

Addis Ababa Action Agenda



Climate Resilience for SIDS in the Age of the Sustainable Development Goals:
The Case of Trinidad and Tobago

*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Location: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Resolution Adopted on: 27 July 2015

History

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda is the international framework for financing the post-2015 development agenda and was built on the international conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, Mexico, 2002) and the associated follow-up international conference to review the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (Doha, Qatar, 2008). This Action Agenda provides a foundation for implementing the now adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Vision

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda seeks to enhance global partnerships. It aims to foster universal, inclusive, economic prosperity and improve people's well-being while protecting the environment through climate resilience.

Areas of focus include:

Infrastructure—Countries agreed to establish a Global Infrastructure Forum to identify and address infrastructure gaps, highlight opportunities for investment and cooperation, and work to ensure that projects are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable.

A package of measures for the poorest countries—Developed countries commit to reverse the decline in aid to the poorest countries, with the European Union committing to increase its aid to least developed countries to 0.2 per cent of gross national income by 2030.

Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises—Countries pledged to develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the International Labour Organization Global Jobs Pact by 2020.

Climate Change—Developed countries to implement their commitment to a goal of jointly mobilizing USD100 billion per year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources to address the needs of developing countries. Countries also committed to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that lead to wasteful consumption.

Health—Countries agreed to consider taxing harmful substances to deter consumption and to increase domestic resources.

Social protection—Countries adopted a new social compact in favour of the poor and vulnerable groups.

Future

This agreement will contribute to building climate resilience in SIDS through fostering global partnerships for the mobilization of financial and other resources. In terms of international development cooperation, the Action Agenda recognizes that funding from all sources (public, private, multi-lateral, etc.) needs to be increased for investments in climate resilient development and low carbon economies. Furthermore, the need for transparent methodologies on reporting climate finance in the context of the UNFCCC is reiterated as equally important as fulfilling the international commitments set forth in the climate resilience agenda.