System maps: supporting the use of an integrated approach to national planning
gdp

+ tourism
+ infrastructure
+ tourism arrivals
+ tourism spending
+ tourism gdp
+ gdp

- covid 19
climate change

access to the island

tourism infrastructure

transport infrastructure

tourism arrivals

R1

B2

R2

covid 19

gdp

+ tourism spending

+ tourism GDP

+ gdp

+ air and water pollution

- habitat quality

- public spending
The image contains a complex diagram illustrating various economic and environmental factors. The diagram includes arrows indicating positive (+) and negative (-) relationships between different variables such as health spending, GDP, employment, tourism GDP, agriculture, production, technology and R&D, water availability, climate change, education, harvested land, labor productivity, access to the island, public spending, international competition, services, access to markets, resource use, commodity (export) prices, commodity (import) prices, cost of imports, value of exports, textile production, energy consumption, financial sector, tourism spending, tourism GDP, GDP, value of exports, cost of imports, food self-sufficiency, agriculture, labor force, technology and R&D, water availability, climate change, education, labor productivity, value of land, agricultural land, and market access.
Challenges

- Tourism Sector
- GDP Growth
- Built infrastructure
- Agricultural land
- Habitat quality
- Food security
- Agricultural jobs
- Resource use

Solutions

- Entrepreneurship and access to international markets
- Quality of education
- Innovations
- Vertical farming
- Economic diversification
- RE and Energy Efficiency
- Public health
- Resource use
- Socio-economic and environmental resilience
- Agricultural land
- Support
- Resources
PROBLEM: lack of integrated, national long-term planning (a crisis is an exceptional event that has to be solved with exceptional but temporary measures, that do not necessarily align with long term planning)

Crisis: International economic disturbances

Financial planning and national response

Strong leadership and decision making / External recognition / Pride to have solved the crisis

Short term, reactive approach to finding solutions

International financial institutions

OPPORTUNITY: reforms and goals for long term development are accelerated by the emergence of a crisis

Institutional reforms

Policy coherence (in relation to crisis and development goals)

Goal: sustainable, resilient, socially inclusive development

Capabilities focused in structural main economic sectors needs

Economic diversification strategies, tax and banking, foreign investments

Negative externalities

Improve long-term perspective, set up institutions for continued systemic planning and improved policy formulation and implementation

Goal: sustainable, resilient, socially inclusive development

Policy coherence (in relation to crisis and development goals)

International economic disturbances

International economic disturbances