee a well-run country. It can make systems faster and more reliable, but efficiency has a deeper purpose: to eliminate waste and extract greater value from the resources Mauritius already has.

The test is not simply whether government spends less. It is whether every rupee, hour and asset saved is redirected toward better services, stronger resilience and a better quality of life.

Verified Savings, Not Assumed Cuts

Across-the-board budget cuts treat lean and wasteful agencies alike. A better approach identifies savings programme by programme, verifies them independently and publishes the results. The United Kingdom has used this project-based model to document billions in audited savings.

Mauritius should adopt the same bottom-up discipline:

- Identify savings by named programme rather than impose blanket reductions.
- Verify each saving independently before it is counted or announced.
- Publish where the money goes and redirect it visibly toward education, health, infrastructure, environmental protection and productive investment.

Not every efficiency gain needs to be spent in the year it is realised. Singapore's sovereign-reserve framework uses no more than half of expected long-term real returns each year and reinvests the remainder, allowing the reserve to keep growing while contributing nearly one-fifth of government revenue. Mauritius could adopt an equivalent principle: channel a defined share of verified efficiency savings and public-asset returns into a long-term national reserve, allowing today's discipline to compound into tomorrow's resilience.

Channel a defined share of verified efficiency savings and public-asset returns into a long-term national reserve.

Accountability for Every Rupee

A Fiscal Responsibility Act, modelled on New Zealand's framework, would bind government to published principles of sound fiscal management. These should include prudent debt limits, balanced spending over the economic cycle and transparent reporting on both commitments and results.

Simplify the Institutional Landscape

A full audit of every parastatal body should produce a public map of mandates, budgets and areas of overlap. Where institutions duplicate the same function, government should act decisively:

- Merge or close duplicate bodies rather than preserve parallel structures.
- Absorb the associated budget and mandate into the surviving institution.
- Publish the rationale and expected savings so consolidation can be judged against results.

The United Kingdom's 2018 consolidation of seven research councils into one authority illustrates the principle: one clear institution for each genuine public mandate.

Targets, Results and Public Assets

New Zealand's Statement of Corporate Intent model requires annual targets to be tabled in Parliament and reconciled against actual results the following year. Mauritius should apply an equivalent discipline to parastatals and state-owned enterprises.

The same standard should govern public land and other state assets. Ad hoc, discretionary leasing—often opaque in its terms and vulnerable to favouritism—should be phased out. In its place, Mauritius should use transparent, competitive allocation and manage public assets for long-term public value rather than patronage.

The same standard should govern public land and other state assets. Ad hoc, discretionary leasing—often opaque in its terms and vulnerable to favouritism—should be phased out.

Productivity, Quality and Continuous Improvement

Continuous improvement should become the working standard for every public body. Genuine kaizen starts with frontline staff identifying a bottleneck, testing a practical change and measuring the result. Annual public reporting would turn 'continuous improvement' from a slogan into a documented record of progress.

This discipline should extend beyond government administration. High living and business costs often reflect weak competition, inefficient supply chains and avoidable policy friction as much as wages, materials or world prices. These hidden costs should be identified and removed systematically.

Reduce the Cost of Uncertainty

A meaningful share of the cost of doing business is a risk premium: the extra margin investors and lenders add when planning is unpredictable, project pipelines are unclear, and persistent weaknesses in infrastructure, permitting or regulation remain unresolved. Businesses price in uncertainty about whether a permit will take weeks or months, a promised road or grid connection will arrive on schedule, or today's rules will still apply tomorrow.

Reducing this premium does not necessarily require new spending. It requires predictable government:

- Publish multi-year plans. Give businesses credible visibility over public infrastructure and regulatory changes.
- Set transparent permitting timelines. Make approval stages, responsibilities and expected completion dates clear.
- Name and remove structural bottlenecks. Address known constraints openly instead of allowing them to persist as hidden costs that every investor must absorb.

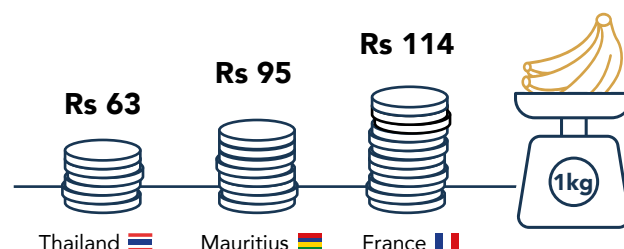
Examine the Cost of Everyday Essentials

The high cost of daily life is not only a question of wages or global prices. It can also reflect weak competition, inefficient distribution, low productivity and policy choices that impose hidden costs on households. The retail price of bananas in Mauritius is an illustrative example that should prompt closer examination of domestic supply chains, market concentration and distribution margins.

Efficiency That Improves Everyday Life

The real test of efficiency is whether citizens experience better value: shorter waits, more reliable services and more affordable essentials. New Zealand's Treasury illustrates this broader approach through its twice-yearly Living Standards Dashboard, which tracks health, housing, the environment and social connection alongside fiscal indicators.

The Price of an Everyday Fruit
Bananas, Price per kg (market price)



Market price per kilogram, converted to Mauritian rupees.
Source: Numbeo crowdsourced market-price data.

Mauritius should make this commitment equally visible and verifiable through a public Mauritius National Scorecard.

Updated regularly, it would show whether the country is becoming:

- More productive and capable.
- More trusted and inclusive.
- More prosperous and sustainable.

Efficiency has human purpose only when it expands possibility. The scorecard would connect fiscal discipline to the outcomes people experience in daily life and make progress open to public scrutiny.

Shared Prosperity

Reindustrialising, Innovating and Creating New Engines of Shared Prosperity



GUIDING PRINCIPLE

Prosperity is not an end in itself. It should give people greater security, wider opportunity and the agency and freedom to build lives they value.

Economic development should be judged not by output alone, but by the real freedoms, capabilities and opportunities it gives people. Mauritius must become more productive: imagining, making, growing, designing, researching, coding, financing, exporting and building more of the value on which future prosperity depends.

From Rent Extraction to Earned Value

A currency's long-term strength reflects, among other factors, the productive economy behind it. The rupee's structural decline—especially when contrasted with Singapore's decades of currency strength—is consistent with an economy that has relied heavily on protected rents rather than sustained productivity.

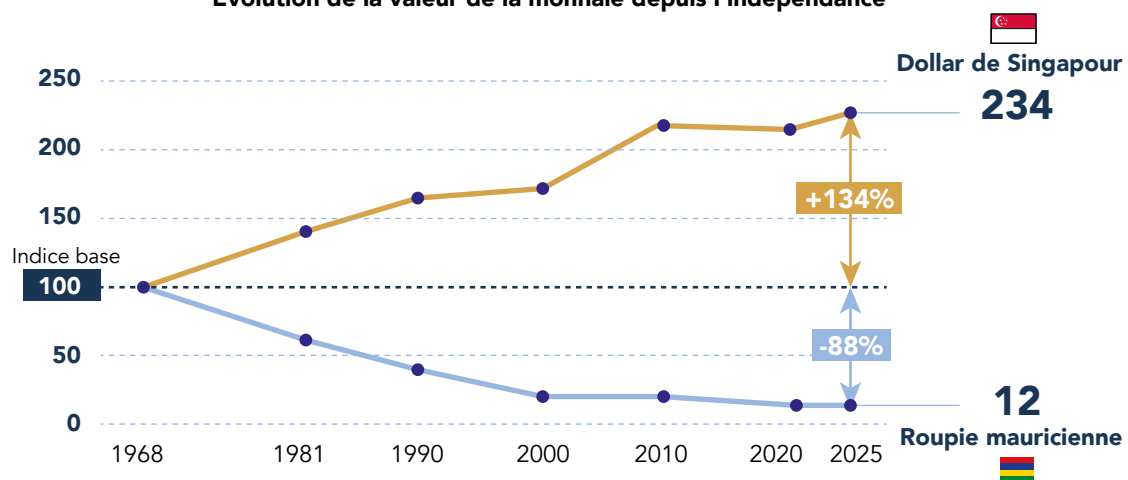
For decades, the European Union's Sugar Protocol guaranteed Mauritius a fixed export quota at above-market prices. That arrangement rewarded landholding more than innovation, and land ownership remains highly concentrated today.

Stable money and productivity reinforce one another. A currency tends to strengthen when the economy behind it produces more real value; a stronger, more predictable currency then reduces the cost of capital and imported inputs, making further productivity gains easier. Mauritius should therefore treat currency stability and productive capacity as one connected objective, not as separate policy conversations.

The productive strategy should make this shift deliberate. Mauritius needs an ecosystem in which enterprises of every size create value through innovation, skills and efficiency—and in which micro-enterprises and new entrants without inherited land, capital or connections have a genuine, structurally supported chance to build wealth.

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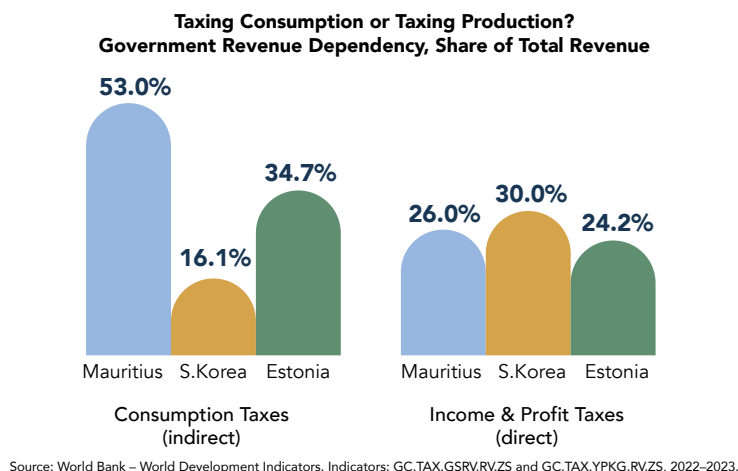
Évolution de la valeur de la monnaie depuis l'indépendance



Sources : Penn World Table (via FRED) pour la roupie mauricienne ; publication G.5 de la Réserve fédérale américaine pour le dollar de Singapour.

Mauritius's fiscal structure reveals a related imbalance. Consumption taxes now account for 53% of government revenue, compared with 26% from income and profit taxes combined. This is the reverse of South Korea's structure, where taxes on production and income represent 30% of revenue and consumption taxes 16%, and it is considerably more lopsided than Estonia's.

Rebuilding the productive base is therefore more than an economic ambition. It would also allow public finances to rely less heavily on consumption taxes, which place the greatest relative burden on households least able to absorb them.



Reindustrialising for the Twenty-First Century

Reindustrialisation should not mean recreating the factories of the past. It should build technologically sophisticated, environmentally responsible and innovation-led industries that compete on agility, trust, knowledge and specialised capability.

Support for green local production should be conditional on measurable results:

- New productive investment.
- Higher productivity.
- Skills and technology transfer.
- Export growth.
- Good-quality employment.

This follows the logic of South Korea's conditional-subsidy model, whose productivity gains persisted long after public support ended.

Turn the Port into a Regional Logistics Engine

Mauritius's port sits at the crossroads of Asia-Africa-Europe shipping routes and has one of the deepest navigation channels in the South-West Indian Ocean. Yet it remains an underused trade asset.

Sustained expansion of container-handling and transshipment capacity could position the port as a regional logistics hub while creating employment across construction, skilled trades, logistics, marine engineering, customs administration and dock operations.

Retaining Talent, Welcoming Skills

Mauritius's ageing and shrinking population requires one coherent strategy for retaining local talent and attracting the skills the country needs. Developed through genuine consultation with workers and businesses, that strategy should:

- Retain Mauritian talent. Expand credible careers, fair progression and opportunities for skilled young people to build their futures at home.
- Create a points-based skilled-migration pathway. Target the technical and engineering capabilities required for technology-intensive reindustrialisation, guided by a transparent and regularly reviewed intake target.
- Plan for successful integration. Align housing, schooling, health services and community infrastructure with the scale and profile of skilled migration.

Talent retention cannot be achieved through a single announcement; it must be sustained and measured over time. One test of this manifesto's success will be whether it reduces the long-term outflow of Mauritius's own skilled young people. Because migration and demographic policy shape the country across generations, they should be overseen within the standing cross-party council proposed for foundational national policy. This would treat demographic strategy as a shared national choice rather than a recurring contest between interest groups.

Many Engines, One Productive Strategy

Identify the Highest-Value Export Opportunities

Mauritius should conduct a full audit of the gap between what it produces, imports and could competitively export, benchmarked against demand across Africa. The audit could identify around twenty product categories in which even a single-digit market share would generate substantial gains.

The scale of opportunity is significant:

- Africa imports roughly \$17 billion in pharmaceuticals each year.
- Solar-component imports exceed \$4.7 billion.
- Electrical and electronic equipment imports reach about \$53 billion.

Conservative shares across a broader twenty-product basket suggest that Mauritius could set an ambition of approaching \$1 billion in new annual exports. The precise target should be refined once the audit identifies the products with the strongest commercial potential.

Build a Diverse Portfolio of Prosperity Engines

A resilient productive strategy should support multiple engines of growth, including:

- Advanced manufacturing and biotechnology.
- The blue economy and modern agriculture.
- Digital services and financial innovation.
- Renewable energy.
- Creative industries.

This productive story should have room for entrepreneurs, scientists, farmers, artists and designers alike.

Scale Renewable Energy as a Productive Industry

Renewable energy deserves to be developed at maximum practical scale—not only as an environmental necessity, but as a productive engine. Singapore's floating solar arrays provide one model: its largest reservoir installation generates 60 megawatts-peak, and the country is targeting 2 gigawatts-peak by 2030.

Mauritius should pursue three complementary pathways at once:

- Rooftop solar on homes, businesses and public buildings.
- Floating solar on suitable reservoirs.
- Agrivoltaic systems that combine energy generation with productive land use.

“Mauritius should set a deliberate, publicly tracked target to reduce real estate's share of FDI and redirect investment-promotion efforts.”

Turn Preferential Access into Active Trade

Export growth should use the market access Mauritius already possesses. The African Continental Free Trade Area, COMESA and SADC, together with deeper commercial ties to India, China, Singapore and South Korea, can convert preferential agreements from paperwork into actively used routes for investment, production and trade.

Food Sovereignty and Resilient Supply Chains

Modern agriculture can strengthen national resilience through better technology, more productive land use, efficient water management and stronger links between producers and markets.

Bring Underused Land Back into Production

Land reform should begin with a national audit of idle and under-cultivated agricultural land. Based on the findings, a structured programme could return suitable land to productive use directly or through transparent leasing arrangements with smallholders and cooperatives.

Redirect Investment toward Productive Capacity

For a land-constrained island, the composition of foreign investment matters. Real estate has represented 81–87% of recent foreign direct investment and roughly one-third of cumulative FDI stock since 2006.

Mauritius should set a deliberate, publicly tracked target to reduce real estate's share of FDI and redirect investment-promotion efforts toward:

- Manufacturing and technology.
- Renewable energy.
- Agriculture and food processing.

This shift would preserve more land for productive use and reinforce the land-audit programme above.

The message to foreign investors should be clear: Mauritius remains open to investment, but will increasingly favour projects that build productivity, exports, skills, technology and sustainable employment.

Reduce Pesticide Dependence through Evidence

Mauritius uses roughly ten times as much pesticide per hectare as France. The transition should follow evidence rather than abrupt prohibition. The FAO's Farmer Field School approach to integrated pest management has reduced pesticide use without lowering yields across dozens of countries, unlike the sudden reform that contributed to Sri Lanka's 2021 agricultural crisis.

Mauritius should establish a permanently funded national programme with independently monitored targets, overseen through the same cross-party council proposed for long-term policy.

Make Fresh Fish More Affordable

Affordability depends on removing inefficiencies across the value chain. Priorities should include:

- Cold-chain infrastructure at landing sites.
- Near-shore fish-aggregating devices for small-scale fishers.
- Support for fisher cooperatives to strengthen bargaining power.

These measures can build on value-chain analysis already undertaken in Mauritius, including in Rodrigues.

“Affordability depends on removing inefficiencies across the value chain.”

Build a High-Value Seaweed Industry

An algae and seaweed sector should focus on value-added products such as cosmetics, nutraceuticals and biostimulants rather than raw commodity exports. Zanzibar's experience—where processing increased women's incomes sevenfold from the same harvest—shows the potential. Clear ecological limits should be established before commercial scale-up.

Develop Rodrigues as a Livestock Centre

Rodrigues can build on its existing institutions and transition toward organic farming to expand livestock production. With national beef self-sufficiency at only around 2%, Rodriguan meat could become a distinctive, high-quality product. Biosecurity must be designed into the programme from the outset.

Building a Financial Centre on Trust, Expertise and Substance

Sustainable competitiveness in financial services depends on jurisdictional integrity, institutional independence and competence across the entire value chain. Beyond the advantages of geography and history, Singapore and Luxembourg built enduring financial centres on regulatory credibility, technical excellence, strong institutions and the rule of law. By investing in the quality of regulators, market institutions and financial professionals, they created a virtuous cycle of trust—attracting capital, talent and investor confidence.

Mauritius should pursue the same path with clarity and ambition. Strengthening the independence, capability and accountability of our institutions must be a national priority. Regulatory excellence should be treated as a strategic asset, matched by higher professional standards, deeper specialisation and continuous skills development across the private sector.

Moving up the value chain also requires focus. Mauritius should concentrate on areas where expertise, sophistication and trust command a premium: wealth and asset management, private markets, structured finance, sustainable finance, digital assets, digital banking and cross-border advisory services. These activities can create higher-value employment, deepen local capabilities and make the financial sector—and the wider economy—more resilient.

Regulatory excellence should be treated as a strategic asset, matched by higher professional standards, deeper specialisation and continuous skills development across the private sector.

A deeper domestic capital market should underpin this strategy. Mobilising long-term domestic savings, particularly pension assets, can provide patient capital for productive investment and market development. Over time, Mauritius should also consider establishing a sovereign wealth fund to support strategic investments and help catalyse deeper capital markets. A stronger domestic investor base would make Mauritius both more resilient at home and more attractive internationally.

The objective should also be to attract world-class institutions. Success should be measured not by the number of licence holders, but by the quality, capability and international standing of the institutions that choose Mauritius as a base. Leading banks, asset managers, insurers, fund administrators and fintech firms bring expertise, networks, investment and higher standards that can strengthen the entire ecosystem.

Mauritius must also position itself at the forefront of responsible financial innovation. Clear, predictable and internationally credible frameworks for digital assets, digital banking and emerging financial technologies will be essential if the country is to participate fully in the next phase of global financial development. Innovation and integrity should reinforce one another: the ambition should

be to make Mauritius a jurisdiction where new ideas can flourish precisely because the rules are credible and trust is high.

Sustainable competitiveness in financial services depends on jurisdictional integrity, institutional independence and competence across the entire value chain.

“Mauritius should also consider establishing a sovereign wealth fund to support strategic investments and help catalyse deeper capital markets.”

Success should be measured not by the number of licence holders, but by the quality, capability and international standing of the institutions that choose Mauritius.

Above all, talent will be decisive. Human capital is strategic infrastructure. Mauritius needs a coherent strategy to retain its best professionals, attract Mauritians abroad to return and welcome international expertise that complements and strengthens local capability. Immigration, work-permit and residency policies should support this objective. No financial centre can sustainably outperform the quality of its talent base.

The challenge for Mauritius is therefore not simply to articulate a vision, but to execute it consistently. Every significant policy and regulatory decision should be judged against a simple test: does it strengthen the competence, credibility and substance of the Mauritian financial centre?

Mauritius will not differentiate itself through scale. It can differentiate itself through trust, expertise and institutional quality. Build those foundations consistently, and financial services can become not merely a successful sector, but a source of high-value employment, international credibility and sustainable prosperity for the country as a whole.

Fair Rules, Open Access and Room to Innovate

Innovation flourishes when good ideas can be tested, finance is awarded on merit and powerful incumbents cannot use political access to block new entrants. Fair competition requires:

- Strong consumer and investor protection.
- Accessible and timely dispute resolution.
- Transparent access to finance and public procurement.
- Government acting as an intelligent first customer through open innovation challenges.

Together, these conditions would give more people a fair chance to experiment, compete and turn promising ideas into productive enterprises.

Prosperity That Is Created and Shared

A stronger productive economy can improve the external balance, create good work, strengthen purchasing power and give families greater capacity to save and plan. Shared prosperity means enabling many more people to participate in creating wealth—not relying primarily on redistributing value created elsewhere.

People judge progress not only by their own circumstances, but also by whether effort appears to be rewarded fairly across society. Hardship becomes more discouraging when others visibly advance while one's own work yields little. As these gaps widen, trust, cooperation and willingness to contribute can weaken—even when the country as a whole is growing richer.

Nation building therefore cannot rest on aggregate growth alone. Progress must be broad enough that living standards rise across society and inequality does not keep widening. Shared gains are both a matter of fairness and a practical foundation for sustained motivation, effort and social cohesion.

“Nation building therefore cannot rest on aggregate growth alone.”

Human Flourishing

Dignity, Agency and Creativity Depend on Strong Schools and Good Health



GUIDING PRINCIPLE

Put the individual at the centre of the system. Judge success by whether every person gains the real capability to choose and live a life they have reason to value, with dignity protected at every stage.

Education and healthcare form one lifelong commitment: enabling every person to develop and sustain their potential. Education helps people discover, strengthen and apply their capabilities; healthcare helps them live longer, healthier and more productive lives.

Both systems should be organised around people rather than bureaucratic convenience. Investment in human potential is not a cost competing with the economic ambitions set out earlier; it is the foundation on which those ambitions depend.

Civic Responsibility Learned through Practice

Civic responsibility grows from empathy and reciprocity, and both are built through everyday practice—not instruction alone. Japan's approach to shokuiku, or food education, shows how these habits can be woven into ordinary school life. Children learn by:

- Taking turns to prepare and serve school meals.
- Tending vegetable gardens and learning where food comes from.
- Practising road safety and considerate behaviour in shared spaces.

Because these lessons are lived rather than confined to a separate civics class, empathy, responsibility and care for others can become enduring habits.

Mauritius should develop a locally adapted model from the earliest years, combining food education, cooking, gardening, road safety and respectful behaviour in shared spaces. Experiential learning of this kind would build the civic-minded, capable foundation on which the manifesto's wider ambitions depend.

Civic responsibility grows from empathy and reciprocity, and both are built through everyday practice—not instruction alone.

From Memorisation to Demonstrated Capability

Mauritius should shift decisively from memorised content to demonstrated competence. From early childhood through tertiary study, learning should become more experiential, interdisciplinary and problem-based.

Alongside subject knowledge, education should systematically build:

- Critical thinking and ethical judgement.
- Communication, creativity and collaboration.
- Digital fluency and practical problem-solving.

Mauritius should shift decisively from memorised content to demonstrated competence.

History as Identity, Empathy and Perspective

History deserves the same experiential treatment. From primary school onward, children should engage deeply with Mauritius's settlement, indenture and migration; the struggles and contributions of every community; and the country's journey from colony to nation.

This national story should sit within a genuine understanding of world history, helping learners see Mauritius as both distinctive and connected to a wider human journey. History then becomes more than a list of dates: it becomes a source of identity, empathy and perspective.

Religious Literacy for a Plural Society

At an appropriate stage, all children—regardless of their own faith or family background—should learn together about the foundations of Mauritius's religions and cultural traditions. Teaching should follow a nationally agreed curriculum that is accurate, respectful and free from caricature.

Learned early and shared across communities, religious literacy can turn Mauritius's plurality from something merely tolerated into something genuinely understood. It gives lakorite a foundation built in the classroom rather than left to chance later in life.

Academic and Vocational Pathways of Equal Dignity

A rigorous vocational pathway should stand alongside the academic pathway with equal status. Germany's dual apprenticeship system—chosen by roughly half of upper-secondary students, with youth unemployment far below the European Union average—rests on deep employer participation developed over decades.

For Mauritius, the central lesson is institutional rather than curricular: employers must become genuine co-designers of training, assessment and workplace learning.

Switzerland offers a complementary lesson. Its competitiveness rests less on maximising the number of university graduates than on the depth and quality of training across the whole workforce. Mauritius should judge both academic and vocational pathways by the same standard: real capability, not the volume of qualifications issued.

Competitiveness rests less on maximising the number of university graduates than on the depth and quality of training across the whole workforce.

Language Capability as Economic Infrastructure

Strong language capability remains essential. Mauritius should sustain investment in English, alongside French and Kreol Morisien, so that most citizens develop genuine working fluency.

Because most scientific literature and frontier research—including in artificial intelligence—is published in English, proficiency is an enabling condition for economic participation and innovation, not a cultural trade-off.

Health Begins with Prevention

A Sustained Community Prevention Programme

A human-centred health system should place prevention at its core. Finland's North Karelia Project offers a powerful example. Launched in 1972 in response to the world's highest cardiovascular mortality rate, it combined community action across schools, workplaces and the media. By 2012, working-age cardiovascular mortality had fallen by more than 80%, while national life expectancy had risen by seven years.

Mauritius needs an equivalent long-term programme tailored to its chronic-disease burden. It should combine:

- Community-based prevention and health promotion.
- Health literacy from early childhood.
- Strong primary care and timely treatment.
- Accessible mental-health support.
- A skilled, well-supported health workforce.

Sustained together, these measures would address the country's health pressures at their source rather than waiting for illness to become acute.

Healthier Food Habits from Childhood

A clear national aim should be to shift everyday diets toward more homemade food prepared from fresh ingredients and away from ultra-processed products. Cooking and food education can make this change practical rather than merely aspirational.

Nutrition education should therefore begin early and include the practical preparation of simple, balanced meals. A generation that learns to cook at school is better equipped to continue at home, reducing dependence on ultra-processed food and strengthening one of the most achievable defences against the diabetes and hypertension driving Mauritius's chronic-disease burden.

“A clear national aim should be to shift everyday diets toward more homemade food prepared from fresh ingredients and away from ultra-processed products.”

Capability That Endures Beyond Graduation

A Personal Lifelong-Learning Credit

Singapore's SkillsFuture Credit gives every citizen from age 25 a government-funded learning account that belongs to the individual rather than the employer, with additional support available from age 40.

Mauritius should adopt an equivalent lifelong-learning credit, replacing the current Training Levy and Grant System's employer-claimed refunds with public funding that follows the learner and rewards demonstrated outcomes. This would make continuing education portable, personally owned and responsive to changing careers and technologies.

Dignity as the Ultimate Measure

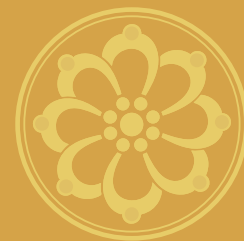
The true measure of education and health policy is whether people gain real capability: whether a child discovers what they can become, an adult can adapt to change, and every patient receives care with dignity.

Because education and health are foundational, long-term commitments, their core direction should be protected through the standing cross-party council proposed for national policy. This would preserve continuity while allowing methods and programmes to evolve in response to evidence.

“The true measure of education and health policy is whether people gain real capability: whether a child discovers what they can become, an adult can adapt to change, and every patient receives care with dignity.”

Youth Agency

A Generation Ready to Soar



GUIDING PRINCIPLE

Make Mauritius a country where every young person can develop their capabilities, exercise genuine agency and turn aspiration into achievement—regardless of background, connections or financial means.

Building Mauritius's future means creating a country in which young people can see a future for themselves. Roughly three-quarters of Mauritians aged 18–24 have considered emigrating, a share that has risen sharply. Increasingly, the impulse is driven not by curiosity or adventure, but by the belief that meaningful prospects do not exist at home. This is a warning about the society we have built—and an invitation to build differently.

Young people are not merely beneficiaries of policy; they are citizens whose agency should be deliberately expanded. They need open doors, room to experiment, access to capital and networks, credible mentors, and institutions that recognise merit.

From Equal Opportunity to Genuine Possibility

A just society cannot guarantee identical outcomes. It can, however, work relentlessly to ensure that family background, geography, social networks and inherited advantage do not predetermine a young person's possibilities.

We propose a Mauritius Youth Opportunity Guarantee: every young person leaving secondary school, vocational training or tertiary education should have a credible pathway into:

- Further learning or skills development.
- Employment, apprenticeship or entrepreneurship.
- Civic service or another meaningful form of productive engagement.

Purposeful engagement is a first line of defence against the idleness and despair that can leave young people vulnerable to addiction and other forms of harm. More importantly, it gives young people a stake in their own future and in the future of the country.

“We propose a Mauritius Youth Opportunity Guarantee.”

A Credible First Opportunity

A national network of paid apprenticeships and graduate placements should bring together government, private enterprise, SMEs and research institutions. Public support should be conditional on genuine learning, structured mentoring and clear progression. Personalised assistance for young people outside employment, education or training should rebuild confidence and open practical routes forward.

Act on the Concerns Young People Identify

Drug abuse, unemployment and the cost of living rank among young people's leading concerns. The shift toward cheap synthetic substances has contributed to what officials describe as the country's most serious drug crisis in decades. Policy must therefore be developed iteratively and in direct consultation with health professionals, educators, families, law enforcement and young people themselves—treating the issue as a shared national priority rather than imposing a prefabricated blueprint.

Builders, Creators and Entrepreneurs

A Youth Enterprise and Innovation Fund could provide accessible seed capital, mentoring and shared workspaces to help promising ideas become first prototypes. Government could also act as an early customer for young enterprises through simplified procurement and open innovation challenges.

A National Ambition: Taking Mauritian Football to the World

A structured, publicly monitored programme should aim to qualify the Mauritian men's team for the FIFA World Cup and the women's team for a comparable international tournament. This ambition could unite the country around lakorite and lekselans. Iceland's rise from 133rd to 23rd in the FIFA rankings within four years—supported by accessible community facilities, mandatory coaching standards and shared pathways from youth to national teams—shows what deliberate investment in sport can achieve, whatever a country's population size.

**A National Ambition:
Taking Mauritian
Football to the World**

Mauritius as a Laboratory for Young Talent

Each year, national challenges—from innovative research, traffic and food security to renewable energy and responsible artificial intelligence—could be opened to teams of young Mauritians working alongside universities, businesses and public agencies. The message is simple: young people should help redesign Mauritius, not merely inherit it.

Citizenship Learned through Participation

Young people should have practical opportunities to shape their communities through:

- Youth citizens' assemblies and participatory budgeting.
- A voluntary National Civic and Community Service programme.
- Projects in environmental restoration, literacy, support for older people and community development.

These experiences should connect with the primary-school curriculum so that responsible citizenship is practised from childhood rather than introduced only in adolescence.

Green, Digital and Globally Connected

Investment in artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, renewable energy and ocean sciences should be matched by measures that turn youth mobility into circulation rather than permanent loss. These should include a Mauritian global talent network, easier recognition of overseas experience, and practical pathways for return, remote contribution and collaboration.

**Youth Commons:
welcoming spaces
for learning, making,
exercising, creating
and belonging.**

Places to Learn, Create and Belong

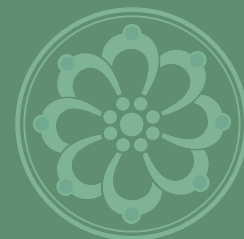
Libraries, community centres and underused public buildings could become Youth Commons: welcoming spaces for learning, making, exercising, creating and belonging. Music, film, design, gaming and the arts should also be treated seriously as viable livelihoods and powerful expressions of identity.

Merit, Fairness and Trust

Young Mauritians need to see that effort matters, recruitment is fair and entrepreneurship does not depend on political connections. Housing affordability is central to that confidence. Reducing real estate's outsized role in the country's foreign-investment strategy, as proposed earlier, would remove a direct obstacle between young people and the ordinary milestone of owning a home. For young people, Lazistis means a fair chance. From that fairness grows Lakorite: the conviction that this country belongs to them too.

Flourishing Together

Well-Being, Lakorite and Living in Harmony with our Natural World



GUIDING PRINCIPLE

People flourishing, communities flourishing and nature flourishing — together.

The final petal asks the manifesto's defining question: what is all this ultimately for? Economic growth, effective government and strong institutions are means, not ends. Their purpose is to enable people to live fulfilling and dignified lives—and to flourish together.

Well-Being in Its Fullest Sense

Well-being reaches beyond income. It includes physical and mental health, strong relationships, culture, creativity, access to nature and a sense of purpose. Kreol Morisien offers a word for this destination: bien'et—living well, with dignity, resilience, connection and hope.

Lakorite: The Social Fabric of a Flourishing Nation

Lakorite is the strength of relationships across difference: the sense that we belong to one national story and carry responsibilities towards one another.

Every major public policy should therefore face a simple test: does it build bridges between communities, or deepen the divisions between them?

Mauritius's plural identity is a source of creativity, resilience and shared pride. Nowhere is that strength more visible—and nowhere does it require greater care—than in matters of religion.

Secular in Structure, Plural in Spirit

Mauritius's religious diversity is a genuine national strength. It is best protected when political actors do not use faith as an instrument of partisan advantage. A clear code of conduct for politicians should preserve religious festivals as occasions of shared community celebration rather than platforms for political messaging.

The practical organisation of major national religious festivals should rest with the existing Council of Religions, supported by a technical task force and a transparent process for resolving operational issues.

Understood in this way, secularism does not require the state to withdraw from religion. It requires the state to exercise discipline: protecting every faith's freedom to flourish without allowing any tradition to be conscripted into a political project.

Contributive justice: the dignity of giving back

Fairness is often understood principally through redistribution—who receives what, and how resources are shared. But a flourishing society must also make room for contributive justice: the dignity that comes from being able to give something of value to others and to the common good.

Many citizens have knowledge, experience, time and energy they would willingly contribute if the opportunities existed. Mauritius can create those opportunities by working with existing community organisations, local authorities, schools and voluntary groups to rebuild a culture of participation at neighbourhood level.

Regular community initiatives and friendly competitions—around sport, gardening, cleanliness, beautification and environmental stewardship—could help restore pride in the places where we live. Britain’s long-running Britain in Bloom programme offers one example of how collective effort can strengthen both the physical environment and the bonds between neighbours.

We should also make better use of public assets that already belong to us. School premises that fall largely silent after classes end could become evening community learning spaces, hosting adult literacy, English-language programmes, digital learning, mentoring and citizen-led skills transfer. A retired teacher helping an adult to read with confidence, a craftsman passing on a trade, or a professional mentoring a young entrepreneur is contributing directly to the nation’s capabilities.

Citizenship is not expressed only through taxes paid or votes cast. It is also expressed through the time, knowledge, care and effort we give to one another. A society that values contribution gives people not merely the right to receive, but the dignity of being needed.

“Citizenship is not expressed only through taxes paid or votes cast. It is also expressed through the time, knowledge, care and effort we give to one another.”

Living in harmony with our natural world

For a small island state, ecological resilience is not separate from human prosperity. It is one of its foundations. The quality of our water, soil, lagoons, coastlines, biodiversity and built environment will determine the quality of life — and the economic possibilities — available to generations that come after us.

This requires moving beyond environmental protection as a series of isolated assessments attached to individual projects. Long-term ecological consequences must become a routine consideration in the everyday work of government.

Wales’ Well-being of Future Generations Act offers an instructive model. It places long-term well-being duties on public bodies and creates an independent Future Generations Commissioner to scrutinise how those responsibilities are being discharged.

Mauritius should consider an equivalent statutory duty towards future generations, accompanied by an independent institution with meaningful review, reporting and public-accountability powers. Its purpose would not be to govern in place of elected institutions, but to ensure that the interests of tomorrow are represented in the decisions of today.

Every road authority, housing agency, planning body, industrial development institution and major public investor should therefore be required to consider the long-term ecological consequences of its decisions as part of its normal responsibilities.

Future generations cannot vote in today’s elections. That makes our responsibility towards them greater, not smaller. We hold this island and its natural inheritance only temporarily. Our obligation is to leave both stronger than we found them.

Flourishing Together

This is where the eight petals come together.

Trusted institutions create confidence. A seamless nation removes unnecessary friction. Efficiency releases resources for better purposes. Creative energy generates opportunity and shared prosperity. Education and health expand people’s capabilities. Youth agency renews the future. Leadership holds the entire endeavour to a higher standard. And a strong social fabric connects these achievements to one another, to the places we inhabit and to the natural world on which we depend.

The question, then, is not simply whether Mauritius is becoming richer. It is whether Mauritians are flourishing.

Bhutan has spent decades attempting to answer that broader question through its Gross National Happiness framework, measuring progress across multiple dimensions of national life and using those indicators to inform public policy. Mauritius need not replicate Bhutan’s model. But we can learn from its central insight: what a country chooses to measure reveals what it chooses to value.

We propose an annual Flourishing Together Dashboard for Mauritius—a transparent national account of progress across people, communities, institutions and nature, measured against publicly stated objectives and published for everyone to see.

It should ask questions that GDP alone cannot answer. Are people living healthier and more fulfilling lives? Do citizens trust their institutions? Do young people believe they can build a future here? Are communities becoming more cohesive? Are inequalities

narrowing? Is our natural inheritance recovering or deteriorating? Do people feel that they have genuine agency over the course of their lives?

The dashboard would not replace conventional economic indicators. It would complete the picture they leave unfinished.

“We propose an annual Flourishing Together Dashboard for Mauritius—a transparent national account of progress across people, communities, institutions and nature, measured against publicly stated objectives and published for everyone to see.”

A moral compass beyond the electoral cycle

Some national questions require voices capable of looking beyond the horizon of the next election.

We therefore propose consideration of a standing Conseil de Sages: a small body of perhaps twelve to fifteen widely respected Mauritians drawn from different walks of life, generations, faiths, cultures and identities, constituted under the Office of the President and deliberately positioned above partisan politics.

It would hold no executive power and would not substitute itself for Parliament, Government or the courts. Its authority would instead derive from independence, moral standing and a responsibility to speak publicly when circumstances demand it.

Among its responsibilities could be safeguarding the integrity of the Flourishing Together framework, drawing attention to serious threats to social cohesion, encouraging dialogue across divides, and periodically holding up a mirror to the nation: are we genuinely becoming the society we say we want to become?

One of its earliest responsibilities should be to help Mauritius return openly to unfinished chapters of its own history.

The report of the Truth and Justice Commission, submitted in 2011, deserves to be brought fully into our national conversation. Its findings and recommendations should be openly examined and debated, including through the appropriate parliamentary and public processes. A country cannot build genuine lakorite by leaving difficult parts of its history undiscussed. Reconciliation requires neither permanent grievance nor collective amnesia. It requires the maturity to confront history honestly, learn from it and decide together what should follow.

Our common inheritance

Mauritius has never been a nation built from sameness—and it should never aspire to be one.

Our plurality — of religion, culture, ancestry, language and identity — is among the richest materials we have with which to build our common future. It becomes a source of strength when citizens are free to belong to their different communities while knowing that they belong, equally and unquestionably, to Mauritius.

That plurality grows stronger when politics ceases to exploit difference for advantage and begins instead to cultivate the conditions in which trust can grow across it.

This is the destination towards which all eight petals point: a Mauritius where people have the freedom and agency to lead lives they value; where fairness gives rise to lakorite; where contribution carries dignity; where communities are strengthened by what citizens give to one another; and where the natural world is protected as part of the inheritance we hold in common with generations yet to come.

A country in which progress is measured not only by what we produce, consume or accumulate, but also by what we become—individually, collectively and as a nation.

That is what it means to flourish together.

“A Mauritius where people have the freedom and agency to lead lives they value; where fairness gives rise to lakorite; where contribution carries dignity; where communities are strengthened by what citizens give to one another; and where the natural world is protected as part of the inheritance we hold in common with generations yet to come.”

Forging a Path to a Better Mauritius

A manifesto earns credibility not simply through the ambition of its promises, but through our ability to measure whether they are being fulfilled.

The eight petals set out our direction of travel. We close with four national transformations that define the Mauritius we seek to build, and four measurable national ambitions that will help us judge whether we are getting there.

They are significant enough to matter, concrete enough to track and public enough to make accountability real.

Four National Transformations

- Restore trust and Make the state work. Rebuild confidence between citizens and institutions, and among citizens themselves. Create a competent, efficient and seamlessly connected public system that serves every citizen.
- Move from rent extraction to value creation. Build an economy that rewards innovation, productivity and enterprise rather than inherited, protected interests or guaranteed advantage.
- Unlock human and youth potential. Expand people's capabilities through education, health, skills and genuine opportunity—giving every generation, and especially the next, the means to flourish.
- Build a flourishing, united and sustainable Mauritius. Create the conditions in which people, communities, institutions and the natural world can flourish together.

Four National Ambitions to keep striving for the best we can be

- Rise on Transparency International's Corruption Index. Set an explicit, publicly tracked target for Mauritius to climb up the ladder of Integrity and Public Trust, following the institutional reforms outlined in Petals 1 and 2.
- Mauritius Youth Opportunity Guarantee. Establish an official and tracked mechanism to ensure that every young person leaving school, vocational training or tertiary education has a credible pathway into further learning, employment, apprenticeship, entrepreneurship, civic service or another form of productive engagement, as proposed in Petal 7.
- Mauritian football Goes to the World Cup. Establish a structured, publicly monitored national programme with the ambition of qualifying the men's national team for the FIFA World Cup and taking the women's national team to a major international tournament, as proposed in Petal 7.
- Rigorously Tracked Mauritius National Scorecard. Create a permanent, publicly accessible national dashboard showing whether Mauritius is becoming more productive, trusted, capable, prosperous, inclusive and sustainable. It would bring together the key measures proposed throughout this manifesto—including the Living Standards Dashboard and the Flourishing Together Dashboard—and allow citizens to see, year after year, where we are progressing and where we are falling short.

The Measure of Our Progress

None of these ambitions will be achieved by declarations alone. They require the discipline described across the eight petals: trustworthy institutions, excellent leadership, a state that works, a productive economy, investment in human capability, genuine opportunity for young people, stronger communities and stewardship of our natural inheritance.

Progress must therefore become something that Mauritians can see, measure and judge for themselves. That is the standard we should set. Not whether every promise sounds compelling today, but whether, year after year, Mauritius becomes more capable, more productive, more just, more united and more confident about its future.

That is how we turn a manifesto into a national endeavour—and a vision of a better Mauritius into a Mauritius we can build together.



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