



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme and of the
United Nations Population Fund**

Distr.: General
6 July 2004

Original: English

Second regular session 2004

20 to 24 September 2004, New York

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

Country programmes and related matters

Draft country programme for the Republic of Mauritius (2005-2007)*

Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1	2
I. Situation analysis	2-9	2
II. Past cooperation and lessons learned	10-12	3
III. Proposed programme	13-19	4
A. Linkage with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework	13	4
B. Intended results	14-17	4
C. Cooperation strategies	18-19	5
IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation	20-25	6
A. Monitoring	20-21	6
B. Execution and implementation	22	6
C. Resource mobilization	23-24	6
D. Country office structure and staffing	25	6
Annex		
Results and resources framework for 2003-2006		7

* The collection of data required to present the Executive Board with the most current information has delayed submission of the present document.

Introduction

1. The formulation of the current country programme 2005-2007 for Mauritius was led jointly by the Government of Mauritius and the UNDP country office, with the active participation of donors, resident United Nations organizations, parastatal and autonomous bodies, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector. The consultative process for the programme formulation, anchored in a human rights-based approach favouring the substantial engagement of citizens, was guided by the second multi-year funding framework (MYFF) for the period 2004-2007; the country cooperation agreement (CCA) of November 2003; the national poverty action plan 2001, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) status report 2002 (Mauritius) and the sub-national Report for Rodrigues (2003); the national gender action plan; and the national budget of 2000, which outlined the economic agenda, national vision and priorities of the Government. The programme focuses on some of the development priority areas identified mainly in the CCA and in the MDG status report, consistent with national priorities¹. Mauritius became a category C country in January 2004, following the closing of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNFPA offices on 31 December 2003, which left only two resident United Nations organizations (UNDP and the World Health Organization); consequently, preparation of a United Nations development assistance framework (UNDAF) is not required. As a middle-income country, Mauritius does not have a poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP). The programming period aligns with the second MYFF period, 2004 to 2007.

I. Situation analysis

2. The gross domestic product (GDP) of the Republic of Mauritius has experienced an average annual growth of 5.5 per cent over the past two decades. Per capita income has tripled to \$3,890, and extreme poverty in mainland Mauritius has fallen significantly, to 9.7 per cent. These gains were

accomplished through foreign aid; political stability; sound fiscal management; export promotion; preferential trade agreements; support of the private sector; foreign domestic investment (FDI) inflows; and a social welfare state. However, at the turn of the millennium, Mauritius is undergoing a structural transformation from a predominantly sugar producing and textile manufacturing economy into a service and knowledge-intensive economy, as official development assistance (ODA) flows and FDI falls and preferential trade agreements are phased out. This is happening at a time when the growth rate of the economy is lower than historical averages – due in part to lower FDI and an uncertain international environment – leading to critical reforms in the approach to welfare spending and a major risk of erosion of past gains in social development.

3. The island of Rodrigues has not benefited appropriately from these gains, and poverty levels stand at 37.6 per cent in the small population of around 36,000 inhabitants despite the implementation of a number of national poverty alleviation programmes by the Government and several donors. In 2002, the Government of Mauritius approved the Rodrigues regional assembly (RRA) bill to provide more political and economic autonomy and allow Rodriguans to chart out their own sustainable development priorities. The foremost priority is to reduce the poverty level and integrate Rodriguan development fully with that of the main growth centres on mainland Mauritius through the participatory development of home-based sustainable development strategies suited to the local context. (<http://un.intnet.mu/UNDP/html/pub.htm>, <http://economicdevelopment.gov.mu/pov.htm>)

4. A second major challenge for Mauritius during the programming period relates to implementing critical reforms and economic transformation while containing or reversing the upward trend in unemployment, especially among youth, unskilled women and woman-headed households in general, as these two groups constitute over 70 per cent of the unemployed in Mauritius. As Mauritius becomes a knowledge-intensive economy, with the development of the information and communications technologies (ICT) sector and the vision of turning Mauritius into a cyber-island, there is a real risk of exacerbating the current skills mismatch – especially among women – unless educational reforms are implemented to cater to

¹<http://un.intnet.mu/UNDP/html/pub.htm>
<http://economicdevelopment.gov.mu/pov.htm>
<http://mof.gov.mu/index2.htm>
http://women.gov.mu/gender_bureau.htm

the new exigencies of the labour market. While it is noteworthy that Mauritius has already achieved MDG goal 2, on achieving universal primary education, and goal 3, on ensuring equal access to education, opportunities for vulnerable groups must be reinforced.

5. Despite government focus on reducing the remaining gender disparities in the labour market, political representation and empowerment, challenges still remain, as reflected in the gender action plan 2000 (http://women.gov.mu/gender_bureau.htm) and the MDG target for gender in the 2002 Mauritius MDG report (<http://un.intnet.mu/UNDP/html/pub.htm>). Most recently, the 2003 action plan for engendering the national budget was developed with a view to working towards more gender equality in economic policy-making and national budgeting exercises in the coming years.

6. As a small-island developing state (SIDS), Mauritius faces all the inherent vulnerabilities of a SIDS in pursuing sustainable development. With a limited land area, further economic development constitutes a constant balancing act between preserving the state of the terrestrial and marine environment on the one hand, and further development of economic sectors such as tourism, agriculture and industries on the other. This vision is well articulated in the national environmental strategies for the Republic of Mauritius and the national environmental action plan published in 1999 (NEAP II), which are the blueprints for the sustainable development of Mauritius. The linchpin of this strategy centres on (a) conservation of marine biodiversity; (b) management and disposal of liquid and solid waste in general and hazardous substances in particular; (c) land management; and (d) energy efficiency and conservation (<http://un.intnet.mu/UNDP/html/pub.htm>). Mauritius has demonstrated good practices in the prevention and management of national disasters, such as tropical cyclones, and will be hosting the global conference for the review of the Barbados Plan of Action for SIDS in 2005.

7. The promotion of good governance remains a priority for the country, and Mauritius has embarked on a systematic fight against corruption in every sphere of economic activity. By recognizing that corruption can have a significant impact on economic development, the present administration has enacted bold legislation,

establishing an independent commission against corruption (ICAC) in 2002, under the aegis of the Prime Minister's office, to deal with all aspects of corruption and money laundering.

8. In line with the national strategic HIV/AIDS plan 2001-2005, government leadership to prevent and halt the spread of HIV/AIDS in Mauritius – particularly among at-risk groups – is strong, as is the commitment to provide care and support for those infected or otherwise affected by the disease. UNDP will support government efforts where necessary and appropriate.

9. As the country moves into a knowledge-based economy focusing on ICT services, the capacity to formulate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate development programmes will need to be strengthened, especially for civil society organizations, in order to increase their effective participation as important stakeholders in the development of their country.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

10. The 2003 country programme review noted positive key results in the following areas: (a) *good governance* – an investment policy review for attracting FDI to Mauritius and a review of the fiscal incentive regime were carried out and an office of the director of court services was established to improve the administration of justice; (b) *poverty alleviation* – capacity building in participatory approach techniques, community development, and the management of micro-enterprises and micro-credit, as well as in productive techniques and the promotion of a local economic development network in Rodrigues Island, a national MDG report for Mauritius and a sub-national MDG report for Rodrigues; (c) *protection of the environment* – the adoption of a sustainable environmental management plan for an industrial estate (cluster of manufacturing enterprises), which will serve as a pilot for replication to other industrial estates in Mauritius; the formulation of an 'electrification feasibility report' and a 'biomass-based steam-cycle power generation for Agalega Islands' report; a portfolio of Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects developed for implementation under the 2005-2007 country programme; and (d) *gender equality* – the

adoption of an action plan for engendering the national budget, and application of a time-use survey.

11. Noteworthy lessons learned from previous cooperation strategies include: (a) more catalytic, upstream interventions; (b) increased use of the national execution modality; (c) priority given to local expertise wherever local capacity exists; (d) monitoring, evaluation, sustainability and exit strategies becoming an integral part of project design and implementation; and (e) increased use of UNDP knowledge networks.

12. Other significant lessons learned suggest strongly that capacity building with respect to national execution should be maintained, particularly for NGOs and civil society.

III. Proposed programme

A. Linkage with the common country assessment and the MDGs.

13. Given the limited target for resource assignment from the core (TRAC) resources, the new country programme focuses on the priority areas of intervention identified in the CCA and the shortcomings in the MDG status report for Mauritius and the sub-national report for Rodrigues Island. The strategy is guided by national development priorities, the comparative advantage of UNDP in the area of poverty alleviation, gender empowerment, environmental protection, available resources and resource mobilization potential from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), trust funds and other partnerships to achieve the MDG targets, foster good governance and build capacity.

(<http://un.intnet.mu/UNDP/html/pub.htm>).

B. Intended results

Objective 1 – Fostering an enabling environment for policy and decision-making in order to achieve the MDGs

14. (a) UNDP will pursue the formulation and support the implementation of a sustainable integrated development plan for Rodrigues Island with a view to achieving the MDG targets under the overarching

umbrella of poverty reduction; (b) UNDP will support mechanisms to address the weak gender environment to achieve the MDG goal on gender equality and the empowerment of women; (c) with respect to civil society, a policy, institutional and regulatory framework will be formulated so as to build capacity and foster more accountability amongst NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs); (d) UNDP will support the formulation and implementation of a national ICT strategy and capacity building for IT incubators; (e) UNDP will be catalytic in promoting good governance through its support to build the capacity of the independent commission against corruption, under the Prime Minister's office, by sharing best practices; and (f) UNDP will support government efforts to raise the level of academic achievement in deprived regions.

Objective 2 – Promotion and protection of the environment and energy

15. In accordance with GEF windows, and on the basis of the priorities and needs identified by all the national actors, the emphasis here will be on upstream policy advice through the following: (a) the removal of barriers to energy efficiency and energy conservation in buildings; (b) capacity building for sustainable land management (SLM); and (c) partnerships for environmental sustainability of marine protected areas. UNDP core resources will be invested in a strategy development for sustainable management and disposal of hazardous substances in a small-island context.

16. Clear linkages exist between the two mentioned objectives and their respective outcomes:

(a) The formulation and implementation of a sustainable integrated development plan for Rodrigues Island (SIDPR) will be reinforced by capacity building for SLM and the co-management of marine protected areas in Mauritius. The SIDPR will be sensitive to gender equality and the strengthening of CSOs in the Republic of Mauritius.

(b) Gender mainstreaming and civil society empowerment will be further interlinked in their respective projects.

(c) Energy and environment outcome targets will be reinforced through civil society capacity building in development projects.

17. The outcomes towards which UNDP will make a significant contribution and the outputs to be achieved are shown in the results and resources framework for 2005-2007 (annex).

C. Cooperation strategies

18. In a context of falling ODA flows and dwindling TRAC allocations, UNDP will seek alliances with several development actors and donors with a view to combining resources and generating maximum development impact. Thus, building on the results of discussions held during the preparation of the proposed programme as well as on past collaboration, UNDP intends to enter in a partnership with:

(a) *The United Nations system.* Collaboration with United Nations organizations would include: (i) the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), for SLM; (ii) the International Labour Organization (ILO), for implementation of ILO conventions 100 (equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value) and 111 (non-discrimination in respect of employment and occupation); and (iii) the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), for gender-responsive budgeting. These organizations, together with UNDP, would contribute to the formulation and implementation of the SIDPR.

(b) *The World Bank.* The focus would be on financial and technical assistance in gender-responsive budgeting with line ministries, but also support to the implementation of the SIDPR. The Bank's information for development programme (known as 'infoDev') would be approached for support to capacity building for IT incubators

(c) *The African Development Bank (AfDB).* strategic partnerships would be forged with the AfDB for support to regional initiatives such as (i) an Africa Regional ICT Institute under the patronage of the ICT sector of the New Partnership for Africa's Development; and (ii) support to regional HIV/AIDS initiatives. UNDP would also partner with the AfDB in its study on links between social exclusion, gender and poverty in Mauritius, and implications for future interventions.

(d) *The bilaterals.* Consultations with selected bilaterals in areas of common interest – such as with CIDA on land degradation – would be further explored.

(e) *The multilaterals.* Building essentially on the partnerships forged during the previous programme, UNDP would continue to cooperate with (i) the

European Union, in the area of civil society empowerment; and (ii) the Commonwealth Secretariat, in the area of gender.

(f) *Civil society.* There would be an intensified effort to build collaborative relationships with NGOs at national level centred on: (i) the development of a framework for regulatory processes (accountability); (ii) the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes; (iii) capacity development of institutions; and (iv) promotion of communities of learning through school development plans.

(g) *The private sector.* Financial and technical collaboration with the private sector will be sought in the areas of SLM (with private landowners); energy efficiency and conservation (with building developers); the management of marine parks areas (MPAs) (with the hotel industry); and the management and disposal of used batteries (with the manufacturing sector). Strategic alliances will be forged with the Government for the implementation of ILO Conventions 100 and 111 as well as for the implementation of the SIDPR in Rodrigues Island.

(h) *South-south cooperation* would be further explored with anti-corruption institutions to facilitate building on international best practices for the strengthening of the capacity of the ICAC in Mauritius.

19. In view of the strong focus on policy support and capacity building, partnership strategies will be implemented along the following lines:

(a) Strengthening or creation of capacity of institutions and human resources throughout public sector and civil society through local and overseas training and tapping into international expertise;

(b) Substantial investment in processes of coordination, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects development through local networking, local training and transfer of knowledge; and

(c) Providing access to good practices through the UNDP global knowledge network and the sub-regional resource facility, as well as through South-South and other types of cooperation.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

A. Monitoring

20. Outcome indicators, including associated baselines and targets, have been agreed with the Government in line with the results-based management policy of UNDP (see annex).

21. UNDP will work closely with its implementation partners to ensure that project monitoring and evaluation systems are in place and aligned with the results framework. Quarterly programme steering committee meetings will be held with the coordinating ministry.

B. Execution and implementation

22. As recommended in the 2003 country programme review, national execution will remain the preferred modality. In addition:

(a) National execution training for implementation partners will consolidate programme delivery, effectiveness and efficiency.

(b) The United Nations Volunteers programme will be called in to support the execution of UNDP programmes and projects, while the United Nations International Short-term Advisory Resources (UNISTAR) will fill in where specific technical capacity is not locally available.

(c) UNDP – with its legal framework and procedures – will continue to provide project support services at the request of the Government in areas such as recruitment, contracting and the procurement of goods and services, against payment of appropriate fees in accordance with the UNDP policy on cost recovery.

C. Resource mobilization

23. The resource mobilization strategy will be revised and will evolve around two pillars: (a) catalytic interventions in specific strategic areas that are also most likely to attract partnerships; and (b) the proven advantage of UNDP with respect to resource mobilization in the environment and energy sectors, where funding has already been forthcoming. As for the first pillar, core resources will be used as seed money to obtain commitments from other donors while engaging them in detailed programme development. A

round table will be organized for Rodrigues Island – in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the Ministry of Rodrigues and the Rodrigues regional assembly for mobilizing funds for SIDPR implementation. Assistance will be provided towards the formulation of a national ICT strategy reflecting the country's vision in this emerging growth sector. As for the second pillar, UNDP will continue to capitalize on the non-core funding available from the GEF, the GEF Small Grants Programme and the UNDP thematic trust funds. Last but not least, UNDP will systematically aim for a 1:1 cost-sharing ratio from partners, including government cost sharing. Throughout, UNDP will promote its activities through the media and engage in ongoing reporting and interaction with donors.

24. UNDP expects to generate approximately \$2 million from the GEF, and at least \$3 million from the Government on a cost-sharing basis, including government cash contributions. The contribution from the Government will include imputed costs. Support from other partners will be sought on a cost-sharing basis or through parallel funding.

D. Country office structure and staffing

25. Country office capacity will be strengthened in accordance with the resources mobilized. The fact that many core posts were cut during the last reprofiling exercise has resulted in a work overload for the remaining staff. It is hoped, therefore, that the Atlas system will improve country office efficiency and that continued efforts in resource mobilization will enable the country office to recruit the required additional non-core staff.

Annex

Results and resources framework for 2005-2007

Objective 1	Fostering an enabling environment for policy and decision making in order to achieve the MDGs.				
Programme component	Country programme outcomes, including outcome indicators	Country programme outputs	Output indicators	Role of partners	Resources
Goal 1: Achieving MDGs and reducing human poverty Pro-poor policy reform to achieve MDG targets	Sustainable and integrated development and management for Rodrigues Island, contributing to employment creation, poverty reduction, and sustainable use, conservation of environmental and natural resources Indicators: Strategy contributing to MDG targets set for 2015; target for poverty incidence in Rodrigues – 30% by 2007 (baseline: 37.6%); employment creation: target for unemployment in Rodrigues – 10% by end 2007 (baseline: 13.01%); target for proportion of land covered by forest (soil erosion) – 40% by end 2007 (baseline: 34%)	1. SIDPR formulated and capacity built of economic planning and monitoring unit (EPMU) for SIDPR implementation and MDG monitoring. 2. Priority actions implemented for employment creation to reduce poverty and for the sustainable use and conservation of environmental and natural resources.	1. SIDPR for Rodrigues Island available by 2005 (Baseline: no separate development plan for Rodrigues) and capacity built of at least two officials of EPMU for implementation of SIDPR and MDG monitoring by 2005 (baseline: EPMU not operational). 2. Capacity built in identified development priorities for creation of employment and for environment and natural resources by 2007 (baseline: nil).	The RRA will take the lead in formulating and implementing the SIDPR, in collaboration with Government of Mauritius, UNDP and other United Nations organizations. A round table will be organized by the RRA to obtain financial support from other donors for implementing the same. CSOs, in particular the Rodrigues council of social services – especially village committees – and the private sector will contribute to the consultations during the SIDPR formulation process. Support to formulation and implementation of the SIDPR will be explored with the European Union, the World Bank, the African Development Bank and other donors.	<i>Regular</i> \$250,000 <i>Other</i> Cost sharing \$400,000
Local poverty initiatives	Improvement in the level of academic achievement in primary schools located in deprived regions Indicators: Greater access to primary school services targeting disadvantaged children; number of communities of learning for disadvantaged children; pass rate in line with national average (baseline: Certificate of Primary Education pass rate at 40% in zone d'éducation prioritaire (ZEP) schools	1. Human resources capacities built around the ZEP school. 2. Performance management, rewards and recognition scheme and pedagogical innovations introduced. 3. Community empowerment programme established.	1. In-service training programmes and workshops organized by 2006. 2. Performance management, rewards and recognition scheme and pedagogical innovations operational by 2007 (baseline: nil). 3. Community empowerment programme operational by 2006 (baseline: nil).	Within the educational reform policies of the Government, the Ministry of Education, with support from UNDP and UNESCO, will take the lead role in mobilizing resources within the ZEP zones to contribute to raising the standard of achievement of targeted schools. ZEP schools will implement a school development plan with all key players: parents, CBOs, NGOs and business organizations.	<i>Regular</i> \$50,000 <i>Other</i> Cost sharing \$150,000
Gender main-streaming	Gender equality promoted through advocacy of MDG targets, international covenants and United Nations conventions (e.g.: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women), and women empowered through establishment of financial, economic, analytical and legal mechanisms Indicators: MDG indicators for gender equality achieved by 2007 (MDG indicator 12: proportion of seats held by women in national parliament – 15%); gender-responsive budget allocations in ministries operational by 2007; remuneration orders and labour act revised and operational vis-à-vis equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value	1. Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) action plan implemented and capacity developed for gender-sensitive analysis. 2. Enabling environment and capacities created for equal remuneration of men and women workers for work of equal value. 3. National gender policy and appropriate mechanisms devised to promote empowerment of women.	1. GRB team established, budget analyses and consultations done; time use survey findings published and gender information system (GIS) operational by 2007 (baseline: nil). 2. More women in trade unions, capacities in negotiating techniques built by end 2007 (baseline: ILO Convention 100 signed). 3. National gender policy and the national gender mechanism to be developed by 2006 (baseline: white paper).	The Ministry of Women will lead the implementation of the GRB action plan, the time use survey, and the GIS findings, in collaboration with UNDP, the Commonwealth secretariat and UNIFEM. Parliamentarians, NGOs, trade unions and academia will be consulted and sensitized on the GRB process to guarantee its sustainability and critical mass within Mauritius The Ministry of Women, jointly with the Ministry of Labour, will be responsible for implementing the ILO Convention 100 in partnership with UNDP, the private sector and the trade unions. In line with the national gender policy, the Ministry of Women will take the lead in promoting the empowerment of women.	<i>Regular</i> \$300,000 <i>Other</i> Cost sharing \$400,000

Civil society empowerment	CSOs and human resources strengthened in planning and management of development projects and processes in an enabling policy and regulatory environment. Indicators: Number of accountability processes documented by a regulatory body by 2007	1. Policy, regulatory and legal framework for CSOs formulated and capacity in accountability processes built. 2. Capacity developed in strategic planning and project management.	1. Policy, regulatory and legal framework for CSOs available by July 2005; 15% of CSOs following established accountability procedures by 2007. 2. 30% of CSO staff trained in project management (baseline: several training workshops).	The Mauritius Council of Social Services, an NGO umbrella organization, will lead the process in the three strategic outcomes, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Security and the UNDP. The European Union non-state actors programme will be involved. Other donors will be approached for resource mobilization through their small grants programmes.	<i>Regular</i> \$100,000 <i>Other</i> Cost sharing \$100,000
Making ICTD work for the poor	Development potential and long-run sustainability of ICT small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) ensured in an enabling strategic ICT environment; ICT sector developed as an enabler of development providing equal ICT opportunities Indicators: % Increase in the number, profitability and scale of business of ICT SMEs; % increase in employment and expertise in ICT sector by 2007	1. ICT incubator appraisal, training, marketing, business and partnership strategic plan formulated and capacities of ICT Incubators and Centre built in management, marketing, business and networking strategies; international best practices applied. 2. ICT strategy/action plan.	1. ICT incubator appraisal, training, marketing, business and partnership strategic plan available by 2005 and 30% ICT incubators applying recommendations by 2006 (baseline: nil). 2. National ICT strategy and action plan available by 2006 (baseline: ICT strategy of 1998-2005 obsolete).	The National Computer Board (NCB) will take the lead to develop an overall plan for ICT incubators, with financial and technical support from UNDP and the World Bank. The Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunications, jointly with the Prime Minister's Office, NCB, ICTA and CSOs and the private sector will develop a national ICT strategy, ensuring that the ICT strategy and action plan play a central role in relevant bilateral, regional and multilateral trade negotiations.	<i>Regular</i> \$200,000 <i>Other</i> Cost sharing \$200,000
Public administration reform and anti-corruption	Effective, efficient anti-corruption body in operation and increased public awareness of ethics and good governance principles Indicators: Number of best practices in system enhancement and community support shared with countries; 10% increase in investigative articles	1. Capacity built of Independent Commission against Corruption (ICAC) in line with international best practices. 2. Capacity built of media in investigative journalism.	1. ICAC systems enhanced by 2006 and public education activities finalized by December 2005 (baseline: ICAC established recently). 2. Workshop on investigative journalism held by 2005 (baseline: workshop held in 1998).	ICAC, under aegis of Prime Minister's office, will take the lead and will enter into partnerships through South-South cooperation with other anti-corruption institutions. An intervention platform will be set up with media to build alliances against corruption. UNDP and other United Nations organizations will provide access to international best practices.	<i>Regular</i> \$100,000 <i>Other</i> Cost sharing \$150,000
Objective 2	Promotion and protection of the environment and energy.				
Goal 3: Energy and environment Frameworks and strategies for sustainable development	Improvement of capacities of local authorities, CSOs, private and public sectors with selection of the most environmentally sound options for management and disposal of hazardous substances in Mauritius and Rodrigues Indicator: A set of feasible options for the most appropriate, economical option available by 2007	1. Enabling policy, institutional and legislative environment reviewed; sustainability, financial and risk assessment studies and coordination mechanism completed and put in place. 2. National strategy for the management and disposal of hazardous substances formulated.	1. Review of policy, institutional and legislative environment available by 2005; sustainability, financial and risk assessment studies and coordination mechanism completed and put in place by 2007 (baseline: nil). 2. National strategy for management of hazardous substances available by 2007 (baseline: nil).	The ministries of environment and local government will jointly take the lead in reviewing and establishing a strategy for the management of hazardous substances. UNDP will contribute to consultations that will be held with the private sector and civil society in order to set up the coordination mechanisms. Based on cost-benefit and other market-based analyses, private sector companies will contribute to the identification of potential options for the management of hazardous substances.	<i>Regular</i> \$27,000 <i>Other</i> Cost sharing \$75,000
Access to sustainable energy services	Improved national capacity to implement global environment commitment (reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from non-renewable fossil fuel) through energy efficiency and energy conservation in buildings in Mauritius Indicator: 30% increase in energy audits and energy conservation activities in the various sectors (industries, hotel, etc.) by 2007	1. Establishment of legislative and institutional framework, introduction of norms, standards, fiscal incentives. 2. Energy-efficient tools developed and incorporated in building design and construction through revised legislation and code of practice. 3. Public and private sectors sensitized with regard to energy conservation and sound practices through a consultative forum.	1. Financial review approved by 2006. Legislative and institutional framework established, introduction of norms and standards and fiscal incentives by 2007 (baseline: nil). 2. Legislation revised and code of practice available by 2006. Tools developed beyond 2007 (baseline: nil). 3. National consultative forum on energy efficiency and conservation held by 2006; public and private sectors, CSOs and CBOs sensitized and networked by 2007 (baseline: nil).	The Ministry of Public Utilities will take the lead during the formulation and implementation process. The Ministry of Environment, the central electricity board, the central statistical office, the Mauritius research council, the University of Mauritius, the national housing development cooperation agency and others will provide in-kind contributions by participating in the consultative processes and co-developing energy-efficient tools. From the private sector, building developers and the Association des hôteliers et restaurateurs de l'Ile Maurice (AHRIM), will provide, <i>inter alia</i> , a market-based perspective to the elaboration of the new code of practice. UNDP will provide technical and financial inputs.	<i>Regular</i> -o- <i>Other</i> Cost sharing \$700,000 GEF \$700,000

Sustainable land management to combat desertification and land degradation	<p>Improved national capacity to implement global environment commitment through capacity building for SLM in Mauritius and Rodrigues</p> <p>Indicator: A set of policy and planning tools available by 2006 and, in the context of NAP, priority projects identified and budgeted</p>	<p>1. Capacities enhanced in SLM; national action plan (NAP) and national forestry action plan (NFAP) formulated and submitted to) secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (UNCCD).</p> <p>2. Set of policy and planning tools developed; land information management systems established and SLM integrated in local development plans.</p> <p>3. Legislative framework and financial mechanisms set up for management of forest and environmentally sensitive areas under private ownership.</p>	<p>1. SLM capacity-building done by 2005; NAP and NFAP formulated and submitted to UNCCD secretariat by 2006 (baseline: nil).</p> <p>2. Set of policy and planning tools developed by 2006; land information management systems established and SLM integrated in local development plans by 2007 (baseline: nil).</p> <p>3. Legislative framework and financial mechanisms set up by end 2007 (baseline: nil).</p>	<p>The forestry service of the Ministry of Agriculture will lead the process, in collaboration with the Ministry of Housing and Lands and the RRA throughout all stages of project formulation and implementation. Private forest landowners, hotel industry and other private-sector actors will provide input in relation to the protection of environment sensitive areas. UNDP – including the Drylands Development Centre and FAO – as well as the Global Mechanism and the UNCCD secretariat, could provide technical and financial inputs. Financial support from bilateral donors, such as CIDA, will be explored.</p>	<p><i>Regular</i> -o-</p> <p><i>Other</i> Cost sharing \$600,000 GEF \$600,000</p>
Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	<p>Improve national capacity in partnerships for sustainable co-management of MPAs initially developed and tested through a demonstration site in Rodrigues and replicated within Mauritius and Rodrigues</p> <p>Indicator: one fully co-managed MPA in Rodrigues by 2007 and replication of the co-managed approach to other MPAs in Mauritius initiated</p>	<p>1. Capacity building at site and national level carried out, sensitization and dissemination of results and tools for sustainable MPAs co-management developed and tested at pilot site, sustainable practices promoted.</p> <p>2. Integrated management plan developed and implemented, coordination mechanisms established and MPAs co-management results integrated into national policies and legislation.</p>	<p>1. Capacity building activities, sensitization and dissemination of results carried out by 2007; tools developed and tested at pilot site and sustainable practices promoted by 2007.</p> <p>2. Integrated management plan developed and implemented by 2007; coordination mechanisms established by 2007 and MPAs co-management results integrated into national policies and legislation by and beyond 2007 (baseline: nil).</p>	<p>The Ministry of Fisheries, in collaboration with the executive council of the RRA, will take the lead during all stages of project execution. The Albion fisheries research centre will support Ministry of Fisheries to develop an enabling policy and institutional framework for MPAs at the national level, while the RRA will lead the identification and testing of MPA co-management practice at the demonstration site in Rodrigues. Lessons will be learned from the process of collaboration between Government and the private sector – particularly the local hotels and AHRIM – and local communities will be important in informing the integrated coastal zone management process at the national level. UNDP will provide technical and financial inputs throughout the process.</p>	<p><i>Regular</i> -o-</p> <p><i>Other</i> Cost sharing \$540,000 GEF \$700,000</p>
				Total (in thousands of dollars)	<p>Regular \$1,027 Other \$5,315 Total \$6,342</p>