



5th Annual Meeting of the SIDS National Focal Points Network

Localisation of ABAS & Lessons from the SAMOA Pathway

*Mr. Parasram Gopaul
Head, IGOs Political Directorate (UN System)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and
International Trade
Republic of Mauritius*

SIDS Conferences



1992-Rio Summit/Agenda 21:

- Recognition of ecological fragility and vulnerability of SIDS due to their small size, limited resources, geographic dispersion, and isolation from markets.



2005 – Mauritius International Meeting

- Mauritius Strategy of Implementation agreed on actions and strategies in 19 priority areas (5 new added)



2014-Third International Conference on SIDS, Samoa

- Again recognised adverse impacts of climate change, sea level rise and other challenges faced by SIDS, Five priority areas

2024 - The Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS: A renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity

ABAS Agenda for SIDS: A renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity



SIDS Priorities and ambitions across four thematic areas:

1. To build resilient economies
2. To foster safe, healthy and prosperous societies
3. To safeguard a secure future
4. Planetary protection and environmental sustainability



Concrete actions across ten thematic areas:

1. Build economic resilience; 2. Scale up climate action and support; 3. Scaling up biodiversity action; 4. Conserve and sustainably use ocean resources;
5. Mainstream DRR; 6. Safe and healthy societies; 7. Data collection, analysis and use; 8. Science, technology, innovation and digitalisation; 9. Foster productive capacities; 10. Partnerships



How can the ABAS, including its different objectives, goals and timebound commitments, support SIDS to achieve their ambitions for resilient prosperity over the next 10 years?



ABAS, *inter-alia*, emphasizes the potential contribution of the green economy and the blue economy.

i. SIDS often have vast EEZ with the **blue economy** contributing well below its potential to the national GDP.

- Mauritius ambition to increase blue economy's share of GDP to 20%



ii. Potential of the **green economy** yet to be tapped due to lack of resources and capacity.

- Mauritius committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 40% by 2030; increase energy needs from green sources to 60%; phasing out of coal in electricity generation by 2030.
- A number of sustainability measures announced in the 2024-2025 budget.



iii. Resources not adequate – to be addressed by **debt relief and concessional financing, and innovative financing** mechanisms as advocated in ABAS.

How can the ABAS, including its different objectives, goals and timebound commitments, support SIDS to achieve their ambitions for resilient prosperity over the next 10 years?



iv. Education and skills development:

- ABAS emphasizes importance of investing in human capital

v. SIDS Center of Excellence:

- Capacity development in emerging sectors, such as digital technologies and sustainable tourism.



vi. Technical assistance and building the capacity:

- To better manage climate finance and integrate sustainability into national development strategies.
 - Mauritius employs a comprehensive approach to integrate sustainable development across all national policies.



How can the ABAS, including its different objectives, goals and timebound commitments, support SIDS to achieve their ambitions for resilient prosperity over the next 10 years?



vii. Partnerships and International Cooperation:

- ABAS encourages SIDS-SIDS cooperation, triangular partnerships and South-South cooperation, allowing SIDS to learn from each other, share best practices
- SIDS-SIDS Cooperation within and between regions



viii. Stronger engagement with the private sector:

- catalyze investment in renewable energy, sustainable tourism, and infrastructure projects.
- Mauritius positions itself as a green tourism destination; Sustainable Tourism Mauritius Awards recognise safest and most sustainable stakeholders



ix. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Accountability:

- specific, timebound commitments with milestones for progress
- strengthening data collection and reporting mechanisms
- establishment of regional monitoring bodies

How does the ABAS align with the 2030 Agenda and existing frameworks, and how is it distinct from these frameworks?



ABAS aligns with existing frameworks

i. ABAS further builds on the SAMOA Pathway

ii. Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework

iii. ABAS & Agenda 2030

- commitment to achieve the SDGs, within target dates
- relate ABAS to each of the 17 SDGs.
 - Some key proposals from ABAS that support Mauritius's aspirations, illustrating its alignment with the 2030 Agenda: Food Security; Investment in Resilient Infrastructure; Promotion of Renewable Energy.
- Global partnerships - SDG 17



How does the ABAS align with the 2030 Agenda and existing frameworks, and how is it distinct from these frameworks?

ABAS is Distinct - Tailored approach to the unique context of SIDS



- i. Specifically targets unique challenges of SIDS
- ii. 2030 Agenda broadly covers environmental sustainability & ocean conservation
 - ABAS places **stronger emphasis** on the blue economy and sustainable use of marine resources
- iii. 2030 Agenda promotes access to funding by **all developing countries**
 - ABAS is **more specific** in addressing the financial challenges faced by SIDS
- iv. ABAS addresses the **maritime security challenges unique to SIDS**
 - Mauritius hosted 2nd & 3rd Ministerial Conferences on Maritime Security in June 2019 and November 2023, 1st Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking and Substance Abuse in the WIO region in April 2024.



What best practices from the SAMOA Pathway can be carried forward to ensure the effective implementation of the ABAS?



- i. Focus on Climate Resilience and Adaptation**
- ii. Integration of the Blue Economy and Sustainable Development**
- iii. Promotion of Sustainable Energy and Renewable Technologies**
- iv. Strong International and Regional Partnerships**
- v. Inclusive Governance and Participatory Approaches**

What support and enabling factors at the international, regional and national level are needed to ensure the effective implementation of the ABAS?



International Level

i. Financial Support and Debt Relief

- Concessional Financing
- Debt Relief and Restructuring
- Innovative Financial Instruments



ii. Climate Finance and Technology Transfer

- Climate Finance Mechanisms
- Technology Transfer and Capacity Building



iii. International Partnerships

iv. Support at bilateral and multilateral to integrate into global value chain

- WTO, UNCTAD, ITC, WIPO, bilateral trade and investment treaties

What support and enabling factors at the international, regional and national level are needed to ensure the effective implementation of the ABAS?



Regional Level

i. Regional Cooperation and Integration

- Strengthening Regional Bodies
- Shared Infrastructure and Connectivity



ii. Regional Climate Action and Marine Resource Management

- Collaborative Marine Conservation Efforts
- Combatting IUU fishing
- Climate-Resilient Agriculture and Fisheries
- Joint management of resources



iii. Regional Early Warning and Disaster Management Systems

- Disaster Risk Reduction Networks

Which partnerships and collaborations would ensure the effective implementation and mainstreaming of the ABAS?



i. UN Agencies

- Long & well established history of collaboration
- Trusted partner
- Worked with the UN in the implementation of the Agenda 2030 and SAMOA
- UNSDCF - Results Groups (Planet, People, Prosperity)



ii. IFIs

- Engage with organizations like the World Bank, IMF, Regional development banks and other funding agencies
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iii. Regional Organizations

- Collaborate within & with regional bodies to implement regional projects, enhance cooperation, share knowledge, and coordinate responses.
- pooled procurement mechanisms (WHO & IOC)



iv. Bilateral Partnerships

- Strengthen relationships development partners for TACB & funding

Which partnerships and collaborations would ensure the effective implementation and mainstreaming of the ABAS?



v. Private Sector

- Promote Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)
- Incentives



vi. Civil Society and NGOs

- Enhance wide stakeholder participation/consultation
- Stakeholder engagement plans

vii. Academia (local, regional & international) & Centres of Excellence

- R&D, innovation



viii. Diaspora Engagement

- Incentivising diaspora can contribute on funding and expertise

Tangkyo! Thank You! Merci!

