

# Implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway in Mauritius



SIDS Preparatory Meeting  
for the AIS Region

24 July 2023

Venue: The Ravenala Attitude Hotel, BalACLava



# SIDS Agenda

(30 years of implementation)



2014

3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on SIDS (Samoa Pathway)

UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

2015

AIMS Preparatory Meeting (Mauritius)

2018

Midterm Review of SAMOA Pathway

Mauritius VNR Report

2019

AIS Regional Preparatory Meeting (Mauritius, 24-26 July)

2023

Interregional Preparatory Meeting (Cabo Verde, 30 August – 01 September)

Earth Summit

1992

1<sup>st</sup> International Conference on SIDS (Barbados and Programme of Action)

1994

2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on SIDS (Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation)

2005

4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on SIDS (Antigua & Barbuda, TBD)

2024

SIDS recognized as a special case for Sustainable Development



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# REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS



Exclusive Economic Zone  
(EEZ)

2.3 million km<sup>2</sup>  
and 396,000 km<sup>2</sup>,  
jointly managed  
with Rep. of Seychelles



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# REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS



**Population**  
1.26 M  
approx.



**LIFE EXPECTANCY**

Male, 70.2 years (2022)  
Female, 77.2 years (2022)



**Negative  
population  
growth  
rate**

## WELFARE STATE

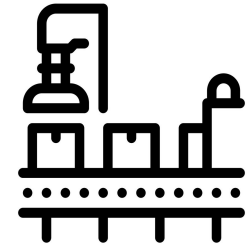
**Human Development Index  
(HDI):  
Very High Category**



**Ranks 1<sup>st</sup> on  
Mo Ibrahim's  
Good Governance**



**Agro-  
Industry**  
3.9%  
(2022)



**Manufacturing**  
13.8%  
(2022)



**Construction**  
5.2%  
(2022)



**Tourism**  
7.4%  
(2022)



**Financial  
Services**  
13.6%  
(2022)



**Ocean  
Economy**  
10.3%  
(2022)



**ICT  
Services**  
5.9%  
(2022)

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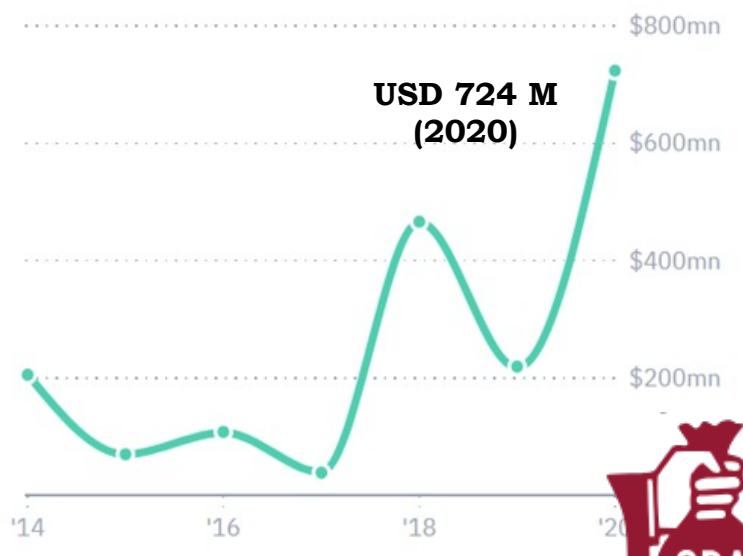


**Thematic Area 1:** Promote sustained and sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth, with decent work for all, sustainable consumption and production and sustainable transportation

Post Pandemic Recovery

Pre-Pandemic  
2014 - 2019

Total development finance



Source: OECD data



50.8% are ODA loans and 6.5% are ODA grants



**GDP Growth**  
8.7% (2022)



**Unemployment rate**  
7.7% (2022)



**Tourism Earnings**  
Rs 64.8 bn (2022)



**FDI**  
Rs 27.7 bn (2022)



Tourism



**Short-term Strategy:**  
**One Mauritius Plan**

Challenges:

1. Youth Unemployment (25.1% in 2022)
2. Ageing Population (18.7% aged ≥60yrs)
3. Skills Mismatch



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# Thematic Area 2: Act to mitigate climate change and adapt to its impacts by implementing sustainable energy and disaster risk reduction programmes



**GHG Emissions per capita**  
4.32 tonne (2021)

**Sea level rising** at a rate of 5.6 mm per year on average.

**Coastal Erosion** - Beach width reduced by 20 metres between 2011 to 2020.



99.7% have **Access to electricity**



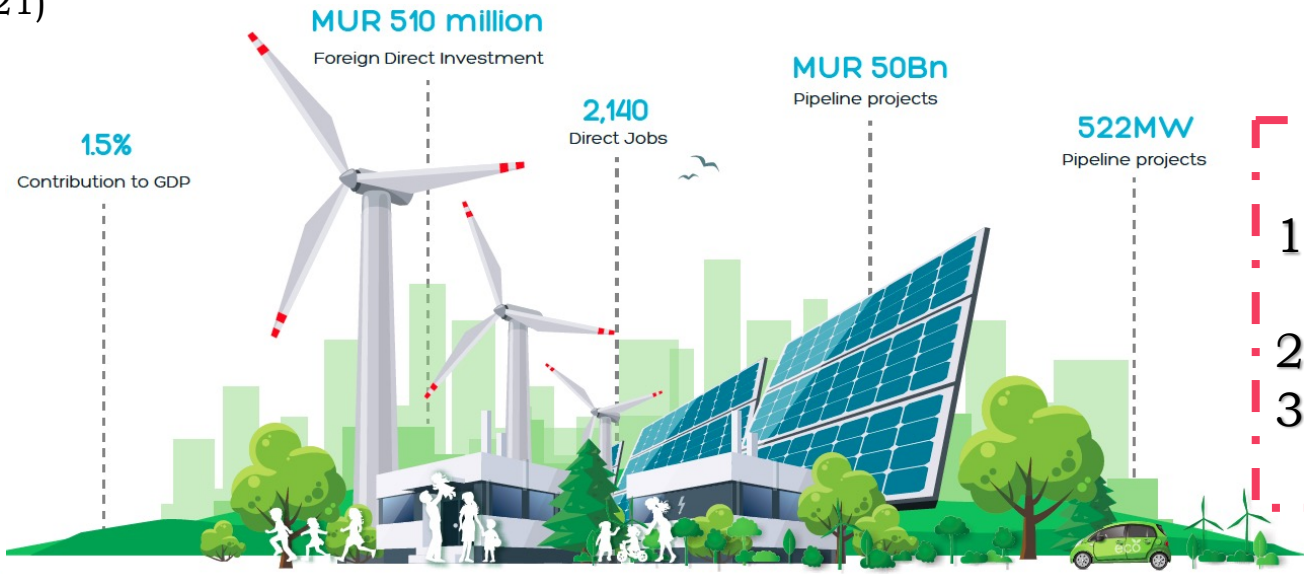
Mobilised around **2% of GDP** on climate-related policies since 2015.

**National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre (NDRRMC)**

was set up in 2016.

**National Multi-Hazard Emergency Alert System (NMH-EAS)**

operational on a 24/7 basis.



- Challenges:**
1. Eligibility criteria restraining access to climate finance
  2. Technical capacity constraints
  3. Structural constraints in implementing *Sendai Framework*

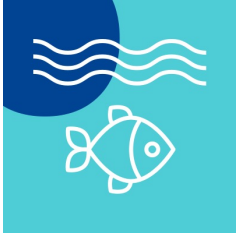


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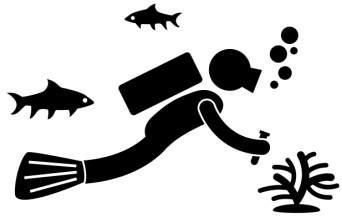




**Thematic Area 3:** Protect the biodiversity and environmental health of small island developing States by mitigating the impact of invasive species and by properly managing chemicals and water, including hazardous waste, and protecting the oceans and seas



**Ocean Economy**  
GDP Contribution  
10.3%



**Marine Protected Areas** (13,953 ha)  
in Mauritius (7,190 ha) and Rodrigues (6,763 ha)



**Forest Cover**  
25.2% (2022)



**Mangrove Cover**  
243 ha (2022)

**Ramsar Sites:**

- Rivulet Terre Rouge Estuary Bird Sanctuary
- Blue Bay Marine Park
- Pointe d'Esny

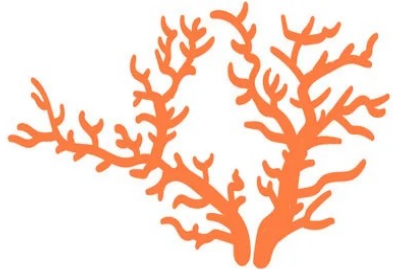
**IUCN Red List of Threatened Species:**

- Mauritius Kestrel
- Pink Pigeon
- Eco Parakeet
- Mauritius Fruit Bat

**IUU FISHING INDEX**



62 out of 152 countries (2021)



**Community-based Coral Farming**  
257 trainees (2022)

**Challenges:**

1. Continuous degradation of marine ecosystem due to recurrent coral bleaching events
2. Maintaining conservation programmes
3. Management of introduced and Invasive Alien Species



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**Thematic Area 4:** Improve human health and social development through food security and nutrition and improved water and sanitation and by reducing the incidence of non-communicable diseases and promoting gender equity and women's empowerment



**Social Protection**

Marshall Plan Against Poverty (2016)



99.6% have access to safe drinking water

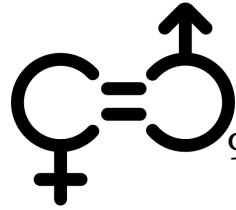


99.8% have access to sanitation facilities



**Universal Healthcare**

**Low incidence rate** of communicable diseases (HIV, malaria, Tuberculosis)



**Gender Gap Index 2023**

98<sup>th</sup> out of 146 countries

>50% **Non-Revenue Water (NRW)**, i.e water lost due to pipe leakages



**unesco**

Intangible Cultural Heritage

*Geet Gawai, 2016*



**Net Food Importer**

**Boosting** sheltered farming, biofarming, vertical and technology-based farming

**Challenges:**

1. High incidence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)
2. Ensuring food security
3. Addressing water scarcity



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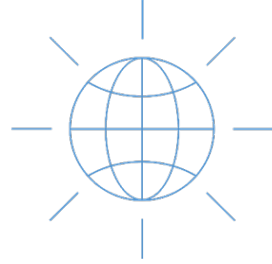


# Thematic Area 5: Fostering partnerships among Small Island Developing States, United Nations agencies, development partners and others to achieve the goals



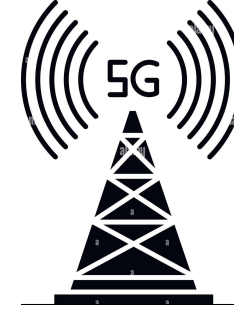
## Bilateral Agreements

- 29 Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (IPPAs)
- 44 Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)



## Market Access 10 Free Trade Agreements

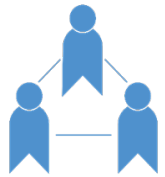
- AGOA
- Cotonu
- Lome Convention
- CECPA with India
- ESA-EU EPA
- ESA-UK EPA
- Mauritius –China FTA
- Mauritius – Turkey FTA
- Mauritius – Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement
- Tripartite Free Trade Area (COMESA-SADC-EAC)
- AfCFTA



## Submarine cables:

- South Africa Far East (SAFE), 2002
- Lower Indian Ocean Network (LION), 2009
- LION2, 2012
- MARS, 2019
- METISS, 2021
- T3 Cable, 2023

75% of data available on SDGs



## Multilateral Agreements

## Membership in Regional Groupings:

SADC  
COMESA  
Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)

## Challenges:

1. Limited access to concessional financing
2. Lack of appropriate data



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# LESSONS LEARNED



- ❖ Inclusivity and integration are crucial.
- ❖ Confluence of recent crises have exacerbated existing vulnerabilities.
- ❖ Exogenous shocks have further undermined in-country capacity to implement successfully the SDGs.
- ❖ Climate Change remains an existential hazard.
- ❖ Food scarcity, fuel insecurity and the rising cost of living are permanent threats to all SIDS.
- ❖ Existing financial constraints and limited fiscal space compel SIDS to contract loans.
- ❖ Technical and technological capacities are essential to further socio-economic development.



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# WAY FORWARD



Improve access to development finance for Upper Middle Income and High Income SIDS

- *Special and Differentiated Treatment (SDT)*
- Dedicated envelope for SIDS

## Climate Finance

- Streamline requirements and reduce transaction costs
- Finalise and operationalize the '*Loss and Damage Fund*'



## Enhance cooperation and partnerships

- Address long-term human capacity constraints
- Provide technical expertise via programmatic support
- Increase in-country ownership
- Data – Strengthen national statistical capacity for data collection and analysis
- Boost North-South, South-South and multilateral cooperation



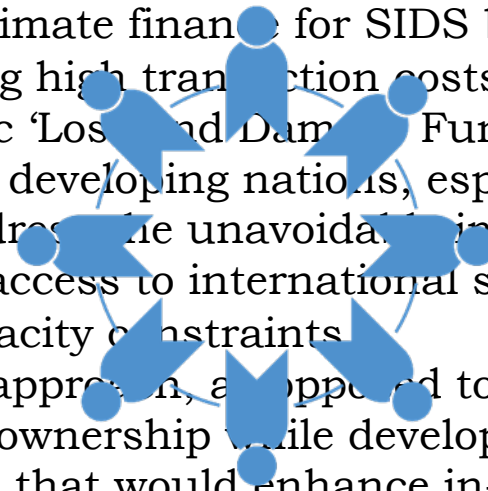
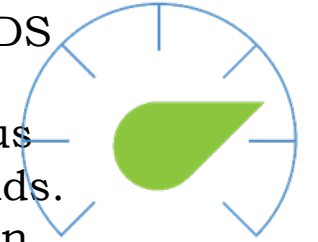
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# WAY FORWARD



- First, SIDS should have improved access to concessional development financing. The existing provisions for Special and Differentiated Treatment for SIDS should be enhanced. SIDS should not have to compete in a one-size-fits-all system.
- Second, SIDS should have better access climate finance, a key enabler in achieving our objectives under the SDGs. In this regard, the establishment of a dedicated envelope for SIDS under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is welcome.
- open further the opportunities for climate finance for SIDS by further streamlining strenuous accreditation processes and reducing high transaction costs involved in accessing these funds.
- The operationalisation of the historic ‘Loss and Damage Fund’, agreed upon during COP27 in Egypt last year will allow vulnerable developing nations, especially SIDS, to have immediate access to necessary financing to address the unavoidable impacts of climate change.
- Third, SIDS should have increased access to international support and partnerships to address long-term human and technical capacity constraints.
- SIDS require a more programmatic approach, as opposed to stand-alone projects that encourages cross-learning, country ownership while developing local capacity
- embedding trainings in programmes that would enhance in-country human resource capacity by strengthening institutional memory and knowledge management.
- Increased knowledge sharing and South-South cooperation is key to address the demand for capacity and technologies.
- Four, data and data analysis are crucial elements to decision-making and sustainable development.



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**AIR MAURITIUS**  
ROUTE MAP



**AIR MAURITIUS SERVES VARIOUS DESTINATIONS AS MARKETING CARRIER**

- 1 40 destinations via Paris in partnership with Air France
- 2 6 destinations via Dubai in partnership with Emirates
- 3 7 destinations via Mumbai in partnership with Air India
- 4 3 destinations via Delhi in partnership with Air India
- 5 2 destinations via Perth in partnership with Virgin Australia

**AIR MAURITIUS CODESHARE PARTNERS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING AIRLINES:**

- Air France*
- Emirates*
- KLM Royal Dutch Airlines*
- South African Airways*
- Kenya Airways*
- Malaysia Airlines*
- Singapore Airlines*
- Hong Kong Airlines*
- Air India*
- Virgin Australia*
- Air Austral*

- Air Mauritius and Air France joint operations
- Air Mauritius Operated Flights
- Air Mauritius Marketing Codeshare Flights
- Operations planned during 2023

**NOTE:** All information shown is based on latest facts available at the time of production and may be subject to change without prior notice. MAY 2023

## Total finance by global objective targeted

COVID-19 (not an OECD objective)	\$618mn
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	\$360mn
Climate Change (total)	\$187mn
Environment	\$174mn
Climate Mitigation	\$172mn
Trade	\$152mn
Biodiversity	\$92.4mn
Climate Adaptation	\$15.8mn
Desertification	\$1.93mn
Gender equality	\$0.8mn
Nutrition	\$0.54mn