



# 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the SIDS National Focal Points Network



## Localisation of ABAS & Lessons from the SAMOA Pathway



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# 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.

## **1994-Barbados Global Conference on Sustainable Development of SIDS**

- Barbados Declaration called on international community to cooperate with SIDS for implementation of the BPOA (14 thematic areas).



## **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 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Ministerial Conferences on Maritime Security in June 2019 and November 2023, 1<sup>st</sup> 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

**Tangkya! Thank You! Merci!**

