GEF-8 REQUEST FOR FSP CHILD AND MSP CHILD CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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GENERAL CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Information

Project Title:	Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Mauritius		
Region:	Africa	GEF Project ID:	11087
Country(ies):	Mauritius	Type of Project	Full-Sized project
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	N/A
Project Executing Entity(s) and Type:	Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives	Government	
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi Focal Area	Re-submission Date:	September 2024
Type of Trust Fund:	GEFTF	Project Duration (Months)	48
GEF Project Grant: *(a)*	USD 3,286,913	GEF Project Non-Grant *(b)*	N/A
Agency Fee(s) Grant: *(c)*	USD 295,821	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: *(d)*	N/A
Total GEF Financing: *(a+b+c+d)*	USD 3,582,734	Total Co-financing:	USD 18,375,000
PPG Amount *(e):*	USD 77,000	PPG Agency Fee(s) *(f)*:	USD 6,930
Total GEF Resources (a+b+c+d+e+f)	USD 3,666,664		
Project Tags:	☐ CBIT ☐ NGI ☐ SGP ☒ Innovation		
Project Sector (CCM only)	Mixed Other		
Rio Markers			
- Climate Change Mitigation	☐ No Contribution (0) ☐ Significant Objective (1) ☒ Principal Objective (2)		
- Climate Change Adaptation	☐ No Contribution (0) ☒ Significant Objective (1) ☐ Principal Objective (2)		
- Biodiversity	☐ No Contribution (0) ☐ Significant Objective (1) ☒ Principal Objective (2)		
- Land Degradation	☐ No Contribution (0) ☐ Significant Objective (1) ☒ Principal Objective (2)		

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. *(approximately ½ to 1 page)*

Mauritius, as is typical of small island developing states, faces significant challenges to decarbonize and reverse the loss of biodiversity. While there is a national effort to achieve net-zero (NZ) emissions in the long-term, the same cannot be said regarding biodiversity loss, left alone enhancements in ecosystems functions and services – i.e. the Nature Positive (NP) aspect. This is the result of prevailing barriers to achieving net-zero, nature positive (NZNP) development goals, including: inadequate level of integrated long-term policy planning; lack of conceptual and practical knowledge on NZNP; lack of tools and lack of capacities to use tools for NZNP; limited financing to support investments in NZNP initiatives; and weak regulatory environment for protecting natural capital and their ecosystem functions.

The **overarching objective** of the NZNP project is to accelerate implementation of nature positive, net-zero pathways at the national level and through investments in nature positive and low-emission solutions in the manufacturing sector. In effect, it seeks to address the barriers mentioned above, as well as their root causes. The specific objectives of the Mauritius NZNP project are squarely aligned with the NZNPA IP as follows:

1. Specific objective 1: Formulation and adoption of net-zero strategies that incorporate biodiversity conservation and land degradation neutrality that adopts a whole-of-government approach in terms of national-level institutional coordination and long-term, integrated macroeconomic planning supported by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, and Maurice Stratégie. A specific outcome will be a NZNP Vision for Mauritius accompanied by NZNP targets;
2. Specific objective 2: Adoption of the climate-nature nexus approach for low-carbon, climate-resilient planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation and reporting to implement the provisions of the Climate Change Act 2020, as well as delivering on the Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) and producing global environmental benefits in terms of GHG emissions reductions and conservation of ecosystem services;
3. Specific objective 3: Investments in NZNP-aligned projects in the manufacturing sector; namely, in NP solar photovoltaic installations, energy efficiency measures and materials circularity; and
4. Specific objective 4: Integrating NP indicators in the MauNDC Registry for monitoring progress towards NZNP targets.

These specific objectives are expected to be achieved through three project Components and Outcomes as follows:

1. Component 1: Country-wide NZNPA action – The expected outcome is 'The Government of Mauritius takes steps to adopt a long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Action Plan';
2. Component 2: Manufacturing sector NZNPA enabling environment and investments – The expected outcome is 'Manufacturing sector actors take steps to adopt a sectoral NZNP strategy and de-risking mechanisms to incentivize investments in NZNP solutions'; and
3. Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation, and Knowledge Management – The expected outcome is 'Project is monitored and evaluated, and knowledge is effectively managed for scaling up investments in NZNP initiatives'.

Gender, sustainability, and scaling up are cornerstone elements of the project design. They are mainstreamed in the project design by treating them as cross-cutting issues rather than stand-alone elements of the project. The project is expected to achieve greenhouse gas emissions mitigation over the 20-year technology lifetime of 979,095 tCO2eq.

Child project description overview

Project Objective:	**To accelerate implementation of nature positive, net-zero pathways at the national level and through investments in nature positive and low-emission solutions in the manufacturing sector**					
Project Components	**Component Type**	**Project Outcomes**	**Project Outputs**	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
					GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
Component 1: Country-wide NZNPA action	TA	*1. The Government of Mauritius takes steps to adopt a long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan*	1.1. Institutional and technical support is provided to government officials to create national consensus for integrating NZNP in long-term policy planning 1.2. Technical assistance is provided to key national stakeholders to strengthen capacities on NZNP scenario modelling 1.3. A long-term gender responsive Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption 1.4. A robust and transparent monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of the NZNP Strategy and Action Plan is operationalized	GEFTF	TA: 725,725	498,750
Component 2: Manufacturing sector NZNPA enabling environment and investments	TA + INV	2. *Manufacturing sector actors take steps to adopt a sectoral NZNP strategy and de-risking mechanisms to incentivize investments in gendered and socially-just NZNP solutions*	2.1. A NZNP Community of Practice (CoP) for the manufacturing sector is established and its capacities on NZNP is enhanced 2.2. A long-term NZNP strategy and investment plan for the manufacturing sector is developed and submitted to the cabinet for endorsement 2.3. A Green Manufacturing financing scheme to de-risk NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector is developed for mobilizing investments 2.4. Environmental Impact Assessments and energy / material audits are	GEFTF	TA: 955,123 + INV: 1,208,394	16,625,000

			conducted to support the development and implementation of NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector 2.5. A Replication Plan is prepared and bankable NZNP project proposals are developed for submission to financing institutions			
Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation, and Knowledge Management	TA	3. Project is monitored and evaluated, and knowledge is effectively managed for scaling up investments in NZNP initiatives across all sectors	3.1. Inception Workshop and Project Steering Committee meetings are carried out 3.2. Project monitoring is carried out 3.3. Independent Project Evaluations are conducted 3.4. Knowledge products based on lessons learnt are prepared and disseminated	GEFTF	KM: 136,152 + M&E: 105,000 Total: 241,152	332,500
Subtotal				GEFTF	3,130,394	17,456,250
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEFTF	156,519	918,750
Total Project Cost					**3,286,913**	**18,375,000**

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 6-8 pages).

A1. Global environmental problem

Overview

The scientific evidence is clear that anthropogenic activities have had a detrimental impact on the capacity of nature to provide key ecosystem functions and services, and hence, to ensure lasting human wellbeing. Most ecosystem functions and services are dangerously close to or have exceeded the planetary boundaries (Figure 1)[1]. The main problem leading to the degradation of nature is that the value of natural capital – i.e. ecosystems' functions and services – is not accounted for in economic wealth creation. Consequently, the pricing mechanism in market-based economies does not trigger any feedback regarding the scarcity of nature in providing the *free* services that safeguard socioeconomic activities and human wellbeing[2].

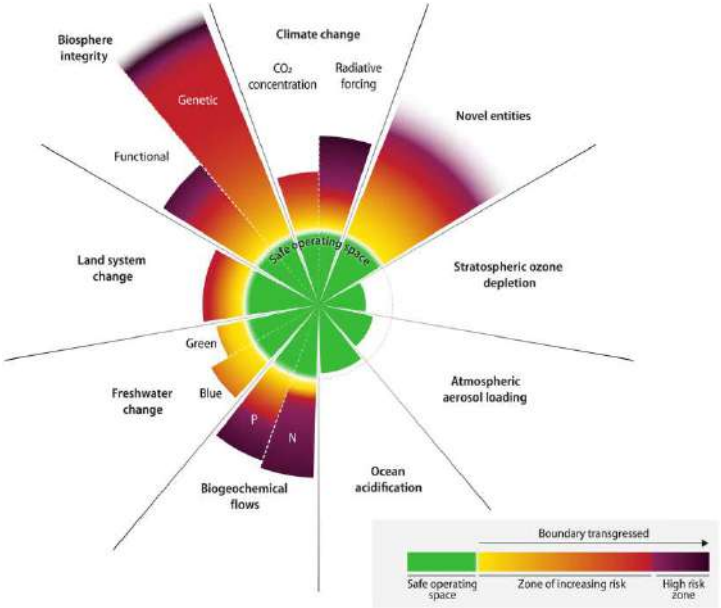


FIGURE 1. PLANETARY BOUNDARIES OF ECOSYSTEMS FUNCTIONS.
(Source: Katherine Richardson et al., 2023)

Importantly, there are close interconnections between the global environmental problems, implying the need to integrated approaches to address them efficiently and effectively. The consensus is that

[1] Katherine Richardson et al. (2023) Earth beyond six of nine planetary boundaries, Science Advances 9:37; DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.adh2458.
[2] Herman E. Daly and Joshua Farley (2011) Ecological Economics – Principles and Applications, Island Press, Washington DC.

the net-zero and nature-positive (NZNP) agendas are interdependent,[3] and this consensus is reflected in the Paris Agreement[4] and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)[5]. Tackling one without the other could lead to unintended consequences and missed opportunities for sustainable progress. As shown in **Figure 2,** the manufacturing sector also contributes to the degradation of natural capital thereby contributing to the overall loss of ecosystems functions (**Figure** 1). The main environmental challenges posed by the global manufacturing sector are emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and impact on water, followed by biodiversity impact. The overlapping crises of climate change and the rapid decline of natural ecosystems highlight the urgency of addressing these issues together in national economic planning. Despite emerging good practices, there are significant drivers that compromise the integration of net-zero and nature-positive including the lack of widespread coordination mechanisms, governance structures and investment models that fully integrate NZNP actions.

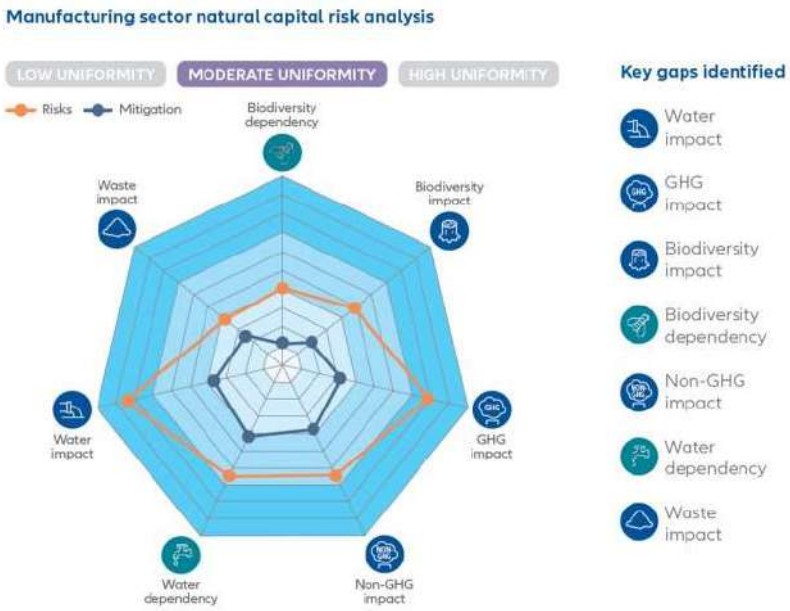


FIGURE 2. MANUFACTURING SECTOR NATURAL CAPITAL RISKS ANALYSIS.
(Source: https://commercial.allianz.com/news-and-insights/expert-risk-articles/natural-capital-risks-analysis.html)

The investment gap to address NZNP pathways is evident. Although the volume of climate finance is growing, it remains insufficient to meet the investment needs for climate action. It is estimated that the average annual climate finance flows reached almost USD 1.3 trillion in 2021/2022, nearly doubling compared to 2019/2020 levels, but the current flows represent about only 1% of global GDP. In fact, the annual climate finance needed through 2030 amounts USD 9 trillion, meaning that climate

[3] Pörtner, H.O., Scholes, R.J., Agard, J., Archer, E., Arneth, A., Bai, X., Barnes, D., Burrows, M., Chan, L., Cheung, W.L., Diamond, S., Donatti, C., Duarte, C., Eisenhauer, N., Foden, W., Gasalla, M. A., Handa, C., Hickler, T., Hoegh-Guldberg, O., Ichii, K., Jacob, U., Insarov, G., Kiessling, W., Leadley, P., Leemans, R., Levin, L., Lim, M., Maharaj, S., Managi, S., Marquet, P. A., McElwee, P., Midgley, G., Oberdorff, T., Obura, D., Osman, E., Pandit, R., Pascual, U., Pires, A. P. F., Popp, A., ReyesGarcía, V., Sankaran, M., Settele, J., Shin, Y. J., Sintayehu, D. W., Smith, P., Steiner, N., Strassburg, B., Sukumar, R., Trisos, C., Val, A.L., Wu, J., Aldrian, E., Parmesan, C., Pichs-Madruga, R., Roberts, D.C., Rogers, A.D., Díaz, S., Fischer, M., Hashimoto, S., Lavorel, S., Wu, N., Ngo, H.T. 2021. IPBES-IPCC co-sponsored workshop report on biodiversity and climate change; IPBES and IPCC. DOI:10.5281/zenodo.4782538.

[4] UNFCCC. (2015). Decision 1/CP.21: Adoption of the Paris Agreement. Paris Climate Change Conference, Paris: France.

[5] UNEP (2022) Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework – CBD/COP/15/L.25, Fifteen Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal 7-19 December 2022.

finance must increase by at least five-fold annually, as quickly as possible, to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.[6] [7]

In line with the NZNPA IP, the Mauritius child project has an upstream component that relates to processes informing the formulation of integrated long-term NZNP strategies. The downstream component relates to the manufacturing sector. Hence, the following sections are organised around these Upstream (national) and Downstream (manufacturing sector) components.

National context

A bird's eye view of the NZNP context of Mauritius can be seen from the status of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) shown in **Figure 3**.[8] It shows that Mauritius is stagnating in the pursuit of SDG7 (Affordable and clean energy), SDG14 (Life below water) and SDG15 (Life on land), and wherein major challenges remain. Nevertheless, Mauritius is faring better regarding SDG13 (Climate action). In Mauritius, the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) are closely related to energy use. The state of implementation of energy- and climate-related SDGs are better understood by analyzing the macroeconomic indicators for Mauritius between 1990 and 2022 (**Table 1**).

Energy and Emissions

The Mauritian economy is heavily dependent on imported fossil fuels, and this energy dependence has steadily increased to reach 89.93% in 2022. The data for 2020 do not reflect the long-term trend because of a depression in energy demand due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The increase in energy import dependency (and dwindling share of renewables) is reflected in the corresponding increase in primary energy and electricity consumption against a traditionally narrow renewable energy base concentrated around power generation using hydroelectricity and thermal combustion of bagasse that are fully optimised. The high fossil fuel import dependency and the high fuel prices meant that the energy bill of Mauritius was 22.3% of its total import bill in 2022;[9] the highest it has been since 2005.

[6] CPI. 'Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2023'. 2023. Available in: https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Executive-Summary-l-Global-Landscape-of-Climate-Finance-2023.pdf

[7] IPCC, 2023: Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, H. Lee and J. Romero (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland,184 pp., doi: 10.59327/IPCC/AR6 9789291691647.

[8] Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller and Eamon Drumm (2023) Sustainable Development Report 2023, Dublin University Press Dublin, Ireland.

[9] Statistics Mauritius (2023) Energy and Water Statistics – 2022.

FIGURE 3. SDG DASHBOARD FOR MAURITIUS.

TABLE 1. SELECTED ENERGY INDICATORS FOR MAURITIUS, 1990 – 2022.

Selected Energy Indicators	1990	2000	2010	2015	2019	2020	2022
Energy import dependency (%)	59.4	76.3	83.1	83.6	87.2	86.7	89.93
Total primary energy requirement (ktoe)	730.8	1,113.1	1,430.7	1,534.4	1,600.3	1,333.9	1,485.0
of which renewables (%)	*40.6*	*23.7*	*16.9*	*16.4*	*12.8*	*13.3*	*10.1*
Per capita final energy consumption (toe)	0.55	0.63	0.68	0.72	0.80	0.64	0.76
Total electricity generated (GWh)	781	1,778	2,689	2,996	3,237	2,882	3,119
of which renewables (%)	*31.1*	*29.6*	*21.5*	*22.7*	*21.7*	*23.9*	*19.2*
Per capita electricity consumption (kWh)	636	1,320	1,739	1,984	2,176	1,934	2,287
Share of electricity produced by IPPs (%)			59.1	58.0	54.8	59.2	46.3
Quantity (thousand tonnes) and price (Rs/tonne) of main imported fossil fuels (price in brackets)							
Fuel type	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**	**2015**	**2019**	**2020**	**2022**
Coal	80.1 (706)	222.4 (877)	660.6 (3,519)	804.2 (2,363)	1,173.1 (2,000)	1,189.1 (2,000)	586.2 (12,873)
Gasoline	55.5 (4,284)	89.9 (8,286)	120.9 (25,505)	154.7 (21,899)	183.5 (23,130)	141.6 (20,452)	181.0 (45,182)
Diesel	152.6 (3,304)	339.7 (6,379)	310.4 (22,377)	318.7 (19,050)	333.9 (21,667)	257.7 (18,508)	311.5 (46,137)
Heavy fuel oil (HFO)	138.2 (1,828)	218.8 (4,408)	341.5 (14,973)	445.1 (11,597)	849.5 (14,286)	713.1 (15,388)	756.7 (29,638)

Source: Digest of Energy and Water Statistics – 1990-2022.

From a climate change perspective, the increasing dependence on fossil fuels has resulted in large increases in emissions of GHGs. The total emission of GHGs was 5,642.2 $ktCO_{2e}$ in 2022,[10] and

[10] The data for 2019 and 2020 are provisional and were expected to be revised in the First Biennial Update Report (FBUR). However, the FBUR updated the national inventory of GHGs up to 2016 only. For more, please see: Republic of Mauritius. (2021). National Inventory

surpasses its pre-Covid19 level of 5,515.8 $ktCO_{2e}$ (2019).[11] The share of energy-related GHG emissions in total emissions was 80.1% and 78.3% in 2019 and 2022, respectively. The slight decrease in the share of energy-related emissions is due to relative increases in emissions from solid waste management and refrigerants. A peculiarity in Mauritius is the limited capacity for sinks that has remained fairly constant at around an average of 328.4 $ktCO_{2e}$ between 2018 and 2022.[11] The breakdown of energy-related emissions for 2022 is shown in **Figure 4**. Emissions related to the energy industries (i.e. electricity generation) and transport accounting for 86% of the total.

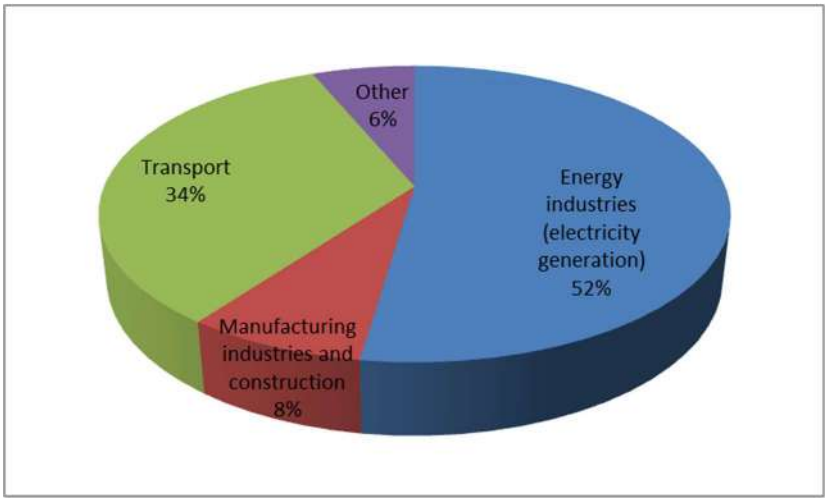


FIGURE 4. BREAKDOWN (%) OF ENERGY-RELATED EMISSIONS, 2022.
(Source: Republic of Mauritius (2023) Environment Statistics – 2022)

Despite the relative high dependence on imported fossil fuels and rising GHG emissions, Mauritius has recently taken strides towards decarbonisation of its economy. Foremost is the proclamation of the Climate Change Act 2020[12] in April 2021 that has enhanced the national climate governance by: (i) formalizing institutional arrangements for managing climate change; (ii) establishing the duties of public and private organizations in relation to adaptation and mitigation strategic planning, national inventories, implementation and monitoring and evaluation; and (iii) explicitly requiring the formulation of National Climate Change Adaptation/Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan.

Mauritius submitted its initial NDC in 2015[13] and an updated and enhanced NDC in 2021.[14] The increased mitigation ambition is reflected by an increase in economy-wide emissions reductions from 30% to 40% in 2030 relative to the business-as-usual (BAU). Further it has developed a National Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2030 that seeks to reduce 2,175 $ktCO_{2e}$ economy-wide by 2030 at an estimated costs of USD 3.082 billion. The largest share of emissions reductions (1,942 $ktCO_{2e}$) is expected to be from electricity generation and demand side management.

Report (NIR) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change, Port Louis.

[11] Republic of Mauritius (2023) Environment Statistics – 2022.

[12] Republic of Mauritius (2020) The Climate Change Act 2020, Government Gazette of Mauritius No. 145 of 28 November 2020.

[13] Republic of Mauritius (2015) Intended Nationally Determined Contribution for the Republic of Mauritius, Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change, Port Louis.

[14] Republic of Mauritius (2021) Update of the Nationally Determined Contribution of the Republic of Mauritius, Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change, Port Louis.

Further, an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) has been developed – i.e. the MauNDC Registry[15], which will allow the implementation of the NDC to be tracked.

Nature (biodiversity, ecosystems functions and services)

Mauritius forms part of the Western Indian Ocean Islands, one of the 25 internationally recognized global biodiversity "Hotspots". The tropical climate, topography and history of isolation of Mauritius, has resulted in the evolution of a diverse biota with high degree of endemism. However, land clearance and forest degradation has already impacted more than 90% of Mauritius Island's land surface. Most of the useable land on the island of Mauritius has been put to productive use, but coastal ecosystems and adjacent landscape still maintain their basic ecological functions.[16] Currently 4.725 % terrestrial area and 0.003% of marine area are legally protected.[17] Forest makes up around 25% of the land in Mauritius though only 2% of the land of Mauritius is good quality native forest. Forests are inhabited by a diversity of indigenous flora and fauna including 691 plant species in Mauritius.

In Mauritius, many ecosystems have been so severely transformed and degraded that there is few scope for reducing natural habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation. Furthermore, land use changes due to development pressures (deer farming, high-end residential development, roads, and dams) have resulted in fragmentation of wetlands. Invasive alien species and land degradation reduce the ecosystems services provided by our native forests affecting their contribution to economic development. Unfortunately, the National Invasive Alien Species Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2019[18] has not been systematically implemented due to lack of adequate resource mobilisation and responsive administrative, policy and legislative measures and capacity building of human resources. Therefore, focus should be on recreating resilient natural habitats and their capacity to supply a wide variety of ecosystem services.[16] Against the backdrop of significantly reduced natural ecosystems, the need to protect and enhance nature is even more poignant.

Mauritius has developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2017-2025[19] that has set 19 national targets to 2020 and 2025. Implementation of the NBSAP 2017-2025 has been slow because of operational challenges. For instance, there is no implementation committee in place for the Republic of Mauritius for NBSAPs. At present, there is no agreed protocol on a common method of assessment and as such no proper monitoring and reporting system have been put in place for each target. The Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) is not well structured and has remained inactive up till now due to resource limitations. There is a need to carry out capacity needs assessment for implementing, monitoring and reporting the activities set by the NBSAP.[20] Although the CBD fifth National Report highlighted to identify gaps and challenges to improve the implementation of the NBSAP 2017 – 2025 at national and local level; Mauritius and Rodrigues have yet to: (i) identify and report funding needs, gaps and priorities; and (ii) to develop the national financial plans for biodiversity activities as per its Aichi Targets.[21]

[15] https://maundcregistry.govmu.org/NDCRegistery/frmlogin.aspx - accessed 1 April 2024.
[16] Republic of Mauritius (2021) 6th National Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity, pg. 27.
[17] Republic of Mauritius (2021) 6th National Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity, pg. 12.
[18] Republic of Mauritius (2010) National Invasive Alien Species Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2019, Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security, Port Louis.
[19] Republic of Mauritius (2017) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2025, Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security, Port Louis.
[20] Republic of Mauritius (2021) 6th National Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity, pp. 54, 97.
[21] Republic of Mauritius (2021) 6th National Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity, pg. 17.

It is important to point out that the process of formulating the NBSAP 2017-2025 carried out an assessment of the implementation of the previous NBSAP (i.e. 2006-2015) on a scale of 0 (none) to 4 (excellent). Except for the Aichi Targets of Strategic Goal C that achieved a score of 2 (fair), those for Strategic Goals A, B, D, and E achieved a score of 1 or less (because some targets were rated 'none').

To date, the conservation and protection of nature has remained a concern of biodiversity rather than an issue of macroeconomic importance. For instance, the recent Environment Master Plan 2020-2030[22] for the Republic of Mauritius has proposed a policy for the 'development of a new business model that integrates natural capital accounting' – i.e. the formulation of a macroeconomic model of Mauritius that takes into account the contribution of nature in national wealth creation. Such an approach is clearly aligned with the long-term objective of the Kunming-Montreal GBF. Further, as discussed above and as is made explicit in the IPBES report[3], land use change is a significant driver of loss of nature (biodiversity, ecosystems functions and services). There are biodiversity targets in the NBSAP that cut across other sectors and Ministries (such as the Ministry of Housing and Land Use Planning), and those Ministries have no expertise to assess and integrate the terrestrial component of biodiversity in land use planning.[23]

Based on the above discussions, the main barriers that are responsible for the low implementation of NBSAPs to date are: (i) no implementation committee in place for the Republic of Mauritius for NBSAPs; (ii) knowledge and human capacity gaps, such as capacity to integrate natural capital accounting in land use planning; (iii) inactive Clearing House Mechanism; (iv) lack of detailed investment plans for biodiversity activities; (iv) poor monitoring and evaluation framework leading to lack of feedback in implementation, and, hence, low level of adaptive management; (v) biodiversity activities in NBSAP not connected with annual budgetary process; and (vi) low integration of NBSAP in sector-level policy planning process, implying that NBSAP is mainly for the needs of the UNCBD and not country-level integrated policy planning.

<u>Downstream - Manufacturing sector</u>

With regards to the manufacturing sector which is the focus of the downstream component of the project, it must be noted that this sector has contributed significantly to the socio-economic development of Mauritius over the years. It has had a major impact in the diversification of the Mauritian economy and has become a major pillar of the economy. In 2022, for instance, the manufacturing sector contributed to some 13.6% of Gross Value Added (GVA) to the Mauritian economy, with the number of jobs associated with the manufacturing sector estimated at 82,900 employees[24]. The share of exportation in GVA has decreased from around 40% in 2010 to reach 31% in 2022.[25] Despite these, the manufacturing sector faces some major issues pertaining to sustainability. It is well-documented that the Manufacturing Sector is one of the largest energy consumers in Mauritius, utilizing over 19% in terms of final energy consumed in 2022 (an increase in 1.6% compared to 2021), with the majority of the energy consumed coming from fossil fuels. Nevertheless, it is noted that the final energy consumption in the manufacturing sector has been gradually decreasing over the

[22] Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (2023) Environment Master Plan (2020-2030) for the Republic of Mauritius.
[23] Republic of Mauritius (2021) 6th National Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity, pg. 23.
[24] Statistics Mauritius (2023) Digest of Industrial Statistics 2022.
[25] Statistics Mauritius (2023) Historical Series – Export Oriented Enterprises – 2022.

past years (**Figure 5**).[26] This downward trend may reflect the decreasing share of manufacturing-led GVA from 17.1%[27] in 2010 to 13.6% in 2022 (**Figure 6**), as well as the corresponding decrease in energy intensity of the economy from 0.39 toe / Rs100,000 GDP(2018) to 0.30 toe / Rs100,000 GDP(2018).

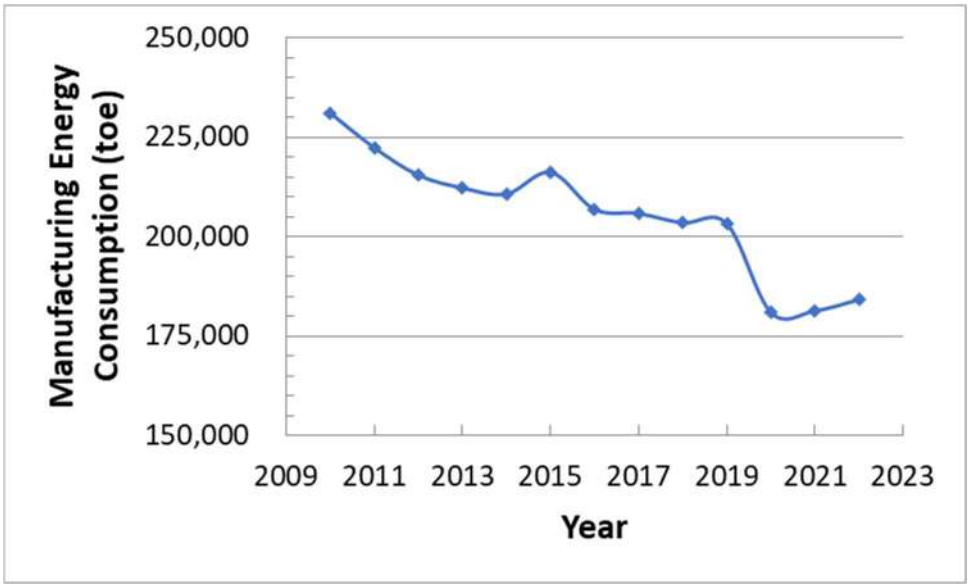


FIGURE 5. MANUFACTURING SECTOR ENERGY CONSUMPTION.

(Source: Statistics Mauritius (2023) Energy and Water Digest – 2022)

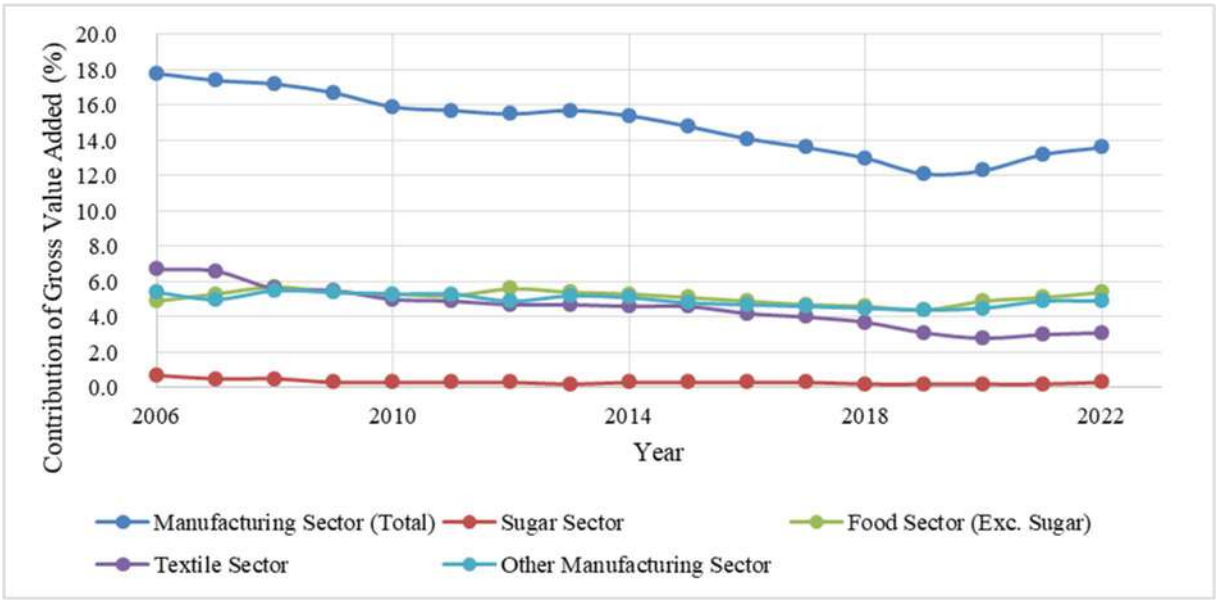


FIGURE 6. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED FOR THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR.

(Source: Statistics Mauritius (2023). Historical Series: National Accounts (Year 2006-2022)

[26] The significant drop in energy consumption between 2019 and 2020 is due to the lockdown during the Covid-19 pandemic.

[27] Statistics Mauritius (2013) Digest of Industrial Statistics 2011.

Likewise, the Manufacturing Sector in Mauritius remains a huge consumer of raw materials as well as a major generator of industrial wastes and this severely raises important questions on the sustainability of the sector. A "do-nothing" or "business-as-usual" scenario cannot be contemplated in light of the major impacts that these may have on resource depletion, biodiversity loss and climate change.

Excluding the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021, GHG emissions from manufacturing has varied between ~339 $ktCO_{2e}$ and ~358 $ktCO_{2e}$ between 2010 and 2022 (**Figure 7**). A significant challenge for the manufacturing enterprises is the very high prices of energy inputs as indicated in **Table 1**. A related challenge is the regulatory risk of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)[28] that will be applicable to Mauritian enterprises that export to the EU-market as from 2026. These two challenges imply that there is an imperative both to increase energy productivity and to transition to renewable energy sources in order to secure overall productivity and competitiveness of the manufacturing sector. Within the same logic, there is need to increase materials productivity. Increasing the productivity and competitiveness of the manufacturing sector is also important from the perspective of protecting / creating jobs as is discussed below.

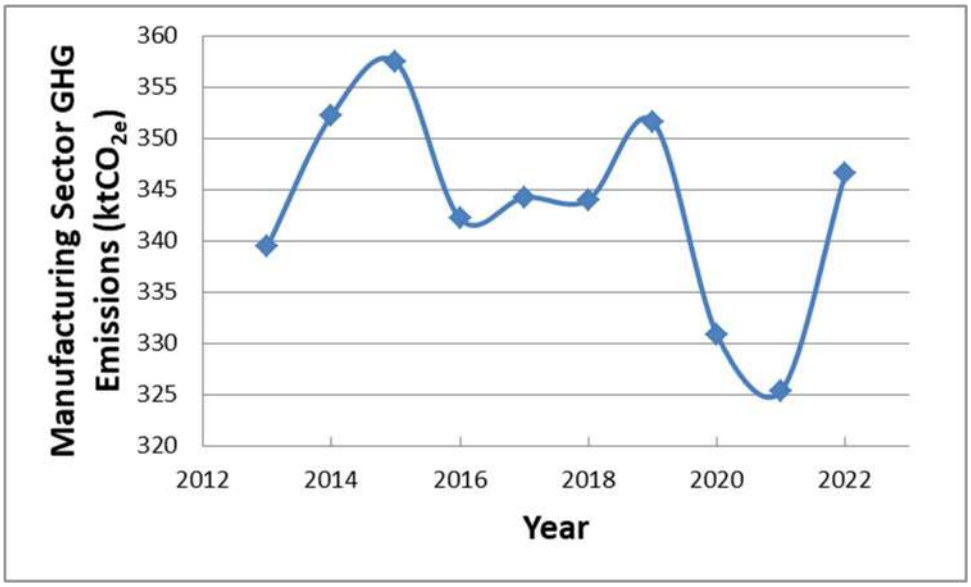


FIGURE 7. MANUFACTURING SECTOR GHG EMISSIONS: 2013-2022.

(Source: Statistics Mauritius (2023) Environment Statistics – 2022)

The manufacturing sector in Mauritius comprises both domestic-oriented enterprises and export-oriented enterprises. In general, the whole manufacturing sector comprising the sugar, textile, food and other manufacturing enterprises employed some 82,900 persons in 2022, out of which 36% were women[29]. The general trend in employment in the manufacturing sector is a decrease since 1990, with the number of female workers further decreasing as opposed to the male workers, thereby resulting in a wider gender gap in employment in the manufacturing sector, as observed in **Figure 8**.

[28] https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/carbon-border-adjustment-mechanism_en - accessed 2 April 2024.
[29] Statistics Mauritius (2022). Labour, Employment and Unemployment.

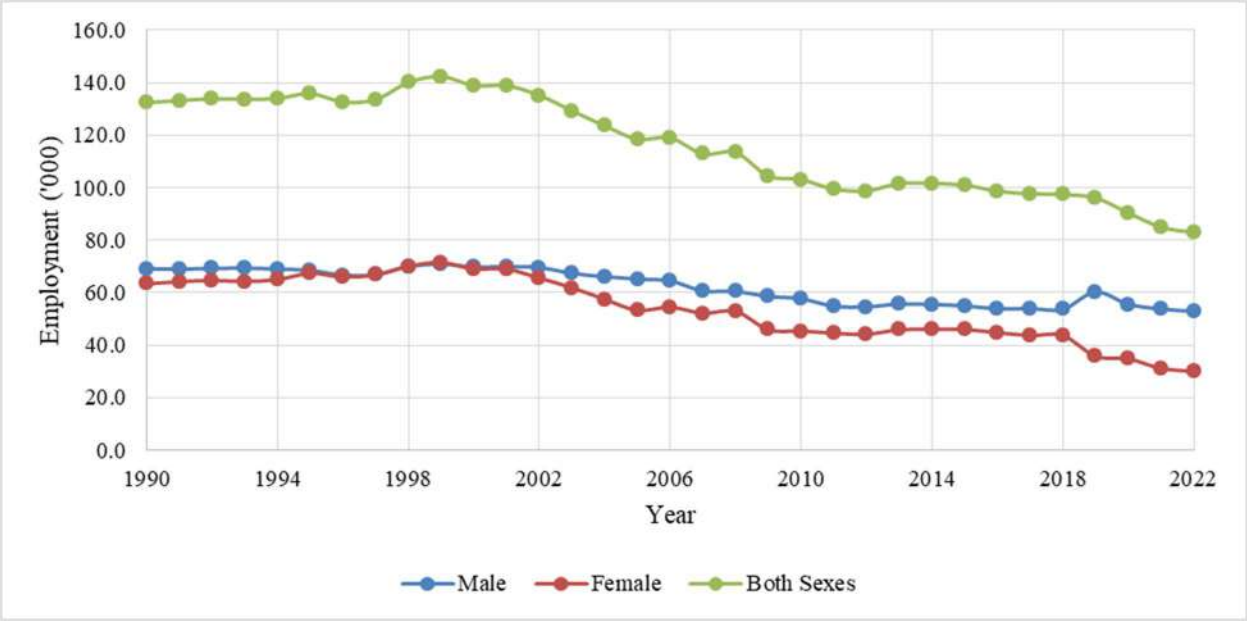


FIGURE 8. EMPLOYMENT IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR IN MAURITIUS: 1990 – 2022.

(Source: Statistics Mauritius (2023) Labour, Employment and Unemployment – 2022)

A2. Baseline – Mauritius's current and future existing efforts

Upstream

Institutional framework

The institutional framework for climate governance is provided in the CCA 2020,[12] and it is illustrated schematically in **Figure 9**.[30] The mains organs of this institutional structure are:

- The apex body is an Inter-Ministerial Council on Climate Change (IMCCC) is established to set national objectives, goals and targets, determine policies and priorities for climate change adaptation and mitigation, and to monitor and review progress made by public departments on any aspect of climate change projects and programmes;
- Based on the national objectives, goals and targets set by the IMCCC, the Minister of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (MESWMCC) is to propose and develop policies on climate change (adaptation and mitigation);
- A Department of Climate Change (DCC) is established and it shall be responsible to make policies, formulate and implement measures, coordinate, monitor and evaluate programmes and action plans relating to climate change, as well as conduct and coordinate research on climate change.

[30] Republic of Mauritius (2023) Navigating Climate Action.

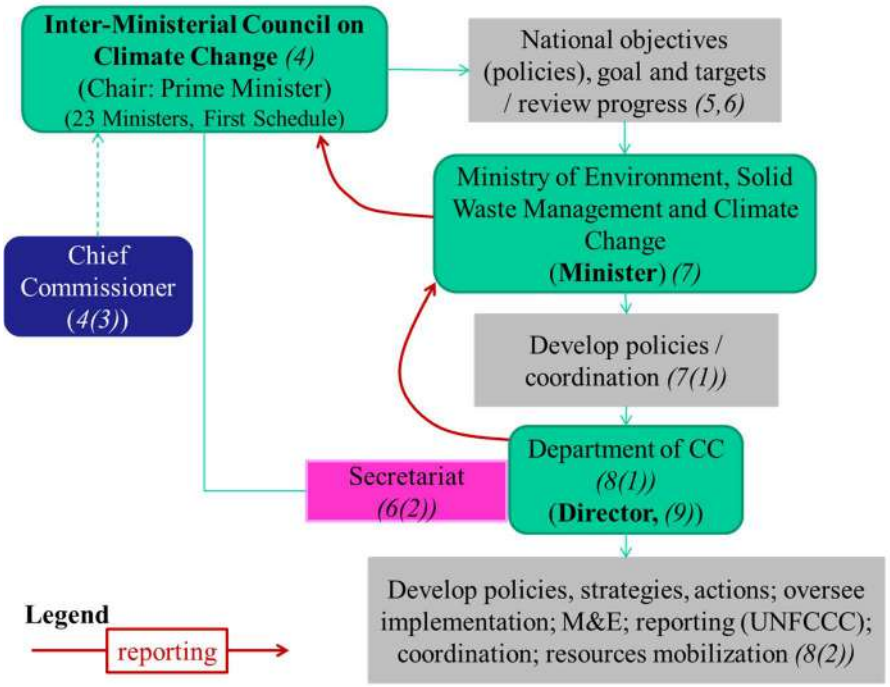


FIGURE 9. SCHEMATIC OF INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS PROPOSED IN THE CLIMATE CHANGE ACT.

(Source: Republic of Mauritius (2023) Navigating Climate Action)

A key requirement of the CCA 2020 is formulation of national climate change strategies (adaptation and mitigation) and action plans. In alignment with its updated NDC, and to support implementation of the NDC, a National Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan (NCCMSAP)[22] 2022-2030 has been formulated as discussed above. The action plan in the NCCMSAP is accompanied by an investment plan to 2030. The long-term objective of the NCCMSAP is "*to contribute towards achieving a net-zero carbon society by 2070 while achieving the Sustainable Development Goals*". Mauritius is yet to formulate a net-zero (NZ) strategy. It is noteworthy that the Environment Master Plan 2020-2030 for the Republic of Mauritius mentions achieving '*carbon neutrality*' by 2070.[31] The overview of the NCCMSAP is given in **Table 2**. It adopts the definition of 'sector' according to the IPCC – i.e. as used for national GHG inventory.

TABLE 2. OVERVIEW OF THE NCCMSAP 2022-2030.

Sector	Number of Strategies & Actions	Emission Reductions 2030 ($ktCO_{2e}$)	Estimated Cost (USD million)	Public / Private Allocation (%)
Energy Industries	Strategies = 2 Actions = 11	1,942.0	1,745.03	Public – 10.2% Private – 89.8%
Land Transport	Strategies = 4 Actions = 8	74.0	>1,306.3	Public – 3.9% Private – 96.1%
Solid Waste Management	Strategies = 3 Actions = 3	42.3	>16.3	Private – 100%
Waste Water Management	Strategies = 1 Actions = 2	6.0	To be determined through feasibility	-

[31] Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (2023) Environment Master Plan (2020-2030) for the Republic of Mauritius.

			studies	
Industrial Processes and Product Use	Strategies = 3 Actions = 3	103.0	>0.15	Public – 100%
Agriculture (crops and livestock)	Strategies = 3 Actions = 3	(1.7)	>7.06	Public – 100%
Forestry	Strategies = 2 Actions = 2	9.5	7.3	Public – 100%
All Sectors	**Strategies = 18 Action = 32**	**2,175.1**	**3,082.14**	**Public – 7.6% Private – 92.4%**

Source: NCCMSAP 2022-2030

The UNEP-GEF Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) project has supported Mauritius to establish an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for tracking the implementation of its NDC. The online portal is called the MauNDC Registry[15], which is in the process of operationalization through appropriation by institutional stakeholders. The MauNDC Registry adopts a decentralized approach to reporting on NDC implementation progress through Thematic Owners and Thematic Contributors. The former have the responsibility (i) to ensure that accurate data is submitted on time, and (ii) to conduct quality control on data submitted. Thematic Contributors have the responsibility for managing and updating the NDC Registry based on indicators and interventions allocated to each thematic area (emission sector / sub-sector). The institutional arrangement for the MauNDC Registry is aligned with the 'whole-of-government' approach to mainstreaming climate change. The UNEP-GEF NAMA project has also developed a guidance document (Navigating Climate Action)[30] that elaborates the institutional arrangements for the thematic areas, as well as defining the MRV system for each thematic area. This guidance document also contains a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for identifying, involving and coordinating national stakeholders for mitigation policy planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

Nature conservation and enhancement is typically done from the perspectives of biodiversity conservation or sustainable land use management and the application of nature-based solutions for climate adaptation[32]. Biodiversity protection and conservation is implemented under the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2017-2025.[33] The NBSAP sets 19 targets across the five strategic goals and these targets are expected to be implemented by either 2020 or 2025. The Mauritius NZNPA project will support implementation of the National Targets given in **Table 3**. Implementation of the NBSAP 2017-2025 has been slow because of operational challenges, including, among others the lack of implementation committee for the Republic of Mauritius for NBSAPs; no agreed upon protocol on a common method of assessment, implying no proper monitoring and reporting system have been put in place for each target; and the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) is not well structured and has remained inactive up till now due to resource limitations. Although the forthcoming NBSAP will be aligned with the Kunming-Montreal GBF, it is expected that the National Targets in **Table 3** will remain relevant during the implementation period of Mauritius NZNPA project.

TABLE 3. NATIONAL TARGETS IN NBSAP 2017-2025.

Strategic Goal A "Addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society".
National Target 1: By 2025, the diverse set of key biodiversity values of priority areas / taxa and steps to conserve and use them sustainably have been assessed and are being monitored in an integrated manner for

[32] Republic of Mauritius (2021) Update of the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy Framework.
[33] Republic of Mauritius (2017) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2025.

awareness raising and fully-informed decision making (contribution to Aichi Target 1); National Target 2: By 2025, practical pathways are identified and various tools help integrate the diverse set of biodiversity values in public and private policy, decision-making, planning, production, accounting and reporting processes (contribution to Aichi Target 2); National Target 3: By 2025, the incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity across all sectors have been assessed and practical pathways for incentives to reward pro-biodiversity practices and outcomes by all stakeholders, including the private sector, are being implemented (contribution to Aichi Target 3); National Target 4: By 2025, sectoral biodiversity mainstreaming plans in key economic sectors, in partnership with the target stakeholders, start to be implemented, based (a) on recreating resilient ecosystems and their capacity to supply a wide variety of ecosystem services and (b) on adopting no net loss and (ideally) net gains of biodiversity values as guiding principles in all new development projects (contribution to Aichi Target 4).
Strategic Goal B "Reducing the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use". National Target 7: By 2025, a pro-active policy framework, with incentives for pro-biodiversity practices and disincentives for harmful practices, to offset the opportunity costs (contribution to Aichi Target 7); National Target 8: By 2025, a pro-biodiversity pollution minimisation strategy, focusing on the restoration of freshwater systems (from mountains / catchment to sea) and on reducing water use and emissions, including nutriments, is set up and implemented across sectors (contribution to Aichi Target 8);
Strategic Goal C "to improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity". National Target 11: By 2025, at least 16 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes (contribution to Aichi Target 11);
Strategic Goal D "to enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services". National Target 15: By 2025, steps for enhancing ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks are undertaken, focusing on conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation (contribution to Aichi Target 15)
Strategic Goal E "to enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building". National Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied (contribution to Aichi Target 19);

Source: NBSAP 2017-2025

In September 2019, Mauritius submitted an application dossier for the nomination of Black River Gorges Bel Ombre Biosphere Reserve. The Biosphere Reserve was renamed and its area of 8,582.21 ha has been increased to include a core zone, a buffer zone and a transition zone.[34] The Core Zone which is the Black River Gorges National Park (BRGNP) is home to most of the endemic species of flora and fauna and is legally protected under the Native Terrestrial Biodiversity and National Park Act 2015. The biosphere reserve contributes to the conservation of landscapes, ecosystems, species and genetic variation. The Core Zone of the Biosphere Reserve has been increased from 3,777 ha to 6,574 ha and which represent a total increase of 74 %. The Buffer Zone adjoining the core area is used for activities compatible with sound ecological practices and in time can reinforce scientific research, monitoring, training and education. The Buffer Zone would be proclaimed and included as Protected Area. This would contribute to increase our Protected Area Network from 4.725 % to 5.025%. Hence, The Biosphere Reserve will contribute to Aichi Targets 2, 11 and 18. The Transition Zone which is

[34] Ibid., pg. 24.

represented by St Martin- Bel Ombre village, the first village in Mauritius to be part of the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, is the zone where activities fostering economic and human development that is sociocultural and ecologically sustainable are allowed. The Transition Zone covers an area of 1,511 ha. A Management Plan for the Bel Ombre MAB, and especially for the Transition and Buffer Zones.

There three main pieces of legislation that regulate environmental protection and biodiversity conservation as described in **Table 4**.

TABLE 4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION LEGISLATION IN MAURITIUS.

Legislation	Description
Environment Protection Act 2002 (Amended)	The objectives of the Environment Protection Act are: To provide for the protection and management of the environmental assets of Mauritius so that their capacity to sustain the society and its development remains unimpaired and to foster harmony between quality of life, environmental protection and sustainable development for the present and future generations; more specifically to provide for the legal framework and the mechanism to protect the natural environment, to plan for environmental management and to coordinate the inter-relations of environmental issues, and to ensure the proper implementation of governmental policies and enforcement provisions necessary for the protection of human health and the environment.
Forest and Reserves Act 2003 (Amended)	The Act deals inter alia with nature reserve and forest, the prohibition and restriction of access, the boundaries of national forest and any endangered species.
Native Terrestrial Biodiversity and National Parks Act 2015	The Act makes renewed provision for – (a) generally the protection of wild fauna and flora; (b) giving effect to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and any other biodiversity related Convention to which Mauritius is or may become a party; and (c) the identification, control and management of reserved lands and private reserves, and for related matters. The Act establishes the Native Terrestrial Biodiversity and National Parks Advisory Council, the National Parks and Conservation Service, the Invasive Alien Species Committee, and a National Parks and Conservation Fund.

Source: Project baseline analysis

Key stakeholders

The key stakeholders for the upstream component of the Mauritius NZNPA child project are listed in **Table 5**. The list is derived from the stakeholder identification and mapping provided in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) in Annex L, and corresponds to those stakeholders that have a high degree of interest and influence in the project. Table 4 in the SEP (Annex L) provides a more exhaustive list of stakeholders. It is pointed out that, in some cases, there cannot be a strict demarcation of stakeholders between the upstream and downstream components. Some Government institutions straddle both components as is evidenced in **Table 5**. Hence, these stakeholders will not be repeated in the below table that identifies the main stakeholders for the downstream (manufacturing sector) component.

TABLE 5. MAIN STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE UPSTREAM COMPONENT.

Stakeholder	Mandate / Responsibility	Involvement in project
Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (Industrial Development Division)	Ministry in charge of development of a resilient and competitive manufacturing sector fostering employment creation as well as green and socially responsible initiatives in enterprises. As the Executing Agency for this GEF project, the	All project outputs

	Ministry will play a leading role in both upstream and downstream components project implementation.	
Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	Ministry is responsible for formulating the economic development policies to achieve faster and sustainable economic development. It will play a role in ensuring that macro-economic modelling incorporates NZNP components, and in SBA implementation. The Ministry is also responsible for financial resources mobilization for climate change mitigation and adaptation.	Output 1.1; Output 1.2; Output 1.3; Output 1.4; Output 2.3; Output 2.5; Output 3.1; Output 3.3; Output 3.4
Maurice Stratégie	The predominant role of Maurice Stratégie is to contribute to public action through research, analysis and consultations. Maurice Stratégie is developing the long-term policy for Mauritius and will play a key role in the development of the NZNP strategy and action plan and in long-term macro-economic modeling for cross-sectoral policy and strategy coherence.	Output 1.1; Output 1.2; Output 1.3; Output 1.4; Output 2.2; Output 2.5; Output 3.1; Output 3.3; Output 3.4
Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (National Parks and Conservation Service& Man and the Biosphere (MAB) National Committee)	Responsible for the management of native terrestrial biodiversity and its ecosystems. There are 75Ha of land as buffer zone to manage with Buffer Zone to the 'Black River Gorges Bel Ombre Biosphere Reserve' under the UNESCO Man & Biosphere Programme. This will assist in achieving one of the GEF core indicators on landscape under improved practices. The NPCS will play a key role in the production of land cover changes map and natural capital accounting (NCA) as biodiversity conservation tools.	Output 1.1; Output 1.2; Output 1.3; Output 1.4; Output 3.1; Output 3.3; Output 3.4
Ministry of Housing and Land Use Planning	Important role of satisfying the housing and land needs of the citizens and economic operators in Mauritius. Its main function is to provide a solid basis for the long-term physical development of the nation through adequate land use planning. It will play a key role in the production of land cover changes map and NCA as spatial planning tools.	Output 1.1; Output 1.2; Output 1.3; Output 1.4; Output 3.1; Output 3.3; Output 3.4
Civil Service College Mauritius	Responsible for capacity building, education and training of officers / personnel in the public sector in order to ensure public sector innovation and responsiveness to emerging challenges, and ultimately to support public sector productivity.	Output 1.1; Output 3.1; Output 3.3; Output 3.4
University of Mauritius University of Technology, Mauritius Université des Mascareignes (UdM)	To provide quality tertiary education and promote research for the development of the country. The Universities are offering courses on sustainability and renewable energy, and also carrying research on sustainability. The UdM is currently providing technical support to the Department of Climate Change	Output 1.2; Output 1.3; Output 3.1; Output 3.3; Output 3.4

	on long-term strategic planning for the decarbonisation of the power sector and land transport sector. This work is financed under Facilité 2050 financed by the Agence Française de Développement. The universities will participate in long-term macro-economic modelling for cross-sectoral policy and strategy coherence.	
CSOs/NGOs (e.g. Foodwise and Association pour le Développement Durable)	The CSOs/NGOs are already implementing activities that are nature-positive (e.g. food waste minimization, planting of mangrove, etc.). They can raise awareness about the importance of achieving net-zero emissions and promoting nature-positive solutions among communities. They will be involved in the process of formulating the NZNP strategy and action plan.	Output 1.2; Output 1.3; Output 2.2; Output 2.3; Output 3.1; Output 3.3; Output 3.4

Source: Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex L)

Financing

As shown in **Table 2**, over 92% of the cost of implementing the NCCMSAP 2022-2030 and the NDC are expected to be covered through private finance. Typically, the implementation of any national NZNP initiatives would be carried out through line ministries depending on their respective sectoral scopes. For example, the initiatives that are funded through the annual budget for the manufacturing sector are described below. The Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (MFEPD) has not yet adopted any taxonomy (or similar nomenclature) for environmental or climate budget tagging that will allow the allocation of environmental and climate-related flows to be tracked. This is the reason why the progressive institutionalization of the Sustainable Budgeting Approach (SBA) has been included in the project design. Also, the MFEPD carried out financial resources' mobilization for climate and nature-aligned projects and initiatives from multilateral and bilateral sources.

The MFEPD also capitalizes the National Environment and Climate Change Fund (NECCF) that is used for financing the implementation of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management projects, including green economy, beach rehabilitation, coral reef restoration and land slide management in Mauritius (nature positive interventions).

The Bank of Mauritius has developed a guideline for the issuance of sustainable bonds in Mauritius.[35] The Guide provides taxonomy for Green / Social / Sustainability bonds, and the process for structuring, issuing and listing such bonds. Cim Finance made history by being the first company to list and trade a green bond on 25 October 2023 by raising and listing Rs 1.1 billion of green bonds on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius's Official Market.[36] The Mauritius Commercial Bank (MCB) Ltd operates a Sustainable Loan scheme capitalized at MUR 10 Billion (USD 226 Million) for supporting the transition to a sustainable economy in Mauritius.[37] Eligible projects range from energy transition (renewable

[35] Bank of Mauritius (2021) Guide for the Issue of Sustainable Bonds in Mauritius; https://www.bom.mu/sites/default/files/guide_sustainable_bonds.pdf - accessed 3 April 2024.
[36] https://www.stockexchangeofmauritius.com/about-us/sem-stories/sem-welcomes-the-listing-of-the-first-green-bond-by-cim-finance-on-25-october-2023 - accessed 3 April 2024.
[37] The loan features are as follows: Flexible loans at a preferential rate of PLR -1%; Up to 100% financing, with a minimum loan amount of Rs. 500,000; a choice of repayment structures, up to 15 years; support and guidance of MCB specialized team on client's projects.

energy and energy efficiency), green buildings, pollution prevention and control, clean transportation, climate change adaptation, terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation, and circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes, among others.

Key projects

The main projects that are aligned with the upstream component of the Mauritius child project are listed in **Table 6**. The table shows that there are several projects related to the biodiversity that are either in the process of implementation or which will start implementation in 2025. Given the complementarity between those projects and the NZNP Mauritius project, section B4 elaborates on the coordination mechanism to ensure synergies.

TABLE 6. LIST OF PROJECTS SUPPORTING THE UPSTREAM COMPONENT.

Program / Project	Leading ministry / supporting entities	Brief description	Duration	Estimated value (USD)	Alignment with project objectives
2050 Facility: "Building a shared vision and a carbon neutral and resilient pathway to 2050"	Funding: Agence Francaise de Developpement Executing : MESWMCC	The AFD funding is supporting Mauritius in the development of a Long-Term Strategy (LTS) for submission to UNFCCC, to mitigate emissions from the energy and transport sectors and to enhance the resilience of the tourism and agriculture sectors by 2050. The project aims at bringing a holistic perspective to address climate change impacts, pollution and biodiversity loss using a macroeconomic perspective. The long-term strategies for the power sector, land transport and agriculture are being developed by Université des Mascareignes.	2023 - 2026	USD 1.2 million (grant)	Relevant to the upstream component of the NZNPA project from both a net-zero and a nature-positive perspective
Accelerating transformational shift to a low carbon economy	Government of Mauritius / Green Climate Fund	"The project seeks to support Mauritius in mainstreaming renewable energy and reduce the country's reliance on fossil fuels."	2016-2025	"USD 191.4 Million (loan + grant)"	Relevant to the upstream component of the NZNPA project from a net-zero perspective
GEF-financed Blue and Green Island Integrated Programme (BGI-IP)	Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security	The project will catalyze existing national policies and plans to transform land-use systems, including the Food Systems Transformation Strategy and National Food Systems Dialogue, and the National Agri-Food Development Program. Forest accounting exercises and NCA and ESV pilots will be scaled and extended to inform decision- and policy-making. The project will deliver on critical commitments of Mauritius captured in its NBSAP, NDC, and voluntary LDN Targets.	2025 - 2029	8,406,484 (GEF) 68,000,000 (co-financing)	Application of Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) and Ecosystem Service Valuation (ESV) for evidence-based nature-based solutions (NbS) to achieve national socioeconomic development and the goals of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs). A multi-stakeholder, gender inclusive and whole-of-government approach will be used to integrate the value of nature in the management of the Bel Ombre MAB Reserve.
Mainstreaming Invasive Alien Species (IAS) Prevention, Control and Management	Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (MAIFS)	The objective of the project is to safeguard globally significant biodiversity in vulnerable ecosystems through the prevention, control, and management of invasive alien species (IAS) in the Republic of Mauritius.	2018-2024	USD 3,888,265	The lessons learned from the GEF-financed project can be used to inform the design of the Management Plan for the Bel Ombre Man-and-Biosphere (MAB) Reserve (Output 1.2)

Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Republic of Mauritius	Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (MAIFS)	This project will help the Government of Mauritius stop the drivers of land degradation and help restore soil and achieve Land Degradation Neutrality. It will achieve this by: 1. Improving institutional and policy frameworks to improve Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) planning and mainstream Sustainable Land Management (SLM), 2. Developing skills, tools and incentives to pilot and implement Sustainable Land Management practices, and 3. Upscaling the adoption of SLM and ILM though better knowledge managements and gender mainstreaming.	2020-2024	USD 1,699,204	There is the opportunity for the alignment of tools and approaches for developing LDN indicators that can be replicated in the design of the Management Plan for Black River Gorges Bel Ombre Biosphere Reserve (Output 1.2)
Global Biodiversity Framework Early Support Action (Global 10)	Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security/GEF	The Project will enable Mauritius to review its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), to align national targets, goals, objectives and action plans within the existing NBSAP to the new GBF, to assess existing monitoring systems to identify gaps and align the NBSAP-related monitoring system and the GBF and to review policy alignment and coherence Biodiversity finance activities to implement a finance plan for implementing a GBF-aligned NBSAP.	2023-2025	300,000.00	Relevant to the upstream component of the NZNPA project from a nature-positive perspective
Umbrella Programme to support development of Biodiversity Finance Plans	Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security/GEF	The Project will enable Mauritius to mobilize resources at scale to implement the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework by supporting the development of national biodiversity financing plans, including baseline diagnostics, capacity, and institutional arrangements. More specifically, the Project will enable Mauritius to carry out national biodiversity expenditure reviews across all sectors, to perform a national assessment of financing required to achieve the targets of Global Biodiversity Framework and to develop a national biodiversity finance plan.	2023-2026	327,000.00	Relevant to the upstream component of the NZNPA project from a nature-positive perspective
Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and the 7th National Reports	Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security/GEF	The Project is providing technical and financial assistance to Mauritius in updating its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan and is also supporting Mauritius in preparing its National Report on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.	2024-2027	490,500.00	Relevant to the upstream component of the NZNPA project from a nature-positive perspective
Climate Investor One	Government of Mauritius/GCF & FMO (Nederlandse Financierings Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden)	The Project aims at providing financing to develop renewable energy projects in region with power deficits or being reliant on fossil fuels. Climate Investor One provides loans in the initial stage of project life cycle through a	2019-2037	821.5 M (for 19 countries forming part of the Programme)	Relevant to the net-zero aspect of the NZNPA Project pertaining to the development and implementation of renewable energy

		development fund and meet up to 75% of the project construction costs through a construction equity fund.			technologies.
Transforming Financial Systems for Climate	Government of Mauritius/GCF & AFD	The Programme is providing loans and technical assistance to 17 developing countries, including Mauritius, to create self-sustaining markets in energy efficiency, renewable energy and climate resilience. Through the Programme, climate finance will be scaled-up to redirect financial flows and reinforce the capacity of local partners in climate-related sectors. This will be carried out by providing loans, through local partner financial institutions, to borrowers in sustainable energy, energy efficiency, housing, agriculture, forestry and water and waste management.	2019-2028	711.3 M (for 17 countries forming part of the Programme)	Relevant to the downstream component of the NZNPA project from a net-zero nature-positive perspective
Project GAIA	Government of Mauritius/GCF & MUFG Bank Ltd.	Project GAIA will offer long-term loans for climate adaptation and mitigation investments in 19 most climate vulnerable countries in the world (including Mauritius). The 30% of the investments allocated to climate mitigation projects include renewable energy, energy efficiency, waste and wastewater and transport sector.	2023-*	1.5 Billion (for 19 countries)	Relevant to the net-zero aspect of the NZNPA Project with regards to development and implementation of renewable energy technologies, energy efficiency measures and low emissions transport

Source: Project baseline analysis

* Not mentioned

Manufacturing sector

Institutional framework

The Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (MIDSMEC) has the mandate to ensure the development of the manufacturing sector as described in **Table 5**. The main policy document for industrial development is the Industrial Policy and Strategic Plan for Mauritius 2020-2025.[38] The Industrial Policy and Strategic Plan makes recommendations to support the continued growth and development of Mauritius' industrial capacity and capabilities because of its contribution to value additional in national wealth creation and generator of employment as discussed above. The recommendations are intended to support the realisation of Mauritius' bold national 2030 vision, which is the achievement of high-income status, supported by a highly productive manufacturing sector. The Industrial Policy and Strategic Plan does not cover NZNP aspects of industrial development, and it is a gap that will be bridged by the Mauritius child project. However, there is recognition for decarbonizing the manufacturing sector, and this is reflected in the Budget Speech 2022/2023 that has proposed the manufacturing sector reaching carbon neutrality in 2030. It is timely to point out here that the NCCMSAP 2022-2030 has adopted the definition of 'sector' from the IPCC – i.e. alignment with the sectoral scope of national GHG inventories, and hence, does not cover the sectoral scope as defined by line ministries. For the same reason, the NDC does not include emissions reductions targets for the manufacturing sector per se. Nevertheless, it is also important to note that the MIDSMEC (Industrial Development Division) participates in all the relevant thematic groups organized under the CCA 2020, such as in the processes for national strategy formulation and as

[38] Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (Industrial Development Division) (2020) Industrial Policy and Strategic Plan for Mauritius 2020-2025.

Thematic Owner and Thematic Contributor to the MauNDC Registry that has been described above. The Minister of MIDSMEC is a member of the IMCCC.

Key stakeholders

As mentioned above, the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (MIDSMEC) is responsible for formulating, implementing and monitoring & evaluation of industrial development policies and strategies in Mauritius. The economic operators in the manufacturing sector are organized in industry associations with which the MIDSMEC interacts on policy-related matters. The main stakeholders that will be involved in the downstream component of the Mauritius child project are listed in **Table 7**. Public institutions that are involved in the downstream component and that are already listed in **Table 5** are not included in **Table 7** in order to avoid repetition.

TABLE 7. MAIN STAKEHOLDERS IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR.

Stakeholder	Mandate / Responsibility	Involvement in project
Industrial Finance Corporation of Mauritius (IFCM)	IFCM is owned by the Government of Mauritius and funded by Bank of Mauritius. Its mandate is to support enterprises in adopting appropriate technologies through access to financing. IFCM is financing the CNIS RE scheme being implemented by the CEB and this would be used as a co-financing for this project. IFCM will also be involved in project implementation particularly in the downstream component, to design and run the financing scheme to support manufacturing sector enterprises to develop nature positive renewable energy and circularity projects.	Output 2.1; Output 2.3; Output 2.5
Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities (Energy Efficiency Management Office)	The EEMO is responsible for promoting the efficient use of energy at all levels of the economy and for promoting national awareness for the efficient use of energy as a means to reduce carbon emissions and protect the environment. It is assisting the MIDSMEC (Industrial Development Division) on the energy-efficiency audit scheme for the manufacturing enterprises. As such, EEMO will play a key role in the implementation of energy efficiency audit in the manufacturing enterprises which will be up-scaled in this GEF-funded project.	Output 2.3; Output 2.4; Output 2.5; Output 3.1; Output 3.3; Output 3.4
Central Electricity Board (CEB)	The CEB is a parastatal body operating under the Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities with the mandate coordinating and improving generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity. The CEB is already implementing a carbon neutral industrial sector (CNIS) renewable energy (RE) scheme and is pilot-testing a 2MW floating PV on a reservoir and will benefit from technical assistance under this GEF-funded project.	Output 2.3; Output 2.4; Output 2.5; Output 3.1; Output 3.3; Output 3.4
Mauritius Bankers Association/ Commercial Banks	The Mauritius Bankers Association Limited (MBA) regroups all commercial banks licensed and authorised to conduct banking business in	Output 2.2; Output 2.3; Output 2.5; Output 3.1; Output 3.3; Output 3.4

	Mauritius. The MBA will be involved in implementation for assisting in the development of financing mechanisms so that manufacturing enterprises may have access to finance.	
Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI)	Provides advisory services to members of the business community as part of its mission to defend and promote the interests of the business community. Will form part of the Community of Practice to allow for training on NZNP and peer-to-peer exchanges and collaboration and will also be involved in the development of the NZNP strategy for the manufacturing sector.	Output 1.3; Output 1.4; Output 2.1; Output 2.2; Output 2.3; Output 2.4; Output 2.5; Output 3.1; Output 3.3; Output 3.4
Business Mauritius (BM)	Coordinating body and the voice of local business, and delivers services that sustain the progress of both business and community. Will form part of the Community of practice to allow for training on NZNP and peer-to-peer exchanges and collaboration and will also be involved in the development of the NZNP strategy for the manufacturing sector.	
Mauritius Export Association (MEXA)	MEXA acts as a lobbyist and facilitator and make representations with the Government and other key stakeholders on a number of issues of interest to the export sector, for example utilities costs, Port development, labour laws, exchange rates, market access, among others. Will form part of the Community of practice to allow for training on NZNP and peer-to-peer exchanges and collaboration and will also be involved in the development of the NZNP strategy for the manufacturing sector.	
Association of Mauritian Manufacturers (AMM)	AMM supports and defends the interests of local manufacturers, alongside collaborating with the Mauritian Government to develop and adopt a national industrial strategy. Will form part of the Community of practice to allow for training on NZNP and peer-to-peer exchanges and collaboration and will also be involved in the development of the NZNP strategy for the manufacturing sector.	
Manufacturing Sector Enterprises	The most important stakeholder for implementation of the Downstream Component of this project. Some of them are already contributing towards the net-zero aspect of this project through energy efficiency and material audits, and installation of NP renewable energy technologies.	Output 2.1; Output 2.2; Output 2.3; Output 2.4; Output 2.5; Output 3.1; Output 3.3; Output 3.4

Source: Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex L)

Financing

In view to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the manufacturing sector in Mauritius and to achieve a carbon neutral industrial sector by 2030, the Government has taken several initiatives for the manufacturing sector such as 1) the development of a carbon neutral industrial scheme to allow industries to shift towards renewable energy such as solar or wind, 2) the provision of 50 percent waiver on the increase in electricity prices for the next two years for companies moving towards 100 percent renewable energy and 3) the provision of a 75 percent subsidy for the conduct of energy audits in view to moving towards energy efficiency and reducing energy consumption. While all these measures are laudable, these need to be sustained and this UNEP-supported, GEF-financed project will set the basis for the manufacturing sector in Mauritius to transition to a net-zero nature-positive industry through the adoption of energy efficient technologies and equipment, the installation of renewable energy technologies and the implementation of circularity initiatives, amongst others.

Following National Budget 2020-2021, the Industrial Finance Corporation of Mauritius (IFCM) Ltd has been set up by the Government of Mauritius to support enterprises in the development of a new financial eco-system. This will enable enterprises in main sectors of the economy to adopt the most appropriate technologies to modernize and transform their processes thereby rendering them more efficient, cost effective and productive.[39] The IFCM is capitalized through a revolving fund of MUR 5 Billion (USD 113 Million) by the MFEPD. More information is provided in **Table 8** below.

Key projects

There are several parallel initiatives that inform the incremental logic of the Mauritius child project design. A description of these parallel initiatives is given in **Table 8**.

TABLE 8. LIST OF INITIATIVES SUPPORTING THE DOWNSTREAM COMPONENT.

Program / Project	Leading ministry / supporting entities	Brief description	Duration	Estimated value (USD)	Alignment with project objectives
Carbon Neutral Industrial Sector (CNIS) Renewable Energy Scheme	Central Electricity Board (CEB)	In the current phase of the Scheme, the CEB will consider applications from Industrial Customers operating in the non-sugar and non-energy sectors only to set-up onsite or offsite renewable energy installations. A total cumulated capacity of one hundred (100) megawatts (MW) has been earmarked for the present phase of the Scheme, Projects received to date amount to 200 MW, and half has been placed on a waiting list. The Scheme will operate on the principle of energy net-off with an unbundled time-of-use (ToU) electricity tariff. Excess energy generated will only be remunerated during the first four years of operation. For the remaining years, prosumers will be allowed to bank the excess energy generated, which will be rolled over into successive billing periods but reset to zero on 1st January of every year thereafter.	2023 (ongoing)	Private capital investment estimated at USD 40.5 million (Supported by low-cost financing of the IFCM described above)	This scheme is in line with the downstream component of the project i.e. investment in renewable energy in manufacturing sector enterprises.
Pilot-testing of a 2MW floating PV on Tamarind Falls Reservoir	Central Electricity Board (CEB)	A 2MW power plant based on Floating PV will be installed at the Tamarind Falls Reservoir on a pilot basis' by the end of 2025	Start: 2025 (20 years lifetime)	>USD 1.7 Million (Own funding)	This project is in line with both the net-zero and nature-positive component of the proposed GEF

[39] Amount that can be borrowed: (i) Turnover ≤ Rs 250M (USD 5.7M) – MUR 50,000,000 (USD 1.1M); (ii) Turnover > Rs 250M (USD 5.7M) – MUR 100,000,000 (USD 2.2M); Financing up to 9 years and up to 85% of asset cost.

					project. It produces renewable energy and uses available areas on reservoirs (instead of limited land in Mauritius)
Energy Efficiency Audit Scheme for the Manufacturing Sector (EEASMS)	Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (Industrial Development Division)	The Scheme provides for a one-off grant of 75% of the energy audit costs, up to a ceiling of MUR 300,000 (USD 6,800), to be incurred on production sites of manufacturing enterprises. The Scheme is applicable to large energy consumers in the manufacturing sector having a production site with an average annual energy consumption exceeding 100 tonne of oil equivalent (toe) over the last two years.	Start: 2023 End: 2025	USD 130,000	This scheme is in line with the downstream component of the project i.e. to carry out energy audit in industries in view to becoming more energy efficient.
Realising Energy Savings and Climate Benefits of Implementing Mandatory Energy Auditing in the Republic of Mauritius	Energy Efficiency Management Office (EEMO)	This project will remove these barriers through integrated interventions, including policy development; capacity-building for EEMO staff; training for energy auditors; training and replicable projects on energy management; incentivizing EE investments among micro and small and medium enterprises (MSMEs); energy "pre-audits" and expanded feasibility studies; and awareness raising / outreach to MSMEs.	2024 - 2028	USD 4,532,164	The UNDP-GEF project will provide training for Level 3 EE auditors who can then participate in the implementation of EE audits in the manufacturing sector.
De-risking Facility for Energy Performance Contracting in Mauritius	Energy Efficiency Management Office (EEMO)	The project concept has been accepted by the Mitigation Action Facility (MAF), and it is in the process of full project development (Detailed Preparation Phase). It is a project of EUR 16,711,406 that will be implemented over 66 months for setting up a revolving fund to support investments in EE through Energy Performance Contracting (EPC). The scope of interventions will be industry, and public and commercial facilities.	2025 - 2031	EUR 16,711,406	Current investment and technical barriers will be overcome by facilitating Energy Services Companies' (ESCOs) access to loans for upfront investments in EE measures on behalf of the clients, while getting remunerated through the energy savings. A Mauritius ESCO Guarantee (MEG) Fund will be set up for financial de-risking.
Economic Competitiveness and Resilience Support Programme (Phases I and II)	Government of Mauritius/AfDB	The Loan facility will help Mauritius to implement an Economic Competitiveness and Resilience Support Programme. Part of the loan will enable local industries to produce wind and solar energy to support the government's plan to achieve a 60% renewable energy target by 2030, including phasing out coal	2023-2025	490 million (both Phases)	Relevant to the downstream component of the NZNPA Project from a net-zero perspective

Source: Project baseline analysis

A3. Barriers

Given the national context and the baseline analysis given in the previous sections, on the one hand, and the objective of the Mauritius NZNPA project to establishing the enabling conditions for a whole-of-government and forward-looking approach to achieving long-term NZNP outcomes, one the other, it is evident that there is a gap that is underpinned by a number of barriers. This section on barriers analysis has adopted a holistic approach in order to prevent the fragmentation between the upstream and downstream component. Although there may be barriers that are unique to each component, there are several others that are applicable to both components. Following this integrated approach to analysing the key barriers that would impede the achievement of long-term NZNP outcomes, a single problem tree (PT) has been developed as shown in **Figure 10**.

Problem Statement: All else being equal in the prevailing environment, there will be '*Lack of systemic thinking and adequate levels of public and private investments for transformative change towards a net-zero, nature-positive Mauritius*.'

Effects: Should the Problem Statement persists, three main intermediate effects can be foreseen, namely: (i) continued relative decrease and not absolute reductions in GHG emissions at the national level; (ii) the value of ecosystem services will not be accounted in national wealth creation, resulting in continued land use changes that do not support food security, biodiversity conservation and nature-based solutions; and (iii) the national planning focus would remain on ad hoc, silo and short-term thinking that jeopardizes transformative changes. The longer-term effects for Mauritius would be: (a) that it forgoes preparedness opportunities to attract international climate finance, and to contribute to global environmental benefits; (b) dependence on imported fossil fuels remains high (or continues to increase) thereby increasing economic risks associated to supply chain and import price volatilities; (b) unsustainable land use management results in deteriorating food security and degradation in ecosystems increases climate risks; and (d) the Mauritius export sector becomes increasingly threatened by regulatory risks cascading from export jurisdictions (such as the CBAM discussed in the previous section).

Barriers and Root Causes: There are five main barriers that underpin the Problem Statement and they are: (i) inadequate level of integrated long-term policy planning; (ii) lack of practical and conceptual knowledge of NZNP; (iii) lack of tools and lack of capacities to use tools for NZNP outcomes; (iv) limited financing to support investments in NZNP initiatives; and (v) weak regulatory environment for protecting natural capital and their ecosystem functions. These barriers are the result of a number of root causes that operate at the national (upstream) and/or sectoral (downstream) levels. It can be seen from the PT that the five barriers are applicable at both the upstream and downstream levels. Each barrier is discussed in turn and the level of application of root causes is identified.

Problem tree

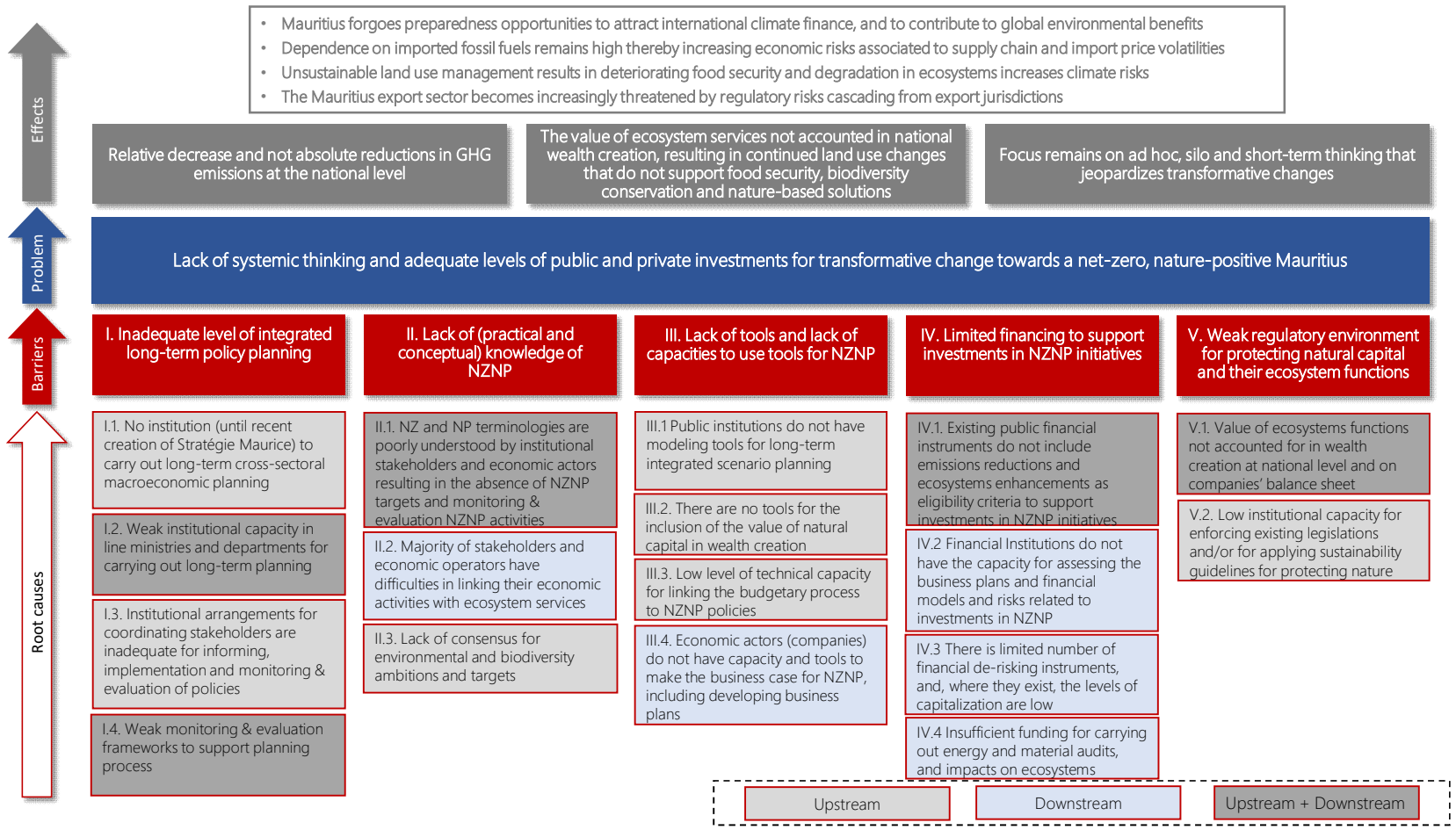


FIGURE 10. PROBLEM TREE FOR THE MAURITIUS CHILD PROJECT.

Barrier 1 – Inadequate level of integrated long-term policy planning

Both the Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal GBF require countries to develop forward looking strategies for achieving NZNP outcomes using a whole-of-government approach; implying integrated NZNP polices and strategies that are coherent across all sectors of the economy. There is presently weak institutional capacity in line ministries and departments for carrying out long-term planning. A related weakness is the inadequate monitoring and evaluation frameworks for supporting the integrated planning process. Until the recent setting up of Maurice Stratégie, there had not been any public institution mandated to carryout long-term cross-sectoral macroeconomic planning. A whole-of-government approach to support such planning requires appropriate and effective institutional arrangements to coordinate stakeholders at all levels (horizontally and vertically). Existing institutional arrangements should be strengthened. With the Mauritius NZNPA project seeking to develop integrated long-term NZNP strategies at both the national and sectoral (manufacturing) levels, this barrier will impact both the upstream and downstream components of the project.

Barrier 2 – Lack of practical and conceptual knowledge of NZNP

The relevance and quality of NZNP outcomes will be determined by the level of knowledge of stakeholders be it at the national level or in the manufacturing sector. At both these levels, it is observed that NZ and NP terminologies are poorly understood by institutional stakeholders and economic actors. At the national level, and, probably due to competing interests, there seem to be a lack of consensus for environmental and biodiversity ambitions and targets. The same applies to a lesser extent to decarbonisation with an apparent confusion between 'net-zero' and 'carbon neutrality' terminologies. Baseline analysis has revealed that the majority of stakeholders and economic operators in the manufacturing sector have difficulties in linking their operations with ecosystems functions and services.

Barrier 3 - Lack of tools and lack of capacities to use tools for NZNP outcomes

The ability to plan for NZNP outcomes will require the adoption of appropriate decision-making tools (e.g. integrated policy planning tools, mitigation scenario analysis, GIS-based approaches to mapping ecosystems, natural capital accounting) and the human capacities to use these tools. At the national level, institutions currently do not have modelling tools for long-term integrated scenario planning. Concurrently, there are no tools for including the value of nature in national wealth creation. Also, there is low-level capacity for linking the budgetary process with NZNP policies. In the manufacturing sector, economic operators do not have the tools to make the business case for NZNP, including developing business plans.

Barrier 4 - Limited financing to support investments in NZNP initiatives

While long-term policies, strategies and action plans for promoting NZNP outcomes are necessary, they are not sufficient. Ecological transformation of the Mauritius economy will require scaling up investments in NZNP actions. Currently, the flows of finance in NZNP initiatives are insufficient (and more so for NP than NZ outcomes). At the national level, and because of the lack of environmental or climate tagging, it is difficult to track the flows of NZNP financing. Also, existing public financial instruments do not include emissions reductions and ecosystems enhancements as eligibility criteria to support investments in NZNP initiatives (with more recognition for NZ than NP outcomes). Regarding the downstream component, there are compounding root causes to limited financial flows for NZNP outcomes, including: (i) financial Institutions (e.g. commercial banks) do not have the capacity for assessing the business plans and financial models and risks related to investments in NZNP; (ii) there is limited number of financial de-risking instruments, and, where they exist, the levels

of capitalization are low, and (iii) insufficient funding for carrying out energy and material audits, and impacts on ecosystems.

Barrier 5 - Weak regulatory environment for protecting natural capital and their ecosystem functions
There is currently low institutional capacity for enforcing existing legislations and/or for applying sustainability guidelines for protecting nature. Most land is privately owned in Mauritius, and loss of nature takes place predominantly through land use changes. As discussed in previous sections, there are inadequacies in terms of sustainable land use planning. Further, the regulatory environmental for protecting (and enhancing) nature is weak because the value of ecosystems functions is not accounted for in wealth creation at national level and on companies' balance sheets.

A4. Project objective
The **overarching objective** of the NZNP project is to accelerate implementation of nature positive, net-zero pathways at the national level and through investments in nature positive and low-emissions solutions in the manufacturing sector. The specific objectives of the Mauritius NZNP project are squarely aligned with the NZNPA IP as follows:

- → Specific objective 1: Formulation and adoption of net-zero strategies that incorporate biodiversity conservation and land degradation neutrality that adopts a whole-of-government approach in terms of national-level institutional coordination, and long-term, integrated macroeconomic planning supported by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, and Maurice Stratégie. A specific outcome will be a NZNP Vision for Mauritius accompanied by NZNP targets. The adoption of integrated policy planning using system dynamics modeling will ensure cross-sectoral policy coherence (Component 1) and policy coherence within the manufacturing sector (Component 2). Policy coherence at the two levels will ensure that NZNP targets are optimised;
- → Specific objective 2: Adoption of the climate-nature nexus approach for low-carbon, climate-resilient planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation and reporting to implement the provisions of the Climate Change Act 2020, as well as delivering on the Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) and producing global environmental benefits in terms of GHG emissions reductions and conservation of ecosystem services;
- → Specific objective 3: Investments in NZNP-aligned projects in the manufacturing sector; namely, in NP solar photovoltaic installations, energy efficiency measures and materials circularity; and
- → Specific objective 4: Integrating NP indicators in the MauNDC Registry that has been developed for monitoring progress towards NZNP targets.

The cost-effectiveness of the NZNP Mauritius project emanates from two main elements, namely: (i) adoption of the GEF incremental logic for the removal of barriers that are discussed in Section A3, and grounded in the robust Theory of Change (ToC) that is described in Section B2 below; and (ii) complementarity and synergies with baseline initiatives (or key projects) that are described in Section A2. These two elements provide the scaffolding on which the NZNP Mauritius project is conceptualised and designed. The relationships between the baseline initiatives and specific objectives of the NZNP Mauritius project are listed in **Table 9**.

TABLE 9. COMPLEMENTARITY WITH BASELINE INITIATIVES.

Specific	Complementarity with baseline initiatives

Objective	
1	The 'Mainstreaming Nature-based Solutions in land-use systems for productive and resilient ecosystems' that is being developed and implemented under the Blue-Green Islands Integrated programme. This project will carry out forest accounting exercises and Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) and Ecosystem Services Valuation (ESV) pilots will be scaled and extended to inform decision- and policy-making. It will be ensured that the NCA and ESV methodologies that will be applied by the two projects are aligned and that the areas of application are mutually exclusive in order to create synergies.
2	The 2050 Facility: "Building a shared vision and a carbon neutral and resilient pathway to 2050" is supporting the Government of Mauritius to develop long-term net-zero strategies for the two largest GHG emitting sectors, namely the energy industries and land transportation. Given that this support that it being carried out in collaboration with Maurice Stratégie has proposed a methodological approach for cross-sectoral long-term scenario analysis, as well as developing a SEP, the Mauritius NZNPA child project can benefit from alignment of methodologies and scenario planning tools that are already being used (such as systems dynamics modelling). There will be collaboration with the GEF-financed 'Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Republic of Mauritius' project that will develop LDN targets for Mauritius. Hence, there is an opportunity for the alignment of tools and approaches for developing LDN indicators that can be replicated in the design of the Management Plan for the Bel Ombre Man-and-Biosphere (MAB) Reserve
3	There will be complementarity with the GEF-financed 'Realising Energy Savings and Climate Benefits of Implementing Mandatory Energy Auditing in the Republic of Mauritius' project (GEF ID: 9612) that will support Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The NZNP Mauritius project will not provide support to SMEs. For the downstream component, the Mauritius child project will complement the financial loan instrument proposed by the IFCM to support private investments in the CNIS by providing incremental grant support for the adoption of NP outcomes in loan eligibility criteria. Also, a Green Manufacturing Scheme will be established to also support energy efficiency interventions in the manufacturing sector.
4	In order to track and report on implementation progress of the NDC, the Department of Climate Change has implemented an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) as per Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. It is called the MauNDC Registry, and it is built on a robust institutional arrangement and data management system. The MauNDC Registry has the capacity to integrate climate (mitigation and adaptation) and sustainable development / green economy indicators. The MauNDC Registry was developed by the GEF-financed 'Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions for Low Carbon Island Development Strategy for Mauritius' project (GEF ID: 5649). The scope of indicators of the MauNDC Registry will be increased to include NP indicators for tracking monitoring progress towards NZNP targets. The further development of the MauNDC Registry for climate mitigation (i.e. NZ aspects) will be carried out by the GEF-financed 'Strengthening the national greenhouse gas inventory of the Republic of Mauritius to improve climate reporting and transparency' project (GEF ID: 10260).
5	The MAF ESCO Guarantee Fund project will seek to overcome prevailing investment and technical barriers for scaling up investments in EE in industry, and public and commercial facilities. The modality will be by facilitating Energy Services Companies' (ESCOs) access to loans for upfront investments in EE measures on behalf of the clients, while getting remunerated through the energy savings. The downstream component will finance energy and materials audits but it is anticipated that the funds available under the NZNP Mauritius project will not be sufficient to implement the recommendations of all 50 such audits. Hence, manufacturing sector enterprises will be able to

	have recourse to the Mauritius ESCO Guarantee Fund to realise EE gains. The MEG Fund will complement IFCM's Green Manufacturing Scheme.
6	The Project being implemented under the GEF-funded Global Biodiversity Framework Early Support Action (Global 10) will enable Mauritius to review its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), to align national targets, goals, objectives and action plans within the existing NBSAP to the new GBF. It will thus be ensured that the Mauritius Net-Zero Nature-Positive Strategy and Investment Plan developed under Component 1 of the NZNPA Project aligns itself with the action plans and targets of the revised NBSAP.
7	The Project being implemented under the GEF-funded 'Umbrella Programme to support development of Biodiversity Finance Plans' will enable Mauritius to mobilize resources at scale to implement the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity. It will thus be ensured that the investment plan in the Mauritius Net-Zero Nature-Positive Strategy and Investment Plan developed under Component 1 of the NZNPA Project aligns itself with the Biodiversity Finance Plan wherever applicable.
8	The project being implemented under the GEF-funded 'Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and the 7th National Reports' will provide technical and financial assistance to Mauritius in updating its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan. It will thus be ensured that the Mauritius Net-Zero Nature-Positive Strategy and Investment Plan developed under Component 1 of the NZNPA Project aligns itself with the action plans and targets of the updated NBSAP.
9	The GCF Programme "Climate Investor One" provides loans in the initial stage of project life cycle through a development fund and meet upto 75% of the project construction costs through a construction equity fund. This will be in complementarity with the NZNPA project for upscaling of the development and implementation of renewable energy technologies.
10	The GCF Programme 'Transforming Financial Systems for Climate' is providing loans, through local partner financial institutions, to borrowers in sustainable energy, energy efficiency, housing, agriculture, forestry and water and waste management. This will be in complementarity with the NZNPA project wherein NZNP initiatives and action plans could be upscaled through capitalization of the GMS Fund.
11	Project GAIA will offer long-term loans for climate mitigation investments including the development and implementation of renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency measures and would be in complementarity with the NZNPA project for upscaling of the development and implementation of renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency measures.
12	The loan facility being provided to Mauritius by the African Development Bank under the Economic Competitiveness and Resilience Support Programme will enable local industries to produce wind and solar energy. This will be in complementarity with the NZNPA project wherein NZNP initiatives and action plans could be upscaled through capitalization of the GMS Fund.

Socio-economic benefits

The Mauritius child project will bring several socioeconomic benefits including boosting the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), savings on imported energy bill and job creation, among others. The scenario analysis that will be used to formulate gendered- and socially-just national and manufacturing sector long-term NZNP strategies will provide quantifiable socioeconomic benefits across multiple green economy indicators that are contained in the monitoring & evaluation framework of the NCCMSAP 2022-2030. An example is used to give an indication of socio-economic benefits of transitioning to a NZ economy in Mauritius. Preliminary scenario analysis that has been carried out under Facilité 2050 by Université des Mascareignes has revealed the following socio-economic benefits will accrue from

the phasing of coal (to achieve the objective of the NDC by 2030) by large-scale solar PV with battery storage:[40]

- savings on energy bill of ~1% of GDP in 2030
- cumulative investments to 2030 around Rs 200.7 billion (USD 4.5 billion[41]), and an economy-wide return on investments of ~9.5 years
- peak job creation around 5,050 jobs (mainly in construction phase), and ~1,500 new long-term jobs (operation and maintenance)
- from an equity perspective,[42] the phasing out of coal with solar PV and battery storage will increase the average price of electricity by 1.7 Rs/kWh that corresponds to only 1.3% of the minimum monthly wage.

The financial and economic contributions of the project's NP outcomes are more difficult to quantify because of the prevailing difficulties in valuing the contributions of ecosystems functions and services in the national economy / balance sheet of economic operators. However, using data from the example given above,[40] the job coefficient for well managed ecosystems is around 2 persons / ha managed. With the core indicator of 150 ha under improved management of nature, around 300 new jobs can be created for this specific NP output.

Gender as a social good

The Mauritius child project has also developed a Gender Action Plan (GAP) that will promote women empowerment. The gender dimension has been treated as a cross-cutting issue in the project design as is reflected in the discussions in section B3. The Gender Analysis and GAP are shown in Annex K.

Resilience of the project's solution to future changes in drivers / Exit Strategy and Sustainability

The main strategy to build resilience in the project's solution against external shocks is through institutional strengthening and human capacity building at both the national level (e.g. public officers in the upstream component) and the manufacturing sector (e.g. economic operators). The institutional and human capacity strengthening is invested in existing public and private organizations and structures that are not expected to change – either because they are statutory bodies in government or membership-based business associations. Hence, this element of human and institutional strengthening forms a central element of the post-project sustainability. The human and institutional capacity development is expected to bring about behavioral changes reflected in the enhanced capacity of the public sector institutions to develop integrated, long-term gender-responsive and socially just strategies with NZNP outcomes, and for the private sector to shift investments towards NZNP outcomes. Since technical capacity for carrying out scenario analysis for NZNP outcomes is a string barrier in the baseline, the capacity development approach has also included reinforcing the capacities for modeling of three main public universities in Mauritius that already have a track record in the area of policy modeling. As part of the project exit strategy is to reinforce the science-policy interface.

Both the upstream and the downstream components of the project include the development of a country-wide strategy for the former and a manufacturing sector strategy for the latter. The long-term

[40] Prakash N.K Deenapanray and Andrea M. Bassi (2024 *in press*) Climate change and decarbonisation: a macroeconomic perspective for Mauritius, In Handbook of the Macroeconomy of Mauritius (eds. Carlos Oya, Ramola Ramtohul and Verena Tandrayen-Ragoobur), Oxford University Press, Oxford.
[41] 1 USD = 45 Rs
[42] There are other scenarios, such as the phasing out of coal using renewable biomass, that result in a reduction in the average cost of electricity. However, large scale plantation of renewable biomass will require trade-offs in land use allocations.

national and manufacturing sector NZNP strategies and investment plans will be developed using scenario analysis. With the above-mentioned institutional and human capacity strengthening, new NZNP scenarios can be simulated when the development context (e.g. drivers, assumptions, and risks) would change after project completion. Further, the two strategies will include investments plans for post-project financing. In the case of the downstream component related to the manufacturing sector, two bankable project concept notes will be developed towards the end of the project in order to attract international finance to implement the Manufacturing Sector NZNP Strategy. Another element of post-project sustainability is the Replication Plan that will be developed under the downstream component. The Replication Plan will be based on lessons learned report that will be developed as part of project knowledge management under Component 3. While the manufacturing sector NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan (NZNPSIP) will provide the pathways – through actions, technological options and investment costs, the Replication Plan will show 'how' the NZNP outcomes can be achieved using a combination of policy and financial derisking approaches and instruments.

The combination of lessons learned reports (and associated knowledge products) and the Replication Plan also serves to address residual barriers. As discussed in section A3, there are several barriers that hinder transformational shift towards NZNP outcomes. The Theory of Change described in section B2 below describes the project's intervention logic, and demonstrates how the Project elements described in section B3 provide a causal link between project outputs, outcomes, intermediate states and longer-term impacts. This causal link is expected to overcome the barriers described in section A3. Nevertheless, there can be residual barriers at the end of the project lifetime that will need to be addressed. A final lesson learned report will be developed at the end of the project and it will capture the effectiveness of the project in overcoming the barriers, and it will assess any residual barriers. As part of scaling up lessons learned, the Replication Plan will recommend strategies and actions to overcome any residual barriers.

Transformational change

In addition to creating transformation shift through the removal of barriers mentioned earlier, the Mauritius child project triggers transformational change by acting on all the four levers of change described in GEF's strategy for achieving transformation.[43] From a complex systems theory perspective, the most effective way to transform a system is by changing its Vision.[44] The corresponding GEF terminology is Intent or goals of the system. In the present case, a national long-term Vision (Figure 13) will be developed under Component 1 for NZNP goals and targets – i.e. long-term outcomes – that will be supportive of both the requirements of the Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This Vision will be developed using a whole-of-government approach and scenario modelling as described in section B3 for Components 1 and 2 in order to achieve consensus regarding the long-term NZNP objectives for Mauritius. This approach will be cascaded at the sectoral level – i.e. manufacturing sector in the present case (Component 2) – in order to achieve horizontal and vertical policy coherence for achieving the long-term Vision.

The GEF's framework for transformational change also includes three lower level levers, namely Design, Feedbacks and Parameters. Using Figure 13 as reference, these three levers of change are applied at the

[43] GEF (2022) Achieving transformation through GEF investments – information brief, GEF/STAP/C.62/Inf.05
[44] Meadows, D. (2010) Leverage points: Places to intervene in a system, Solutions 1(1), pp. 41–49, https://www.thesolutionsjournal.com/article/leverage-points-places-to-intervene-in-a-system.

Strategy and Action[45] levels. In the NZNP Mauritius project, scenario modeling of strategies for achieving policy coherence (horizontally and vertically), and eventually the long-term NZNP Vision, will be carried out using system dynamics modeling as described under Output 1.3 (Component 1) and Output 2.2 (Component 2) in section B3. System dynamics modelling proceeds through five interdependent steps: (1) identification of key issues and opportunities; (2) data collection and consistency check; (3) causal mapping and identification of feedback loops and delays; (4) creation of customized mathematical models for scenario analysis; and (5) validation and analysis of policy scenarios.[46] The combination and Step 1 and Step 3 in the process aim to capture the 'structure' of the system, which is then modeled mathematically in Step 4. Hence, the modeling approach adopted in the Mauritius NZNP project directly addresses the 'Design' lever of change. The non-linearity inherent in complex socio-ecological systems, and reflected by the 'Feedbacks' lever of change, is captured in Step 3, Step 4 and Step 5 in the modeling process. The 'Parameters' lever of change is accounted for in Step 1 and Step 2 of the modeling process.

The NZNP Mauritius project embeds GEF's four levers of transformation change in the Vision-Policy-Strategy-Action Plan hierarchy illustrated in Figure 13, and formally included in the system dynamics modelling approach. The systems changes will be accompanied by human and institutional capacity development, and by applying appropriate multi-stakeholder mechanisms for implementing a whole-of-government approach to long-term NZNP integrated policy planning. More details are given in section B below.

[45] It is understood that a strategy will include a bundle of actions.
[46] P.N.K. Deenapanray and A.M. Bassi (2014) The experience of ISLANDS in deploying system dynamics modeling as an integrated policy tool, Natural Resources Forum 38: 67-81.

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

B1. Overview

As mentioned in section A4, the specific objectives of the Mauritius NZNPA project are aligned with those of the Global Program (GP). Consequently, the Mauritius NZNP project responds to and reflects the Theory of Change (ToC) of the Global Program. The ToC of the Mauritius child project is described below. Its structure and components mirror the program in a way adjusted to the national context. In line with the GP, the Mauritius child project has an upstream component that relates to processes informing the formulation of integrated long-term strategies that have NZNP outcomes, as well as enabling conditions that support the national processes of strategy implementation and monitoring and evaluation. In the case of Mauritius, the downstream component relates to the manufacturing sector, and it mirrors the upstream component in the form of on-the-ground application. The relationship between the upstream and downstream components can be seen as *theory* versus *praxis* or *macro* versus *micro* or *national* versus *sectoral.* The *praxis* or *micro* will be demonstrable actions in the manufacturing sector of the processes established at the national level.

On the one hand, the upstream component focuses on establishing the enabling environment required to accelerate national NZNP action in Mauritius, such as strengthening inter-ministerial coordination, developing national capacities on NZNP modelling and policymaking, supporting strategic planning (including through macro-economic modelling) as well as tracking and evaluating implementation progress towards achieving NZNP outcomes. On the other hand, the downstream component will focus building the enabling conditions and investment pipelines for supporting Mauritius in accelerating the decarbonization of its manufacturing sector. Through this structure, the project is an appropriate and suitable option for tackling Mauritius' systemic challenges (sections A1, A2 and A3) and achieving global environmental benefits related to GHG emission reductions and biodiversity conservation.

Since achieving NZNP outcomes will require scaling up investments to implement the national and manufacturing sector NZNP strategies, the project includes a Knowledge Management outcome that seeks to carry out lessons learned in order to inform future NZNP initiatives. This is important since the Mauritius NZNP child project is the first-of-its-kind by trying to provide a synthesis between NZ and NP aspects using a whole-of-government approach. Hence, there are lessons to be learned at multiple levels across the two project components. The third project component also includes standard project monitoring and evaluation activities.

B2. Theory of change

The ToC diagram is shown in **Figure 11** and it should be read from left to right. In order to overcome the barriers discussed in section A3, a total of nine outputs are proposed under the upstream and downstream components of the project. A further four outputs are proposed under its Component 3 to be able to assess the effectiveness of the nine outputs in reversing the Problem Statement. The project outputs are described in details in section B3, and they are not spelled out in the describing the intervention logic underlying the ToC. It is also pointed out that the overwhelming majority of deliverables associated with each output are gender responsive following the GAP given in Annex K. For drawing out the cross-cutting nature of gender, gender indicators are tagged to the deliverables in section B3.

The successful application of the four outputs under Component 1 will give rise to the outcome wherein "(t)he Government of Mauritius takes steps to adopt a long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan". This outcome will be underpinned by behavioral change at the systemic level, wherein

national institutions have the capacity for carrying out integrated long-term strategic planning, and for the monitoring and evaluation of implementing these strategic plans. Through the behavioral change, Mauritius will then be disposed of capabilities for carrying out evidence-based NZNP integrated planning that is long-term, gender-responsive and socially-just, which is the component level intermediate state. The scenario planning that will be accompanied by an investment plan will also detail the distributive impacts of achieving NZNP outcomes, and propose interventions that will redress any unfair impacts on the most vulnerable segments of society.

In parallel, the successful implementation of the five outputs under Component 2 will ensure that "Manufacturing sector actors take steps to adopt a sectoral NZNP strategy and de-risking mechanisms to incentivize investments in NZNP solutions". The main behavioral change that is expected here is the shifting of investments towards achieving NZNP objectives, including the dimension of gender and social justice. Starting with the formulation of a Manufacturing Sector NZNPSIP that is gendered and socially just, economic operators will be capacitated to first understand the need for gendered and socially-just NZNP outcomes, and to then develop and appraise business models and financial plans to achieve these outcomes. Financial derisking instruments will be deployed for incentivizing private sector investments in these outcomes. The intermediate state sought for Component 2 is "Stakeholders can more easily make and/or appraise the business and financial case for investments in gendered and socially-just NZNP initiatives".

Component 3 is comprised of 4 outputs which will provide the basis for adaptive management of project implementation, and that will generate new knowledge in Mauritius regarding increasing ambitions for NZNP outcomes while attending to the gender and social justice dimensions. The outcome sought is "Project is monitored and evaluated, and knowledge is effectively managed for scaling up investments in NZNP initiatives across all sectors", and the immediate result through behavioral change is "Enhanced knowledge on how NP outcomes are supportive of NZ ambitions while accounting for the gender and social justice dimensions across all sectors".

The combination of the three component-level intermediate states will produce the overall intermediate state "Enabling conditions, human and institutional capacities for coherent cross-sectoral long-term planning to support inclusive systemic transformation in place for increasing NZ ambitions while promoting NP outcomes". The systemic transformation will be enabled by a process of using lessons learned from the implementation of NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector to other sector in the upstream component. The long-term impact sought by the project is then "Enhanced national governance for NZNP transformative change and enhanced manufacturing sector productivity yielding global environmental benefits". The intervention logic that has been described can be summarized as follows:

IF gender-sensitive technical and financial assistance on country-appropriate enabling conditions are provided to support integrated NZNP policy planning processes; derisking mechanisms to support NZNP investments; and harmonized monitoring and evaluation approaches, and knowledge management THEN Mauritius will have in place evidence-based long-term NZNP national and sectoral strategies and plans and knowledge to shift investments in NZNP outcomes. THEN, these enabling conditions, human and institutional capacities at the national level and in the manufacturing sector will RESULT in enhanced national governance for NZNP transformative and inclusive change and enhanced manufacturing sector productivity yielding global environmental benefits, including achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement, Kunming-Montreal GBF and the SDGs as elaborated section C. The

transformative and inclusive change will account for gender-responsiveness and addressing the distributive (social justice) impacts of NZNP outcomes.

The causal relationships described above are supported by a number of drivers (external or internal) of change and assumptions come into play at different levels in the ToC. The assumptions have to be assessed for relevance throughout the project period. The drivers and assumptions that apply at the intermediate and long-term outcome levels are:

Drivers (intermediate outcome)

- Driver 1: Policy-induced alignment with MEAs and their increased stringency, and potential to realize economic savings at micro (fuel savings) and macro-level (ecosystem services value);
- Driver 2: EU Green Deal (e.g. CBAM) puts pressure for the export-oriented sectors to integrate NZNP in product design;
- Driver 3: Increased human and institutional capacities for developing investible and transformative NZNP-aligned projects;
- Driver 4: Financial derisking instruments in place supporting scaled up NZNP investments;
- Driver 5: Pathway established for scaling up investments in NZNP-aligned projects.

Assumptions (intermediate outcome)

- Enabling economic conditions incentivize public and private sector to invest in NZNP initiatives;
- Continued social and political stability;
- Climate change and biodiversity continue to be part of the social and political discourse;
- Political economy of NZNP can be addressed through dialogue and tradeoffs; and
- Staff turnover is not prevalent in order to maximize institutional learning.

Drivers (long-term outcome)

- Strong governance to speed up the implementation of NZNP strategies; and
- High levels of knowledge on NZ and NP issues and intricacies, and strong coordination arrangements are attractors of change.

Assumptions (long-term outcome)

- The national economy remains resilient to external and internal shocks, and, in the face of such shocks, there is continued political will to resist reverting to short-term, fragmented thinking.

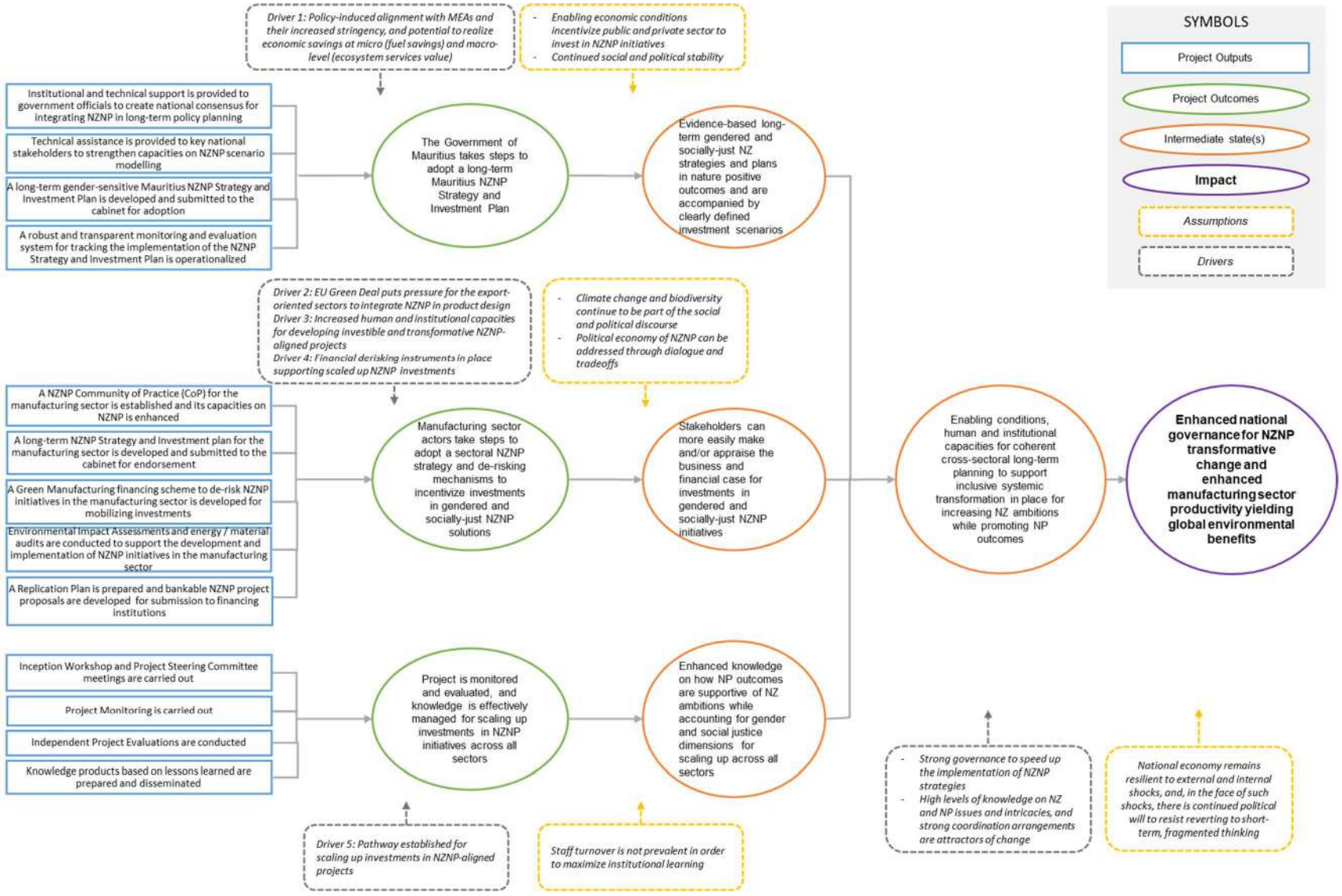


FIGURE 11. THEORY OF CHANGE DIAGRAM.

B3. Project elements

Linkages to the Global Platform of the NZNPA IP: Since the Mauritius child project subscribes to the architecture of the NZNPA IP there are forcibly direct linkages between the Mauritius child project and the Global Platform child project. It is timely here to mention these linkages since several of these are included in the design of the Mauritius NZNP project that is described below. The Global Platform will provide the following products and services to national child projects:

1. *Outreach and communication*: engaging with other providers of knowledge and technical assistance long-term planning for climate and nature objectives.
2. *Knowledge generation and exchange*: development of methodologies, tools and lessons learned from national experiences to be captured and consolidated at global platform level, contributing to global knowledge on design, planning and implementation of NZNP strategies.
3. *Policy support*: support at child project level to be provided, when feasible, through the global platform helpdesk.
4. *Mobilization of finance*: connecting the global development and climate and nature finance community with local needs.
5. *Monitoring and evaluation*: development and management of the program M&E and reporting system.

More specifically, the Mauritius NZNP project will be able to obtain the technical and operational support from the Global Platform as described in Box 1.

BOX 1. Linkages to the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Global Platform

The Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Global Platform aims to support Country Child Projects in several key areas, including: adoption of net-zero long-term strategies and policies, effective integration of the climate and nature agendas at both national and global levels, investment in NZNP-aligned pipelines of projects that generate multiple Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs), and development of robust data systems to monitor progress towards NZNP targets. The Global Platform will add value to Country Child Projects by providing the following support:

- **NZNP knowledge and capacity**, ensuring new global knowledge is created and applied in participating countries drawing upon increased capacity in achieving net-zero nature-positive targets and integrating net-zero and nature-positive agendas:
    - Opportunities to participate in working groups, global webinars, regional peer-to-peer workshops and study tours; access to helpdesk, country clinics and guidance materials (on NZNP planning and modelling).
- **NZNP finance and investment**, supporting participating countries to strengthen their enabling environments for net-zero nature-positive public financing and capital flow:
    - Opportunities to participate in global webinars and regional peer-to-peer workshops; access to helpdesk, country clinics and guidance materials (including on fiscal policy, Sustainable Budgeting Approach, NZNP taxonomies and the ENCORE tool).
- **NZNP tracking and communication**, providing the tools for participating countries and the global community to take steps to track progress and communicate efforts in achieving a net-zero and nature-positive future:
    - Opportunities to participate in global webinars and regional workshops; access to project needs assessments, country clinics, communications support and manual on measuring progress towards a net-zero nature-positive economy.

The Mauritius Child Project will be able to engage in the Global Platform activities through the following actions:

1. The *project* will **set aside resources for relevant stakeholders to participate in peer-to-peer capacity building workshops and study tours.** The Mauritius Child Project will ensure the engagement (with gender balanced

participation) of national and local government officials, academia, private sector and civil society in Global Platform activities. This will allow the country to not only learn but also share knowledge with other countries on how to accelerate action to achieve a net-zero nature-positive economy. The country will also be able to share the knowledge gained within the country to maximize engagement of a broad set of stakeholders.

2. The *project* will **engage in more bespoke in-country activities offered by the Global Platform**. The Global Platform will tailor in-country NZNP support based on country demand and budget availability. This support will strengthen national capacities in NZNP planning and modelling, fiscal policy, sustainable budgeting approaches, and measurement.

3. The *project* will apply knowledge acquired through the Global Platform in upstream and downstream components, for instance on developing Long-Term Strategies that incorporate nature-positive aspects, NZNP-aligned policies and regulations, NZNP investments, pilots, public budget alignment, bankable projects, tracking frameworks, etc.

4. The *project* will **share the national knowledge products developed, experiences, best practices and lessons learnt with the Global Platform** from both upstream and downstream components, including from demonstrations and pilots. The Mauritius Child *project* will generate gender sensitive lessons learnt and success stories from these experiences and share them with the Global Platform for fine-tuning knowledge products, training and for broader dissemination through the NZNP website.

5. The *project* will introduce an innovative approach to financing NZNP-aligned strategies and infrastructure, including through potential pilots of NZNP-linked financial instruments offered by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) (ADB and CAF as appropriate), as proof-of-concept to validate their feasibility and explore their potential for wider application and scalability. The focus of ADB and CAF will be on providing targeted technical assistance to align projects and loan operations with the NZNP principles.

6. The *project* will **appoint a country focal point to coordinate activities and ensure the flow of information with the Global Platform**. The focal point for the Mauritius Child Project will be the national Project Director. This focal point role will facilitate effective and ongoing communication between the Global Platform and the country project team, ensuring that necessary actions are well-coordinated and communicated, and information is shared in a timely fashion.

Component 1: Country-wide NZNPA action

Component 1 is the Upstream Component of the NZNP Mauritius project. It aims to establish the enabling conditions at the national level for supporting long-term, cross-sectoral policy planning, and for the formulation of a NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan (NZNPSIP). The enabling conditions will comprise three main elements, namely: (i) institutional strengthening for carrying out integrated policy planning; (ii) formulation of the NZNPSIP; and (iii) putting in place processes and tools for the monitoring & evaluation of the NZNPSIP. The design of Component 1 is shown in **Figure 12**. This component will involve technical assistance for implementing four outputs that are described in more details below. The four outputs serve to strengthen institutional and human capacities for: (i) carrying out integrated macroeconomic policy planning; (ii) establishing appropriate coordination structures for inclusion and participation in the policy planning process; and (iii) operationalizing a robust monitoring, reporting and verification system for tracking NZNPSIP implementation progress – i.e. monitoring and evaluation. As per Specific Objective 1 (section B4), the four outputs will serve to ensure coherence of NZNP outcomes across all development sectors of Mauritius. The project description also highlights how project outputs (for Components 1 and 2) will contribute to global environmental benefits (GEBs), and, where applicable, relate the project design to GEF GEB Core Indicators. The GEBs are also explained and quantified in section B5 and Annex M.

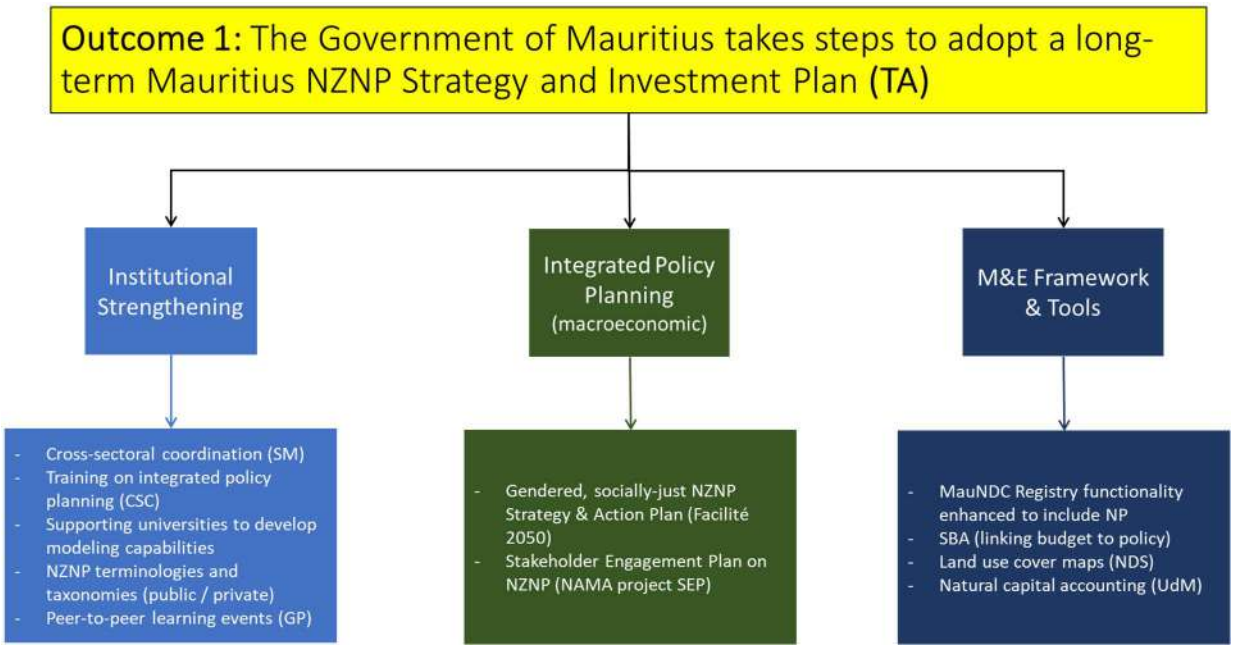


FIGURE 12. OVERALL DESIGN OF COMPONENT 1.

The implementation of Component 1 builds on a number of parallel initiatives using the incremental logic approach; namely by addressing the prevailing barriers described in Section A3 (and listed below). For institutional coordination purposes, Component 1 will make use of the Climate Change Committee (CCC) that have been established under the Climate Change Act (2020) that came into force in April 2022, and in which there is participation of all sectoral stakeholder (public, private and NGOs/CSOs). For the formulation of the Mauritius NZNPSIP using scenario analysis, Component 1 will capitalize on: (i) the role of the newly created Maurice Stratégie – under the aegis of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development – as the national body for carrying out macroeconomic policy planning; and (ii) the implementation of Facilité 2050 funded by the Agence Française de Développement for developing long-term, net-zero sectoral strategies for selected sectors as discussed in Section A2. The systems dynamics model developed in the NAMA project (GEF ID 5649) is currently being updated to develop the net-zero sectoral strategies. For monitoring and evaluation of the Mauritius NZNPSAP, Component 1 will ensure that both NZ and NP indicators and targets are included in the MauNDC Registry, which is the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of Mauritius. The approach is to use the existing institutional structure for operationalizing the MauNDC Registry at the sectoral level – i.e. through Thematic Owners and Thematic Contributors that have already been identified for all mitigation and adaptation sectors in Mauritius. The gender dimension is integrated as a cross-cutting issue as per the GAP in Annex K, and the description of deliverables for the outputs proposed under Component 1 reflects the gender mainstreaming.

Barriers addressed: Component 1 will address the following barriers: (i) inadequate level of integrated long-term policy planning; (ii) lack of (practical and conceptual) knowledge of NZNP; (iii) lack of tools and lack of capacities to use tools for NZNP; and (iv) weak regulatory environment for protecting natural capital and their ecosystem functions.

Outcome 1: *The Government of Mauritius takes steps to adopt a long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan*. The following outputs will be implemented in order to achieve this outcome.

→ Output 1.1: Institutional and technical support is provided to government officials to create national consensus for integrating NZNP in long-term policy planning
→ Output 1.2: Technical assistance is provided to key national stakeholders to strengthen capacities on NZNP scenario modelling
→ Output 1.3: A long-term gender-responsive Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption
→ Output 1.4: A robust and transparent monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of the NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is operationalized

Output 1.1: Institutional and technical support is provided to government officials to create national consensus for integrating NZNP in long-term policy planning - The main cohort of stakeholders at the national level for formulating, implementing and monitoring & evaluation of policies and strategies is public sector officials. This group of stakeholders is therefore central to achieving the integration of NZNP aspects in long-term public policies and strategies. A preliminary step in NZNP policy and strategy planning is the formulation of a national NZNP Vision that is coherent across socioeconomic sectors and groups of stakeholders. The hierarchy between Vision, Policy, Strategy and Actions, including their relative time scales is illustrated in **Figure 13**. Key to the formulation of a coherent long-term NZNP strategy is the adoption and practice of the whole-of-government approach through national consensus for integrating NZNP in long-term planning. Under Output 1.1., the project will be producing the following deliverables (**Table 10**):

TABLE 10. DELIVERABLES FOR OUTPUT 1.1.

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
1.1.1	Training sessions to technical and administrative staff in Ministries on integrated policy planning and accompanying processes	The following activities will be carried out: - Develop a course of 1 week duration on integrated policy planning based on the results of the Institutional Gap and Needs Analysis (IGNA) project (Yr 1 – Q3) - Provide a Training of Trainers of 3 days for staff or trainers used by the CSC (Yr 1 – Q3) - Training provided to public officials and Cadre from institutions listed in Schedule 3 and Schedule 4 of the CCA 2020 in Yr1 – Q3; there will be a total of 127 persons trained[47] **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 1 in GAP; Target 1: At least 40% of trained public officials are women	Officials and the Cadre in the of the public service related to the institutions listed in Schedule 3 (30 institutions) and Schedule 4 (42 institutions) of the CCA	Civil Service College (CSC)

[47] The target is derived from the Human Resources Development Plan that was developed in 2023 for the operationalization of the CCA 2020; Landell Mills International and Linpico SARL (2023) Final Report – Human Resources Development Strategy & Capacity Development Plans developed under the Technical Assistance for Institutional Gaps and Needs Assessment to Implement the Provisions of the Climate Change Act 2020 in the Republic of Mauritius provided by the EU.

1.1.2	Training to public institutions on NZNP terminologies	The training will be carried out through online self-assessment modality through the CSC online portal. These activities will be carried out: - The online course with self-assessment is developed on NZNP terminologies in Yr1 - Q4 - Staff and trainers of the CSC are trained on the course content and self-assessment Yr1 – Q4 - Provide technical support to CSC staff to establish the online portal to dispense the self-assessment course (Y1 – Q4) - Training is dispensed as follows: 500 public officers in each quarter of Yr 2 and Yr 3 – i.e. a total of 4,000 public officers & Cadre trained **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 2 in GAP; Target 2: At least 40% of trained public officials are women	Public officials and Cadre across all ministries in the public service	Civil Service College (CSC)

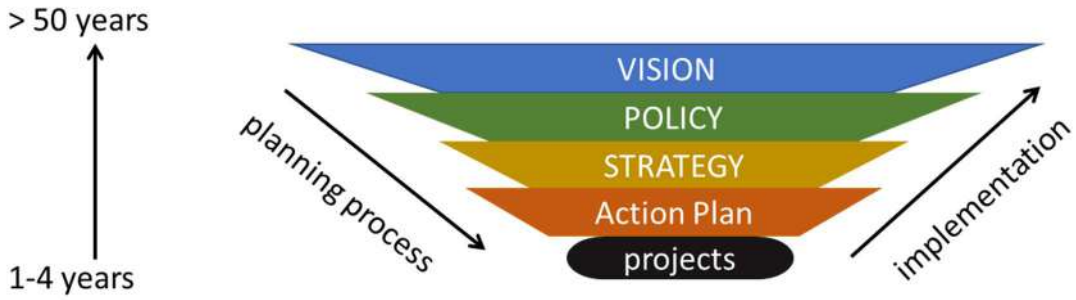


FIGURE 13. LINKAGE BETWEEN VISION, POLICY, STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN IN POLICY PLANNING.

Output 1.2: Technical assistance is provided to key national stakeholders to strengthen capacities on NZNP scenario modelling – The GEF-financed NAMA project has produced the National Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan (NCCMSAP) 2022-2030, which is accompanied by a Gender Action Plan. The NAMA project (GEF ID 5649) developed a system dynamics model (SDM) primarily for the scenario analysis of mitigation for the energy sector (electricity generation and use, and land transport sector). The model has been transferred to the Central Electricity Board. In parallel, the Facilité 2050 project implemented by the Department of Climate Change will also make use of an updated version of the SDM developed in the NAMA project for long-term net-zero or climate-resilient strategies for the power sector, land transport and agriculture through technical support from Université des Mascareignes (UdM). Although the use of SDM is squarely aligned with the macroeconomic modeling approach supported by the Global platform, government institutions lack the expertise for applying SDM in integrated policy planning. Institutional capacity building on scenario modeling is being supported by the Facilité 2050 project, but the support is very limited. For instance, the Facilité 2050 project is supporting one officer of Maurice Stratégie to carry out a PhD[48] at UdM on the use of SDM for the macroeconomic modeling of climate change, especially from a fiscal perspective. Also, there are three universities in Mauritius – University of Mauritius, University Technology Mauritius and UdM – that have

[48] The PhD thesis is not expected to be completed before the end of 2026. This research will make use of the SDM that was used in the UNEP-GEF NAMA project to develop the decarbonization strategies for the energy industries in the NCCMSAP 2022-2030.

carried out research on scenario modeling using SDM, but these applications have been limited and sporadic with little connection with public policy planning. The starting point for NZNP macroeconomic modelling will be the SDM that was developed in the NAMA project, and which is already available to the CEB and Maurice Stratégie for policy analysis.

Another important element of the NP aspect of the NZNPA IP is the connection with land use changes. Both the IPBES and Dasgupta Review have made clear linkages between loss of natural capital (biodiversity and ecosystem services), land degradation and land use changes. Also, detrimental land use changes can have compounding negative impacts on climate vulnerability – i.e. increasing climate risks, as well as food security. The detrimental impacts of land use changes are amplified in an island state that is characterized by an intrinsic vulnerability of small size. In addition to having the capacity for developing land use cover maps using remote sensing; public institutions must develop the capacity for carrying out natural capital accounting in order to value nature's contribution in national wealth creation. For this the adoption of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) is needed. The modelling tools that will be deployed will enable planning institutions to model developmental impacts on GEBs under different scenarios. In particular, Deliverable 1.2.4 will enhance human and institutional capacities for delivering the GEF Core Indicators 3 and 4 given in section B5. The human and institutional capacity building will be carried out so that national stakeholders have the capacity to update land cover maps and to carry out natural capital accounting longitudinally. A key focus of the Mauritius NZNP project is for the institutionalization of tools for integrated policy planning. Under Output 1.2., the project will be producing the following deliverables (**Table 11**):

TABLE 11. DELIVERABLES FOR OUTPUT 1.2.

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
1.2.1.	Training to MFEPD & Maurice Stratégie on long-term macroeconomic NZNP modelling for cross-sectoral policy and strategy coherence using system dynamics modelling (SDM)	The technical assistance will carry out training on macroeconomic modelling using SDM in Yr1 and Yr2. This will take place in parallel with the process of formulating the NZNPSIP under Output 3.1. For this the following activities are planned: - Preparation of training materials (Yr1 – Q4) - 3 in-country residential training sessions of 5 days each in Yr1 – Q4; Yr2 – Q1 and Q2; a total of 20 public officers trained; these in-country training sessions will be accessible to academic researchers who will be trained under deliverable 1.2.3[49] - Online support with SDM scenario modelling between Yr1 – Q4; Yr2; Yr3 – Q1/Q2 **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 3 in GAP; Target 3: At least 50% women trained on long-term macroeconomic NZNP modeling for cross-sectoral policy and strategy coherence using SDM	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (MFEPD); Maurice Stratégie; Université des Mascareignes; University of Mauritius, University of Technology, Mauritius, Central Electricity Board	Maurice Stratégie (MS)

[49] The three universities can host the three training sessions in turn with all expenses covered by the Mauritius NZNPA project.

1.2.2.	Participation in Global Platform (GP) peer-to-peer learning events on NZNP modelling and best practices	Two activities are planned: - It is planned for 3 persons to participate in GP events every year. The GP events can be on a host of learning sessions such as on multi-stakeholder engagement, NZNP scenario modelling, economic and financial instruments for supporting NZNP outcomes, access to international climate and biodiversity financing, among others. The three participants will be chosen based on matching the objective of the GP event with the institutional mandate of the participants. The participants can be from both the public and private sector. For the latter, participants from business associations will be privileged. - Each participant will be required to prepare a Mission Report after each event.	Maurice Stratégie; MFEPD	Maurice Stratégie (MS)
1.2.3.	Technical assistance to tertiary institutions for enhancing training and research on long-term NZNP policy planning	The following activities are planned: - Developing a common research plan on the use of SDM for addressing real-world, complex problems (Yr2 – Q1/Q2) - Training of at least 9 research academics on applying SDM to implement the research plan; 12 (monthly over 1 year, Yr2) online training sessions each of 3 hours duration - Participants regrouped by university will be required to write a report – i.e. one report for each university - after completion of training on how SDM will be institutionalized - The research academics will be able to participate in the in-country training sessions delivered under deliverable 1.2.1 **Gender mainstreaming**: Same as for Indicator 3 in GAP (related to deliverable 1.2.1); Target 3: women trained on long-term macroeconomic NZNP modeling for cross-sectoral policy and strategy coherence using SDM n	University of Mauritius; University Technology Mauritius; Université des Mascareignes	Technical committee made up of one representative from each university
1.2.4.	Production of land cover changes map and natural capital accounting (NCA) as spatial planning tools are developed, including learning-by-doing capacity building and application to the Black River Gorges Bel Ombre Biosphere Reserve	Three activities are planned: - Land cover maps are produced the island of Mauritius with full land use classifications for 2010, 2020[50] and 2025; for 2010 and 2020, the work will be carried out in Yr 2 – Q1 - NCA carried out for the Bel Ombre MAB for 2010, 2020 and 2025; the work will be carried out in Yr 2 – Q2 - One national workshop (2 days) carried out in Yr 2 – Q2 to present and disseminate the results of findings among stakeholders, and to strategize on the use of land cover maps and NCA to inform sustainable land use planning	National Parks and Conservation Service; Forestry Service; Ministry of Housing and Land Use Planning; MAB National Committee; Maurice Stratégie; Department of Climate Change; Department of Environment; Université des Mascareignes	Ministry of Housing and Land Use Planning & Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (NPCS)

Output 1.3: A long-term gender-responsive Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption – The institutional and human capacity building from the previous two outputs will be used for developing the Mauritius NZNPSIP using a multi-stakeholder participatory approach. The Strategy will contain tangible NZNP Actions that will be fully costed to given the Investment Plan for implementation. The process of developing the Mauritius NZNPSIP will lean on

[50] Baseline year for Land Degradation Neutrality targets.

the parallel formulation of long-term decarbonization strategies for electricity generation and use, and land transport supported by the Facilité 2050 project. It is proposed that the structure of the NZNPSIP would retain the IPCC sectoral approach used in the NCCMSAP 2022-2030, covering the following emissions sectors: energy industries (electricity generation and use); land transport; solid waste management; wastewater management; industrial processes and product use; agriculture and livestock; forestry and other land use. The inclusion of NP aspect in parallel long-term strategic planning would be to ensure that long-term deep decarbonisation at least does no harm to nature. This integrated, long-term approach to planning brings innovation to the public policy space in Mauritius, as it lays the ground for transformational shift from ad hoc, short-term thinking to a coherent approach to deep decarbonisation while achieving long-term NP outcomes across all sectors – i.e. integrated policy that accounts for coherent strategies across sectors. Given the relatively weak baseline regarding inclusiveness in public policy decision making, novel participatory approaches through multi-stakeholder dialogues is another element of innovation as is further discussed below.

In order to ensure that the Mauritius NZNPSIP is formulated with largest possible consensus, an appropriate coordination mechanism that enables and ensures a gender-responsive participatory and inclusive approach needs to be adopted. The UNEP-GEF NAMA project has recently produced a number of deliverables that would be useful for this purpose. There is a generic Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that can be tailored for stakeholder identification and coordination for both climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation. Another one is an Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the Climate Change Mitigation Provisions in the Climate Change Act 2020. The Operational Guidelines has already identified public sector, private sector and academic institutions for all IPCC emissions sectors. Further, the SDM that was used to analyze the decarbonization pathways for the electricity sector in the NCCMSAP 2022-2030 – and that has been transferred to the CEB - can be used as the starting framework for developing the Mauritius NZNPSAP. It is pointed out that the NZNPSIP will quantify the NZ and NP outcomes, thereby providing long-term (at least up to 2050) outcomes for GEBs. The deliverables for Output 1.3 are described in the following table (**Table 12**):

TABLE 12. DELIVERABLES FOR OUTPUT 1.3.

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
1.3.1.	Stakeholder Engagement Plan on NZNP to support multi-stakeholder engagement for long-term NZNP planning process, including the means of engagement.	The SEP on NZNP will be developed and finalized in Yr2 – Q1. The SEP on NZNP will make use of the generic SEP and Operational Guidelines developed by the UNEP-GEF NAMA project, as well as the SEP that is being finalized under the Facilité 2050 project. The SEP on NZNP will take into account the need for different profile of stakeholders during the different steps in the integrated policy planning process. It will also ensure that marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population are accounted for. This SEP will be accompanied by a Communication Strategy. **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 5 in GAP; Target 5: At least 40% of the persons consulted need to be women	All institutions identified in Schedule 4 of the CCA 2020; Maurice Stratégie	Maurice Stratégie

1.3.2.	Gender-responsive, socially just "Mauritius Net-Zero Nature-Positive Strategy and Investment Plan" setting out the country's medium to long term strategy	The following activities are planned: - Constitution of technical working groups in Yr1 – Q3/Q4 (TWGs) for different sectors (solid waste management; wastewater management; aviation (domestic); marine (domestic) transport; IPPU; agriculture; forestry and other land use)[51] - Sectoral visioning workshops that will culminate on a National NZNP Vision for Mauritius (one half-day workshop for each sector, Yr1 – Q4 + 1 national workshop for presenting the Mauritius NZNP Vision) - Thematic working sessions to identify NZNP policies for achieving sector and national NZNP visions & identification of sustainable development indicators to assess policies (Yr2 – Q1;1 day session for each sector) - Thematic working sessions for identifying strategies and actions (including technologies_ for informing scenario analysis of strategies (Yr2 – Q2/Q3); 1 day session for each group - Scenario analysis for all sectors coupled in one Mauritius NZNP SDM (Yr2 – Q3/Q4; Yr3 – Q1) in order to ensure cross-sectoral policy coherence. Besides modelling NZ and NP outcomes / indicators, the scenario analysis will also include a host of socioeconomic indicators, including assessing the distributive and social justice impacts on the most vulnerable segments of the population. - Thematic working sessions to discuss the results of scenario analysis and to adopt NZNP strategies and actions (one for each sector; Yr3 – Q2) (1 day session for each sector) - Gender analysis and Gender Action Plan for NZNP strategies and actions (Yr2 – Q3/Q4) - National workshop to present the macroeconomic effects of cross-sectoral strategies and actions, including investment implications (Yr3 – Q2) - Finalization of Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Action Plan (Yr4 – Q1) - Approval of NZNPSIP through submission to Cabinet for adoption (Yr4 – Q1/Q2) **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 6 in GAP; Target 6: Gender mainstreaming is a key component in the Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan	All institutions identified in Schedule 4 of the CCA 2020; Maurice Stratégie	Maurice Stratégie

Output 1.4: A robust and transparent monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of the NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is operationalized – An integral part of a robust policy planning process is the need to have a monitoring and evaluation framework and system for adaptive management. Since the integrated policy planning process is cyclic,[52] information obtained from the monitoring and evaluation system feeds into its different steps, including: (i) agenda setting (through indicators that provide information on the state of a system), (ii) policy formulation (through indicators

[51] The energy industries and land transport are already covered by the Facilité 2050 project.
[52] UNEP (2009) Integrated Policymaking for Sustainable Development – A reference manual. UNEP, Geneva.

that provide information on the desirability of strategies in terms of costs and performance), and (iii) evaluation (through indicators that provide information on the success of interventions such as SDG indicators). The inadequate level of integrated long-term policy planning implies an inadequate capacity for monitoring & evaluation. However, the requirement of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement for countries to develop an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for tracking implementation progress of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) has created momentum for developing robust and transparent monitoring and evaluation for climate actions at the national level. In Mauritius, the UNEP-GEF NAMA project has been instrumental in the design of the MauNDC Registry[53] – i.e. the ETF for the Republic of Mauritius. The NAMA project has also developed a set of indicators (GHG and non-GHG indicators, including gender indicators) contained in the NCCMSAP 2022-2030 and the associated GAP, as well as MRV systems for all GHG emissions sectors. At the moment, targets for indicators are for the 2030 time horizon. Hence, there is need to update NZ indicators and targets (beyond 2030) and include NP indicators and targets that do not exist in the present version of the MauNDC Registry. Consequently, the MauNDC Registry will allow for GEBs produced by Mauritius to be monitored and reported to UN Conventions (e.g. UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCCD).

Another missing link in the monitoring and evaluation framework is an appropriate tool that would link the national budget to policies. In the past, technical assistance from the UNDP has made an application of the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) but the process of budget tagging has not been completed. As a diagnostic tool the CPEIR is useful for assessing opportunities and constraints for integrating climate change concerns within the national and sub-national budget. However, it does not necessarily provide insights regarding the identification and prioritization of NZNP policies and strategies. One of the challenges regarding long-term policy planning is to reconcile the short term with the long term. Referring to **Figure 13**, this would imply reconciling projects and actions (typically implemented over the 1-3 years), and which are covered in national budgeting, with policies that yield sustainable development impacts over the long-term (typically more than 30 years). The Sustainable Budgeting Approach (SBA) supported by the Global Platform is a tool that can link the national budget with long-term NZNP policies, and, hence, providing policy coherence over time. The deliverables expected under Output 1.4 are given in the table below (**Table 13**):

TABLE 13. DELIVERABLES FOR OUTPUT 1.4.

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
1.4.1.	Capacity building of institutional Thematic Owners and Thematic Contributors on enhancing the functionality of the MauNDC Registry to include NZNP targets and indicators for tracking NZNP policy implementation	Updating NZ indicators and targets (beyond 2030) and include NP indicators and targets as derived from the Mauritius NZNPSAP; this will follow the scenario modeling process in deliverable 1.3.2 and will take place between Yr3 – Q2 to Yr4 – Q1; the capacity building will be carried out online. The activity will use the existing online platform. **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 7 in GAP; Target 7: At least 40% of the persons trained are women	Thematic Owners; and Thematic Contributors of the MauNDC Registry	All institutions that are listed in Schedule 2 of the CCA 2020

[53] https://maundcregistry.govmu.org/NDCRegistery/frmlogin.aspx - access to registered users only at the moment.

1.4.2.	In-country clinic for capacity building and for recommending a phased adoption of SBA for implementation by MFEPD	Four activities will be carried out: - One in-country clinic for capacity building of MFEPD staff on the SBA approach, including a preliminary learning-by-doing exercise using the NCCMSAP 2022-2030; (Yr2 – Q4) - Online support provided by the GP on applying the SBA to the Mauritius NZNPSAP (Yr 3 – Q4 & Yr 4 – Q1/Q2) - Participation of 2 persons in MFEPD to 2 GP events on SBA and its mainstreaming in the national budget process - A capacity gap assessment of MFEPD for the adoption of SBA, and formulation of a plan for the phased adoption of full SBA; (Yr2 – Q4 and Yr3 – Q1)	MFEPD; Maurice Stratégie; Department of Climate Change	MFEPD

Component 2: Manufacturing sector NZNPA enabling environment and investments

Component 2 is the Downstream Component of the NZNPA Mauritius project. It is centered on the manufacturing sector, and seeks to operationalize the NZNP development at the sectoral level. Once demonstrated through a combination of technical assistance and investments (**Figure 14**), the results for the manufacturing sector can be scaled up as described under the Knowledge Management section under Component 3. The technical assistance part mirrors the ambit of Component 1 in the manufacturing sector through (i) establishing a Community of Practice for the dissemination of knowledge and tools on NZNP, (ii) developing a NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan for the manufacturing sector, and (iii) carrying out material and energy audits for increasing productivity in the manufacturing sector, and the reduction of negative externalities as discussed below. The Manufacturing Sector NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan will, therefore, ensure the coherence of strategies within the sector through scenario analysis. The technical assistance can be seen as producing a bundle of policy derisking measures for overcoming non-financial barriers to the adoption of NZNP in the manufacturing sector.

The Manufacturing Sector NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan will mirror the NZNPSIP developed under Component 1. Consequently, the Manufacturing Sector NZNPSIP will be developed from multiple impact angles, including input materials, energy and water, and the generation of different waste streams (solid, effluents, and atmospheric pollutants). As far as practicable, a value chain approach will be used to also assess the environmental impacts of input materials, for which lower carbon/more nature positive alternatives can be considered.

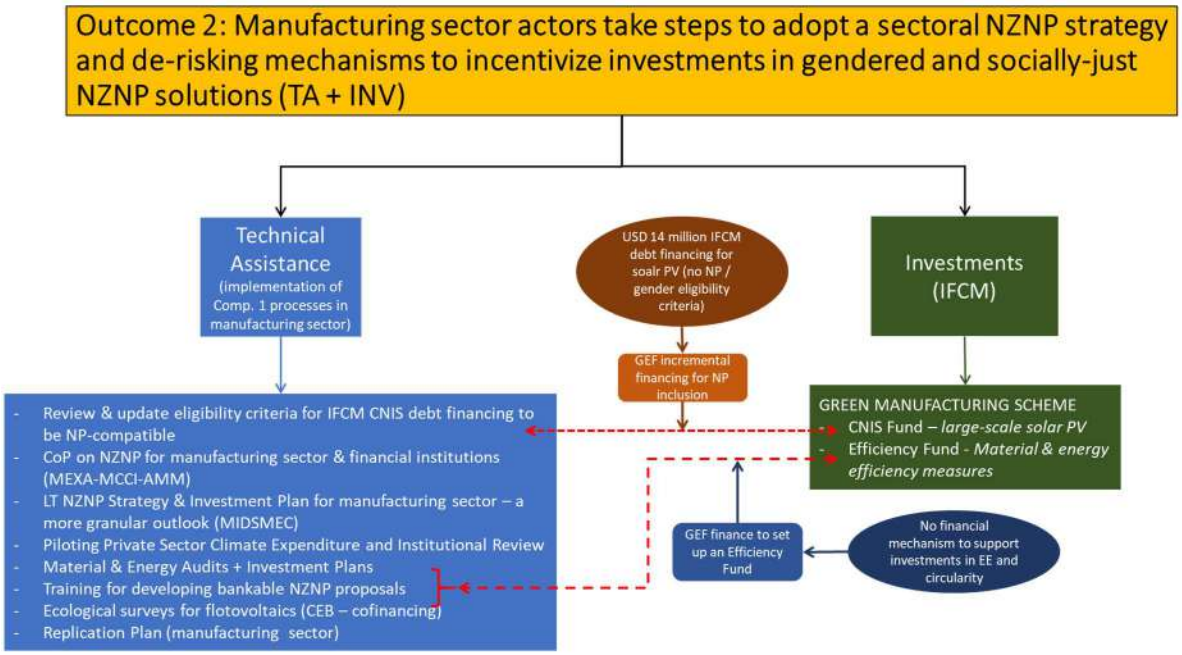


FIGURE 14. OVERALL DESIGN OF COMPONENT 2.

The GEF funding will also be used to operationalize a Green Manufacturing Scheme (GMS) that will support investments in utility-scale solar PV and efficiency measures in the manufacturing sector. The GMS will be a financial derisking instrument for overcoming financial barriers to NZNP investments and it comprise two funding windows as discussed below for Output 2.3. Both the policy and financial derisking measures will leverage parallel initiatives using the incremental logic. The operationalization of the GMS will build on the low-cost debt financing instrument proposed by the Industrial Financing Corporation of Mauritius (IFCM) for supporting manufacturing sector investments in the Carbon Neutral Industrial Sector (CNIS) Renewable Energy Scheme. NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector. Energy and material audits supported through technical assistance will complement the Energy Efficiency Audit Scheme for the Manufacturing Sector. All these parallel initiatives are presented as co-financing in Annex A. The gender dimension is integrated as a cross-cutting issue as per the GAP in Annex K, and the description of deliverables for the outputs proposed under Component 2 reflects the gender mainstreaming.

Barriers addressed: Component 2 will address the following barriers: (i) inadequate level of integrated long-term policy planning; (ii) lack of (practical and conceptual) knowledge of NZNP; (iii) lack of tools and lack of capacities to use tools for NZNP; and (iv) limited financing to support investments in NZNP initiatives.

Outcome 2: *Manufacturing sector actors take steps to adopt a sectoral NZNP strategy and de-risking mechanisms to incentivize investments in gendered and socially-just NZNP solutions*. The following five outputs will be implemented in order to achieve this outcome.

→ Output 2.1: A NZNP Community of Practice (CoP) for the manufacturing sector is established and its capacities on NZNP is enhanced

→ Output 2.2: A long-term NZNP Strategy and Investment plan for the manufacturing sector is developed and submitted to the cabinet for endorsement

→ Output 2.3: A Green Manufacturing financing scheme to de-risk NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector is developed for mobilizing investments
→ Output 2.4: Environmental Impact Assessments and energy / material audits are conducted to support the development and implementation of NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector
→ Output 2.5: A Replication Plan is prepared and bankable NZNP project proposals are developed for submission to financing institutions

Output 2.1: A NZNP Community of Practice (CoP) for the manufacturing sector is established and its capacities on NZNP is enhanced – Baseline analysis has revealed that manufacturing companies find it difficult to make the linkages between their economic activities and nature (ecosystem services). Further, the frame of mind in the sector is on carbon neutrality, as reflected by the statement "*Government is committed to ensure carbon neutrality in the sector by 2030*" found in the 2022-23 Budget Speech.[54] Private sector operators in the manufacturing sector proposed the setting up of a NZNP Community of Practice (CoP) that will foster better coordination among and enhance the knowledge of NZNP of economic operators in the manufacturing sector. Other supporting elements for the setting up of the NZNP CoP are: (i) the transaction cost of carrying out coordination between economic operators are high; (ii) there is a high level of diversity in the manufacturing sector (e.g. size of companies, local market-oriented vs export-oriented); (iii) there are local best practices that are not shared because of lack of a coordination platform; and (iv) NZNP is increasingly perceived as a risk-mitigation measure for exporters to the EU market that will be impacted by the regulatory implications of European Green Deal. The project will aim to target the inclusion and participation of at least 20% women-led businesses in the CoP. The deliverables under Output 2.1 are described in the table below (**Table 14**).

TABLE 14. DELIVERABLES FOR OUTPUT 2.1.

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
2.1.1	NZNP CoP for the manufacturing sector	A CoP will be established using the following steps: - A NZNP CoP Committee is established to formulate and approve the terms of reference of the CoP, including the definition of institutional arrangements related to sub-CoP and Secretariat (Yr1 – Q3) - Members of the private sector associations are invited to join the NZNP CoP (Yr1 – Q4) - The Plan of Work[55] for the NZNP is defined by the members, differentiated by association/needs (Yr2 – Q1). The Work Plan will include linkages between economic activities and climate change and biodiversity, taxonomy of NZNP measures, methods for assessing NZNP impacts, and business models for NZNP outcomes, including financial and economic analysis, among others - NZNP CoP is officially launched (Yr2 – Q1/2)	Members from following private sector associations: MCCI, BM, MEXA, AMM; Association of Recyclers; MBA	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives

[54] https://mauritiusassembly.govmu.org/mauritiusassembly/index.php/budget-2022-2023/ - accessed on 24 October 2023
[55] Topics of interest could be: international and national governance for NZNP; NZNP taxonomies and typologies; tools and processes for NZNP corporate strategy planning; sources of financing and access modalities, etc…

2.1.2	Training to CoP participants on NZNP topics	Training will be provided to the NZNP CoP members following the Plan of Work formulated under deliverable 2.1.1 as follows: - One half-day training session (hybrid mode) every quarter over the project lifetime starting in Yr2 – Q1/Q2 on the linkages between economic activities and climate change and biodiversity, taxonomy of NZNP measures, methods for assessing NZNP impacts, and business models for NZNP outcomes, including financial and economic analysis, among others **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 8 in GAP; Target 8: At least 30% of the persons trained are women	Members of the NZNP CoP	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives
2.1.3	Peer-to-peer exchanges (physical, webinars, Global Platform events) on local best practices on NZNP	The NZNP CoP will also serve to promote peer-to-peer exchanges on local and international best practices through the following modalities: - One annual conference of 2 days in Q2/3 of Yr 2, 3 and 4 for peer-to-peer exchanges on local NZNP best practices and networking - A webinar series of 2 hours duration organised on a quarterly basis that will allow one manufacturing sector company to showcase its NZNP initiatives at a time (starting Yr2 – Q2) - Online participation of webinars organised by the GP on international best practices for integrating NZNP measures and outcomes in the manufacturing sector **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 9 in GAP; Target 9: At least 30% of CoP participants in peer-to-peer exchanges are women	Members of the NZNP CoP	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives

Output 2.2: A long-term NZNP strategy and investment plan for the manufacturing sector is developed and submitted to the cabinet for endorsement – The National Budget 2022-23 has proposed the formulation of a 2030 carbon neutrality strategy for the manufacturing sector. The NZNP Mauritius project will leverage budgetary proposal to support the formulation of a long-term NZNP strategy and investment plan for the manufacturing sector. In effect, Output 2.2 can be regarded as the detailing of the Mauritius NZNPSIP developed under Output 1.3 for the manufacturing sector, and it will make use of the capacity building of institutional stakeholders carried out under Output 1.2. Like for Output 1.2, system dynamics modeling will be used for developing the Manufacturing Sector NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan that uses a combination of bottom-up and top-down approaches. The manufacturing sector (as is the case with other economic sectors) contributes to GHG emission across multiple IPCC emissions sectors such as electricity use, land transport, waste management, and refrigerants and air conditioning, and have potential negative impacts on nature through land use changes (e.g. built-up environment, public infrastructure, draw-down on natural resources). The manufacturing sector also uses significant input materials that may drawdown on nature, and potentially generates multiple waste streams (solid, effluents and atmospheric). The NZNP Mauritius project, therefore, provides an opportunity to also assess and reduce the impacts of input materials and wastes generated for the textiles cluster, which is the largest business cluster within the manufacturing sector. Consequently, all the baseline initiatives discussed for Output 1.3 will also support the formulation of the Manufacturing Sector NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan. The Manufacturing Sector NZNPSIP will, therefore, quantify the GHG emissions reductions and NP outcomes from the manufacturing sector by assessing the coherence of sectoral strategies. For the textiles cluster, quantification of materials inputs and wastes

generated will also be quantified. Consequently, the Manufacturing Sector NZNPSIP will provide the long-term GEBs that can be delivered by the Mauritian manufacturing sector. The deliverables for Output 2.2 are mirror images of the deliverables for Output 1.3, and they are described in the table below (**Table 15**).

TABLE 15. DELIVERABLES FOR OUTPUT 2.2.

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
2.2.1.	Stakeholder Engagement Plan for NZNP of the manufacturing sector	The SEP on NZNP for the manufacturing will be developed in parallel with the SEP for the Upstream Component and finalized in Yr2 – Q1. It will also contain a Communication Strategy for the manufacturing sector. **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 10 in GAP; Target 10: At least 30% of the persons consulted are women	Members of the manufacturing sector NZNP CoP; Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives; MFEPD; Maurice Stratégie; Department of Climate Change; institutions identified in Schedule 4 of the CCA 2020; NPCS	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives
2.2.2.	Long-term gender-sensitive decarbonization Strategy and Investment Plan for manufacturing sector that is NP and socially just	The following activities are planned: - Constitution of technical working group in Yr1 – Q3/Q4 for the manufacturing sector based on SEP developed under deliverable 2.2.2 - Manufacturing sector visioning workshop (1 workshop after completion of sectoral visioning and national workshops for Output 2.2, Yr1 – Q4) - Thematic working session to identify NZNP policies for achieving manufacturing sector vision in alignment with the national NZNP vision & identification of sustainable development indicators to assess policies (a 2-day session in Yr2 – Q2) - Thematic working sessions for identifying strategies and actions (including technologies for informing scenario analysis of strategies for the manufacturing sector (4 half-day sessions in Yr2 – Q3) - Scenario analysis for manufacturing sector coupled in the Mauritius NZNP SDM in order to ensure the coherence of sectoral strategies (Yr2 - Q4) - Gender analysis and Gender Action Plan for Manufacturing Sector NZNP Strategy and Action Plan (Yr2 – Q3/Q4) - Thematic working session to discuss the results of scenario analysis and to adopt manufacturing sector NZNP strategies and actions that are costed to give an investment plan(one-day workshop; Yr3 – Q2) - Finalization of Manufacturing Sector NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan & national workshop (Yr4 – Q1) - Approval of Manufacturing Sector NZNPSIP by Cabinet (Yr4 – Q1/Q2) **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 11 in GAP; Target 11: Gender mainstreaming is a key component in the manufacturing sector NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan	Members of the manufacturing sector NZNP CoP; Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives; MFEPD; Maurice Stratégie; Department of Climate Change; institutions identified in Schedule 4 of the CCA 2020	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives

Output 2.3: A Green Manufacturing financing scheme to de-risk NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector is developed for mobilizing investments – GEF financing provided using incremental thinking will be used to incentivize investments in NZNP in the manufacturing sector. This will be done through the creation and operationalization of a Green Manufacturing Scheme (GMS) that will have two funding windows – i.e. the Efficiency Fund and the CNIS Fund - as illustrated in Figure 15. The GMS will be operated by the IFCM[56] that has recently been established by the Government of Mauritius to enable enterprises in main sectors of the economy to adopt the most appropriate technologies to modernize and transform their processes thereby rendering them more efficient, cost effective and productive. As per the Updated Renewable Energy Roadmap for the Electricity Sector[57] (which has been modeled using SDM in the development of the NCCMSAP 2022-2030), the Central Electricity Board has developed the Carbon Neutral Industrial Sector (CNIS) Renewable Energy Scheme that allows manufacturing sector enterprises to produce on-grid renewable electricity either on-site of off-site. To support the CNIS Renewable Energy Scheme, the Government of Mauritius has made available USD 14 million to the IFCM for low-cost debt financing of manufacturing sector investments (please see letter of co-financing in Annex A). The CNIS Fund draws its name from the CNIS Renewable Energy Scheme. At the moment, the eligibility criteria for accessing the IFCM debt financing do not include NP aspects. Since manufacturing enterprises do not have sufficient building space to install large scale rooftop solar PV (the privileged RE technology in Mauritius), the proposed installations (typically 10 MW installed capacity) will be carried out on land; thereby creating competition for land availability for food production, and conservation of natural capital and ecosystem services in an already land-scarcity situation. GEF funding will be used to review the IFCM eligibility criteria for NZNP aspects, and to provide a financial incentive through the CNIS Fund to those investors that wish to pursue NZNP solar PV investments. In addition to supporting the integration of NP-aligned goals in land-based solar PV projects, GEF financing will also be used to cover part of the capital expenditure related to the underlying solar PV for two projects (one 20MW and one 10MW project) under the CNIS Renewable Energy Scheme. The use of GEF investments for capital expenditure and alignment with NP goals will constitute the incremental reasoning for estimating global environmental benefits. The NP-aligned solar PV projects will deliver direct GHG emissions reductions estimated at 844,735 tCO_{2eq} that is calculated in Annex M. The value includes emissions reductions accruing from both GEF investments in CNIS scheme and energy efficiency measures that are discussed below. This output also culminates in innovative approaches – i.e. financial derisking - to unlocking private sector financing for NZNP outcomes. In particular, it reflects the overall objective of the intervention logic to reverse the Problem Statement that is discussed in section A3.

[56] https://ifcm.mu/ - accessed on 7 February 2024.

[57] https://ceb.mu/files/files/publications/RENEWABLE%20ENERGY%20ROADMAP%202030%20FOR%20THE%20ELECTRICITY%20SECTOR.pdf – accessed on 7 February 2024.

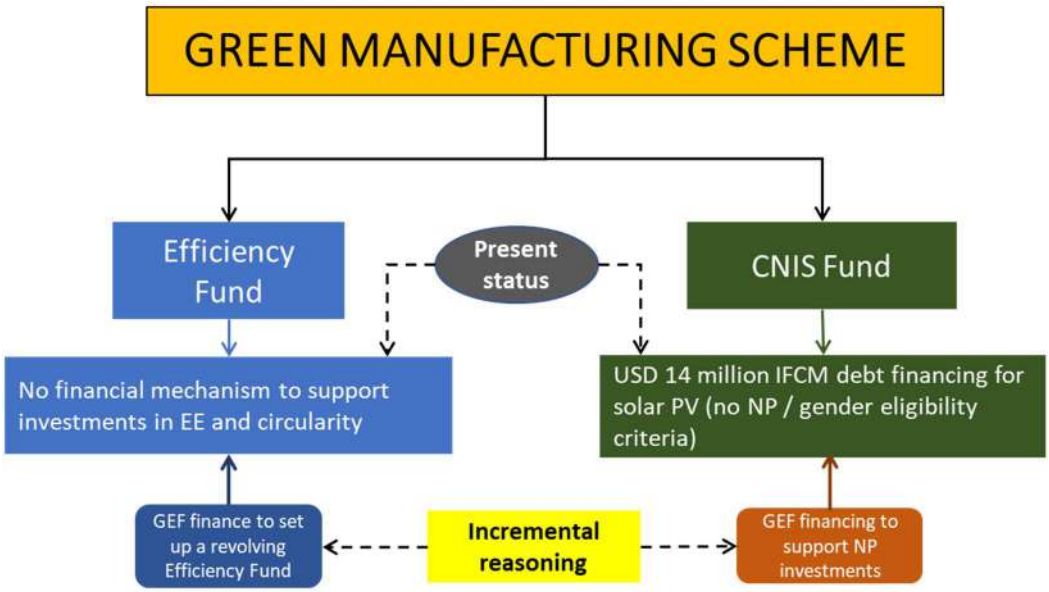


FIGURE 15. GREEN MANUFACTURING SCHEME SHOWING INCREMENTAL LOGIC.

In view to increasing the Energy Efficiency (EE) in the manufacturing sector, the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives is supporting energy audits through the Energy Efficiency Audit Scheme for the Manufacturing Sector (EEASMS). The financial support provided to manufacturing enterprises under the EEASMS is budgeted for two years only (i.e. 2022/23 and 2023/2024). Further, there is no funding mechanism at present to support implementation of the recommendations of the energy audits. GEF funding will therefore be used to (i) complement the EEASMS by extending and scaling it, and (ii) establish and capitalize an Efficiency Fund that will operate as self-sustaining revolving fund. It is expected that seven companies will be financed through the Efficiency Fund to implement EE measures that will result in technology lifetime direct GHG emissions reductions of 134,360 tCO_{2e} as explained in Annex M. Hence, this output will result in direct emissions reductions of 979,095 tCO_{2e} as given in section B5. Given that the GEF financing is limited, technical assistance will be provided to the IFCM to diversify its sources of funding to capitalize the GMS. Private operators and local financial institutions will also be capacitated to develop bankable NZNP investment plans in order to access funding through the GMS. The deliverables that are planned under Output 2.3 are described in the table below (**Table 16**).

TABLE 16. DELIVERABLES FOR OUTPUT 2.3.

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable

2.3.1	Operationalization of the GMS with two funding windows – Efficiency Fund and CNIS Fund	The activities are broken down for each funding window. <u>Efficiency Fund</u> - Develop operational modalities, including contractual documents, of the Efficiency Fund (Yr1 – Q3/Q4) - Training provided to IFCM staff on operation of the Efficiency Fund, including appraisal of funding requests (Yr1 – Q4) - Capitalization of the Efficiency Fund using GEF funding (Yr1 – Q2) <u>CNIS Fund</u> - Review the eligibility criteria of the Fund to include NZNP and gender aspects (Yr2 – Q1); the criteria will be reviewed again in Yr4 – Q1 in order to integrate lessons learned from CEB's flotovoltaics pilot (Output 2.4), NP-aligned solar PV supported under Output 2.3 and the guidebook developed under Output 2.4 so that all NP considerations are fully integrated in all future solar PV schemes promoted by CEB and IFCM financial schemes - Training provided to IFCM staff to appraise business plans with NZNP and gender aspects under the CNIS Renewable Energy Scheme (Yr1 – Q4) - Capitalization of the CNIS Fund using GEF funding (Yr1 – Q2)	Industrial Finance Corporate of Mauritius (IFCM)	IFCM
2.3.2	Strategy to diversify the sources of capitalization of the GMS and funding by commercial banks to support NZNP investments in the manufacturing sector	The IFCM seed funding and the GEF investments are largely insufficient to contribute towards NZNP transformational change in the manufacturing sector. Hence, there is need to further capitalize the GMS and its two funding windows. However, the IFCM cannot be seen to create an uneven playing field with commercial banks that also have a role to play in supporting the implementation of the Manufacturing Sector NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan. Technical assistance will be deployed in Yr2-Q3/Q4 for developing a strategy to diversify the sources of capitalization of the GMS and funding instruments provided by commercial banks.	IFCM & MFEPD & MBA	IFCM

2.3.3	Training to manufacturing sector operators to access NZNP financing (national and international) through bankable business plan and financial model development	Training will be provided to private sector operators and local financial institutions developing business plans and financial models to access financing for manufacturing sector NZNP initiatives. The training will be as follows: - Generic training on developing business plans and financial models to address the NZNP eligibility criteria of the GMS and those of commercial banks (two 2-full days training session (physical) in Yr1 – Q4, and repeated every 6 months for 4 cycles) - Technical support provided to 20 manufacturing sector companies (3 for CNIS Fund and 17 for Efficiency Fund) starting in Yr2 – Q1 and over a period of 9 months; the 20 companies will be chosen through a process of Expression of Interest (to be designed by the consultancy firm providing technical assistance); technical support will be a combination of in-presence and online **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 12 in GAP; Target 12: At least 30% of the trainees from the manufacturing sector enterprises are women, of which at least 25% are from women-led enterprises	Members of the manufacturing sector NZNP CoP	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives

Output 2.4: Environmental Impact Assessments and energy / material audits are conducted to support the development and implementation of NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector – This output has as objective to provide technical assistance to existing initiatives with the potential to scaling up investments in manufacturing sector NZNP outcomes. As mentioned above, land is a scarce resource in a small island developing state like Mauritius. This means that scaling up the implementation of land-based utility-scale solar PV projects, including those by manufacturing sector operators under the CNIS Renewable Energy Scheme, is limited and potentially detrimental to achieving NP outcomes. It is pointed out that land use change is a significant factor determining biodiversity losses. One alternative (Box 2) is to make use of flotovoltaics (floating solar PV) using the surface of water reservoirs. Flotovoltaics offers advantages of reducing trans-evaporation of fresh water reservoirs, and non-competition with food production. However, it must be ensured that 'life below water' – i.e. fresh water ecological systems – is not affected detrimentally by the floating structures. The CEB is in the process of investing in a 2 MW flotovoltaic system at Tamarin Falls Reservoir, and the Mauritius NZNP project will provide technical assistance with below-water ecological surveys and environmental impact assessments to ensure that there is no damage to 'life below water'. The successful demonstration of flotovoltaics will pave the way for scaling up NZNP solar PV in Mauritius, and it will represent a technological innovation that will yield GEBs in the form of emissions reductions, and avoiding land use changes that would otherwise compete with food security and provision of ecosystem services.

The potential for flotovoltaics is significant for Mauritius that is seeking to scale up solar PV as a main RE source for the phasing out of coal in the electricity mix by 2030.[14] Based on the estimated area required for installing a 2 MW flotovoltaics system at Tamarind Falls Reservoir, and the total area of inland water reservoirs available in Mauritius, an estimate for the potential of flotovoltaics is placed between ~340 MW and ~450 MW. Details of the calculations are given in Annex M.

Box 2 – NZNP-labelled solar PV

In an open system, all industrial processes create order, thereby increasing entropy in the surrounding environment. When this entropic demand exceeds the capacity of an ecosystem to dissipate it, it manifests as industrial waste or environmental degradation. Demand imposed by solar energy development on ecosystems, especially displacive, ground-mounted solar energy power plants, can lead to environmental degradation. Displacive energy development is that which causes land-use or land-cover change and reduces the biophysical capacity or supply of ecosystem goods and services within a serviceshed.

NZNP-labelled solar PV is a technology that avoids or minimizes negative impacts on biodiversity, water, soil, air quality, cultural values, and land-use and land-cover change, while simultaneously contributing to GHG emissions reductions. Hernandez et al. (2019) have provided a typology of 19 solar technologies against techno-ecological synergies across 20 technical and ecological outcomes. Flotovltaics is class of technology that is appropriate when land area is a limiting factor for ground-mounted solar PV.

Source: Hernandez et al. (2019). Techno-ecological synergies of solar energy for global sustainability, Nature Sustainability 2:560-568; doi.org/10.1038/s41893-019-0309-z

The EEASMS provides for a one-off grant of 75% of the energy audit costs, up to a ceiling of MUR 300,000 (USD 6,800), to be incurred on production sites of manufacturing enterprises. The Scheme is applicable to large energy consumers in the manufacturing sector having a production site with an average annual energy consumption exceeding 100 tonne of oil equivalent (toe) over the previous two years. At the moment the EEASMS is capitalized at around USD 60,000 per year for a period of two years. Using the ceiling as reference, only a total of 17 beneficiaries would be eligible. This number falls well short of the total number of companies in the afore-mentioned energy band. GEF funding will be used to increase the number of materials and energy audits in the manufacturing sector, especially those geared towards exportation to European countries. The aim of the materials and energy audits would be to develop an implementation plan for each audited company containing a section that highlights what NZNP alignment would mean in practice for each firm, and which measures should be implemented to achieve such alignment, with the overall objective of contributing to the new sectoral and national NZNPSIP. The deliverables for Output 2.4 are described in the table below (**Table 17**).

TABLE 17. DELIVERABLES FOR OUTPUT 2.4.

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
2.4.1	Fresh water ecological surveys and ecosystems impact assessments for CEB flotovoltaics at Tamarin Falls Reservoir	This deliverable will consist of the following activities: - A terms of reference is developed under the oversight of the Component 2 Technical Working Group (Yr1 – Q4) - Ecological surveys and ecosystems impacts assessments completed and approved by the Project Steering Committee (Yr2 – Q1/Q2) - A set of criteria and a guidebook are produced on how to incorporate NP outcomes in solar PV in Mauritius based on typology referenced in Box 2.	CEB	CEB

2.4.2	Energy and material audits for approximately 50 representative manufacturing enterprises for improved energy and material productivity, including circularity, to reduce drawdown on natural resources, with an investment plan to access debt financing from the GMS	The two following activities will be carried out: - 50 manufacturing sector enterprises in the energy band >100toe will be selected through a call for Expression of Interest that will be launched by the IDD (Yr2 – Q1) - Energy and material audits will be carried out for the 50 companies with technical support of the EEMO (Yr2 – Q2 to end of Yr3-Q1); each audit will generate a report of the results of diagnostics, and an implementation and investment plan that the beneficiary company can use to access debt financing through the GMS to achieve NZNP outcomes	Members of the NZNP CoP; EEMO; Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives	IDD (with the support of EEMO)

Output 2.5: A Replication Plan is prepared and bankable NZNP project proposals are developed for submission to financing institutions - In order to support scaling up of NZNP in the manufacturing sector and other socioeconomic sectors in Mauritius, a replication plan will be developed based on lessons learned (Output 3.3 and Output 3.4) from the Mauritius NZNP project and other NZNP child projects. If the Manufacturing Sector NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan will provide the pathways (actions and technological options and investment costs) to achieve long-term NZNP targets, the replication plan will provide the 'how' to reach the targets in terms of the policy and financial derisking approaches and instruments. Further the replication plan will also provide insights of how to scale up the results from the manufacturing sector to other socioeconomic sectors of Mauritius. Therefore, the implementation of NZNP in the manufacturing sector will provide insights into the whole-of-government approach to delivering NZNP targets as per the Mauritius NZNPSIP that will be developed under Component 1.

Noting that the GEF funds and government co-financing will not be sufficient to create transformative change, there is need for Mauritius to attract more international climate finance. Under this output, technical assistance will be provided for the development of two bankable Concept Notes for leveraging international financing for NZNP outcomes. These Concept Notes will draw from the knowledge products that will be produced under Component 3 and the investment plan under Output 2.2. The deliverables and activities are shown in **Table 18**.

TABLE 18. DELIVERABLES FOR OUTPUT 2.5.

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
2.5.1.	A Replication Plan based on lessons learned to scale up NZNP investments in the manufacturing sector	A Replication Plan for scaling up investments in NZNP outcomes in the manufacturing sector will be developed in Yr4 – Q2/Q4 based on the knowledge products developed under Output 3.3. The Replication Plan will also provide insights drawn from the manufacturing sector for the implementation of the Mauritius NZNPSAP. **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 13 in GAP; Target 13: A section in Replication Plan on best practices for gender mainstreaming	Members of the TWG for Component 1 and Component 2	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives
2.5.2.	Two Concept Notes for leveraging international finance for NZNP outcomes	Two Concept Notes will be formulated using a programmatic approach to access additional financing from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other funding sources in order to scale up investments in NZNP strategies and actions plans for Mauritius. The Concept Notes will be formulated in Yr4 – Q2/Q3 and prepared for submission to financial institutions in Yr4 – Q4.	Members of the TWG for Component 1 and Component 2	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives

Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation, and Knowledge Management

The third component addresses outreach, and capturing and dissemination of results for scaling up the results of the proposed project. It also seeks to ensure adequate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the project to support adaptive project management based on the standardized requirements of UNEP and the GEF. Emphasis is placed on the use of enablers of institutional learning on all aspects of operationalization of Components 1 and 2 described above in order to support knowledge management and approaches for scaling up investments in NZNP in the manufacturing sector (Component 2), serving as a window of opportunity and demonstration for other socio-economic sectors. Since NZNP targets go well beyond the manufacturing sector, lessons learned will be leveraged to increase the capacity of Mauritius to attract additional financing to support the implementation of the evidence-based, long-term NZNP strategies resulting from Component 1. The gender dimension is integrated as a cross-cutting issue as per the GAP in Annex K, and the description of deliverables for the outputs proposed under Component 3 reflects the gender mainstreaming.

Barriers addressed: This component will address of the five barriers identified in the Problem Tree through Knowledge Management and scaling up approach.

Outcome 3: *Project is monitored and evaluated, and knowledge is effectively managed for scaling up investments in NZNP initiatives across all sectors*. The following four outputs will be implemented in order to achieve this outcome.

- → Output 3.1: Inception Workshop and Project Steering Committee meetings are carried out
- → Output 3.2: Project monitoring is carried out
- → Output 3.3: Independent Project Evaluations are conducted
- → Output 3.4: Knowledge products based on lessons learnt are prepared and disseminated

One distinctive opportunity for knowledge management is the interplay between the NZNPA Global Project (or Global Platform) and the Mauritius child project. Details on these linkages as relevant for knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation activities under the NZNP Mauritius project are described in Box 3 below.

BOX 3 – Linkages between the Mauritius NZNP project and the Global Platform (GP)

The project will receive support and guidance from, as well as participate in activities led by the Global Platform in the following key areas of interface between the Global NZNP project and the child projects:

- Knowledge Management.
    a. Information sharing. The GP will support and facilitate knowledge management and information sharing between the Global project and national child projects, among national child projects, and between the global project and the larger NZNP community.
    b. Knowledge Products. National projects will gather data and audio-visual content (video footage, photos, etc.) highlighting national project activities which will be the subject of a 'NZNP Knowledge Product' to be developed by the Global NZNP project. The 'NZNP Knowledge Product' will be disseminated by the global project to regional stakeholders and published on the GP website.
    c. **Peer-to-peer exchanges**. One of the primary ways national project stakeholders will interface with the global project is through peer-to-peer exchanges facilitated by the GP. While it is expected that many of the activities will be undertaken virtually (via internet-based platforms, webinars or digital platforms) it is also expected that the peer-to-peer exchanges will include actual in-person workshops, meetings or training events that project stakeholders, including the manufacturing sector NZNP CoP will participate on.
- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).
    a. Common M&E Framework. The Global NZNPA Project will develop, with inputs from national projects, a common M&E framework with SMART indicators to ensure that the program is able to track progress toward its overarching objective. This common M&E framework will include both the Results Framework indicators as well as additional Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which will be adopted by the national projects to track progress toward project and program objectives. The project will thereafter provide on an annual basis (and to the extent feasible if requested on an ad-hoc basis) the following M&E information to the global project staff: (a) Standard reporting on all indicators in the results framework; and (b) Reporting on all additional Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) adopted by the project under the common M&E framework.
    b. Operational support for national project M&E activities. The Global NZNP Project will provide support to the project, through its PMU staff or by hiring or recommending subject matter experts, for the project to execute M&E activities such as the inception workshop, ongoing monitoring, and project evaluations.

Output 3.1: Inception Workshop and Project Steering Committee meetings are carried out - An inception workshop (IW) will be planned once the Project Management Unit (PMU) is established. The IW will be a national-level workshop that will avail the project stakeholder with an opportunity to take cognizance of the project design, and to review the project deliverables and implementation risks prior to implementation start.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is the highest oversight organ of the project implementation, and monitoring and evaluation as discussed in Section B4. It is planned that the PSC will meet every 6 months. The first PSC meeting will take place once the PMU is established and once PSC representatives have been appointed by the members institutions. PSC meetings will be organized by the Project Technical Coordinator (PTC) serving as Secretariat of the Project Board. The deliverables under Output 3.1 are described in the table below (**Table 19**).

TABLE 19. DELIVERABLES FOR OUTPUT 3.1.

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable

3.1.1.	An Inception Workshop	Organized at project start to give project stakeholders an opportunity to take cognizance of the project design, and to review the project deliverables and implementation risks prior to implementation start Inception workshop report to be prepared within 2 weeks following the workshop. **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 14 in GAP; Target 14: At least 40% of participants in the Inception Workshop are women	All project stakeholders as per Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives
3.1.2.	Project Steering Committee meetings	The PSC will provide oversight on the Mauritius NZNP project implementation as per the role and description given in Section B4. PSC meeting schedules: - 1st meeting – At project start after signature of project Cooperation Agreement; Terms of Reference of PSC validated - Subsequent meetings: every 6 months thereafter - PMU acting as Secretariat for PSC meetings - Minutes of PSC meetings to be prepared within 2 weeks following the meeting. **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 15 in GAP; Target 15: At least 40% of participants in PSC meetings are women	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives ; MFEPD; Maurice Stratégie; Department of Climate Change; IFCM; EEMO; industry associations	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives

Output 3.2: Project Monitoring is carried out - Adaptive management is a prerequisite for successful project implementation. This in turn requires effective monitoring of the project. The GEF Core indicators included at Annex M will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Also, the indicators found in the Project Results Framework (Annex C) will be monitored as per the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan given in Annex J. In addition to the independent evaluations, the GEF core indicators will be monitored as part of the annual lessons learned reporting that is described under Output 3.4.

The UNEP-GEF project is accompanied by various plans including Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex L), mitigation plan for project risks (Section B6), and Gender Action Plan (Annex K). These plans will be reviewed according to the monitoring and evaluation requirements given in Annex J. This activity will be carried out by the Project Technical Coordinator (PTC). It can be noted in the Work Plan given in Annex J that project monitoring by the PTC is carried out one month prior to meetings of the PSC. The logic is that the PTC will report the results of project monitoring carried out at least twice annually to the PSC so that informed decision, including corrective measures, can be made by the PSC. Hence, project monitoring is an integral part of project steering for adaptive project management. The Mauritius NZNP project is rated as a 'moderate' risk project. Consequently, there is a need to carry out continuous monitoring of the social and environmental risks to project implementation as given in Annex F. The deliverables and activities for this output are given in **Table 20**.

TABLE 20. DELIVERABLES FOR OUTPUT 3.2.

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable

3.2.1.	Monitoring of results framework and GEF core indicators	The indicators in the results framework (Annex C) and the GEB (Annex M) will be monitored on a six-monthly basis as part of the Half-Yearly Progress reports and PIRs. If needed, the GEBs will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Results of monitoring will be reported to the PSC by the PTC.	Members of the PSC	PTC
3.2.2.	Monitoring of project plans	The PTC will monitor the implementation of the SEP and GAP on a six-monthly basis for reporting to the PSC. **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 16 in GAP; Target 16: Gender-disaggregated indicators in GAP are reported in all annual (Project Implementation Reports – (PIR)	Members of the PSC	PTC
3.2.3.	Monitoring of social and environmental safeguards	The PTC will monitor the evolution of project implementation risks and report to the PSC every 6 months.	Members of the PSC	PTC

Output 3.3: Independent Project Evaluations are conducted- As per standard UNEP-GEF procedures, independent evaluations will be carried out at the mid-term and at the end of the project according to the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan given in Annex J. The financials of the project will also be verified by an independent accredited auditor on an annual basis. **Table 21** describes the deliverables and activities for this output.

TABLE 21. DELIVERABLES FOR OUTPUT 3.3.

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
3.3.1.	Mid-term evaluation (or review)	An independent mid-term evaluation (MTE) or a management led mid-term review (MTR) will take place at the half-way mark of project implementation (Annex J). **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 17 in GAP; Target 17: At least 50% of the persons consulted are women	Members of the PSC	UNEP Evaluation Office
3.3.2.	Terminal evaluation	An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities (Annex J). **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 18 in GAP; Target 18: At least 50% of the persons consulted are women	Members of the PSC	UNEP Evaluation Office
3.3.3.	Independent financial audits	As per standard procedures, the financials of the project will be verified by an accredited auditor every year.	MIDSMEC financial and administrative staff	PTC / Administrative Assistant / Independent auditor

Output 3.4: Knowledge products based on lessons learnt are prepared and disseminated - An important aspect of the GEF-financed project is to use the lessons learned from its results to scale up implementation of NZNP within the child country, as well as sharing with other countries (e.g. other child projects and the Global NZNPA Project for onward dissemination). Hence, the project will prepare a lessons learned reports annually based on the experience gained. These annual reports will feed into the independent evaluations that will be carried out under Output 3, and they will inform a Final Lessons Learned Report at the end of project cycle. The reports (annual reports and Final Lessons Learned Report) will be shared with relevant ministries and the private sectors, as well as with the other 11 Child projects and the Global Platform. A workshop will be organised at the end of Year 4 to discuss key findings and recommendations to inform the subsequent deployment of NZNP strategies in Mauritius. A

project website will also be developed for project visibility and knowledge sharing. The deliverables and activities are described in **Table** 22.

TABLE 22. DELIVERABLES FOR OUTPUT 3.4.

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
3.4.1.	Operational project website	A project website will be designed, implemented and maintained for increasing the visibility of the project as well as for knowledge and data sharing. The project website will be hosted by the MIDSMEC in order to ensure sustainability beyond the project lifetime. It will be operational by the end of Yr1 – Q2/Q3.	Members of the Technical Working Groups (TWGs)	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives
3.4.2.	Lessons learned investigations (annual reports and final report)	There are two aspects to this activity. First, as part of the adaptive management approach, lessons learned through project activities will be captured on an annual basis, and the results will be used to inform adjustments in annual project work plans that will be carried out under the aegis of the Project Steering Committee (PSC). Second, the lessons learned reports will be used for sharing the best practices and 'pitfalls to avoid' of the Mauritius NZNP project with national stakeholder and with other countries. A Final Lessons Learned Report will be compiled in the final year as a Knowledge Product of the NZNP Mauritius Project (Yr4 – Q3/Q4) **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 19 in GAP; Target 19: 4 reports and knowledge products with gender mainstreaming	All project stakeholders as per SEP	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives
3.4.3.	Dissemination of lessons learned	The annual lessons learned reports (i.e. annual reports for Years 1 to 3, and the Final Lessons Learned Report) will be shared with national project stakeholders through the project website (Activity 3.4.1), and through a national workshop at the end of Year 4 (for the Final Lessons Learned Report). These lessons learned reports will also be shared with the Global NZNPA Project and the other child projects electronically and during the knowledge events organised by the Global Platform as discussed in Activity 3.4.4. **Gender mainstreaming**: Indicator 20 in GAP; Target 20: At least 40% of participants involved or consulted in the preparation of the lessons learned are women	All project stakeholders as per SEP	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives
3.4.4.	Participation in knowledge events organised by the Global Platform	There will be one annual face-to-face knowledge sharing event that will be organised by the GP, and which will see the participation of the Country Focal Point.	Country Focal Point for GP events	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives

B4. Institutional arrangement and coordination with ongoing initiatives and project

Project implementation organogram:

FIGURE 16. PROJECT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE.

Institutional arrangements:

Project Steering Committee (PSC)

The PSC – also called the Project Board (PB) - will serve as the project's decision-making body. It will meet according to necessity, at least twice each year, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for providing the strategic guidance and oversight to project implementation to ensure that it meets the requirements of the approved Project Document and achieves the stated outcomes. It will be chaired by the Senior Chief Executive (SCE) of the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (MIDSMEC). Its terms of reference are given in the table below.

National Project Director (NPD)

The National Project Director (NPD) is the Principal Industrial Analyst (PIA) of the Industrial Development Division of the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives. He/she will be accountable to MIDSMEC and UNEP for the achievement of objectives and results in the assigned Project. The NPD will be part of the Project Steering Committee and answer to it. The NPD will be financed through national government funds (co-financing), whose appointment will be made by the Principal Secretary of MIDSMEC in consultation with the UNEP Task Manager.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Serve as a member of the Project Steering Committee.
- Represent Mauritius as the National Focal Point for the Global Platform.

- Supervise compliance with objectives, activities, results, and all fundamental aspects of project execution as specified in the project document.
- Supervise compliance of project implementation with government policies, procedures and ensure consistency with national plans and strategies.
- Facilitate coordination with other organizations and institutions that will conduct parallel NZNP-related activities in Mauritius.
- Participate in project evaluation and monitoring missions.
- Coordinate with national governmental representatives on legal and financial aspects of project activities.
- Coordinate and supervise government staff inputs to project implementation.
- Coordinate, oversee and report on government co-financing inputs to project implementation.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

There will be a PMU that will have the responsibility for managing implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the Mauritius NZNP project. The PMU will comprise the Project Technical Coordinator (PTC) and the Administrative and Finance Assistant (AFA) whose roles are described in the below table. The PMU will operate under the oversight of the National Project Director (NPD), and it will be responsible to ensure project implementation according to the work plans approved by the PSC.

Technical Working Groups (TWGs)

There will be two TWGs – one for each of Component 1 and Component 2. The TWGs will provide technical advice and inputs relating to project implementation and will be chaired by institutions having the mandate in the specific area of work with support from the PTC. The members of the TWG will consist of representatives from Government Ministry, other relevant government agencies, research and academic institutions, NGOs (including WCS), industry associations and other relevant stakeholders to be agreed by the Project Board. The roles and responsibilities are given in the table below. TWG-Component 1 will be presided by Maurice Stratégie, and the TWG-Component 2 will be presided by the Industrial Development Division, MIDSMEC.

Implementation arrangements:

Roles and responsibilities of each body are detailed in the following table (**Table 23**):

TABLE 23. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives ; MFEPD; Maurice Stratégie; Department of Climate Change; IFCM; EEMO; industry associations; UNEP In order to allow for an efficient and effective functioning of the PSC, high-level representation is necessary as specified below: • For ministries, the lowest level representation is	• Oversight of the project progress and implementation of Outputs; • Approve workplans and budget revisions; • Approve management decisions to ensure timely delivery of quality outputs; • Provide overall guidance and strategic direction; • Enhance and optimize the contributions of various partner organizations through coordination of all activities and inputs • The Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives will appoint the Senior Chief Executive (SCE) or Permanent Secretary (PS) as the PSC Chairperson • The Project Technical Coordinator (PTC) will act as the PSC Secretary The member institutions will need to ensure that at least 40% female representatives are appointed to the PSC.	Twice a year

	proposed to be Deputy Permanent Secretary. • For technical bodies and para-governmental organizations, the lowest level of representation is proposed to be Deputy Director or Operations Manager (or similar) • For industry associations, the lowest level of representation is proposed to be Deputy Chief Executive Officer		
Implementing GEF Agency (IA)	UNEP	• Ensure timely disbursement/sub-allotment to executing agency based on agreed legal document and in accordance with UNEP and GEF fiduciary standards; • Follow-up with Executing agency for progress, equipment, financial and audit reports; • Provide consistent and regular oversight on project execution and conduct project supervisory missions as per Supervision Plans and in doing so ensures that all UNEP and GEF criteria, rules and regulations are adhered to by project partners; • Technically assess and oversee quality of project outputs, products and deliverables – including formal publications; • Provide no-objection to main TORs and subcontracts issued by the project, including selection of the Project Technical Coordinator (PTC); • Attend and facilitate inception workshops, field visits where relevant, and selected steering committee meetings; • Asses project risks, and monitor and enforce a risk management plan; • Regularly monitor project progress and performance and rate progress towards meeting project objectives, project execution progress, quality of project monitoring and evaluation, and risk; • Monitor reporting by project executing partners and provide prompt feedback on contents of the report; • Promptly inform the management of any significant risks or project problems and take action and follow up on decisions made; • Apply adaptive management principles to the supervision of the project; • Review of reporting, checking for consistency between execution activities and expenditures, ensuring that it respects GEF rules; • Clear cash requests, and authorization of disbursements once reporting found to be complete; • Approve budget revision, certify fund availability and transfer funds; • Ensure that GEF and UNEP quality standards are applied consistently to all projects, including branding and safeguards; • Certify project operational completion; • Link the project partners to any events organized by GEF and UNEP to disseminate information on project results and lessons; • Manage relations with GEF.	Periodic meetings (calls) with the EA's Project Management Unit (PMU), at least once per month
Executing Agency (EA)	Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives	• Ensure that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes; • Ensure technical execution according to the execution plan laid out in the project document; • Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; • Ensure compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to IA; • Submit budget revisions to IA for approval; • Address and propose solutions to any problem or inconsistency raised by the IA; • Bring issues raised by or associated with clients to the IA for resolution; • Facilitate meetings of Steering Committees and other oversight bodies of the project;	Periodic meetings (calls) with the IA's Task Manager, at least once per month

		• Day to day oversight of project execution; • Submit all technical reports and completion reports to IA (realized outputs, inventories, verification of co-finance, terminal reporting, etc.); • Monitoring and evaluation of the project outputs and outcomes; • Effective use of both international and national resources • Timely availability of financing to support project execution; • Proper coordination among all project stakeholders; in particular national parties; • Timely submission of all project reports, including work plans and financial reports, • Follow-up with, or progress, procurement, financial and audit reports.	
Project Management Unit (PMU)	National Project Director (NPD)	• Will be a national/governmental officer appointed by Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives • Act as the National Focal Point for the NZNPA IP / Global Platform; • Report to and receive advice from the PSC; • Identify and secure partner support for the implementation of project activities; • Advise on hiring processes. • Act as the project's entry point within the government of Mauritius	Regular meetings with the PTC, at least twice per month
	Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	The PTC will be hosted within the Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives premises and will carry out both project management and technical duties: <u>Project Management</u> • Take responsibility for day-to-day project operations; • Take responsibility for the execution of the project in accordance with the project objectives, activities and budget; • Deliver the outputs and demonstrate its best efforts in achieving the project outcomes; • Coordinate project execution and liaison with national counterparts (relevant ministries, national agencies, private sector, NGOs etc.); • Manage financial resources and processing all financial transaction relating to sub-allotments; • Prepare all annual/year-end project revisions; • Attend and facilitate inception and other workshops and national PSC meetings; • Coordinate the project team of consultants and subcontractors; • Coordinate with strategic taskforces (i.e. thematic or technical working groups); • Act as Secretary of the PSC; • Plan and organize the PSC bi-annual meetings; • Periodic reporting to UNEP and the PSC for allocation of the GEF grant according to the approved workplan and budget, in coordination with UNEP and the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives; • Notify UNEP and the PSC in writing if there is need for modification to the agreed implementation plan and budget, and to seek approval; • Address and rectify any issues or inconsistencies raised by the Implementing Agency; • Support compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to the Implementing Agency; • Prepare, at the end of the project, the project Final Report. <u>Technical responsibilities</u> • Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; • Develop ToRs for the recruitment of consultants; • Assess project risks in the field, monitor risk management plan; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all safeguard related plans; • Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently; • Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary; • Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders (using the process	Regular meetings with the NPD, at least twice per month Quarterly meeting with the project's Financial Officer Ad-hoc meetings with project team members (consultants, subcontractors, etc.)

		outlined in the grievance redress mechanism in the SEP; • Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation; • Work with the Project coordinator to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the safeguard issues of the project; • Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work; • Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary;	
	Administrative and Financial Assistant (AFA)	The Administrative and Financial assistant will be hosted within Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives and have the following duties: • Budgetary control and processing of all financial transactions • Support to process procurements and other administrative tasks. • Assist in the production of financial reports • Assist with the annual audit exercise / reports • Assist in organisation of events • Help in the production of progress reports	Regular meetings with the PTC, at least once weekly
Thematic / Technical Working Groups (TWG)	TWG Component 1 MFEPD; Maurice Stratégie; Department of Climate Change; Ministry of Housing and Land Use Planning; Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (NPCS); FS; CSC; UoM, UTM, UdM; IDD (MIDSMEC)	The TWG will provide quality assurance for the deliverables expected under Component 1 and Component 2 as per the descriptions given in Section B3. Indicative Terms of Reference are as follows. These will be reviewed by the Project Board during project inception and may be extended as necessary. • Review planned activities and ensure that they are technically sound and that, wherever possible, there is integration and synergy between the various project components during planning and implementation; • Promote technical coordination between institutions, where such coordination is necessary and where opportunities for synergy and sharing of lessons exist; • Provide technical advice and guidance on specific issues concerning illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade; • Share information on project progress and lessons learned with related stakeholders at the national level; • The TWG or a subset of its members may be requested to undertake specific project-related tasks, such as preparing or reviewing terms of references for service providers, analytical reports, strategies and action plans, etc.; • Other tasks as indicated by the Project Board The composition of the TWGs will comprise at least 40% female members. The TWG Component 1 and the TWG Component 2 will convene to address issues related to the deliverables for Component 3. The appropriate time for convening the two TWGs will be decided by the PM.	Regular meetings with the PTC, at least once quarterly
	TWG Component 2 IDD (MIDSMEC); IFCM; MFEPD; Industry Associations; EEMO; CEB; DCC		

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Coordination with ongoing initiatives and projects

As discussed in section A2, there are several baseline initiatives that have overlaps with the Mauritius child project. The below table (**Table 24**) gives the coordination mechanism that the Mauritius child project will adopt in order to avoid duplication, and to create synergies with parallel initiatives.

TABLE 24. COORDINATION WITH PARALLEL INITIATIVES.

Project	Objectives and relevance to this project	Intended coordination and synergies
2050 Facility: "Building a shared vision and a carbon neutral and resilient pathway to 2050"	The objective of the 2050 Facility is to develop long-term climate strategies for four sectors (2 adaptation and 2 mitigation) as described in **Table**	2050 Facility is providing institutional and human capacity building to Maurice Stratégie for carrying out integrated long-term macroeconomic

Project	Objectives and relevance to this project	Intended coordination and synergies
	6. It is relevant to the upstream component of the NZNPA project from both a net-zero and a nature-positive perspective	planning. The same organization will be responsible for developing the long-term NZNP strategies in the Mauritius child project. Also, the Université des Mascareignes is supporting the Government of Mauritius to develop strategies for 3 sectors (power sector, land transportation and adaptation), and it will be involved in the two technical working groups that will accompany the technical assistance provided by the GEF-financed project. Maurice Stratégie will be a member of the Project Steering Committee.
GEF-financed Blue and Green Island Integrated Programme (BGI-IP)	Among other objectives (**Table 6**), this project will deliver forest accounting exercises and NCA and ESV pilots will be scaled and extended to inform decision- and policy-making. Since the Mauritius child project will develop land cover maps for Mauritius, and apply NCA for informing the Bel Ombre MAB Reserve Management Plan, there will be an opportunity for alignment of tools and approaches for carrying out NCA.	Coordination will take place through the work that will be carried out by the technical working group for Component 1. This working group will include the technical organs like the NPCS and FS that will be responsible for implementing the BGI-IP child project for Mauritius.
Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Republic of Mauritius	This project will help the Government of Mauritius stop the drivers of land degradation and help restore soil and achieve Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN). More details are given in **Table 6**. There is the opportunity for the alignment of tools and approaches for developing LDN indicators that can be replicated in the design of the Management Plan for Black River Gorges Bel Ombre Biosphere Reserve (Output 1.2)	The technical bodies of the MAIFS, namely NPCS and FS, will be directly involved in the implementation of Output 1.2 in the Mauritius child project. Hence, synergies will be found through coordination of stakeholders in the technical working group for Component 1.
Carbon Neutral Industrial Sector (CNIS) Renewable Energy Scheme	The CNIS provides an opportunity for manufacturing sector enterprises to produce renewable electricity through the installation of grid-connected solar PV. The Mauritius child project will provide financial incentive for at least one solar PV project to adopt NP-aligned design criteria. This will take place through incremental financial support of GEF to the IFCM low-cost debt financing under Output 2.3.	Both IFCM and CEB are directly involved in the implementation of Output 2.3 of the child project, and coordination will take place through coordination of stakeholders in the technical working group for Component 2. It is pointed out that the IFCM is also a member of the PSC. Also, the PMU will also engage directly with the IFCM that will be a direct project beneficiary.
Pilot-testing of a 2MW floating PV on Tamarind Falls Reservoir	This pilot project implemented by CEB seeks to demonstrate the feasibility of floating solar PV in Mauritius. This can be used as a non-competitive land use strategy for scaling up solar PV generation, which to date remains the most feasible (commercially, technically, operationally) source of renewable energy in Mauritius. However, the pilot needs to demonstrate that no-harm is done to aquatic life.	The project will benefit directly from the NZNPA child project under Output 2.4. All coordination will be carried out through the technical working group for Component 2. The PMU will also engage directly with CEB that will be a direct project beneficiary.
Realising Energy Savings and Climate Benefits of Implementing Mandatory Energy Auditing in the Republic of Mauritius	One of the main objectives of the GEF-financed project is the training and certification of Level 3 energy auditors in Mauritius. These energy auditors will then be used to carry out energy audits under Output 2.4 in the Mauritius child project.	All work related to energy audits will be coordinated through the technical working group for Component 2. Where necessary, the PMU will also engage directly with the EEMO.
De-risking Facility for Energy Performance Contracting in Mauritius	The MAF ESCO Guarantee Fund project will seek to overcome prevailing investment and technical barriers for scaling up investments in EE in industry, and public and commercial facilities. The modality will be by facilitating Energy Services Companies' (ESCOs) access to loans for upfront investments in EE measures on behalf of the clients, while getting remunerated through the energy savings. Energy audits carried out under Output 2.4 in the Mauritius child project could benefit from financing through the MEG Fund.	All work related to energy audits and financing through the MEG Fund will be coordinated through the technical working group for Component 2. Where necessary, the PMU will also engage directly with the EEMO.

Project	Objectives and relevance to this project	Intended coordination and synergies
Global Biodiversity Framework Early Support Action (Global 10)	The Project will enable Mauritius to review its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), to align national targets, goals, objectives and action plans within the existing NBSAP to the new GBF, to assess existing monitoring systems to identify gaps and align the NBSAP-related monitoring system and the GBF and to review policy alignment and coherence Biodiversity finance activities to implement a finance plan for implementing a GBF-aligned NBSAP. It is directly related to the integrated of NP elements across all sectoral policies.	The technical bodies of the MAIFS, namely NPCS and FS, will be directly involved in the implementation of Output 1.2 in the Mauritius child project. Hence, synergies will be found through coordination of stakeholders in the technical working group for Component 1 in relation to all projects related to biodiversity conservation, as well as during the process of updating the NBSAP that will take place during the lifetime of the Mauritius child project
Umbrella Programme to support development of Biodiversity Finance Plans	The Project has the objective to support mobilization of resources at scale to implement the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework More specifically, the Project will enable Mauritius to carry out national biodiversity expenditure reviews across all sectors, to perform a national assessment of financing required to achieve the targets of Global Biodiversity Framework and to develop a national biodiversity finance plan. It will contribute to the process of integrating NP elements in the budgetary process through application of SBA and provide inputs for NP-related indicators for M&E framework.	
Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and the 7th National Reports	The Project will support updating of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan and is also supporting Mauritius in preparing its National Report on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Together with the above projects, it will pave the way for a post-2025 NBSAP. This is linked with the upstream component of the NZNP Mauritius project that will integrate NP outcomes cross-sectorally.	

B5. Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management (hectare)	
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management (hectare)	
3	Area of **land and ecosystems under restoration** (hectare)	50 hectares
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (hectare)	150 hectares
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (hectare)	
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric ton of CO_2e)	Direct: 979,095 tCO_{2eq} Indirect: 2,226,910 tCO_{2eq} (between Year 2028 and Year 2048)

7	**Shared water ecosystems** under new or improved cooperative management (count)	
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric ton)	
9	Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (metric ton of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (gram of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	People benefiting from GEF-financed investments **disaggregated by sex** (count)	Women: 1,069 Men: 1,693 Total: 2,762

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators *(max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)*

GHG Emission reductions:
Direct emission reductions: Under Output 2.3, it is assumed that the Mauritius NZNP project will support 30MW solar PV (one 20MW project and one 10MW project) (i) with capital expenditure of underlying installations, and (ii) for alignment with NP-outcomes. The grid-connected renewable electricity that will be produced will avoid GHG emissions equivalent to the operating margin grid emission of 0.9160 tCO_{2e}/MWh. The number of effective hours of solar production is 1,537 hours/year. Hence, the renewable electricity produced per year is 46,110 MWh/year, and the avoided emissions are 28,158 tCO2/yr. For a technology lifetime of 20 years, the total emissions reductions are 844,735 tCO_2.

Investments in EE measures will also contribute towards emissions reductions. It is assumed that GEF investments will support 7 companies to achieve EE gains of 1,724,649 kWh/year. Taking into account a rebound effect of 10%, and an average energy efficient technology lifetime of 13.5 years, total electricity savings of ~146.7 MWh, which equates to 134,360 tCO_{2e} of emissions reductions.

The total direct emissions reductions delivered by the project are **979,095 tCO_{2e}**.

Indirect emission reductions: A replication factor of 2 has been used to get indirect emissions reductions of 1,689,470 tCO_{2e} for NP-aligned solar PV. For scaling up EE measures, a replication factor of 4 has been applied giving EE-related indirect emissions reductions of 537,440 tCO_{2e}. The total indirect emissions reductions are therefore **2,226,910 tCO_{2e}**.

Landscapes under improved practices & land under restoration
The core indicators relate to the enhanced management of the Core and Buffer Zones of the Black River Gorges Bel Ombre Biosphere Reserve that is described in section A2 (pp.19-20). The NPCS is in the process of developing a Management Plan for the MAB, and it has planned to carry out a combination of land restoration in the Core Zone and improved practice of landscapes in the Buffer Zone totally 1,000 ha. With the Mauritius NZNPA project supporting the NPCS to develop the Management Plan, a total of 20% of the 1,000 ha is attributed to the project.

Number of beneficiaries:
The number of beneficiaries has been estimated to avoid double counting. For this, public sector (upstream component) and private sector (downstream component) beneficiaries have been accounted for separately. For the public sector officials trained on integrated policy planning under

Output 1.1, it was considered that 60% of the target would be met, i.e. 2,400 individuals trained, out of which 40% female and 60% male. For the CoP in the private sector that will be established under Output 2.1, it is estimated that 40% and 30% of the public sector and private sector beneficiaries, respectively, will be women as per the GA and GAP given in Annex K.

Further information on the assumptions and calculations of the Core Indicators may be found in Annex M of the CEO Endorsement Document.

B6. Risks to Project Implementation

The overall risk-rating for the Programme is "moderate". Following UNEP's requirements, the Programme will continuously monitor risks and report on their status on a quarterly basis. UNEP maintains an electronic Project-at-Risk system on its Programme Management System (IPMR) to enhance performance management and risk monitoring at the project, programme, and corporate level. Management responses to critical risks will be reported to the GEF in annual PIR reports. The table below details the overall risk management framework for the Programme.

Risks to achieving outcomes: Summarize risks that might affect the achievement of desired outcomes and the mitigation measures which are planned or already undertaken to address these. The risk rating should reflect the residual risk to achieving outcomes after considering the implementation of mitigation measures. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low. See the GEF Risk Appetite document (GEF/C.66/13) for more information and its Annex B for a description of each risk category. Note that the rating for the "Environment and Social" category should be the same as the risk rating for Safeguards.

The project's risk analysis is provided in the table below.

RISK CATEGORIES	RATINGS	ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	Assessment: The moderate risk rating has been obtained following the Climate Risks Screening given below, as well as the assessment given in Annex F. As a Small Islands Developing State, Mauritius has an inherent vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. There are two climate hazards that are particularly important considering GEF support to integrate NP outcomes to baseline utility-scale solar PV projects, namely: (i) extreme wind gusts during cyclones; and (ii) inland flooding from a combination of heavy precipitation and storm surges. As far as the Mauritius NZNPA project is concerned, increasing temperatures will have the effect of reducing the efficiency of solar panels. Also, a higher average temperature may also result in an increase in air humidity and cloudiness that will have a negative impact on renewable electricity generation. Mitigation measures: The reassurance is that any utility-scale solar PV project is subject to an EIA,

		and the recent Climate Change Act 2020 mandates that any EIA should be accompanied by detailed climate vulnerability assessments and climate risks mitigation plans. The UNEP-GEF project will only support projects that have performed robust EIAs. Further, the NP-alignment of solar PV will have a positive effect on reducing flood risk damages – i.e. nature-based solution to adaptation and avoided damages to solar PV infrastructure. Regarding the increase in temperature and humidity, it is expected that these climate effects will be considered by the solar PV developers when developing their business and financial models.
Environment and Social	Moderate	<u>Assessment:</u> The risk rating is justified in Environmental and Social screening given in Annex F. The main sources of Environmental risks are: • The potential loss of biodiversity and habitats, and soil degradation through land use changes for the installation of utility-scale solar PV. There could also be damage to life below water from floating photovoltaics (flotovoltaics) • Taking a lifecycle approach, it is know that there will be different streams of solid waste that solar PV will generate, such as electronic waste (e.g. inverters and grid-interface equipment), solar panels and steel/aluminium (from the balance-of-system). The inadequate storage and disposal of these wastes will lead to environmental pollution The main Social Risks are: • Community health and safety during the design, construction, operation and/or decommissioning of solar PV farm. This includes potential risks associated with air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, and physical hazards • There is the possibility (albeit very remote) for physical and/or economic displacement arising from land use changes for land-based solar PV • From a cultural perspective, there would also be potential negative impacts on heritage Typically, vulnerable and marginalized communities have a higher propensity of exposure to such risks. <u>Mitigation measures:</u> Environmental risks mitigation: It is pointed out that the CNIS solar PV project that will be supported by the Mauritius project will be subject to a ESIA as per the requirements of the Environmental Protection Act 2002 and the amendments brought by the Climate Change Act 2020. The risks and impacts of the flotovoltaics on life under the water is real. Installation of the flotovoltaics should be preceded by an Environmental Impact Assessment followed by additional studies on Freshwater Ecological Surveys and Ecosystem Impact Assessment to elucidate this further and E&S management measures provided. Under Output 2.4, the Mauritius project will provide technical assistance to the CEB for carrying out French Water Ecological Surveys and Ecosystem Impact Assessments as part of the

		required EIA The project will deal with the solid waste issue in two complementary ways: (i) the Environmental Management Plan (accompanying an Environmental Impact Assessment) includes measures for the safe recovery and disposal of components and equipment at the end of lifetime; and (ii) the revised eligibility criteria of IFCM that will be supported by the UNEP-GEF project will mandate the safe recovery, recycling and disposal of end-of-life equipment. In the Mauritius project, CNIS solar PV projects that will be enhanced to produce NP outcomes using GEF financing will have to meet the loan eligibility criteria of the IFCM. Under Output 2.3, the Mauritius NZNPA project will provide technical assistance to the IFCM for including NP criteria in its loan disbursement protocol. Social risks mitigation: All of the above risks will be identified and dealt with through the social assessments that accompany the EIAs mentioned above. Importantly, the UNEP-GEF project will categorically not support any baseline projects that involve physical and/or economic displacements arising from alternative land uses, and which typically affect the poorest and marginalized persons.
Political and Governance	Low	Assessment: Mauritius is a relatively young democracy that has endured political and social stability since gaining its independence in 1968. As of 2022, Mauritius was ranked 43 (out of 193 countries) on the Political Stability Index[58] (that uses World Bank data for calculations). Consequently, security risks are low in Mauritius. As far as governance is concerned, the Mo Ibrahim Index places Mauritius at the first rank in Sub-Saharan Africa (54 countries) with a score of 79 (out of 100).[59] Also, Mauritius has a vibrant private sector, and a recent World Bank report[60] has noted that the private sector can build on its strengths to increase investments in innovation-led development in areas such as renewable energies, energy and health. Overall, there is low risk that the identified public, para-governmental and private institutions will not be able to participate in project implementation. Hence, the risk of not the committed co-financing (Annex H) not materializing during implementation is low.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Assessment: The Mauritius NZNPA project has identified five main barriers in section A3 that relate to this category of risk. The Theory of Change described in section B2 shows the causal (IF-THEN) logic that is proposed for overcoming these barriers through the project deliverables, outputs and outcomes, and

[58] https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/rankings/wb_political_stability/ - accessed 6 May 2024.
[59] https://iiag.online/locations/mu.html - accessed 6 May 2024.
[60] https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/mauritius/publication/mauritius-afe-cpsd-increasing-private-sector-participation-in-an-innovation-led-economy - accessed 6 May 2024.

		under a number of drivers of change and assumptions. Both the upstream and downstream components of the Mauritius seek to overcome the systemic challenge linked to low institutional capacities for carrying out coherent, long-term cross-sectoral macroeconomic policy planning for achieving NZNP outcomes. In doing so, both human and institutional capacities will be strengthened in order to carry out coordination of stakeholders horizontally and vertically; develop technical competencies for scenario modeling to inform integrated policy planning; support the implementation of NZNP policies and outcomes; and monitor & evaluate the implementation of NZNP policies, strategies and actions. The risk rating is moderate since the regulatory framework such as the Climate Change Act 2020 is new and requires operationalization. Also, Maurice Stratégie has recently been established for carrying out macroeconomic modeling, and it is in the phase of operationalization (that the Mauritius NZNP project will support). <u>Mitigation measures</u>: The whole-of-government approach seeks to strengthen the human and institutional capacities of both the public and private institutions with the technical support of research and academic institutions, and the close participation of civil society organizations. For this, a robust Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been formulated (Annex L), and the project design is gender-responsive (Annex K).
Technological	Low	<u>Assessment</u>: Mauritius is not averse to the adoption of novel technologies for supporting NZNP outcomes. The country already has a Renewable Energy Roadmap and a commitment for phasing out coal in power generation by 2030. Since land is a scarce commodity, it recognizes the limitations of land-based renewable energy solutions. Hence, there is an initiative for the proof-of-concept of floating solar PV. The Mauritius NZNP project will support NP-alignment of utility-scale solar PV in the manufacturing sector, and it will provide technical support to CEB's floatovoltaic project at Tamarind Falls Reservoir. The promotion of NP outcomes by the Mauritius NZNP project may result in the introduction or propagation of Invasive Alien Species (IAS). As discussed in Annex F, the Mauritius project will not support projects that deal in IAS. This criterion will be part of the NP-aligned eligibility criteria of the IFCM. The Mauritius project will use GIS-based remote sensing for producing land cover maps, and for carrying out natural capital accounting that will be used to inform the formulation of a management plan for the MAP in Bel Ombre. The application of GIS-based remote sensing for developing land cover maps is not new in Mauritius and the competencies are available. Also, Mauritius did an application of natural capital accounting in 2014 based on the SEEA Experimental Accounts. There is already an initiative at Université des Mascareignes to continue the work started in 2014 by adopting the standards under the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA).

Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Assessment: The Mauritius NZNPA project will establish a Green Manufacturing Scheme (GMS) under Output 2.3. The GMS will have two funding instruments namely and Efficiency Fund and the CNIS Fund. The former will fund energy efficiency measures emanating from the Mauritius-project supported energy audits in the manufacturing sector. Given that the country already has experience with supporting energy efficiency and manufacturing productivity through schemes such as the Modernisation and Transformation Fund (MTF) provided by the IFCM, the risk in operationalizing the Efficiency Fund is relatively low. In contrast, GEF investments will be used to deepen the impact and sustainability of utility-scale solar PV by introducing NP-aligned criteria to the existing eligibility criteria of IFCM loans. This approach is meant to produce NP outcomes over and above GHG emissions reductions by deploying solar PV. The support of solar PV projects under the CNIS scheme using IFCM debt financing will not be contingent upon achieving NP outcomes as is the case now. Although prospective manufacturing sector proponents of solar PV under the CNIS RE scheme are favourable to adopting NP goals with incremental GEF financing, there remains an uncertainty given that the NP outcomes will be optional. Mitigation measures: Application of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) (see below), and strong coordination between the Project Management Unit (for technical assistance), the IFCM and manufacturing sector proponents of solar PV under the CNIS RE scheme. The Mauritius child project will establish a manufacturing sector CoP through which capacity building of NZNP terminologies and benefits will be carried out (Output 2.1). Also, there will be capacity building of manufacturing sector operators on the NP-aligned IFCM loan eligibility criteria that will be carried out under Output 2.3. Under the same output, capacity building of manufacturing sector operators to develop NZNP-aligned business plans and financial models will be provided. The combination of the above technical assistance together with the GEF-financed grant-based incentive is expected to attract sufficient appetite for NP-aligned investments in solar PV.
EXECUTION		
Capacity for Implementation	Moderate	Assessment: The MIDSMEC has not previously managed a GEF-financed project. However, it has previously implemented similar type projects, including GEF-funded, such as: • GEF-AOSIS SIDSDOCK project[61]: The then Ministry of Industry and Consumer Protection (now MIDSMEC) implemented the grant-financed project between 2012 and 2013 for developing appropriate energy audit tools and providing capacity-building for enhanced energy

[61] Please see section 4.1.4.1 on page 39 in https://eemo.govmu.org/Pages/Reports%20and%20Others/EEMP20160508.pdf - accessed 7 May 2024.

efficiency in the industrial sector;

- Energy Efficiency Audit Scheme for the Manufacturing Sector: The MIDSMEC is implementing this scheme as co-financing to Output 2.4. A Project Implementation Committee (PIC) chaired by the MIDSMEC has been set up to examine and approve applications received under the Scheme. Members of the PIC comprise representatives from Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities and Energy Efficiency Management Office that demonstrate its capacity for cross-sectoral institutional coordination. More details are given in **Table 8**;
- Partnership with UN Agencies: The MIDSMEC has partnered with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on few occasions. In 2022, a joint training programme on digitalization of the manufacturing sector as a driver of development for the Fourth Industrial Revolution.[62] Between 2017 and 2023, MIDSMEC partnered with UNEP-FI and UNIDO under the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) to carry out studies in the industrial sector entitled Greening the SMEs: Improving SME Access to Green Finance in Mauritius (2023); and Industrial Waste Management - Cost Structure Review in Mauritius,'[63] Industrial Waste Management – Opportunities for Industrial Symbiosis (2017),[64] and Industrial Waste Management – Cost Structure Review (2022).[65]

Mitigation measures:

There are several factors that contributing in mitigating risks to implementation capacity, including:

1. The MIDSMEC has a well-defined organizational structure with clear lines of communications and reporting.[66] The PMU will be hosted in the Industrial Development Division (IDD) and will be under the direct oversight of the NPD;
2. The MIDSMEC has entered into a Small-Scale Funding Agreement (SFFA) with UNEP in September 2023 to receive part of the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) for the development of the GEF-funded Net-Zero Nature Positive project in Mauritius. This has given the Ministry an opportunity to operationalize reporting structures (both financial and technical) that are aligned with the UNEP and GEF requirements;
3. GEF funds will be used to establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) that will be hosted within the Industrial Development Division (IDD) in the Ministry. The two project staff (PTC and AFA) will be responsible for implementing project activities and for ensuring M&E according to

[62] https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02JYXyVc1ofAdfiqfbZ8zL5LVzUiHXfVgXxCa8EJZ65osGAXGiLRJkJwwLMo5q1eNzl&id=107005147753802 – accessed 7 May 2024.
[63] https://mauritius.un.org/en/183578-launch-page-unep-fi-and-unido-reports - accessed 7 May 2024.
[64] https://www.gefislands.org/sites/default/files/downloads/policy-database//MAURITIUS%29%20Industrial%20Waste%20Assessment%20-%20Opportunities%20for%20Industrial%20Symbiosis.pdf – accessed 8 May 2024.
[65] https://www.un-page.org/static/78555adf7da006a2fd945b6424a14b3d/industrial-waste-management-cost-structure-review-report-2021.pdf - accessed 8 May 2024.
[66] Please see Figure 1.7.4 in https://industry.govmu.org/Documents/Annual%20Report/Annual_Report_MOI_2023-FINAL.pdf (accessed 7 May 2024)

		UNEP and GEF requirements; 4. As described in section B4 (**Figure 16**), the UNEP Task Manager will provide Project Assurance. As part of this quality assurance, dedicated capacity building is provided by UNEP to the NPD and PMU staff on UNEP and GEF operational guidelines at project inception in order to ensure effective and efficiency project management. This support is provided during the project lifetime on an ad hoc basis (e.g. participation in PSCs, addressing any concerns arising from independent evaluations and financial audits, responding to any stakeholder grievance, etc..)
Fiduciary	Low	<u>Assessment:</u> The fiduciary risk rating follows from the Level 2 Due Diligence Assessment that has been carried out by UNEP. This assessment is carried out against two broad framing questions, namely: (i) Does the entity have the financial capacity to undertake the partnership? and (ii) Does the entity follow transparent, objective procurement procedures? The entity is a Ministry in the Government of Mauritius, and all funds are channeled through the Ministry of Finance. The average annual budget of the Ministry is approximately Rs270 million. The Ministry has a dedicated deposit item in the Accountant General's bank account. The Accountant General has foreign currency accounts at the Bank of Mauritius. Funds received from MFIs (e.g. GEF funds) are deposited into an account denominated in the appropriate foreign currency (e.g. USD, Euro etc..). The foreign currency is then transferred into the Ministry's dedicated deposit item based on the prevailing exchange rate. The Treasury Accounting System (TAS) will be used to follow all financial transactions carried out by the Mauritius NZNPA project using the GEF funds. The TAS is accompanied by operating manuals and procedures, which are used to carry out reconciliation statements on a monthly basis. The Ministry's accounts are audited annually by the National Audit Office, which also issues recommendations for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of public finance. However, there is no third party independent audit that is carried out, and the recommendations of the National Audit Office are not mandatory. The accounting standards of the IFRS are used in the public sector. The Ministry has a Fixed Asset Register and it carries an inventory on an annual basis. Fraud and abuse are avoided following the Anti-corruption Policy[67] of Government and the Prevention of Corruption Act 2002[68]. All Government procurement is done according to the Public Procurement Act 2006[69], and all procurement is carried out by the Procurement and Supply Section of the Ministry following the rules and regulations established by the Procurement Policy Office, PPO[70] and the Financial

[67] https://financialservices.govmu.org/Documents/Anti-Corruption%20Policy.pdf – accessed 7 May 2024.
[68] https://www.icac.mu/the-prevention-of-corruption-act-2002/ - accessed 7 May 2024.
[69] https://www.gloverchambers.com/downloads/THE%20PUBLIC%20PROCUREMENT%20ACT%202006.pdf – accessed 7 May 2024.
[70] https://ppo.govmu.org/SitePages/Index.aspx - accessed 7 May 2024.

		Management Manual (FMM). Public procurement is carried out through the e-Procurement portal of the Government of Mauritius[71]. The PPA 2006 details the procurement policies and procedures, including bidding and assessment methods. The Terms of References that accompany each e-Procurement lists the eligibility of suppliers. The PPO carries out regular training of registered suppliers on the use of the e-Procurement portal. The Government supports Sustainable Public Procurement or Green Procurement through dedicated Action Plans.[72]
Stakeholder	Low	<u>Assessment:</u> The Mauritius project has developed a robust Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP, in Annex L) that has covers its design and implementation stages. The design stage has incorporated the views of a range of stakeholders including private and public sector institutions, academia, and civil society organizations. Further, a gender analysis and Gender Action Plan (Annex K) has been developed for gender mainstreaming. In section B3, all the project deliverables and activities are described for each project output, and they are attributed to stakeholders from two perspectives, namely: (i) those who will participate in implementation, and (ii) those who will be responsible for assuring deliverables with the support of the project's technical assistance. This approach is formalized through the project's proposed implementation arrangements that are described in section B4. In particular, the project will set up two Technical Working Groups (TWGs) for implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. The participation of project stakeholders is reflected in the composition of the two TWGs. Importantly, the SEP (Annex L) provides a three-tiered grievance redress mechanism for ensuring or at least providing an opportunity for further stakeholders' involvement in the project implementation phase.
Overall Risk Rating	**Moderate**	The overall risk rating is the highest risk rating for any individual sub-category discussed above.

<u>Climate Risks Screening:</u>

(i) How will the project's objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately?

The Republic of Mauritius is a small island developing state (SIDS) comprised of three inhabited islands, namely island of Mauritius, island Rodrigues and Agalega & St Brandon. The island of Mauritius (20.3484 ^{o}S, 57.5522 ^{o}E) is the most populated of the three islands (>96.5% of total population), and it is the location of the Mauritius NZNPA project. The main climate change threats facing the island of Mauritius (and thereafter Mauritius) are similar to those threatening other small island developing states in the

[71] https://eproc.publicprocurement.govmu.org/login - accessed 7 May 2024.
[72] https://circulareconomy.govmu.org/circulareconomy/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Action-and-implementation-plan-Final.pdf - accessed 7 May 2024.

South West Indian Ocean basin: changes in rainfall patterns leading to flooding, landslides on one hand and extended periods of drought on the other, increases in sea temperature (increasing the intensification of cyclones), changes in acidity and damage to marine ecosystems, increases in storms, storm surges and cyclones, and sea level rise during the longer term.

Mauritius is economically, culturally and environmentally vulnerable to the potential effects of climate change and associated extreme events. Being a highly urbanized island, human settlements, infrastructure and economic activities are spread across the entire territory. Nevertheless, there is concentration of certain activities in specific geographical areas, such as tourism infrastructure and activities taking place in the coastal areas. The impact of climate change on coastal livelihoods as a result of sea level rise, storm and tidal surges, extreme sea-surface temperatures, and coastal flooding are already having serious consequences for lives and infrastructure in Mauritius. Climate risk assessment in the context of the Mauritius NZNPA project is as follows:[73]

1. Hazards

Mauritius is particularly vulnerable to severe weather events and natural disasters such as cyclones, storm and tidal surges, torrential rains, extreme temperatures, floods and flash floods, landslides, tsunamis. The main climate hazards for the island of Mauritius are discussed below.

Cyclones

In the South-West Indian Ocean, Tropical cyclone are classified as follows: (i) tropical disturbance, (ii) tropical depression <89 km/h, (iii) moderate tropical storm 89-124 km/h, (iv) severe tropical storm 125-165 km/h, (v) tropical cyclone 166-233 km/h, (vi) intense tropical cyclone 234-299, (vii) very intense tropical cyclone >300 km/h. Due to its location in the southwestern Indian Ocean, Mauritius is also exposed to cyclones. Tropical cyclone season runs from November 1 through May 15, and storms can occur outside this timeframe. The mean number of cyclones with intensity higher than tropical cyclone (gusts > 165 km/h) has increased from 3.9 in the period 1981-2020 to 4.7 in the period 1991-2020. Other preliminary projections point to the intensification of cyclones in shorter periods of time. Cyclones and associated hazards such as torrential rains and flash floods regularly affect the country and account for 32.7% or nationally reported losses in terms of mortality between 1990 and 2014[74]. In 2002, Cyclone Dina caused 50 million EUR losses in the sugar cane production[75]. In 2016, Cyclone Fantala resulted in a call for the evacuation of the South Island of Agalega. In January 2019, Cyclone Berguitta caused significant damages and power outages to the main island, and in February 2019, Cyclone Gelena led to flash floods and population displacement, especially in Rodrigues Island.

Analysis provided by the country disaster risk profile[76] shows that on average, Mauritius will experience around 91 million USD in direct losses annually from winds, flooding, and storm surge associated with tropical cyclones. The results suggest that 50% of the loss from tropical cyclones originate from the residential sector and nearly 30% from the commercial sector. Annual emergency costs for tropical cyclones are on average estimated at nearly 21 million USD. A projection for 100-year timeframe provides an estimate of 1.9 billion USD losses to Mauritius due to tropical cyclones.

[73] HEAT GmbH (2021) Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment of Mauritius and Rodrigues (Report produced under 'Technical Support for the UNDP Climate Promise in the Republic of Mauritius).
[74] Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, GFDRR
[75] Roadmap for the sugarcane industry for the 21st century, Ministry of Agriculture, 2005
[76] Consortium AETS, Cibola Partners (2020). *Gaps and Needs Analysis Report*.

The Mauritius NZNPA project will support installation of NP-aligned utility-scale solar PV that will be exposed to wind gusts that are generated during cyclone events.

Sea level

The data analysis from Port Louis tide gauge shows an increase of the sea level with a mean rise of 4.7 mm per year during the last 33 years - i.e. 1987-2020. Sea level rise is projected to be of the order of 49 cm by 2100 (DRR, 2013). The global mean sea level (GMSL) rise under RCP2.6 is projected to be 0.39 m (0.26–0.53 m, likely range) for the period 2081–2100, and 0.43 m (0.29–0.59 m, likely range) in 2100 with respect to 1986–2005. For RCP8.5, the corresponding GMSL rise is 0.71 m (0.51–0.92 m, likely range) for 2081–2100 and 0.84 m (0.61–1.10 m, likely range) in 2100.[77] AS can be seen by these data, the impacts related slow-onset characteristic of sea level rise will accrue mainly in the future for which pathways analysis is yet to be carried out.

Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall over the island has decreased by 104 mm in the last 70 years between 1951-2020 (**Figure 17**), compared to the 1961-1990 climatological normal. Decadal analysis shows a decrease of 7.7% in rainfall during last decade (2011-2020) compared to the decade 1951-1960.[78]

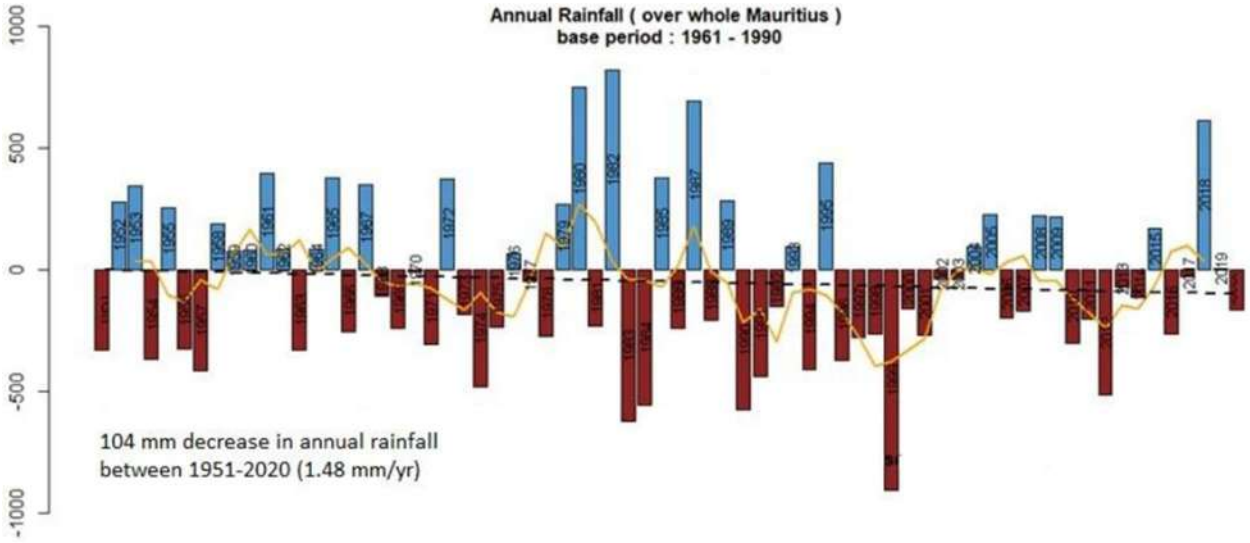


FIGURE 17. ANNUAL RAINFALL 1951-2020: ISLAND OF MAURITIUS.
(Source: First Biennial Update Report, 2021)

Floods that are caused by heavy rains account for over 70% of disasters each year. The National Audit Office released in 2019 its Performance Audit Report pertaining to the Government Response to Mitigate the Impact of Flooding.[79] In this report, it has been showed that the country had a total of 128 cases of floods in 2019, and in 50% (64) of the cases, the disasters are due to topography in low-lying areas, 20% of the case (26) are caused by drainage issues with new development, in 18% of the cases (23), due to hindrances to the performance of drainage systems, such as obstructions and

[77] HEAT GmbH (2021) Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment of Mauritius and Rodrigues (Report produced under 'Technical Support for the UNDP Climate Promise in the Republic of Mauritius).
[78] Republic of Mauritius (2021) First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change, Port Louis.
[79] National Audit Office. (2019). *Performance Audit Report: Government Response to Mitigate the Impact of Flooding*. Port Louis.

siltation (low capacity of existing drainage network). In 8% (10) of the cases, the floods occurred following development in backfilled ex-wetland, and 4% of flooding in Mauritius (5 cases) are caused by the flooding of river floodplain.

According to the country's disaster risk profile, flooding is the second-largest risk after cyclones, causing 20% of direct economic losses associated with disasters. The risk of flash floods has increased significantly with urbanization and development causing the disruption of the natural drainage system. Flash floods account for 26.2% of national reported losses in terms of mortality between 1990 and 2014. In 2013, 11 fatalities were counted due to flash floods in Port Louis. In 2002, 200 flood prone areas were identified and in 2019, this figure increased to 450.

The country disaster risk profile suggests that on average, Mauritius will experience around 22 million USD yearly direct losses from flooding. It is also estimated that nearly 60% of the direct losses from flooding are from the residential sector and 20% from the commercial sector. On average, annual emergency costs for floods are estimated at over 5.2 million USD. A 100-year projection of losses due to floods in Mauritius has provided an estimation of around 150 million USD.

Regarding the project, there is also the risk of damage from flooding caused to solar PV installations supported by GEF financing This would lead to potential loss of income by the owner due to disruptions in renewable electricity generation, and, in turn, in lower-than-expected GHG emissions reductions.

Temperature

The mean annual temperature over the island has warmed by 1.39°C in the last 70 years between 1951 and 2020, compared to the 1961-1990 climatological normal. Projected temperature rise up to 2°C in the 2061 – 2070 time period. Projections of Mauritius Meteorological Service following BRIO Project the change is 3.14-3.64°C for SSP5-8.5[80] by 2100. However, as discussed above, the main impacts are felt for extreme heat events and droughts. With climate change, there is an increase in frequency of periods of dry spells and droughts. The variability of rainfall trends caused an increase in the frequency of dry years after the 1990s with severe spell affecting the country in 1999, 2009, and 2011[81]. According to the MMS (2021), the mean annual rainfall over the island has decreased by 104 mm over the last 70 years between 1951 and 2020, compared to the 1961-1990 climatological normal. Decadal analysis shows a decrease of 7.7% in rainfall during last decade, of 2011-2020 compared to the decade 1951-1960. Further reduction in the amount of water by 13% is expected by 2050. For instance, the 1999 drought caused a loss of 160 million USD to the sugar cane sector, as compared to the 1998 revenue[82]. Water crisis and resulting restrictions on water supply for irrigation caused shortages of vegetables for local consumption in 2011[83]. Overall, droughts accounted for 96.8% of combined economic losses of nationally reported losses between 1990 and 2014[84]. As compared to Mauritius, Rodrigues is more exposed to longer periods of water scarcity.

As far as the Mauritius NZNPA project is concerned, increasing temperatures will have the effect of reducing the efficiency of solar panels. Also, a higher average temperature may also result in an increase in air humidity and cloudiness that will have a negative impact on renewable electricity

[80] *SSP5-8.5 represents the high end of the range of future pathways, corresponding to RCP8.5. Source: MMS*
[81] A drought climatology for Mauritius, using the standardized precipitation index, K.R. Dhrumea, UoM, 2018.
[82] Ministry of Agriculture, 1999
[83] Small Planters Association, 2014
[84] Mauritius Disaster & Risk Profile, Relief web 2019, https://www.preventionweb.net/countries/mus/ data/

generation. It is expected that these climate effects will be considered by the solar PV developers when developing their business and financial models.

2. Vulnerability and exposure

As a small island developing state, Mauritius is on the front line of vulnerability to climate change. Higher sea surface and atmospheric temperatures, a rise in sea level, inland flooding, drought and cyclones and storm surges have threatened the lives, property, and livelihoods of the population. The project has therefore moderate vulnerability and exposure to climate change. The solar PV location chosen need to be chosen in a way that they are save from recurring, regular and foreseeable bad climate impacts. As discussed below, any solar PV project supported using GEF-financing will have to undergo an EIA that also includes detailed climate vulnerability analysis.

On the macroeconomic level, the threats caused by climate change will have significant impacts on Mauritius in the short, medium and longer term on infrastructure, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, energy and water security, biodiversity, waste management and on human health and well-being. Although the future impacts are not yet known, and more research is needed to better understand the implications of a change global climate on the islands, it is critical that Mauritius take measures to better understand the threats and begin longer-term planning for adaptation.

3. Risk

The project has moderate climate risk (please see Annex F). Impact from climate change may occur, but will be manageable. Financial, environmental and social failure is unlikely. The system has, to a certain extent, the capacity to manage climate shocks and electricity infrastructure is not identified as an area of high vulnerability in the Update of the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy Framework.[85] While the country has some propensity to experience increasing quantities of extreme weather events, the project's interventions have moderate exposure, as noted previously. The primary risk is that

- Cyclones damage solar PV infrastructure; and
- Inland flooding (due to a combination of heavy precipitation and storm surges) affect solar PV infrastructure.

4. Measures to manage risks

The project's overall objective is to promote net-zero, nature-positive outcomes in Mauritius at both the national and sector levels. At the sectoral level –namely, the manufacturing sector – the project will support NZNP outcomes through solar PV installations and energy efficiency in industry. The nature-positive element has a key and direct focus on building resilience. In particular, the NP-alignment of solar PV will have a positive effect on reducing flood risk damages – i.e. nature-based solution to adaptation and avoided damages to solar PV infrastructure.

Outputs 1.3 and 2.2 will produce NZNP strategies and investment plans at the national level and for the manufacturing sector, respectively. The NP outcomes will have both mitigation and adaptation benefits, with enhanced natural capital and nature-based solutions providing increased resilience to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks.

[85] HEAT GmbH (2021) Update of the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy Framework (Report produced under 'Technical Support for the UNDP Climate Promise in the Republic of Mauritius).

(ii) Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed?

Mauritius has high sensitivity to climate change and its impacts. It experiences severe weather events annually due to hurricanes. It is also susceptible to sea level rise. See additional information above under (2) vulnerability and exposure.

(iii) Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with?

As noted in the response to (i), the project has a central focus on building resilience.

(iv) What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?

The GEF-supported investment that is exposed to climate hazards is NP-alignment of utility-scale solar PV under Output 2.3. The technical design of the solar panel will need to be in accordance with the civil engineering codes in order to ensure resilience to extreme weather events, namely extreme wind gusts. It is pointed out that any utility-scale solar PV installation is subject to an Environment Impact Assessment (EIA). The Climate Change Act 2020 now requires that EIAs include climate vulnerability assessments, as well as measures to increase resilience to climate hazards. Hence, proponents of utility-scale solar PV will need capacity to understand how to design climate-proofed solar systems and how to operate the solar systems during and after extreme weather events, especially in the event of grid blackouts. For the latter, grid codes for interconnected renewable energy systems already exist.

B7. Safeguards Rating (endorsement level)

This project is rated **Moderate** Risk. Further details may be found in the UNEP Safeguards Risk Identification Form (SRIF) located in Annex F of the CEO Endorsement Document.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY PRIORITIES

Alignment with GEF-8 Programming Directions

The Mauritius child project is designed in accordance with the NZNPA IP, which, in turn, is fully aligned with the GEF-8 programming directions in accordance with document GEF/R.08/29/Rev.01, paragraphs 216-267.

Alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Mauritius NZNPA child project directly supports the vision of the Kunming-Montreal GBF that "By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people." In order to support the process of taking urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, and to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and planet by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity, the Mauritius child project will support the following means of implementation:

- Nature-positive aspects – i.e. pro-biodiversity aspects - will be integrated in long-term net-zero strategies at the national level (Output 1.3) and for the manufacturing sector (Output 2.2)
- The Enhanced Transparency Framework (or the MauNDC Registry) will be updated (Output 1.4) to include NP targets in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal GBF targets (e.g. Targets 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21 and 22)
- Capacity building of public sector officials (Output 1.1) and the private sector operators (Output 2.1) on nature-positive taxonomy and typologies in order to better understand 'biodiversity' and its mainstreaming in public policies and corporate strategy
- Demonstration of GIS-based approaches for identifying, classification and valuation of natural capital (ecosystem functions and services) for: (i) informed land use planning to avoid biodiversity degradation, and (ii) the better understanding of the value of nature in national wealth creation (Output 1.2). The GIS-based approaches coupled with natural capital accounting will also be used to develop a Management Plan for the Bel Ombre Man-and-Biosphere Reserve.

Alignment with national priorities, strategies and plans

The Mauritius NZNPA project will support the implementation of national policies, strategies and plans, as well as supporting initiatives under the Rio Conventions. An added value of the Mauritius child project is the adoption of systemic and whole-of-government approaches to dealing with global environmental challenges within the broader ambit of sustainable development in a small island developing state.

The Climate Change Act 2020 provisions for long-term national climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies and action plans to be developed for Mauritius. The Environment Master Plan 2020-2030 for the Republic of Mauritius aims "to achieve carbon neutrality by 2070", and "to ensure effective conservation, sustainable use and restoration of native biodiversity and its ecosystems in line with national and international commitments while also increasing resilience and adaptation with a view to benefitting from healthy, well-functioning and resilient ecosystems that provide economic, social and environmental advantages."[86] Mauritius has formulated a National Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2030 that is aligned with its Updated NDC[87]. As mentioned in Section A above, the Facilité 2050 project is providing technical support for developing long-term climate strategies in alignment with the requirements of Article 4 and 9 of the Paris Agreement. Further, Mauritius has

[86] Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (2023) Environment Master Plan (2020-2030) for the Republic of Mauritius.

[87] Republic of Mauritius (2021) Update of the Nationally Determined Contribution of the Republic of Mauritius.

elaborated a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2025[88]. The Mauritius NZNPA project will squarely support these strategies and initiatives by: (i) providing a coherent framework to integrate both net-zero and nature-positive outcomes; (ii) bridging existing national strategies with the longer term outcomes of the Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal GBF; (iii) supporting the process of updating the NDC of Mauritius; and (iv) through long-term strategic planning support the process of reporting and communications under the UNFCCC and UNCBD – i.e. supporting the formulation of Biennial Update Reports, National Communications and National Reports (CBD).

In addition to the above, the Mauritius NZNPA project is contributing directly to the implementation of several national strategies and action plans, as well as supporting implementation of the objectives of UN Conventions as described in **Table 25**.

TABLE 25. CONTRIBUTION OF MAURITIUS CHILD PROJECT TO NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES.

Project Output	Contribution to national and international initiatives
Output 1.2	• Use of natural capital accounting to support formulation of a alternative business model for sustainable develop as proposed in the Environment Master Plan 2020-2030 for the Republic of Mauritius • Production of land cover change maps and GIS-based indicators (land cover, vegetation productivity and soil organic carbon) for tracking Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets • Supporting implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2017-2025[88] (e.g. National Target 2, 3, 4, 14, 15, 19) • The Mauritius child project contributes directly towards Targets 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the Kunming-Montreal GBF. Henceforth, the results of Output 1.2 can be used to inform the formulation of subsequent NBSAPs.
Output 2.3	• Implementation of the CNIS with NP-alignment thereby supporting implementation of the Renewable Energy Roadmap 2030 for the Electricity Sector – Review 2022[89]; the Nationally Determined Contribution[87]; the National Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2030[90]
Output 2.4	• Underwater ecological surveys and environmental impact assessment to support the design of the 2 MW floating solar PV at Tamarind Falls Reservoir proposed in the Renewable Energy Roadmap 2030 for the Electricity Sector – Review 2022 • Energy and Material Audits in the manufacturing sector to support implementation of the Energy Efficiency Roadmap 2030[91], and the Roadmap and Action Plan for a Circular Economy in the Republic of Mauritius[92]

Alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2028

The Mauritius child project is squarely aligned with two outcomes of the UNSDCF 2024-2028[93] as described in **Table 26**.

[88] Republic of Mauritius (2017) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security, Port Louis.
[89] Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities, Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency, Central Electricity Board and Energy Efficiency Management Office (2022) Renewable Energy Roadmap 2030 for the Electricity Sector – Review 2022.
[90] Republic of Mauritius (2023) National Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2030, Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change, Port Louis.
[91] Maxwell Stamp PLC (2016) Energy Efficiency / Demand Side Management Master Plan and Action Plan 2016-2025.
[92] Republic of Mauritius (2023) Roadmap and Action Plan for a Circular Economy in the Republic of Mauritius.

TABLE 26. ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH UNSDCF 2024-2028.

Outcome in UNSDCF	Outcome description	Interagency Output	Alignment with child project
Outcome 2	By 2028, Mauritius has a resilient, sustainable and inclusive economy that allows all people, especially youth, women, persons living with disabilities to access sustainable livelihoods and food security	Output 2.1: Enhanced, innovation driven blue, green, circular and digital economies that provides opportunities for all, in particular youth, women, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.	→ Output 1.3 → Output 1.4 → Output 2.2 → Output 2.3 → Output 2.4 → Output 2.5 → Output 3.4
Outcome 3	By 2028, Mauritius has integrated, gender sensitive and adapted systems for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation that will address climate induced disasters, biodiversity loss and pollution	Output 3.1: Policy and regulatory framework strengthened and innovative technologies are leveraged to accelerate climate change actions through the promotion of nature-based solutions, access to climate finance and disaster risk reduction Output 3.2: The country's biodiversity is protected and the pollution of ecosystems is curbed, allowing natural ecosystems to thrive	→ Output 1.1 → Output 1.2 → Output 1.3 → Output 1.4 → Output 2.1 → Output 2.2 → Output 2.3 → Output 2.4 → Output 2.5 → Output 3.4

The project will coordinate regularly with the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office and other relevant resident UN agencies to ensure continuous synergies and alignment with the UNDSCF. The UN Resident Coordinator will be invited to participate in the inception workshop of the project, and other relevant events organized during the life of the project.

Alignment with UNEP Programme of Work and mid-term Strategy, and SDGs

The NZNP Integrated Programme and its suite of national child projects and global platform project are part of UNEP's *Decarbonization* Programme Coordination Project (PCP). In particular, NZNP child projects will directly support UNEP in implementing its Programme of Work through Outcomes 1.2, 1.4 and 1.5 as well as indicators (i), (ii) and (iv) (Climate Action Sub-programme).

With a focus on nature positiveness, child projects also have a secondary relationship to UNEP's PCP on *Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity* and will support implementation of Programme of Work Outcomes 2.2, 2.6 and 2.13 and indicator (iii) (Nature Action Sub-programme).

These PCPs encompass a number of UNEP projects aimed at accelerating the socio-economic transition required to reach net-zero GHG emissions by mid-century and leave a nature-positive legacy through concerted conservation actions, biodiversity financing, and nature-based solutions.

Furthermore, all NZNP child projects will also support implementation of UNEP's PCP on *Economic and Financial Transformation* and the UNEP Programme of Work direct Outcomes related to:

- 1.5 Private and public financial flows are aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement
- 1.6 The private sector and financial markets apply sustainability and climate-friendly standards and norms as core values of the economy

[93] Republic of Mauritius and United Nations (2023) United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2024-2028, United Nations Mauritius, Port Louis.

This child project will support Mauritius in achieving net zero targets as well as their NDCs, in addition to contributing towards Targets 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the Kunming-Montreal GBF. Furthermore, the Mauritius NZNPA project is fully aligned and geared towards supporting the achievement of targets on several SDGs:

- SDG 5 on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
- SDG 7 on sustainable energy
- SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth
- SDG 9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure
- SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production
- SDG 13 on climate action
- SDG 15 on protection of ecosystems and biodiversity
- SDG 17 on building partnerships for sustainable development.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

South-South Cooperation will be carried out mainly with the 11 other child projects participating in the NZNPA IP either through the peer-to-peer learning and sharing events organised by the GP or by directly sharing lessons learned with the other child projects through the deliverables of Output 3.4 described above. Since the results of lessons learned will be disseminated through the project website, they will be accessible to a wider audience – i.e. beyond the other child projects.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

D1. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B). Please note that a detailed Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan has been developed for project gender mainstreaming, and it is found in **Annex K**.

☒ Yes ☐ No

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

☐ closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
☒ improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or
☐ generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

☒ Yes ☐ No

D2. Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement. The detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan is given in **Annex L**.

☒ Yes ☐ No

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; ☒ Yes ☐ No
Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; ☒ Yes ☐ No
Co-financier; ☐ Yes ☒ No
Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; ☐ Yes ☒ No
Executor or co-executor; ☐ Yes ☒ No
Other (Please explain) ☐ Yes ☒ No

D3. Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

☒ Yes ☐ No

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "project description"?

☒ Yes ☐ No

D4. Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex F).

☒ Yes ☐ No

The overall project risk classification is **Moderate**. For further details, refer to the UNEP Safeguards Risk Identification Form (SRIF) in **Annex F** of the CEO Endorsement Document

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

E1. Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

☒ Yes

E2. Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

☒ Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)			
					GEF Project Grant (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant (for NGI only) (b)	Agency Fee (c)	Total GEF Financing (a+b+c)
UNEP	GEFTF	Mauritius	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,344,647		121,018	1,465,665
UNEP	GEFTF	Mauritius	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	448,216		40,339	488,555
UNEP	GEFTF	Mauritius	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	672,323		60,509	732,832
UNEP	GEFTF	Mauritius	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentive	448,215		40,339	488,554
UNEP	GEFTF	Mauritius	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentive	149,405		13,446	162,851
UNEP	GEFTF	Mauritius	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentive	224,107		20,170	244,277
Total GEF Resources					**3,286,913**		**295,821**	**3,582,734**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes[94]: fill in PPG table (incl. PPG fee)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG	Agency Fee	Total PPG Funding
UNEP	GEFTF	Mauritius	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	31,500	2,835	34,335
UNEP	GEFTF	Mauritius	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	10,500	945	11,445
UNEP	GEFTF	Mauritius	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	15,750	1,418	17,168
UNEP	GEFTF	Mauritius	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentive	10,500	945	11,445
UNEP	GEFTF	Mauritius	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentive	3,500	315	3,815
UNEP	GEFTF	Mauritius	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentive	5,250	472	5,722
Total PPG Amount					**77,000**	**6,930**	**83,930**

Sources of Funds for Country STAR Allocation

GFEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Source of Funds	Total
UNEP	GEFTF	Mauritius	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,500,000
UNEP	GEFTF	Mauritius	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	500,000
UNEP	GEFTF	Mauritius	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	750,000
Total GEF Resources					**2,750,000**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
IP Net-Zero Accelerator	GEFTF	3,286,913	18,375,000
Total Project Cost		**3,286,913**	**18,375,000**

[94] *Note: Make this into a "pop-up" which appears only if PPG was selected, and if amount requested is above limits, they have to justify it*

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)	Upload letters of co-finance
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives	Grant	Investment mobilized	65,000	See Annex H
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000	See Annex H
Other	Industrial Finance Corporation of Mauritius	Loan	Investment mobilized	14,000,000	See Annex H
Other	Industrial Finance Corporation of Mauritius	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000	See Annex H
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	Grant	Investment mobilized	780,000	See Annex H
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	70,000	See Annex H
Recipient Country Government	Central Electricity Board	Equity Investment	Investment mobilized	2,730,000	See Annex H
Recipient Country Government	Central Electricity Board	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	30,000	See Annex H
Recipient Country Government	Energy Efficiency Management Office	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000	See Annex H
Total Co-financing				**18,375,000**	

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing:

Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives: The grant financing is for the Energy Efficiency Audit Scheme for the Manufacturing Sector that was approved in the National Budget 2023/24 for a period of 2 years, with each year allocated USD 65,000. More details are given in **Table 8** in section A2.

Industrial Finance Corporation of Mauritius (IFCM): The IFCM was established by the Government of Mauritius following the National Budget 2020/21. It is a publicly-owned private company and it has been capitalized to support the modernization and transformation of enterprises. The co-financing is dedicated to supporting manufacturing sector to borrow low-cost capital (within the ambit of blended finance) to implement the CNIS Renewable Energy Scheme (**Table 8**).

Central Electricity Board (CEB): The CEB is developing a pilot 2 MW floating solar PV system, and the investment in the intended project could be made either by equity and/or debt.

Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (MFEPD): The grant financing is for the setting up and operationalization of Maurice Stratégie that is now mandated to carry out cross-sectoral macroeconomic planning. The grant finance is sourced from development partners and Government.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

Name of GEF Agency Coordinator	**GEF Agency Coordinator Contact Information**
Julien LHEUREUX	julien.lheureux@un.org
Name of Agency Project Coordinator	**Agency Project Coordinator Contact Information**
Kalyanee MANNA	kmanna@govmu.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point(s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name of GEF OFP	**Position**	**Ministry**	**Date *(MM/dd/yyyy)***
Mr. Dharam Dev Manraj	Financial Secretary	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	30 March 2023
Signature			
<<additional fields to be added for regional projects or global projects with on the ground investments>>			

NGIs do not require a Letter of Endorsement if beneficiaries are: i) exclusively private sector actors, or ii) public sector entities in more than one country. However, for NGI projects please confirm that the agency has informed the OFP of the project to be submitted for Council Approval ☐ YES

Compilation of Letters of Endorsement

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) in this Annex. For SGP, use the SGP OFP endorsement letter format. For regional and global projects (as appropriate): please include a compilation of the signed LOEs in one PDF file in this annex.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
Government Centre, Port Louis, Mauritius

In reply please quote: CF/50/100/40/47 V3

30 March 2023

To: **Mrs. Victoria Luque**
GEF Executive Coordinator
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
UN Avenue, Gigiri
Nairobi, Kenya

Subject: Letter of Endorsement for the project "Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Mauritius"

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Mauritius, I confirm that the above project proposal:
(a) is in accordance with my government's national priorities and our commitment to the relevant global environmental conventions; and
(b) was discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points.

I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of the GEF Implementing Agency (UNEP) listed below. If approved, the proposal will be supported by and the project executed by the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives[1]. I request the GEF Implementing Agency to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement / approval.

The total financing (from GEFTF) being requested for this project is **US$ 3,666,667**, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG) and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF project financing. The financing requested for Mauritius is detailed in the table below.

Source of Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area Source	Amount (in US$)				
			GEF Project Financing	GEF Project Financing Agency Fee	Project Preparation Grant (PPG)	Project Preparation Grant (PPG) Agency Fee	Total
GEFTF	UNEP	CC STAR Allocation	1,334,147	120,073	42,000	3,780	1,500,000
GEFTF	UNEP	LD STAR Allocation	444,716	40,024	14,000	1,260	500,000
GEFTF	UNEP	BD STAR Allocation	667,073	60,037	21,000	1,890	750,000
GEFTF	UNEP	STAR IP Matching Incentive	840,979	75,688	0	0	916,667
Total GEF Resources			**3,286,915**	**295,822**	**77,000**	**6,930**	**3,666,667**

[1] Subject to the capacity assessment carried out by the GEF Implementing Agency, as appropriate.

The STAR resources indicated in the table are being endorsed for the project listed above and submitted by the GEF Implementing Agency via the GEF Portal.

Sincerely,

Mr. Dharam Dev Manraj, G.O.S.K.
Financial Secretary
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and Development

Copy to: Convention Focal Point for UNFCCC

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS PoW Outcomes	Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators
Lasting and significant changes to which the project is expected to contribute	*How contributions to the objective will be measured including quantity, quality, time*	*Initial -Baseline for Objective indicator(s)*	*End of project Target Mid-Point Target*	*How the information required to measure the indicator will be collected, when, and by whom*	*Assumptions and Risks that affect objective level*	Primary sub-programme: - Climate Action PoW Outcomes: - Outcome 1A - Outcome 1B Secondary Sub-programmes: - Nature Action - Chemicals & Pollution Action PoW Outcomes: - Outcome 2C - Outcome 3B	SDG 5: Target 5(c); Indicator: 5.c.1 (C050c01) SDG 7: Target 7.2; Indicator: 7.2.1 (C070201) SDG 8: Target 8.4; Indicator: 8.4.1 (C200202) SDG 9: Target 9.4; Indicator: 9.4.1 (C090401) SDG 12: Target 12.a; Indicator: 12.a.1 (C200208) SDG 13: Target 13.2; Indicator: 13.2.1; 13.2.2. (C130203; C130202) SDG 15: Target 15.9; Indicator: 12.9.1 (C150902) SDG 17: Target 17.3; 17.14; 17.16 Indicator: 17.3.1; 17.14.1; 17.16.1 (C170304; C171401;
Objective: To accelerate implementation of nature positive, net-zero pathways at the national level and through investments in nature positive and low-emission solutions in the manufacturing sector	Indicator A: Direct greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (cumulative metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e))	Baseline A: 0 tCO2e	Mid-term target A: 0 tCO2e End target A: 979,095 tCO2e (direct technology lifetime (20 years) emission reductions)	How and When: Collection of electricity generation data from solar PV developer and grid-emission factor from CEB reported in half-yearly Project Reports; PIRs Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions: The CNIS Renewable Energy Scheme is maintained by the CEB, and demand for private participate remains high; large exporters have foresight regarding the impacts of the EU Green Deal on their operational risks Risks: low-level interest on behalf of CNIS private bidders to include NP-aligned criteria in solar PV design;		
	Indicator B: Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare)	Baseline B: 0 ha	Mid-term target B: 0 ha End target B: 50 ha	How and When: Collection of data from NPCS on area of land under restoration within the Bel Ombre MAB Reserve reported in half-yearly Project Reports; PIRs Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions: The land cover maps and NCA are used to inform the design of the Bel Ombre MAB Management Plan Risks: NPCS does not have the necessary human capacity and expertise to carry out restoration; climate change hazards impact the effectiveness of ecosystems restoration		
	Indicator C: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare)	Baseline C: 0 ha	Mid-term target C: 0 ha End target C:	How and When: Collection of data from NPCS on area of landscapes under improved practices within the Bel Ombre	Assumptions: The land cover maps and NCA are used to inform the design of the Bel Ombre MAB Management Plan		

			150 ha	MAB Reserve reported in half-yearly Project Reports; PIRs Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Risks: NPCS does not have the necessary human capacity and expertise to carry out improved practices of landscapes in the MAB; climate change hazards impact the effectiveness of improved practices		C171601)

Project Outcomes	**Outcome Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Outcome(s) and indicator(s)[95]**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
Capacity or behavioral changes to which the project is expected to contribute	*How the outcome will be measured including quantity, quality, time*	*Initial Baseline for Outcome Indicator(s)*	*End of project Target Mid-Point Target*	*How the information required to measure the indicator will be collected, when, and by whom*	*Assumptions and Risks that affect processes by which outcomes contribute to objectives*	*Insert relevant PoW Outcome(s) and indicator(s)*	*Insert relevant SDG target and indicator*
Outcome 1: The Government of Mauritius takes steps to adopt a long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan	Indicator 1.1: # of national gender responsive cross-sectoral NZNP strategies adopted by the cabinet	Baseline 1.1: 0 national gender responsive NZNP strategy	Mid-term target 1.1: 0 national gender responsive NZNP strategy End target 1.1: 1 national gender responsive NZNP strategy adopted by the cabinet	How and When: Annual Project Reports; formal endorsement / approval of the long-term gender responsive NZNP strategy by the cabinet Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions: adequate capacity building and institutional strengthening on scenario modeling; continued political commitment for long-term NZNP outcomes; operationalization of Maurice Stratégie under Ministry of Finance is successful Risks: lack of consensus on the final scenarios to be retained in national NZNP strategy; delays in stakeholder coordination and scenario planning prevents NZNP strategy from being adopted within the project lifetime	Primary PoW Outcomes: - Outcome 1A - Outcome 1B Indicators: 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6 Secondary PoW Outcomes: - Outcome 2C - Outcome 3B Indicators: 2.1, 2.9, 2.13, 3.6	SDG 5 Target 5(c); Indicator: 5.c.1 (C050c01) SDG 7 Target 7.2; Indicator: 7.2.1 (C070201) SDG 8 Target 8.4; Indicator: 8.4.1 (C200202) SDG 9 Target 9.4; Indicator: 9.4.1 (C090401) SDG 12 Target 12.a; Indicator:
	Indicator 1.2: # of national new gender-responsive	Baseline 1.2: 0 investment plan	Mid-term target 1.2: 0 gender-responsive investment plan	How and When: Half-yearly Project Reports; PIRs Publication of approved	Assumptions: As for Indicator 1.1		

[95] When a project is relevant to more than one PoW outcome indicator, provide outcomes and outputs for each indicator in order to enable budget details per output and PoW Outcome.

	NZNP investment plans developed through human and institutional capacity strengthening		End target 1.2: 1 NZNP-aligned gender-responsive investment plan	investment plan accompanying long-term NZNP strategy Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Risks: As for Indicator 1.1		12.a.1 (C200208) SDG 13 Target 13.2; Indicator: 13.2.1; 13.2.2. (C130203; C130202) SDG 15 Target 15.9; Indicator: 12.9.1 (C150902) SDG 17 Target 17.3; 17.14; 17.16 Indicator: 17.3.1; 17.14.1; 17.16.1 (C170304; C171401; C171601)
	Indicator 1.3: # of tools adopted by Ministry of Finance for aligning national budget with NZNP goals following institutional strengthening	Baseline 1.3: 0 tools	Mid-term target 1.3: 0 tools End target 1.3: 1 tool (SBA) adopted	How and When: Half-yearly Project Reports; PIRs, lessons learned reports and knowledge product Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions: Continued political support linking NZNP policies with the budgetary process; low staff turnover to ensure institutional memory on the use of SBA Risks: The phased approach for the adoption of the SBA tool is too slow to be completed during the project lifetime;		
	Indicator 1.4: # of comprehensive national NZNP monitoring framework enhanced and NZNP and gender indicators tracked	Baseline 1.4: 0 MRV framework enhanced with NP and gender indicators and targets	Mid-term target 1.4: 0 MRV framework enhanced with NP and gender indicators and targets End target 1.4: 1 MRV framework enhanced with NZ, NP and gender indicators and targets	How and When: Half-yearly Project Reports; PIRs, lessons learned reports Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions: Previous capacity building of institutional stakeholders in using the MauNDC Registry is successful; staff turnover in public institutions does not affect the viability of the ETF Risks: delays in developing national NZNP strategy does as mentioned for Indicator 1.1 does not allow institutional stakeholders to catalogue NP-aligned indicators and targets in the MauNDC Registry		
Outcome 2: Manufacturing sector actors take steps to adopt a sectoral NZNP strategy and de-risking mechanisms to incentivize investments in	Indicator 2.1 Amount of loan disbursed by IFCM that is NZ-aligned of which two (2) projects are NP-aligned	Baseline 2.1: 0 FI	Mid-term target 2.1: USD 0 End target 2.1: USD 14,000,000	How and When: Publication of loan disbursement by IFCM captured in the half-yearly Project Reports; PIRs annual lessons learned reports Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions: no staff turnover to ensure institutional memory and capacities at IFCM; continued support for NP-aligned debt instruments Risks: limited interest of private sector operators to align solar PV		

gendered and socially-just NZNP solutions					projects with NP outcomes		
	Indicator 2.2: # of new gendered NZNP aligned manufacturing sector strategies adopted by the cabinet	Baseline 2.2: 0 manufacturing sector gendered NZNP strategy	Mid-term target 2.2: 0 manufacturing sector NZNP strategy End target 2.2: 1 manufacturing sector gendered NZNP strategy adopted by the cabinet	How and When: Annual Project Reports; Publication of approved long-term NZNP strategy Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions: adequate capacity building and institutional strengthening on scenario modeling; continued political commitment for long-term NZNP outcomes; strong private sector participation Risks: lack of consensus on the final scenarios to be retained in manufacturing sector NZNP strategy; delays in stakeholder coordination and scenario planning prevents manufacturing sector NZNP strategy from being adopted within the project lifetime		
Outcome 3: Project is monitored and evaluated, and knowledge is effectively managed for scaling up investments in NZNP initiatives across all sectors	Indicator 3.1: # of NZNP good practices and gender sensitive lessons learned reports shared with the Global Platform	Baseline 3.1: 0 report	Mid-term target 3.1: 1 report shared with the GP End target 3.1: 3 reports shared with the GP	How and When: Annual and final lessons learned reports published and shared with GB and project stakeholders as reported in Half-yearly Project Reports; PIRs Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions: As for all indicators for Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 given above Risks: delays in project implementation as described for Indicator 1.1 reduces the number of cases of lessons learned; the other risks associated with all other indicators for Outcome 2 and Outcome 3		

Project Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
Tangible products or services delivered by the project	*How the outputs will be measured including quantity quality, time*	*Initial Baseline for Output Indicator(s)*	*End of project (EoP) Target* *Mid-Point (MP) Target*	*How the information required to measure the indicator will be collected, when, and by whom*	*Assumptions and Risks that affect processes by which outputs contribute to outcomes*
Output 1.1: Institutional and technical support is provided to government officials to create national consensus for integrating NZNP in long-term policy planning	Indicator: # of public officers trained on NZNP terminologies When: Yr1 and Yr2 (500 persons per Quarter)	0 persons trained	EoP: 4,000 persons trained (40% women) MP: 2,000 persons trained (40% women)	How and When: Training Reports and statistics of completed training by CSC reported in half-yearly Project Reports; PIRs Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions Public sector management encourages public officers to undertake online training Risks: Training on NZNP terminologies not applied because of systemic problem related to lack of integrated planning
Output 1.2: Technical assistance is provided to key national stakeholders to strengthen capacities on NZNP scenario modelling	Indicator: # of persons at MFEPD and Maurice Stratégie on macroeconomic modelling using SDM When: Yr1 – Q4; Yr2 – Q1&Q2; Yr3 – Q1&Q2	0 persons trained	EoP: 20 persons trained MP: 20 persons trained	How and When: Training Reports and statistics of completed training from GP reported in half-yearly Project Reports; PIRs Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions No staff turnover to ensure institutional memory on macroeconomic planning Risks: Maurice Stratégie is not a statutory body and its termination is subject to political change; systemic barrier due to lack of policy planning culture may result in lack of application of training acquired
Output 1.3: A long-term gender responsive Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption	Indicator: # national gender responsive NZNP strategy developed When: Yr4 – Q1	0	EoP: 1 MP: 0	How and When: Final version of the gender sensitive NZNP Strategy and Action Plan; reported in half-yearly Project Reports; PIRs Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions: The provision for Public Participation in CCA 2020 (and other Acts) is adequately applied Risks: The strong centralized climate and biodiversity approaches risks leaving out key non-State actors in the SEP and its application
Output 1.4: A robust and transparent monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of the NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is operationalized	Indicator: # of in-country clinic on SBA When: Yr2 – Q4	0 clinic	EoP: 1 clinic MP: 1 clinic	How and When: Publication report of the in-country clinic and reported in the half-yearly Project Reports; PIRs Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions No staff turnover to ensure institutional memory on macroeconomic planning Risks: NZNP indicators and targets are included in MauNDC Registry for compliance with requirements of international Conventions only, and not for meaningful monitoring and evaluation in the integrated policy cycle
Output 2.1: A NZNP Community of Practice (CoP)	Indicator: # of peer-to-peer exchanges by the	0	EoP: 3 annual conferences; 10	How and When: Repots and conferences and webinars and reported in the half-yearly	Assumptions High number of manufacturing sector operators join

for the manufacturing sector is established and its capacities on NZNP is enhanced	NZNP CoP for the manufacturing sector When: Yr2 – Yr4		webinars MP: 1 conference; 2 webinars	Project Reports; PIRs Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	the CoP, and have high level interest in participation in CoP knowledge sharing events Risks: Private operators continue to be more interested in NZ outcomes because of financial interests and to a lesser extent (or not at all) on NP outcomes
Output 2.2: A long-term NZNP strategy and investment plan for the manufacturing sector is developed and submitted to the cabinet for endorsement	Indicator: # manufacturing sector NZNP strategy and investment plan developed When: Yr4 – Q1	0	EoP: 1 MP: 0	How and When: final version of the NZNP Strategy and investment plan for the manufacturing sector and reported in half-yearly Project Reports; PIRs Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions: The provision for Public Participation in CCA 2020 (and other Acts) is adequately applied Risks: The strong centralized climate and biodiversity approaches risks leaving out key non-State actors in the SEP and its application; private sector operators continue to show bias against NP outcomes
Output 2.3: A Green Manufacturing financing scheme to de-risk NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector is developed for mobilizing investments	Indicator: # of manufacturing sector companies supported to develop NZNP-aligned business plans and financial models When: as from Yr2 – Q1	0 companies	EoP: 20 companies MP: 20 companies	How and When: Publication of training reports and statistics on number of trained companies accessing the GMS from IFCM and reported in half-yearly Project Reports; PIRs Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions: no staff turnover to ensure institutional memory and capacities at IFCM; continued support of IFCM for NP-aligned debt instruments Risks: newly created IFCM does not have sufficient human resources to manage and/or scale up GMS; capitalization of GMS not scaled up because of lack of ability to apply financial resources mobilization strategy and/or competition from commercial banks
Output 2.4: Environmental Impact Assessments and energy / material audits are conducted to support the development and implementation of NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector	Indicator: # of material and energy audits completed When: From Yr2 – Q2 to end of Yr3	0 audits	EoP: at least 50 audits carried out MP: at least 8 audits carried out	How and When: Publication of material and audit reports as reported in the half-yearly project reports; PIRs Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions: availability of Level 3 energy auditors on the market Risks: delays in the implementation of the UNDP-GEF 6 project results in delays in training of certified Level 3 energy efficiency auditors; number of Level 3 energy efficiency auditors is limited resulting in underachievement of audit target;
Output 2.5: A Replication Plan is prepared and bankable NZNP project proposals are developed for submission to financing institutions	Indicator: # of Concept Notes prepared for scaling up NZNP outcomes When: Yr4 – Q4	0 concept notes	EoP: 2 concept notes MP: 0 concept notes	How and When: final version of the 2 Concept Notes and reported in the half-yearly project reports; PIRs Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions: availability of strong baseline analyses, including climate rationale and feasibility studies, and lessons learned to inform development of concept notes Risks: delays in project implementation and low level of private sector participation in project impacts on

					the quality of concept notes
Output 3.1: Inception Workshop and Project Steering Committee meetings are carried out	Indicator: # of PSC meetings organized and minutes of PSC meetings prepared When: Yr 1 – Yr 4	0	EoP: 8 PSC meetings organized and minutes prepared MP: 4 IW PSC meetings organized and minutes prepared	How and When: 2 PSC meetings organized per year by the PMU; minutes prepared by the PTC Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions: high level participation and buy-in by project stakeholders Risks: delays in establishing the PMU results in delays in project start
Output 3.2: Project monitoring is carried out	Indicator: # project plans and frameworks monitored (SEP, GAP, Results Framework, SES) When: Yr 1 – Yr4	0 plans	EoP: 4 plans / frameworks monitored MP: 4 plans / frameworks monitored	How and When: as part of routine project reporting processes (half-yearly progress reports, PIRs); Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Assumptions: project plans and monitoring frameworks are well designed to allow easy M&E Risks: delays in establishing the PMU results in delays in project start; turnover of PMU staff
Output 3.3: Independent Project Evaluations are conducted	Indicator: # of independent evaluation reports completed When: MTR/MTE (Yr3 – Q1 or Q2)	0 independent evaluations reports	EoP: 1 evaluation report (the MTR/MTE)[96] MP: 0 evaluation reports	How and When: submission of the of MTE /MTR report on the GEF portal; Half-yearly Project Reports; PIRs Responsibility: UNEP Evaluation Office	Assumptions: high caliber independent consultants of UNEP available to carry out reviews / evaluations Risks: delays in establishing the PMU results in delays in project start, and implementation timeline is disturbed
Output 3.4: Knowledge products based on lessons learnt are prepared and disseminated	Indicator: # of lessons learned reports on NZNP published on the project website When: Q4 in Yr1, Yr2, Yr3 and Yr4 (3 annual reports and a Final Report in Yr4)	0 reports	EoP: 4 reports MP: 2 reports	How and When: Publication of annual lessons learned reports and Final Report on the project website; Half-yearly Project Reports; PIRs Responsibility: Project Technical Coordinator (PTC); Knowledge Management expert	Assumptions: All assumption mentioned for previous output deliverables Risks: All risks mentioned for previous output deliverables will jeopardize achieving this target

[96] Note that the project's Terminal Evaluation is conducted after the project reaches technical completion, so it cannot be measure as part of this framework, which only considers the 4 years of project implementation.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	*GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)*		
	Budgeted Amount	*Amount Spent To date*	*Amount Committed*
Local coordination consultant	11,000	11,000	0
Scoping / consultation workshops with national stakeholders (include upstream and downstream components)	7,500	6,720	0
Final validation workshop with national stakeholders	7,500	5,662	0
Communication costs	2,500	1,427	1,691
Consulting costs for GEF project development	41,500	36,900	4,600
Capacity assessment	7,000	0	9,000
Total	**77,000**	**61,709**	**15,291**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

The geodata should be provided in DD (Decimal degrees) format (17.9734, -76.7885) for the latitude and longitude columns and NOT DMS (Degrees, minutes and seconds) formats (2°13'48.19"S, 30° 3'54.21"E)

Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	**Location Name** *Required field*	**Latitude** *Required field*	**Longitude** *Required field*	**Location Description** *Optional text field*	**Activity Description** *Optional text field*
Mauritius #1	Island of Mauritius (**Figure 18**)	-20.3484	57.5522	The island of Mauritius is located in the southern hemisphere, in the south-eastern part of the Indian Ocean, north of the tropic of the Capricorn	The upstream component will have an economy-wide approach, focusing on the entire territory and population of Mauritius. As far as the downstream component is concerned, manufacturing plants, factories, warehouses and other facilities are located in many different parts of the island (i.e. with no particular concentration in so-called "industrial areas"), so the downstream component will not be looking a specific geography or territory.
Mauritius #2	Black River Gorges-Bel Ombre MAB Reserve (**Figure 19**)	-20.5010	57.4260	The location consists of the Core, Buffer and Transition Zones of the MAB Reserve	Production of land cover changes map and natural capital accounting (NCA) as spatial planning tools are developed, including learning-by-doing capacity building and application to the Bel Ombre Man-and-Biosphere (MAB). Please see deliverable 1.2.4 in **Table 11**.

FIGURE 18. MAP OF MAURITIUS.
(Source: https://www.worldatlas.com/maps/mauritius - accessed 10 May 2024)

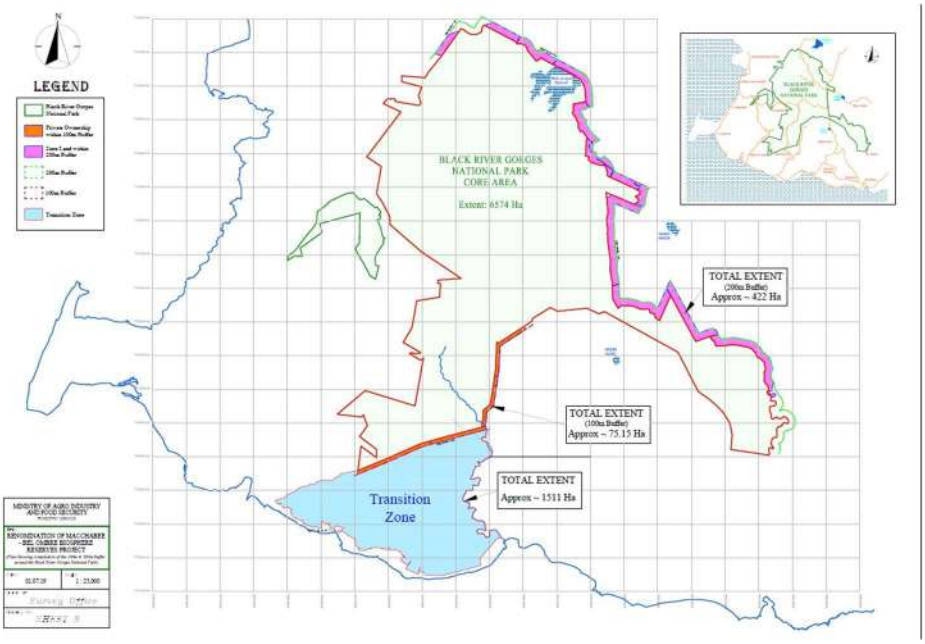


FIGURE 19. DELINEATION OF THE BLACK RIVER GORGES BEL OMBRE MAB RESERVE.
(Source: NPCS)

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Section 1: Project Overview

Identification	*GEF ID 11087*
Project Title	*Accelerating the Transition to a Net-Zero Nature-Positive Economy in Mauritius (Mauritius NZNPA Project)*
Managing Division	*Climate Change Division*
Type/Location	*National*
Region	*Africa*
List Countries	*Mauritius*
Project Description	*Provide the project summary and description in 2-3 paragraphs* *Mauritius, as is typical of small island developing states, faces significant challenges to decarbonize and reverse the loss of biodiversity. While there is a national effort to achieve net-zero (NZ) emissions in the long-term, the same cannot be said regarding biodiversity loss, left alone enhancements in ecosystems functions and services – i.e. the Nature Positive (NP) aspect. This is the result of prevailing barriers to achieving net-zero, nature positive (NZNP) development goals, including: inadequate level of integrated long-term policy planning; lack of conceptual and practical knowledge on NZNP; lack of tools and lack of capacities to use tools for NZNP; limited financing to support investments in NZNP initiatives; and weal regulatory environment for protecting natural capital and their ecosystem functions.* *The **overarching objective** of the NZNP project is to accelerate implementation of nature positive, net-zero pathways at the national level and through investments in nature and low-carbon technologies in the manufacturing sector. In effect, it seeks to address the barriers mentioned above, as well as their root causes. The specific objectives of the Mauritius NZNP project are squarely aligned with the NZNPA IP as follows:* 5. *Specific objective 1: Formulation and adoption of net-zero strategies that incorporate biodiversity conservation and land degradation neutrality that adopts a whole-of-government approach in terms of national-level institutional coordination, and long-term, integrated macroeconomic planning (national and manufacturing sector) supported by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development and Stratégie Maurice. A specific outcome will be a NZNP Vision for Mauritius accompanied by NZNP targets;* 6. *Specific objective 2: Adoption of the climate-nature nexus approach for low-carbon, climate-resilient planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation and reporting to implement the provisions of the Climate Change Act 2020, as well as delivering on the Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) and producing global environmental benefits in terms of GHG emissions reductions and conservation of ecosystem services;*

	7. *Specific objective 3: Investments in NZNP-aligned projects in the manufacturing sector; namely, in NP solar photovoltaic installations, energy efficiency measures and materials circularity; and* 8. *Specific objective 4: Integrating NP indicators in the MauNDC Registry for monitoring progress towards NZNP targets.* *These specific objectives are expected to be achieved through three project Components and Outcomes as follows:* 4. *Component 1: Country-wide NZNPA action – The expected outcome is 'The Government of Mauritius takes steps to adopt a long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan';* 5. *Component 2: Manufacturing sector NZNPA enabling environment and investments – The expected outcome is 'Manufacturing sector actors take steps to adopt a sectoral NZNP strategy and de-risking mechanisms to incentivize investments in gendered and socially-just NZNP solutions'; and* 6. *Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation, and Knowledge Management – The expected outcome is 'Project is monitored and evaluated, and knowledge is effectively managed for scaling up investments in NZNP initiatives'.* *Gender, sustainability, and scaling up are cornerstone element of the project design. They are mainstreamed in the project design by treating them as cross-cutting issues rather than stand-alone elements of the project.*
Relevant Subprogrammes	*Climate Action*
Estimated duration of project	*48 months*
Estimated cost of the project	*USD 3,286,913*
Name of the UNEP project manager responsible	*Julien Lheureux*
Funding Source(s)	*GEF*
Executing/Implementing partner(s)	*Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives*
SRIF submission version	*If it is not the first time, mark the time of your previous submission* *Concept Review [ ] During Project development [X] PRC [ ]* *Other : 1st submission*
Safeguard-related reports prepared so far *(Please attach the documents or provide the hyperlinks)*	• *Feasibility report [ ]* • *Gender Action Plan [X]* • *Stakeholder Engagement Plan [X]* • *Safeguard risk assessment or impact assessment [ ]* • *ES Management Plan or Framework [ ]* • *Indigenous Peoples Plan [ ]* • *Cultural Heritage Plan [ ]* • *Others _____*

Section 2: Safeguards Risk Summary

A. Summary of the Safeguards Risk Triggered

Safeguard Standards Triggered by the Project	Impact of Risk[97] (1-5)	Probability of Risk (1-5)	Significance of Risk (L, M, H) *Please refer to the matrix below*
SS 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	3	3	M
SS 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	2	3	M
SS 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	2	3	M
SS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security	3	2	M
SS 5: Cultural Heritage	3	1	L
SS 6: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement	3	2	M
SS 7: Indigenous Peoples	1	1	L
SS 8: Labor and working conditions	3	2	M

B. ESS Risk Level[98] -

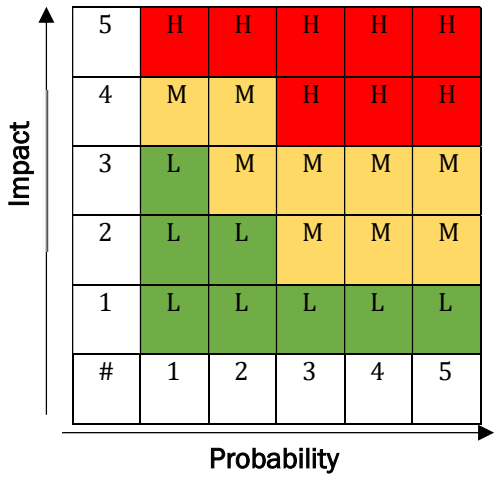
Refer to the UNEP ESSF (Chapter IV) and the UNEP's ESSF Guidelines.

Low risk ☐

Moderate risk ☒

High risk ☐

Additional information required ☐



[97] Refer to UNEP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): Implementation Guidance Note to assign values to the Impact of Risk and the Probability of Risk to determine the overall significance of Risk (Low, Moderate or High).

[98] **Low risk**: Negative impacts minimal or negligible: no further study or impact management required.
Moderate risk: Potential negative impacts, but limited in scale, not unprecedented or irreversible and generally limited to programme/project area; impacts amenable to management using standard mitigation measures; limited environmental or social analysis may be required to develop a Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Straightforward application of good practice may be sufficient without additional study.
High risk: Potential for significant negative impacts (e.g. irreversible, unprecedented, cumulative, significant stakeholder concerns); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) (or Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)) including a full impact assessment may be required, followed by an effective comprehensive safeguard management plan.

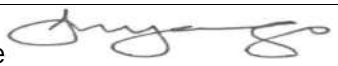
C. Development of SRIF and Screening Decision

Prepared by

Name: Julien Lheureux Date: 09 April 2024

Screening review by

Name: ___Jane Nyakang'o_____ Date: __17/4/2024_____

Signature  Cleared[99]

D. Safeguard Review Summary (by the safeguard team)

This is a moderate risk project and triggers risks and impacts under SSI, SS2, SS3, SS4, SS6 and SS8 for the downstream investments envisaged in the manufacturing component in particular, solar PV (flotovoltaics and agri-voltaics). Assessments will need to be conducted including ESIA and Ecological Surveys to identify risks and impacts and provide appropriate ESMPs. The issue of occupational health and safety risks, community safety as well as gender issues will need attention.
The UNEP ESSF guiding principles – leave-no-one behind; human rights and gender equality and women's empowerment; accountability; sustainability and resilience – are still applicable for all UNEP projects.

E. Safeguard Recommendations (by the safeguard team)

- No specific safeguard action required ☐
- Take Good Practice approach[100] ☐
- Carry out further assessments (e.g., site visits, experts' inputs, consult affected communities, etc.) ■
- Carry out impact assessments (by relevant experts) in the risk areas and develop management framework/plan ■
- Consult Safeguards Advisor early during the full project development phase ■
- Other _____

[99] This is signed only for the full projects latest by the PRC time.
[100] Good practice approach: For most low-moderate risk projects, good practice approach may be sufficient. In that case, no separate management plan is necessary. Instead, the project document demonstrates safeguard management approach in the project activities, budget, risks management, stakeholder engagement or/and monitoring segments of the project document to avoid or minimize the identified potential risks without preparing a separate safeguard management plan.

Section 3: Safeguard Risk Checklist

Screening checklist		Y/N/ Maybe	Justification for the response (please provide answers to each question)
Guiding Principles (these questions should be considered during the project development phase)			
GP1	Has the project analyzed and stated those who are interested and may be affected positively or negatively around the project activities, approaches or results?	Y	A stakeholder analysis has been carried out using agains the two dimensions of 'stakeholder interest in the project' and 'stakeholder ability to influence the project'. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed accordingly. Similarly, a Gender Analysis and a Gender Action Plan have been developed.
GP2	Has the project identified and engaged vulnerable, marginalized people, including disabled people, through the informed, inclusive, transparent and equal manner on potential positive or negative implication of the proposed approach and their roles in the project implementation?	Y	Through the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Gender Action Plan as described above.
GP3	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights or gender equality concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	N	Please refer to the Stakeholder Analysis and Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Although the gender analysis has not revealed any gender equality concerns related directly with the project, it is pointed out that the Gender Action Plan that accompanies the National Climate Change Mitigation Startegy and Action Plan (NCCMSAP) 2022-2030 reveals systemtic bias against girls and women in the area of climate mitigation that is the result of gender bias in STEM education. Although the UNEP-GEF project does not have the lever to address systemic changes related to STEM education, the project GAP addresses gender inquality in the project design.
GP4	Does the proposed project consider gender-balanced representation in the design and implementation?	Y	A detailed gender analysis has been carried out through field surveys as well as taking into account the GAP for the NCCMSAP 2022-2030, and a project-level GAP has been developed to support gender balance in the project design and implementation.
GP5	Did the proposed project analyze relevant gender issues and develop a gender responsive project approach?	Y	Please see relevant responses related to detailed gender analysis and gender action planning discussed above.
GP6	Does the project include a project-specific grievance redress mechanism? If yes, state the specific location of such information.	Y	The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) describes the project-specific grievance redress mechanisms (GRM). A 3-tiered mechanism is proposed at (i) the project level, (ii) UNEP level; and (iii) GEF level.

			This information will also be made available on the Project Website once this has been set up under Outcome 3 of the project.
GP7	Will or did the project disclose project information, including the safeguard documents? If yes, please list all the webpages where the information is (or will be) disclosed.	Y	Project information were shared with the project stakeholders via email prior to the validation workshop. Printed copies of the project design were also disseminated to participants in the validation workshop. The CEO Endorsement Request document was circulated to all project stakeholders prior to submission to the GEF Secretariat. The CEO ER and annexes will be uploaded on the Project Website that will be developed under Component 3 at implementation start.
GP8	Were the stakeholders (including affected communities) informed of the projects and grievance redress mechanism? If yes, describe how they were informed.	Y	During the process described at GP7.
GP9	Does the project consider potential negative impacts from short-term net gain to the local communities or countries at the risk of generating long-term social or economic burden?[101]	Y	The project does consider this in the design. The ambit of the Net-Zero Nature-Positive (NZNP) project is to precisely help human and institutional strengthening to carry out integrated policy planning for net-zero, nature-positive outcomes in the long-term. The support through scenario analysis will help Mauritius better bridge the short-term and the long-term in order to avoid imminent net gains at the expense of long-term social and/or economic burden. The social and economic burden are assessed within the broader ambit of environmental degradation or loss of ecosystem services in the short-term, which would put long-term socioeconomic development at risk.
GP10	Does the project consider potential partial economic benefits while excluding marginalized or vulnerable groups, including women in poverty?	Y	The project does consider this in the design. The long-term net-zero, nature-positive outcomes will be assessed against a host of socioeconomic indicators such as the SDGs and green economy indicators that take the differential impacts of policies and strategies on vulnerable groups into consideration. Hence, the equity (i.e. socially-just) and gender dimensions are squarely taken into account in the formulation of long-term NZNP strategies and action plans.

[101]For example, a project may consider investing in a commercial shrimp farm by clearing the nearby mangrove forest to improve the livelihood of the coastal community. However, long term economic benefit from the shrimp farm may be significantly lower than the mangroves if we consider full costs factoring safety from storms, soil protection, water quality, biodiversity and so on.

Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1 conversion or degradation of habitats (including modified habitat, natural habitat and critical natural habitat), or losses and threat to biodiversity, and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	Maybe	The NZNPA Mauritius project seeks to precisely avoid the outcomes related to loss of biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services. The GEF finance will be used to support investments in utility-scale solar PV trough the CNIS scheme of the Central Electricity Board. The incremental logic of the NZNPA Mauritius project will be to use the GEF finance to incentivize promoters to adopt nature-positive designs. For this, the project will support the IFCM to include NP elements in their loan eligibility criteria. It is pointed out that the CNIS solar PV project that will be supported by the Mauritius project will be subject to a ESIA as per the requirements of the Environmental Protection Act 2002 and the amendments brought by the Climate Change Act 2020. The risks and impacts of the flotovoltaics on live under the water is real. Installation of the flotovoltaics should be preceded by an Environmental Impact Assessment followed by additional studies on Freshwater Ecological Surveys and Ecosystem Impact Assessment to elucidate this further and E&S management measures provided. Under Output 2.4, the Mauritius project will provide technical assistance to the CEB for carrying out French Water Ecological Surveys and Ecosystem Impact Assessments as part of the required EIA.
1.2 adverse impacts specifically to habitats that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities and/or authoritative sources (e.g. National Park, Nature Conservancy, Indigenous Community Conserved Area, (ICCA); etc.)?	Y	At the project development stage, the location of the solar PV project that will be supported under the CNIS RE Scheme and GEF investments is not known. In Mauritius, there are 25 critical biodiversity hotspots. The CNIS solar PV project that will be supported by the Mauritius project for NP-alignment will have to carry out a ESIA as per the requirements of the EPA 2002 and the new EIA requirements imposed by the CCA 2020. Once this information is known, the provisions of the relevant Conventions will be triggered and appropriate due diligence processes kick in. The national legislation does not allow land development in protected areas. Also, the UNEP-GEF project will not support any project that causes adverse impacts on

			biodiversity. Further, it is important to reiterate that the Mauritius NZNPA project aims to achive Nature Positive outcomes – i.e. enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services.
1.3	conversion or degradation of habitats that are identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation and biodiversity value?	N	The NZNPA Mauritius project will avoid the conversion or degradation of such habitats by design. As per answer to 1.1, the project seeks to achieve the opposite.
1.4	activities that are not legally permitted or are inconsistent with any officially recognized management plans for the area?	N	All projects supported by the NZNPA Mauritius project will strictly insist that all requirements of the Environmental Protect Act 2002 (amended) regarding Environmental Impacts Assessments and Environmental Management Plans are applied, including the changes recently brought about by the proclamation of the Climate Change Act 2020. Where there are disparities between the national legislation and the UNEP Social and Environmental Safeguards, the latter will prevail for any UNEP-GEF supported projects related to land use changes (e.g. solar PV projects).
1.5	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	Maybe	Please see answer to 1.2 above. It is important to note that the Climate Change Act 2020 now requires developers to carry out a site Ecological Survey that also analyses risks to endangered species. It is reiterated that the Mauritius NZNP project will support the IFCM to align it's loan disbursement criteria with nature-positive outcomes. So the Mauritius NZNP project will not support any project that can do any harm to biodiversity in all its forms.
1.6	activities that may result in soil erosion, deterioration and/or land degradation?	Maybe	As per 5.5 response below, there is possibility for land clearance during installation processes. The size of solar PV installations will be between 15 – 20 MW. Hence, there is possibility of soil erosion and land degradation during installation and management periods of the panels. **However the UNEP-GEF project will not support land clearing through two reinforcing mechanisms**, namely: (i) application of national legislation requiring the undertaking of Environmental Impact Assessment, and to development mitigation measures where necessary to reduce or avoid negative environmental impacts; and (ii) by not supporting potential projects that tend to significant land clearing. In this instance, the UNEP-GEF project will

			support combined land-use practices for solar PV farms, such as agri-voltaics. Indeed, the project aims to promote NP outcomes, and land clearing will be opposed to such objective. It is further pointed out that all solar PV projects are subject to a ESIA and ESMP under the EPA 2002 and recent changes brought to EIAs as provisioned under the CCA 2020. As discussed at 1.1 above, the NZNP Mauritius project seeks to promote nature positive outcomes, including the reduction of land degradation.
1.7	reduced quality or quantity of ground water or water in rivers, ponds, lakes, other wetlands?	N	The reviewed elegibility criteria of IFCM that the project will support in order to make GEF investments available to CNIS projects will include elements to avoid the degradation of water quality and quantity in rivers, ponds, lakes and wetlands. All solar PV projects in Mauritius are subject to a ESIA and ESMP under the EPA 2002 and recent changes brought to EIAs as provisioned under the CCA 2020. The impacts of the project on water quality or quantity are taken into account. The Mauritius NZNPA project will also provide technical assistance for ecological surveys and environmental impacts assessments for a 2 MW floating solar PV project at Tamarind Falls Reservoir. In a land constrained small island, the net-zero objective cannot rely on land-based renewable energy solutions. In additional to land scarcity, land-based energy solutions can result in land and ecosystems degradation. One alternative is to use the surface area of existing lakes and reservoirs. However, this should be done in order to protect life below water. This is what the UNEP-GEF project seeks to accomplish through technical assistance.
1.8	reforestation, plantation development and/or forest harvesting?	Y	The enhacement of nature through tree plantation or marginal land restoration is a desired outcome of the NZNPA Mauritius project. However, this will be assessed on a case-by-case basis for solar PV projects supported by the UNEP-GEF project.
1.9	support for agricultural production, animal/fish production and harvesting	N	The project is not designed to support agricultural production/harvesting.

1.10	introduction or utilization of any invasive alien species of flora and fauna, whether accidental or intentional?	N	The project is mainly oriented towards policy planning, investments in renewable energies and energy efficiency. So there is no risk in the introduction or utilization of invasive alien species.
1.11	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms?	N	The project does not deal with the handling or utilization of GMOs.
1.12	collection and utilization of genetic resources?	N	The project does not deal with the collection and utilization of genetic resources.
Safeguard Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks			
	Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
2.1	improving resilience against potential climate change impact beyond the project intervention period?	Y	The project is of 4-year duration, whereas the long-term NZNP strategies will cover the 2050 time horizon. The UNEP-GEF project will seek formal endorsement of the long-term NZNP strategies, implying the NP outcomes that will include nature-based solutions (NbS) will contribute to climate resilience beyond the project lifetime.
2.2	areas that are now or are projected to be subject to natural hazards such as extreme temperatures, earthquakes, extreme precipitation and flooding, landslides, droughts, severe winds, sea level rise, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions in the next 30 years?	Maybe	As per the new requirements of the Climate Change Act 2020, project developers must carry out climate vulnerability assessments on their projects taking into account present and future climate changes and climate variabilities (e.g. extreme precipitation and flooding, severe winds). In any case, it is not in the interest of a developer of solar PV farm to expose its assests to the natural and climate hazards, while noting that Mauritius is not known for earthquakes, tsunamis or volcanic eruptions. Training provided to the staff of IFCM to apply NP-aligned eligibility criteria for loan disbursement will include due assement of climate vulnerabilities using a pathways approach (i.e. future-looking).
2.3	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change (e.g. changes in precipitation, temperature, salinity, extreme events)?	Y	A solar PV farm can be exposed to extreme wind forces, especially during cyclones. However, these potential extreme weather conditions are taken into consideration during the design of the balance-of-system by the project developer. The same is done regarding the potential loss of productible due to an eventual increase in humidity and temperature due to climate change. These types of "good practice" approaches will allow for proper mitigation of this risk. In addition, it is noteworthy to highlight that the NP outcomes (e.g. nature based

		solutions such as wind breaks and revegetation below and around the structures holding the solar panels) that the UNEP-GEF project seeks to achieve can contribute to mitigate these vulnerabilities.
2.4 local communities vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks (e.g. considering level of exposure and adaptive capacity)?	N	The project will not involve local communities vulnerable to climate and disaster risks.
2.5 increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	N	The project will not increase GHG emissions and other drivers of climate change. In fact, it will be the opposite as mentioned at 2.6 below. GHG emissions will decrease as a result of the project.
2.6 Carbon sequestration and reduction of greenhouse emissions, resource-efficient and low carbon development, other measures for mitigating climate change	Y	The project will support the adoption of GIS-based approaches, including natural capital accounting for developing a Management Plan for the Bel Ombre Man-and-Biosphere (MAB) Reserve. The management plan is expected to enhance carbon sequestration in the core and buffer zones of the MAB. Also, the project is expected to reduce GHG emissions through the adoption of energy efficiency measures and renewable electricity generation in the manufacturing sector.
Safeguard Standard 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Maybe	The project will support NZNP solutions in the manufacturing sector through the adoption of solar PV and energy efficiency measures. The release of pollutants are not associated with these measures / technologies. The manufacturing sector in Mauritius is composed principally of sugar production, textiles, food processing (non-sugar) and light engineering. The sugar industry is designed on circular econmy principle implying that all by-products, including effluents and bagasse, are valorized. The textiles industry has shrunk overtime with delocalization into Africa and South East Asia. Further, these industries in Mauritius are regulated under the Environmental Protection Act and its regulations as far as the release of pollutants are concerned. One of the major pollutant emanating from the manufacturing sector are energy-related emissions (the sector uses around

			19% of total energy). This is precisely what this project intends to address by supporting a cleaner energy mix through solar PV power production. Refer to 2.5 and 2.6 above under SS2.
3.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Y	The project is not expected to generate hazardous waste through the promotion of solar PV and energy effieicny measures. However, solid waste will be generated at the end of life of solar panels and associated electronics (e.g. inverters); solid waste will also be generated at the end of life of energy efficiency equipment / machinery. Given the lifespan of the above mentioned equipment, this waste will materialize after the life of the project. The project will deal with the solid waste issue in two complementary ways: (i) the Environmental Management Plan (accompanying an Environmental Impact Assessment) includes measures for the safe recovery and disposal of components and equipment at the end of lifetime; and (ii) the revised eligibility criteria of IFCM that will be supported by the UNEP-GEF project will mandate the safe recovery, recycling and disposal of end-of-life equipment. These "good practice" approaches are built in the project design and will allow for both proper monitoring and mitigation of this risk. The Mauritius project will support existing manufacturing sector enterprises, implying that their underlying core operations were already subject to ESIAs, and that ESMPs are in place to manage any hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.
3.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	N	The project does not manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals The Mauritius project will support existing manufacturing sector enterprises, implying that their underlying core operations were already subject to ESIAs, and that ESMPs are in place to manage the use of any hazardous materials and/or chemicals.
3.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? (e.g. DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention)	N	The Mauritius project will support existing manufacturing sector enterprises, implying that their underlying core operations were already subject to ESIAs, and that ESMPs are in place to manage the use of chemicals mentioned.

		The Mauritius project does not promote the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?
3.5 the application of pesticides or fertilizers that may have a negative effect on the environment (including non-target species) or human health?	N	The project does not make any application of pesticides or fertilizers that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health
3.6 significant consumption of energy, water, or other material inputs?	Y	While some activities of the project will involve the consumption of enery and water, it is not foreseen this will be significant amounts. The project will promote the reduction of fossil fuel-generated electricity through the adoption of recommendations of energy audits in industry, and promote the generation of renewable electricity that is nature positive. The most significant material input will be Si-based solar panels that are inert and recyclable (please see response at 3.2 above), so no pollution will be created as a result of the use or disposal of this material.
Safeguard Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1 the design, construction, operation and/or decommissioning of structural elements such as new buildings or structures (including those accessed by the public)?	Y	The project will support NP-aligned solar PV farming that will involve its design, construction, operation and decommissioning at the end of life. A typical solar PV system will be of 15-20 MW capacity. The prevailing practice to date is the construction of such a facility on marginal land that was previously under sugar cane cultivation, and hence, not close to human settlements. The national legislation also stipulates that solar PV farms should be located at least 500 m from the nearest human settlement. The ESMP also requires that a management plan for demolition and contruction waste is put in place for all phases of the project design, implementation, operation and decommissioning.
4.2 air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, physical hazards, water runoff?	Y	Noise, traffic and physical hazards can be expcted during the commissioning and decommissioning stages of the solar PV farm life cycle. However, since solar PV systems are modular, the physical hazards are inherently minimized. In addition, the noise pollution and traffic congestion are regulated through the EIA and its associated Environmental Management Plan. Hence, the enterprise(s) that will be

			indirectly supported by the Mauritius NZNPA project will have to manage any of these hazards through the ESMP.
4.3	exposure to water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable or noncommunicable diseases?	N	The project does not involve and is not expected to lead to exposure to water- or vector-borne diseases.
4.4	adverse impacts on natural resources and/or ecosystem services relevant to the communities' health and safety (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	Maybe	Very unlikely. As mentioned at 5.5 below, there is potential for land clearing that can result in the degradation of natural resources and ecosystem services. However, the activities supported by the NZNPA Mauritius project seek precisely to avoid such negative events.
4.5	transport, storage use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. fuel, explosives, other chemicals that may cause an emergency event)?	N	The project does not involve the use, and hence, the need to transport, store, use and dispose of hazardous or dangerous materials.
4.6	engagement of security personnel to support project activities (e.g. protection of property or personnel, patrolling of protected areas)?	Y	While the UNEP-GEF project will not hire security personnel, it will support the NP-aligned solar PV unde the CNIS scheme. It is customary in Mauritius that project developers make use of third party security personnel for the protection of property. Through the revised loan eligibility creiteria of the IFCM that will be supported with GEF investments, human rights issues related to the engagement of security personnel will be mandated by the project (e.g. . Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights).
4.7	an influx of workers to the project area or security personnel (e.g. police, military, other)?	N	Mauritius is a very small place, and it is highly urbanized (so much so that there is hardly much distinction between rural and urban areas) and the concept of 'influx of workers' does not apply.
Safeguard Standard 5: Cultural Heritage			
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:			
5.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	N	Mauritius host two UNESCO World Cultural Heritage sites that are under strict management in order to safeguard their status. Both the Aapravasi Ghat[102] and Le Morne Cultural Landscape[103] have a management plan for the core and buffer zones, wherein no infrastructure development is allowed. Also, the two sites have a Local Economic Development Plan that excludes land use for solar PV applications.
5.2	adverse impacts to sites, structures or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious	Maybe	The provision of the Enviromental Protection Act 2002 (amended) for an

[102] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1227/ - accessed 18 March 2023.
[103] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1259/gallery/ - accessed 18 March 2023.

	values or to intangible forms of cultural heritage (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?		Environmental Impact Assemment and Ecological Site Survey also includes the survey of structures or objects with historical, archaeological or cultural values. The ESMP therefore needs to include the management of these values in order to manage any risks. It must be explicit that any land use change project does not negatively affect these structures or surveys. As such, any solar PV project under the CNIS that benefits from NP enhacements under the UNEP-GEF project will have to demonstrate no adverse impacts to structures and objects. As regards to historical or cultural sites, please see response to 5.1 above.
5.3	utilization of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes (e.g. use of objects, practices, traditional knowledge, tourism)?	N	The project does not make commercial use nor any other use of Cultural Heritage.
5.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	N	The project does not involve alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance. Please see response to 5.1 above.
5.5	significant land clearing, demolitions, excavations, flooding?	Maybe	Maybe, however very unlikely. In Mauritius today, the most prominent source of new[104] renewable energy is solar PV. The large scale (say > 5MW) installations are all land-based. In the CNIS scheme for the manufacturing sector, the solar PV projects have an average installation capacity around 15 – 20 MWp. Considering the small land area of Mauritius, such systems are relatively large in size. Hence, there is a potential for correspondingly large land clearing. **However the UNEP-GEF project will not support land clearing through two reinforcing mechanisms**, namely: (i) application of national legislation requiring the undertaking of Environmental Impact Assessment, and to development mitigation measures where necessary to reduce or avoid negative environmental impacts; and (ii) by not supporting potential projects that tend to significant land clearing. In this instance, the UNEP-GEF project will support combined land-use practices for solar PV farms, such as agri-voltaics. Indeed, the project aims to promote NP outcomes, and land clearing will be opposed to such objective.

[104] As opposed to existing hydroelectricity generation and thermal generation using renewable biomass (bagasse).

			It is further pointed out that all solar PV projects are subject to a ESIA and ESMP under the EPA 2002 and recent changes brought to EIAs as provisioned under the CCA 2020.
5.6	identification and protection of cultural heritage sites or intangible forms of cultural heritage	N	The project will not involve the identification and protection of tangible or intangible forms of cultural heritage.
Safeguard Standard 6: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement			
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:			
6.1	full or partial physical displacement or relocation of people (whether temporary or permanent)?	Maybe	In Mauritius, most land is privately owned, and there is a very strong regulatory framework for land ownership and land tenure. If any, peoples displacement can occur in two situations: (i) relocation of inhabitants with due compensation due to land needed for infrastructure development projects of national interests[105]; and (ii) informal settlements on State-owned land. The UNEP-GEF project does not fall in any one of these two categories. The eligibility criteria for accessing IFCM loan supported by GEF for NP outcomes will avoid any physical displacement. The Mauritius NZNP project will not support baseline projects or initiatives that result in either physical nor economic displacement.
6.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to assets affecting for example crops, businesses, income generation sources)?	Maybe	Please see response to 6.1 above. The Mauritius NZNP project will not support baseline projects or initiatives that result in either physical nor economic displacement.
6.3	involuntary restrictions on land/water use that deny a community the use of resources to which they have traditional or recognizable use rights?	N	The Ground Water Act 1970 vests the rights to ground water in the State and prescribes that no person shall: a) abstract, divert, obstruct, measure or use any ground water; or (b) construct or erect any works in or over any ground water, unless he or she has obtained a license under this Act. The Act also declares alteration of the composition or quality of ground water that it is likely to cause injury to any person, animal or plant using such water, he or she shall commit an offence. The management of surface water is

[105] This is a provision in the Constitution of the Republic of Mauritius; section 8 Protection from the deprivation of property.

			provided under the The Rivers and Canals Act (1863). It regulates the drawing of water from rivers and canals and the conservation of water resources. Every person who has or claims to have a water right – through private land tenure and property rights – is obliged to fill in the form set out in the Schedule of the Act to be registered with the Central Water Authority. Hence, there is strict laws that regulate the use of water in Mauritius, thereby ensuring that water rights are not denied. As per the response related to Indigenous Peoples given at 7 below, the concept of 'traditiomal water rights' does not exist in Mauritius.
6.4	risk of forced evictions?	N	Please see answer to 6.1 above.
6.5	changes in land tenure arrangements, including communal and/or customary/traditional land tenure patterns (including temporary/permanent loss of land)?	Maybe	There is a potential for changes in land tenure arrangements in the case of solar PV project(s) that will be supported by the UNEP-GEF project. As mentioned earlier, most land is privately owned in Mauritius, and a scenario where a solar PV project developer buys private land for its project can be envisaged. Such a change will not entail loss of communal and/or customary land (as per discussions related to SS7 below).
Safeguard Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples			
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:			
7.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present or uncontacted or isolated indigenous peoples inhabit or where it is believed these peoples may inhabit?	N	Mauritius does not host indigenous peoples. The natural history shows that the island of Mauritius was uninhabited. Consequently, the standing population of Mauritius is the result of different waves of immigration.[106]
7.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	See above
7.3	impacts to the human rights of indigenous peoples or to the lands, territories and resources claimed by them?	N	See above
7.4	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	See above
7.5	adverse effects on the development priorities, decision making mechanisms, and forms of self-government of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	N	See above

[106] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius ; https://culturalatlas.sbs.com.au/mauritian-culture/mauritian-culture-core-concepts – accessed 18 March 2024.

7.6	risks to the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N	See above
7.7	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	N	See above
Safeguard Standard 8: Labor and working conditions			
8.1	Will the proposed project involve hiring or contracting project staff ?	Y	The project will recruit two persons to comprise the Project Management Unit (PMU). It will be the Project Manager and the Administrative Assistant. Also, for the NZNP measures indirectly supported by GEF investments in the downstream component, the manufacturing sector actors and developers benefittng from the GMS mechanism under output 2.3 may inadvertently support hiring casual labour. Hence, risks related to occupational health and safety, child labour, discrimination, and poor salaries need to be considered. Due diligence will be exercised that the beneficiary company(ies) do not hire casual labour. Ultimately, the very high level skills required for energy efficiency interventions will automatically exclude casual labour. Hence, although very low, the risk remains valid for the nature-positive interventions.
If the answer to 8.1 is yes, would the project potentially involve or lead to:			
8.2	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws or international commitments (e.g. ILO conventions)?	N	Mauritius is a Party and Signatory to all ILO conventions, on which national labour laws are designed. The country has a strong track record in terms of the enforcement of labour laws.
8.3	the use of forced labor and child labor?	N	Forced and child labor are illegal in Mauritius, and the project will ensure that the national legislation is abide by. Also, Mauritius has a strong track record against forced and child labour.
8.4	occupational health and safety risks (including violence and harassment)?	Maybe	The manufacturing sector in Mauritius is composed principally of sugar production, textiles, food processing (non-sugar) and light engineering. Although these industries are not known for an excessive level of OH&S risks, the same can never be fully excluded. The PMU staff hired with GEF funds will be hosted on the premises of the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives. As such the Occupational Health and Health Safety Act prevailing in Mauritius also covers personnel employed

		in the public sector, including ministries. The Ministry is therefore obligated to minimize, reduce and avoid OH&S risks at the workplace. Similalry, any other labour hired using GEF grants (i.e. consultants, experts, consultancy firms, etc.) will be subject to the same Occupational Health and Health Safety Act. To ensure application of this Act, the Mauritius child project will ensure that no casual labour is hired by the beneficiary company(ies).
8.5 the increase of local or regional unemployment?	N	If any, the UNEP-GEF project will support local job creation through NZ, NP projects, including NP-aligned solar PV projects, and energy audits and energy efficiency measures in the manufacturing sector.
8.6 suppliers of goods and services who may have high risk of significant safety issues related to their own workers?	Maybe	The project will not be involved in the supply of said goods and services. However, such negative event may take place in the supply chain. As such supply chain risks will be assessed and managed in the project Risk Register.
8.7 unequal working opportunities and conditions for women and men	N	As far as the staff to be hired to work on the GEF project is concerned, the recruitment process of the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives will allow equal working opportunities and conditions for women and men. The Gender Action Plan that accompanies the National Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2030 has revealed the underrepresentation of women in climate change mitigation areas. This situation has been linked with the systemic bias that exists at the national level regarding the lack of girl and women participation in studies and jobs related to STEM. Although the project is not able to reverse or address the systemic issues, it has the potential to reinforce existing biases. The UNEP-GEF project has developed a gender analysis and gender action plan to address the gender bias in project design, and to ensure women participation in project activities. It is pointed out that the design of the project deliverables captures the indicators of the Gender Action Plan. As far as practicable, sex-differentiated indicators are used to track project performance.

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLES

UNEP budget

Component	Unique BL	Description	Executing Agency	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total	UMOJA description	Contract ID
COMPONENT 1										
	C1110101	Project Technical Coordinator	MIDSMEC	2,500	2,501	2,000	2,500	9,501	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110101
	C1110103	Land cover maps and NCA Expert	Ministry of Housing	-	75,000	-	-	75,000	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110103
	C1110107	SBA Expert	MIDSMEC	-	-	35,000	-	35,000	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110107
	C1110202	Participation of national stakeholders in GP	MIDSMEC	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000	Travel	110202
	C1110203	Participation of MFEPD staff in SBA-related	MIDSMEC	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	Travel	110203
	C1110401	Integrated Policy Planning & NZNP	Civil Service College	31,613	47,419	47,419	-	126,452	Contractual services	110401
	C1110402	Expert on SEPs and SDM for national and	Maurice Stratégie	36,926	180,012	96,930	27,694	341,562	Contractual services	110402
	C1110409	SBA in-country clinic	MFEPD	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	Contractual services	110409
	C1110410	Meetings for NZNP-related strategies & SEP	Maurice Stratégie	6,914	20,741	12,963	2,593	43,210	Contractual services	110410
Component 1 Total				**92,952**	**340,674**	**244,312**	**47,787**	**725,725**		
COMPONENT 2										
	C2110101	Project Technical Coordinator	MIDSMEC	2,000	3,073	3,500	3,500	12,073	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110101
	C2110104	NZNP Project Developer	MIDSMEC	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110104
	C2110401	Integrated Policy Planning & NZNP	Civil Service College	23,710	31,613	31,613	31,613	118,548	Contractual services	110401
	C2110402	Expert on SEPs and SDM for national and	Maurice Stratégie	18,463	69,236	55,388	13,847	156,934	Contractual services	110402
	C2110403	Financial derisking Expert	IFCM & IDD	81,250	68,750	25,000	-	175,000	Contractual services	110403
	C2110404	EIA Expert with specialisation in aquatic	CEB	-	60,000	-	-	60,000	Contractual services	110404
	C2110405	Energy and Materials Audit Expert	MIDSMEC	-	288,000	72,000	-	360,000	Contractual services	110405
	C2110406	Knowledge Management Expert	MIDSMEC	-	-	-	25,778	25,778	Contractual services	110406
	C2110410	Meetings for NZNP-related strategies & SEP	Maurice Stratégie	3,457	10,370	10,370	2,593	26,790	Contractual services	110410
	C2110601	Grants provided for NP-aligned CNIS	IFCM	750,000	-	-	-	750,000	Transfers & Grants to Other Implementing	110601
	C2110602	Seed funding to establish the Efficiency Fund	IFCM	458,394	-	-	-	458,394	Transfers & Grants to Other Implementing	110602
Component 2 Total				**1,337,273**	**531,042**	**197,872**	**97,330**	**2,163,517**		
COMPONENT 3										
	C3110101	Project Technical Coordinator	MIDSMEC	4,501	4,001	4,001	3,427	15,930	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110101
	C3110105	Evaluation Expert (MT)	UNEP	-	42,000	-	-	42,000	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110105
	C3110106	Evaluation Expert (TE)	UNEP	-	-	-	55,000	55,000	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110106
	C3110201	Participation of NPD and PTC in GP	MIDSMEC	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	30,000	Travel	110201
	C3110406	Knowledge Management Expert	MIDSMEC	32,222	12,889	12,889	32,222	90,222	Contractual services	110406
	C3110407	Inception Workshop & PSC Meetings	MIDSMEC	3,200	1,600	1,600	1,600	8,000	Contractual services	110407
Component 3 Total				**47,423**	**67,990**	**25,990**	**99,749**	**241,152**		
PROJECT MANAGEMENT COSTS (PMC)										
	PM110101	Project Technical Coordinator	MIDSMEC	15,025	20,033	20,033	20,033	75,124	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110101
	PM110102	Administrative and Finance Assistant	MIDSMEC	12,279	16,372	16,372	16,372	61,395	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110102
	PM110301	Computers for PMU staff and printer	MIDSMEC	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	110301
	PM110408	Financial Audit Expert	MIDSMEC	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,000	Contractual services	110408
PMC Total				**35,304**	**40,405**	**40,405**	**40,405**	**156,519**		
GRAND TOTAL				**1,512,952**	**980,110**	**508,579**	**285,271**	**3,286,913**		

UMOJA class	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	TOTAL
Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	36,305	162,980	80,906	120,832	401,023
Travel	22,500	22,500	42,500	22,500	110,000
Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	4,000	-	-	-	4,000
Contractual services	241,754	794,630	385,173	141,939	1,563,496
Supplies, Commodities & Materials	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers & Grants to Other Implementing Partners	1,208,394	-	-	-	1,208,394
General operating and other costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,512,952	980,110	508,579	285,271	3,286,913

Components	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	TOTAL
Component 1	92,952	340,674	244,312	47,787	725,725
Component 2	1,337,273	531,042	197,872	97,330	2,163,517
Component 3	47,423	67,990	25,990	99,749	241,152
PMC	35,304	40,405	40,405	40,405	156,519
Total	1,512,952	980,110	508,579	285,271	3,286,913

GEF budget

GEF budget category & detailed description	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Subtotal	PMC	Total
04. Grants/Subgrants		**$ 750,000**		**$ 750,000**		**$ 750,000**
Grants provided for NP-aligned CNIS		$ 750,000		$ 750,000		$ 750,000
05. Revolving Funds/Seed funds/Equity		**$ 458,394**		**$ 458,394**		**$ 458,394**
Seed funding to establish the Efficiency Fund		$ 458,394		$ 458,394		$ 458,394
07. Contractual services (company)	**$ 468,014**	**$ 896,260**	**$ 90,222**	**$ 1,454,496**	**$ 16,000**	**$ 1,470,496**
Integrated Policy Planning & NZNP Terminologies Expert	$ 126,452	$ 118,548		$ 245,000		$ 245,000
Expert on SEPs and SDM for national and sectoral NZNP strategic planning.	$ 341,562	$ 156,934		$ 498,496		$ 498,496
Financial derisking Expert		$ 175,000		$ 175,000		$ 175,000
EIA Expert with specialisation in aquatic environments		$ 60,000		$ 60,000		$ 60,000
Energy and Materials Audit Expert		$ 360,000		$ 360,000		$ 360,000
Knowledge Management Expert		$ 25,778	$ 90,222	$ 116,000		$ 116,000
Financial Audit Expert					$ 16,000	$ 16,000
09. International Consultants	**$ 35,000**		**$ 97,000**	**$ 132,000**		**$ 132,000**
Evaluation Expert (MT)			$ 42,000	$ 42,000		$ 42,000
Evaluation Expert (TE)			$ 55,000	$ 55,000		$ 55,000
SBA Expert	$ 35,000			$ 35,000		$ 35,000
10. Local Consultants	**$ 75,000**	**$ 20,000**		**$ 95,000**		**$ 95,000**
Land cover maps and NCA Expert	$ 75,000			$ 75,000		$ 75,000
NZNP Project Developer		$ 20,000		$ 20,000		$ 20,000
11. Salary and benefits/Staff Costs	**$ 9,501**	**$ 12,073**	**$ 15,930**	**$ 37,504**	**$ 136,519**	**$ 174,023**
Project Technical Coordinator	$ 9,501	$ 12,073	$ 15,930	$ 37,504	$ 75,124	$ 112,628
Administrative and Finance Assistant					$ 61,395	$ 61,395
12. Training, Workshops, Meetings	**$ 58,210**	**$ 26,790**	**$ 8,000**	**$ 93,000**		**$ 93,000**
Inception Workshop & PSC Meetings			$ 8,000	$ 8,000		$ 8,000
SBA in-country clinic	$ 15,000			$ 15,000		$ 15,000
Meetings for NZNP-related strategies & SEP	$ 43,210	$ 26,790		$ 70,000		$ 70,000
13. Travel	**$ 80,000**		**$ 30,000**	**$ 110,000**		**$ 110,000**
Participation of NPD and PTC in GP Knowldege Sharing events			$ 30,000	$ 30,000		$ 30,000
Participation of national stakeholders in GP peer-to-peer learning events	$ 60,000.00			$ 60,000.00		$ 60,000.00
Participation of MFEPD staff in SBA-related GP events	$ 20,000.00			$ 20,000.00		$ 20,000.00
14. Office supplies					**$ 4,000.00**	**$ 4,000.00**
Computers for PMU staff and printer					$ 4,000.00	$ 4,000.00
Grand Total	**$ 725,725**	**$ 2,163,517**	**$ 241,152**	**$ 3,130,394**	**$ 156,519**	**$ 3,286,913**

ANNEX H: CO-FINANCING BUDGET AND LETTERS

Co-financing budget

No.	Co-finance partner		Nature of co-finance		Co-finance contribution per project Component in US$				Total in US$
	Name	Source	Type	Investment Mobilized	C1	C2	C3	PMC	
1	Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives	Recipient Country Government	Grant	Investment mobilized		61,750		3,250	**65,000**
2	Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives	Recipient Country Government	In-Kind	Recurrent expenditures	33,250	76,000	33,250	7,500	**150,000**
3	Industrial Finance Corporation of Mauritius	Other	Loan	Investment mobilized		13,300,000		700,000	**14,000,000**
4	Industrial Finance Corporation of Mauritius	Other	In-Kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,750	33,250	9,500	2,500	**50,000**
5	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	Recipient Country Government	Grant	Investment mobilized	427,500	237,500	76,000	39,000	**780,000**
6	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	Recipient Country Government	In-Kind	Recurrent expenditures	28,500	19,000	19,000	3,500	**70,000**
7	Central Electricity Board	Recipient Country Government	Equity Investment	Investment mobilized		2,593,500		136,500	**2,730,000**
8	Central Electricity Board	Recipient Country Government	In-Kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,750	19,000	4,750	1,500	**30,000**
9	Energy Efficiency Management Office	Recipient Country Government	In-Kind	Recurrent expenditures		285,000	190,000	25,000	**500,000**
Total					**498,750**	**16,625,000**	**332,500**	**918,750**	**18,375,000**

Co-financing letters

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SMEs AND COOPERATIVES
(Industrial Development Division)

My Reference: IND/NZNPA/1

12 April 2024

Dear Ms. V. Luque,

Subject: The Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (MIDSMEC) co-financing towards the "Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Mauritius" project (GEF ID 11087)

I am pleased to inform you of the support of the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (MIDSMEC) to the project *"Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Mauritius"*. The MIDSMEC will make a co-financing contribution worth US$ 65, 000 in the form of a grant which will be through the "Energy Efficiency Audit Scheme for the Manufacturing Sector" that the Ministry is implementing over the period July 2024 to June 2025.

Under this co-finance contribution, the MIDSMEC intends to support the "Project Component 2: Manufacturing sector NZNPA enabling environment and investment".

The contributions of the MIDSMEC will take several forms, including, *inter alia*, supporting energy audits in manufacturing enterprises and developing a Replication Plan based on lessons learned to scale up NZNP investments in the manufacturing sector.

The MIDSMEC will also provide an in-kind co-financing contribution of US$ 150,000 for logistics and staff time of the Ministry dedicated to support the implementation of the project's technical, management and administrative activities.

The MIDSMEC is pleased to support this important GEF project and be part of it. We look forward to continuing working with the United Nations Environment Programme and the Global Environment Facility with this important national project to accelerate implementation of nature positive, net-zero pathways at the national level and demonstrating investments in nature and low-carbon technologies in the manufacturing sector.

Yours faithfully,

A. D. Poreema (Mrs.)
Acting Permanent Secretary

Ms. Victoria Luque
GEF Executive Coordinator
Corporate Services Division
United Nations Environment Programme
Nairobi, Kenya

Level 7, Air Mauritius Centre, John Kennedy Street, Port Louis
Tel No. 210-7100, Fax No. 211-0855, Email address: mind@govmu.org

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
Government Centre, Port Louis, Mauritius

Date: 21 February 2024

To: **Ms. Victoria Luque**
GEF Executive Coordinator
Corporate Services Division
United Nations Environment Programme
Nairobi, Kenya

Subject: The Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (MoFEPD) co-financing towards the "Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Mauritius" project (GEF ID 11087)

Dear Ms. Luque,

I am pleased to inform you of the support of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (MoFEPD) to the project "Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Mauritius". The MoFEPD will make a total co-financing worth USD 850,000 in the form of grant (USD 780,000) and in-kind (USD 70,000) contributions over the 4 years of the project's implementation, starting in year 2025.

Under this co-finance contribution, the MoFEPD intends to support the following project components:

- Component 1. Country-wide Net-Zero Nature-Positive Action
- Component 2. Manufacturing sector NZNPA enabling environment and investments
- Component 3. Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management

The contributions of the MFEPD will take several forms, including:

- Financially supporting the operation of Maurice Stratégie for long-term macroeconomic planning, to the tune of USD 780,000
- Linking the budgeting process to sectoral policies, and capacity building on the Sustainable Budgeting Approach
- Mobilization of financial resources for low-carbon, climate-resilient development
- In-kind co-financing contribution of USD 70,000 for the staff time of MoFEPD dedicated to the project's technical, management and administrative activities.

The MoFEPD is pleased to support this important GEF project and is pleased to be part of it. We look forward to continuing working with the United Nations Environment Programme and the Global Environment Facility with this important national project to accelerate implementation of nature positive, net-zero pathways at the national level and demonstrating invests in nature and low-carbon technologies in the manufacturing sector.

Yours sincerely,

Dharam Dev Manraj, GOSK
Financial Secretary
Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development

IFCM
Industrial Finance Corporation of Mauritius

Our Ref: IFCM/ GEF-ID-11087/FEB/24

14th of February 2024

Ms. Victoria Luque
GEF Executive Coordinator
Corporate Services Division
United Nations Environment Programme
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Ms. Luque

Re: Co-financing by the Industrial Finance Corporation of Mauritius Ltd (IFCM) towards the "Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Mauritius" project (GEF ID 11087)

I am pleased to inform you of the support by IFCM for the project "Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Mauritius". The IFCM will provide a co-financing of around US$ 14,000,000 in the form of debt financing over the 4 years of the project's implementation, starting in year 2025.

Under this co-financing mechanism, the IFCM Ltd intends to support the following project components:

- Component 2. Manufacturing sector NZNPA enabling environment and investments
- Component 3. Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management

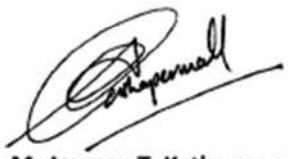
The contributions of the IFCM Ltd will take several forms, including:

- Providing debt financing for the greening of electricity generation by manufacturing enterprises through the installation of large-scale solar PV;
- The setting up of a Green Manufacturing Scheme for financing investments in material and energy efficiency measures in manufacturing enterprises; and
- Institutional capacity building for integrating Nature Positive indicators in loan eligibility criteria, and for evaluating financial proposals.

Industrial Finance Corporation of Mauritius Ltd
1st Floor, EDITH, 6 Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis, 11302
Tel: (230) 260 1135 - Email: info@ifcm.mu - www.ifcm.mu

The IFCM Ltd will also provide an in-kind co-financing of US$ 50,000 for supporting the project's technical activities, such as establishing a Green Manufacturing Scheme and Nature-Positive eligibility criteria for facilities provided.

The IFCM Ltd is pleased to support this important GEF project. We look forward to continuing working with the United Nations Environment Programme and the Global Environment Facility on this important national project to accelerate implementation of nature positive, net-zero pathways at the national level and demonstrating investments in nature and low-carbon technologies in the manufacturing sector.



Mr Jeyssen T. Kathapermall
Chief Operations Officer

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE GENERAL MANAGER

Central Electricity Board

CORPORATE OFFICE
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VAT Reg. No. VAT22000591
BRN : F07000041

OUR REF: **CPR\2024\34**

YOUR REF:

09 February 2024

To: Ms. Victoria Luque
GEF Executive Coordinator
Corporate Services Division
United Nations Environment Programme
Nairobi
Kenya

Dear Ms. Luque,

Subject: The Central Electricity Board (CEB) co-financing towards the "Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Mauritius" project (GEF ID 11087)

We are pleased to inform you of the support of the Central Electricity Board (CEB) to the project "*Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Mauritius*". The CEB will make a co-financing contribution worth US$ 2.73 million in the form of equity/debt financing over the 4 years of the project's implementation, starting in Year 2024.

Under this co-finance contribution, the CEB intends to support the following project components:

- Component 1. Country-wide Net-Zero Nature-Positive Action
- Component 2. Manufacturing sector NZNPA enabling environment and investments
- Component 3. Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management

The contributions of the CEB will take several forms, including:

- Investing in a 2 MW flotovoltaic farm at Tamarind Falls Reservoir, and paving the way for scaling-up Nature Positive renewable energy development on a land-constrained island.
- Implementing the Carbon Neutral Industrial Sector (CNIS) Renewable Energy Scheme that allows manufacturing sector operators to produce clean, on-grid electricity.
- Supporting the formulation of a long-term Net-Zero Nature-Positive strategy for electricity generation .

The CEB will also provide an in-kind co-financing contribution of US$ 30,000 for supporting the project's technical, management and administrative activities.

The CEB is pleased to support this important GEF project and be part of it. We look forward to continuing working with the United Nations Environment Programme and the Global Environment Facility to accomplish this important national project with a view to accelerating implementation of nature positive, net-zero pathways at the national level and demonstrating invests in nature and low-carbon technologies in the manufacturing sector.

Yours faithfully,

R. Chowdharry
Officer-in-Charge

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND PUBLIC UTILITIES
ENERGY EFFICIENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE
Level 4, The Celicourt Tower, 6, Sir Celicourt Antelme Street, Port-Louis, Mauritius 11302
Tel. No.: (230) 206 8070 Fax. No. 212 1109 – E-Mail: eemo@govmu.org

In reply please quote: **EEMO/I/1/3** Date: February 09, 2024

GEF Executive Coordinator
Corporate Services Division
United Nations Environment Programme
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Ms. Victoria Luque,

The Energy Efficiency Management Office (EEMO) co-financing towards the "Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Mauritius" project (GEF ID 11087)

I am pleased to inform you of the support of the Energy Efficiency Management Office (EEMO) to the project "Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Mauritius". The EEMO will make a co-financing contribution worth US$ 500,000 in the form of in-kind financing over the 4 years of the project's implementation, starting in year 2025.

Under this co-finance contribution, the EEMO intends to support the following project components:

- Component 2. Manufacturing sector NZNPA enabling environment and investments
- Component 3. Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management

The contributions of the EEMO will take several forms, including:

- Supporting the implementation of energy audits in manufacturing sector enterprises
- Contributing to the design of the Green Manufacturing Scheme for supporting investments in energy efficiency measures in the manufacturing sector
- Contributing in the replication strategy for scaling up energy efficiency audits and investments in energy efficiency in the manufacturing sector
- Supporting the project's technical, management and administrative activities

The EEMO is pleased to support this important GEF project and is pleased to be part of it. We look forward to continuing working with the United Nations Environment Programme and the Global Environment Facility with this important national project to accelerate implementation of nature positive, net-zero pathways at the national level and demonstrating investments in nature and low-carbon technologies in the manufacturing sector.

Yours faithfully,

O. Sewtohul
Director, Energy Efficiency
Energy Efficiency Management Office

ANNEX I: PROJECT CONTRACTING

Procurement Plan

Category	Contract ID	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total	Executing Agency	Procurement process	Process duration (months)
Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110101	Project Technical Coordinator	24,026	29,608	29,534	29,460	112,628	MIDSMEC	The IDD will open a competitive bidding process following the Public Procurement Process	3
Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110102	Administrative and Finance Assistant	12,279	16,372	16,372	16,372	61,395	MIDSMEC	The IDD will open a competitive bidding process following the Public Procurement Process	3
Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110103	Land cover maps and NCA Expert	-	75,000	-	-	75,000	Ministry of Housing and Land Use Planning & NPCS	The IDD will open a competitive bidding process following the Public Procurement Process	3
Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110104	NZNP Project Developer	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	MIDSMEC	The IDD will open a competitive bidding process following the Public Procurement Process	3
Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110105	Evaluation Expert (MT)	-	42,000	-	-	42,000	UNEP	UNEP Standard Procedures for recruitment of consultants	3
Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110106	Evaluation Expert (TE)	-	-	-	55,000	55,000	UNEP	UNEP Standard Procedures for recruitment of consultants	3
Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110107	SBA Expert	-	-	35,000	-	35,000	MIDSMEC	The IDD will open a competitive bidding process following the Public Procurement Process	3
Travel	110201	Participation of NPD and PTC in GP Knowledge Sharing events	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	30,000	MIDSMEC	Direct allocation	1
Travel	110202	Participation of national stakeholders in GP peer-to-peer learning events	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000	MIDSMEC	Direct allocation	2
Travel	110203	Participation of MFEPD staff in SBA-related GP events	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	MIDSMEC	Direct allocation	1
Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	110301	Computers for PMU staff and printer	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	MIDSMEC	Public Procurement Procedure for office equipment	2
Contractual services	110401	Integrated Policy Planning & NZNP Terminologies Expert	55,323	79,032	79,032	31,613	245,000	Civil Service College	Competitive bidding using Public Procurement Procedures through Government online portal	4
Contractual services	110402	Expert on SEPs and SDM for national and sectoral NZNP strategic planning	55,388	249,248	152,318	41,541	498,496	Maurice Stratégie	Competitive bidding using Public Procurement Procedures through Government online portal	4
Contractual services	110403	Financial derisking Expert	81,250	68,750	25,000	-	175,000	IFCM & IDD	Competitive bidding using Public Procurement Procedures through Government online portal	4
Contractual services	110404	EIA Expert with specialisation in aquatic environments	-	60,000	-	-	60,000	CEB	Competitive bidding using Public Procurement Procedures through Government online portal	4
Contractual services	110405	Energy and Materials Audit Expert	-	288,000	72,000	-	360,000	MIDSMEC	Competitive bidding using Public Procurement Procedures through Government online portal	4
Contractual services	110406	Knowledge Management Expert	32,222	12,889	12,889	58,000	116,000	MIDSMEC	Competitive bidding using Public Procurement Procedures through Government online portal	4
Contractual services	110407	Inception Workshop & PSC Meetings	3,200	1,600	1,600	1,600	8,000	MIDSMEC	Public Procurement Process with short-listed venues for conferences	1
Contractual services	110408	Financial Audit Expert	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,000	MIDSMEC	Competitive bidding using Public Procurement Procedures through Government online portal	2
Contractual services	110409	SBA in-country clinic	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	MFEPD	Public Procurement Process with short-listed venues for conferences	1
Contractual services	110410	Meetings for NZNP-related strategies & SEP	10,370	31,111	23,333	5,185	70,000	Maurice Stratégie (for upstream) and MIDSMEC (for downstream)	Competitive bidding using Public Procurement Procedures through Government online portal	4
Transfers & Grants to Other Implementing Partners	110601	Grants provided for NP-aligned CNIS	750,000	-	-	-	750,000	IFCM	Direct transfer	2
Transfers & Grants to Other Implementing Partners	110602	Seed funding to establish the Efficiency Fund	458,394	-	-	-	458,394	IFCM	Direct transfer	2
GRAND TOTAL			**1,512,952**	**980,110**	**508,579**	**285,271**	**3,286,913**			

Terms of Reference

Budget line: 110101

Project Technical Coordinator

Date required:	M13
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	National Project Director
Type of procurement:	The IDD will open a competitive bidding process following the Public Procurement Process

Scope of work:

The PTC will be hosted within the Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives premises and will carry out both project management and technical duties:

Project Management

• Take responsibility for day-to-day project operations;
• Take responsibility for the execution of the project in accordance with the project objectives, activities and budget;
• Deliver the outputs and demonstrate its best efforts in achieving the project outcomes;
• Coordinate project execution and liaison with national counterparts (relevant ministries, national agencies, private sector, NGOs etc.);
• Manage financial resources and processing all financial transaction relating to sub-allotments;
• Prepare all annual/year-end project revisions;
• Attend and facilitate inception and other workshops and national PSC meetings;
• Coordinate the project team of consultants and subcontractors;
• Coordinate with strategic taskforces (i.e. thematic or technical working groups);
• Act as Secretary of the PSC;
• Plan and organize the PSC bi-annual meetings;
• Periodic reporting to UNEP and the PSC for allocation of the GEF grant according to the approved workplan and budget, in coordination with UNEP and the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives;
• Notify UNEP and the PSC in writing if there is need for modification to the agreed implementation plan and budget, and to seek approval;
• Address and rectify any issues or inconsistencies raised by the Implementing Agency;
• Support compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to the Implementing Agency;
• Prepare, at the end of the project, the project Final Report.

Technical responsibilities

• Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables;
• Develop ToRs for the recruitment of consultants;
• Assess project risks in the field, monitor risk management plan;
• Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all safeguard related plans;
• Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently;
• Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary;
• Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders (using the process outlined in the grievance redress mechanism in the SEP;
• Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation;
• Work with the Project coordinator to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the safeguard issues of the project;
• Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and

the reporting requirements are fulfilled;
• Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work;
• Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary;

Deliverables under his/her direct responsibility:
1.3.1 Stakeholder Engagement Plan on NZNP to support multi-stakeholder engagement for long-term NZNP planning process, including the means of engagement
2.5.2 Two Concept Notes for leveraging international finance for NZNP outcomes
3.2.1 Monitoring of results framework and GEF core indicators
3.2.2 Monitoring of project plans
3.2.3 Monitoring of social and environmental safeguards

Minimum requirements
The PTC position will have the following minimum requirements: (i) At least a Masters degree in any field related to the natural sciences, climate change, environmental management or any related field of study; (ii) demonstrated at least 5 years of experience in managing similar projects; (iii) have good analytical, oral and written skills in English (with desirable skills in French); (iv) prior experience managing GEF-funded projects will be an advantage; (v) should be computer literate

Budget line: 110102

Administrative and Finance Assistant

Date required:	M0
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	National Project Director
Type of procurement:	The IDD will open a competitive bidding process following the Public Procurement Process

Scope of work:
The Administrative and Financial assistant will be hosted within Industrial Development Division (IDD), Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives and have the following duties:
• Budgetary control and processing of all financial transactions
• Support to process procurements and other administrative tasks.
• Assist in the production of financial reports
• Assist with the annual audit exercise / reports
• Assist in organisation of events
• Help in the production of progress reports

Minimum requirements
The AFA position will have the following minimum requirements: (i) At least a first degree in project or business management, finance or any related field of study; (ii) demonstrated at least 3 years of experience working in similar position; (iii) have good analytical, oral and written skills in English (with desirable skills in French); (iv) prior experience managing GEF-funded projects will be an advantage; (v) should be computer literate with good skills working with Excel

Budget line: 110103

Land cover maps and NCA Expert

Date required:	M0
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	PTC
Type of procurement:	The IDD will open a competitive bidding process following the Public Procurement Process

Scope of work:
Production of land cover changes map and natural capital accounting (NCA) with the following deliverables: (i) Land cover maps are produced the island of Mauritius with full land use classifications for 2010, 2020 and 2025; (ii) NCA carried out for the Bel Ombre MAB for 2010, 2020 and 2025; and (iii) One national workshop (2 days) to present and disseminate the results of findings among stakeholders, and to strategize on the use of land cover maps and NCA to inform sustainable land use planning

Deliverables under his/her direct responsibility:
1.2.4 Production of land cover changes map and natural capital accounting (NCA) as spatial planning tools are developed, including learning-by-doing capacity building and application to the Bel Ombre Man-and-Biosphere (MAB)

Minimum requirements
The minimum requirements are: (i) demonstrable capacity and experience with developing land cover maps for Mauritius using internationally-appropriate land cover classification categories; (ii) experience with using the SEEA standards for natural capital accounting; (iii) knowledge of land use change dynamics in Mauritius; (iv) capacity to organise national workshops.

Budget line: 110104

NZNP Project Developer

Date required:	M0
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	PTC
Type of procurement:	The IDD will open a competitive bidding process following the Public Procurement Process

Scope of work:
Two Concept Notes will be formulated using a programmatic approach to access additional financing from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other funding sources in order to scale up investments in NZNP strategies and actions plans for Mauritius.

Deliverables under his/her direct responsibility:
2.5.2 Two Concept Notes for leveraging international finance for NZNP outcomes

Minimum requirements
The minimum requirements are: (i) at least 10 years experience in developing concept notes and full project proposals for multilateral agencies (e.g. GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund Board, etc...); (ii) good knowledge of systems approaches to linking NZ and NP outcomes; (iii) good knowledge of local climate and biodiversity governance; (iv) demonstrable good working relationship with national stakeholders; (v) should have at least a MSc in climate change, natural sciences, environmental sciences or related topics

Budget line: 110105

Evaluation Expert (MT)

Date required:	M0
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	UNEP
Type of procurement:	UNEP Standard Procedures for recruitment of consultants

Scope of work:
An independent mid-term evaluation (MTE) or a management led mid-term review (MTR) will take place at the half-way mark of project implementation

Deliverables under his/her direct responsibility:
3.3.1 Mid-term evaluation (or review)

Minimum requirements
The minimum requirements are: (i) at least 7 years experience carrying out evaluation of GEF projects or projects funded by other multilateral agencies; (ii) to carry one in-country mission for a minimum duration of 5 days; (iii) knowledge of both English and French

Budget line: 110106

Evaluation Expert (TE)

Date required:	M0
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	UNEP
Type of procurement:	UNEP Standard Procedures for recruitment of consultants

Scope of work:
An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities

Deliverables under his/her direct responsibility:
3.3.2 Terminal evaluation

Minimum requirements
The minimum requirements are: (i) at least 7 years experience carrying out evaluation of GEF projects or projects funded by other multilateral agencies; (ii) to carry two in-country missions for a total duration of 9 days; (iii) knowledge of both English and French

Budget line: 110107

SBA Expert

Date required:	M0
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	PTC
Type of procurement:	The IDD will open a competitive bidding process following the Public Procurement Process

Scope of work:
To carry out a capacity gap assessment of MFEPD for the adoption of SBA, and formulation of a plan for the phased adoption of full SBA

Deliverables under his/her direct responsibility:
1.4.2 In-country clinic for capacity building and for recommending a phased adoption of SBA for implementation by MFEPD

Minimum requirements
The minimum requirements are: (i) demonstrable knowledge in the development and application of SBA; (ii) at least 2 references for support provided to countries in the adoption of SBA; (iii) one in-country mission of 7 days to carry out the baseline analysis

Budget line: 110401

Integrated Policy Planning & NZNP Terminologies Expert

Date required:	M7
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	PTC
Type of procurement:	Competitive bidding using Public Procurement Procedures through Government online portal

Scope of work:

The consultancy firm will be required to provide training on integrated policy planning and NZNP terminologies to public and private institutions in Mauritius. More specifically, it will be required to: (i) develop a course of 1 week duration on integrated policy planning based on the results of the IGNA project; (ii) provide a Training of Trainers of 3 days for staff or trainers used by the CSC; (iii) accompany the trained trainers in delivering a 1 week course to to public officials and Cadre from institutions listed in Schedule 3 and Schedule 4 of the CCA 2020; (iv) develop an online self-assessment course on NZNP terminologies; (v) staff and trainers of the CSC are trained on the course content and self-assessment; (vi) provide technical support to CSC staff to establish the online portal to dispense the self-assessment course

Deliverables:

1.1.1 Training sessions to technical and administrative staff in Ministries on integrated policy planning and accompanying processes
1.1.2 Training to public institutions on NZNP terminologies
2.1.1 NZNP CoP for the manufacturing sector
2.1.2 Training to CoP participants on NZNP topics
2.1.3 Peer-to-peer exchanges (physical, webinars, Global Platform events) on local best practices on NZNP

Minimum requirements

The consultancy firm will need to demonstrate the following minimum requirements: (i) at least 5 years experience in developing training materials and training on integrated policy planning; (ii) prior experience with developing online self-assessment courses; (iii) knowledge of NZNP terminologies; (iv) for an international firm, there is expectation that at least 2 in-country missions each of 5 days are carried out

Budget line: 110402

Expert on SEPs and SDM for national and sectoral NZNP strategic planning.

Date required:	M8
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	PTC
Type of procurement:	Competitive bidding using Public Procurement Procedures through Government online portal

Scope of work:
The consultancy firm will be required to: (i) provide training to MFEPD & Maurice Stratégie on long-term macroeconomic NZNP modeling for cross-sectoral policy and strategy coherence using system dynamics modelling (SDM); (ii) provide technical assistance to tertiary institutions for enhancing training and research on long-term NZNP policy planning; (iii) developed a stakeholder Engagement Plan on NZNP to support multi-stakeholder engagement for long-term NZNP planning process, including the means of engagement; (iv) develop a gender-responsive, socially just "Mauritius Net-Zero Nature-Positive Plan" setting out the country's medium to long term strategy; (v) provide capacity building of institutional Thematic Owners and Thematic Contributors on enhancing the functionality of the MauNDC Registry to include NZNP targets and indicators for tracking NZNP policy implementation; (vi) develop a stakeholder Engagement Plan for NZNP of the manufacturing sector; and (vii) develop a long-term gender-sensitive decarbonization Strategy and Investment Plan for manufacturing sector that is NP and socially just

Deliverables:
1.2.1 Training to MFEPD & Maurice Stratégie on long-term macroeconomic NZNP modeling for cross-sectoral policy and strategy coherence using system dynamics modelling (SDM)
1.2.3 Technical assistance to tertiary institutions for enhancing training and research on long-term NZNP policy planning
1.3.1 Stakeholder Engagement Plan on NZNP to support multi-stakeholder engagement for long-term NZNP planning process, including the means of engagement
1.3.2 Gender-responsive, socially just "Mauritius Net-Zero Nature-Positive Strategy and Investment Plan" setting out the country's medium to long term strategy
1.4.1 Capacity building of institutional Thematic Owners and Thematic Contributors on enhancing the functionality of the MauNDC Registry to include NZNP targets and indicators for tracking NZNP policy implementation
2.2.1 Stakeholder Engagement Plan for NZNP of the manufacturing sector
2.2.2 Long-term gender-sensitive decarbonization Strategy and Investment Plan for manufacturing sector that is NP and socially just

Minimum requirements
The consultancy firm will need to demonstrate the following minimum requirements: (i) at least 10 years experience in using systems dynamics modelling for integrated policy planning, including formulation of NZ outcomes, at both the national and sectoral levels; (ii) provide 15 references of similar work, with examples of national level analysis and analysis for the manufacturing / industrial sector; (iii) demonstrable experience in developing Stakeholder Engagement Plans and in carrying out in-country stakeholder dialogues and discussions; (iv) demonstrable experience in integrating the gender dimension in NZNP strategies and action plans; (v) demonstrable experience in carrying out capacity building on SDM; and (vi) if the consultancy firm is international, to partner with a local individual / company for ensuring productive coordination with national stakeholders; the international firm will have to cater for at least 4 in-country missions with each lasting on average 5 days

Budget line: 110403

Financial derisking Expert

Date required:	M5
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	PTC
Type of procurement:	Competitive bidding using Public Procurement Procedures through Government online portal

Scope of work:

The consultancy firm will require to establish the operational guidelines and capacity building for the Green Manufacturing Scheme that is expected to be operationalised under Output 2.3 of the Mauritius NZNP project. The GMS will have two financing windows, namely the Efficiency Fund and the CNIS Fund. In particular, the services are sought to: (i) Develop operational modalities, including contractual documents, of the Efficiency Fund as a revolving fund; (ii) provide training to IFCM staff on operation of the Efficiency Fund, including appraisal of funding requests; (iii) review the eligibility criteria of the CNIS Fund to include NZNP and gender aspects; (iv) provide training to IFCM staff to appraise business plans with NZNP and gender aspects under the CNIS Renewable Energy Scheme; (v) develop a strategy to diversify the sources of capitalization of the GMS and funding instruments provided by commercial banks; and (vi) provide training to private sector operators developing business plans and financial models to access financing for manufacturing sector NZNP initiatives. For the latter, the training will include: (a) generic training on developing business plans and financial models to address the NZNP eligibility criteria of the GMS and those of commercial banks; and (b) technical support provided to 20 manufacturing sector companies (3 for CNIS Fund and 17 for Efficiency Fund) starting in Yr2 – Q2; the 20 companies will be chosen through a process of Expression of Interest that will be developed by the consulting firm

Deliverables:

2.3.1 Operationalization of the GMS with two funding windows – Efficiency Fund and CNIS Fund
2.3.2 Strategy to diversify the sources of capitalization of the GMS and funding by commercial banks to support NZNP investments in the manufacturing sector
2.3.3 Training to manufacturing sector operators to access NZNP financing (national and international) through bankable business plan and financial model development

Minimum requirements

The consultancy firm will need to demonstrate the following minimum requirements: (i) at least 10 years experience with establishing financial derisking instruments for supporting renewable energy and energy efficiency investments, including operational guidelines / manuals; (ii) demonstrable comptencies in providing training to commercial banks in operationalising financial derisking instruments; (iii) proven experience in accomanying economic operators (manufacturing sector desirable) to develop buisiness plans and financial models to access derisking financial instruments; (iv) to organise training workshops (physical and hybrid); (v) for an international firm, it is important to partner with a local company / individual for contextualising interventions as well as ensuring coordination of local stakeholders; the intenational firm will have to carry out at least 2 in-country missions each lasting 5 days on average

Budget line: 110404

EIA Expert with specialisation in aquatic environments

Date required:	M15
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	PTC
Type of procurement:	Competitive bidding using Public Procurement Procedures through Government online portal

Scope of work:
The consultancy firm will be required to carry out ecological surveys and aquatic ecosystems impacts assessments at Tamarind Falls Reservoir for a proposed 2 MW floating solar PV project. Deliverable 2.4.1 makes provision for a detailed ToR to be developed under the oversight of the Component 2 Technical Working Group.

Deliverables:
2.4.1 Fresh water ecological surveys and ecosystems impact assessments for CEB flotovoltaics at Tamarin Falls Reservoir

Minimum requirements
The firm will have to demonstrate: (i) at least 10 references of carrying out ecological surveys in a fresh water aquatic environment; (ii) at least 10 references of carrying out EIA for fresh-water related projects; (iii) demonstrable expereince with flotovoltaics EIA; (iv) since the 2 MW pilot project is a first-of-its-kind in Mauritius, there is no local expertise for carrying such an assessment; hence, there will be need for a firm that combines international and local expertise.

Budget line: 110405

Energy and Materials Audit Expert

Date required:	M13
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	PTC
Type of procurement:	Competitive bidding using Public Procurement Procedures through Government online portal

Scope of work:

The consultancy firm will be required to: (i) provide technical assistance to the IDD to develop and launch an EOI for the selection of 51 manufacturing sector enterprises in the energy band >100toe; the EOI will include the selection criteria; (ii) carry out evaluation of EOIs to select 51 manufacturing sector enterprises; (iii) carry out the materials and energy audits of the selected enterprises; (iv) each audit will generate a report of the results of diagnostics, and an implementation and investment plan that the beneficiary company can use to access debt financing through the GMS

Deliverables:

2.4.2 Energy and material audits for approximately 51 representative manufacturing enterprises for improved energy and material productivity, including circularity, to reduce drawdown on natural resources

Minimum requirements

The firm will have to demonstrate: (i) capacity to carry out Level 3 energy audits; (ii) demonstrate at least 7 years experience carrying out materials and energy audits in the manufacturing / industrial sector; (iii) have demonstrable experience with the Mauritian manufacturing sector; (iv) notwithstanding (i), local firms will be priviledged.

Budget line: 110406

Knowledge Management Expert

Date required:	M5
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	PTC
Type of procurement:	Competitive bidding using Public Procurement Procedures through Government online portal

Scope of work:

The consultancy firm will be required to: (i) develop a Replication Plan for scaling up investments in NZNP outcomes in the manufacturing sector based on the knowledge products developed under Output 3.3. The Replication Plan will also provide insights drawn from the manufacturing sector for the implementation of the Mauritius NZNPSAP; (ii) design, implement and maintain a project website for increasing the visibility of the project as well as for knowledge and data sharing. The project website will be hosted by the MIDSMEC in order to ensure sustainability beyond the project lifetime; (iii) carry out lessons learned investigations and produce annual and Final lessons learned reports. The final report will be published (electronically) as a Knowledge Product. There are two aspects to this activity. First, as part of the adaptive management approach, lessons learned through project activities will be captured on an annual basis, and the results will be used to inform adjustments in annual project work plans that will be carried out under the aegis of the Project Steering Committee (PSC). Second, the lessons learned reports will be used for sharing the best practices and 'pitfalls to avoid' of the Mauritius NZNP project with national stakeholder and with other countries. A Final Lessons Learned Report will be compiled in the final year as a Knowledge Product of the NZNP Mauritius Project; and (iv) the annual lessons learned reports (i.e. annual reports for Years 1 to 3, and the Final Lessons Learned Report) will be shared with national project stakeholders through the project website, and through a national workshop at the end of Year 4 (for the Final Lessons Learned Report). These lessons learned reports will also be shared with the Global NZNPA Project by the MIDSMEC.

Deliverables:

2.5.1 A Replication Plan based on lessons learned to scale up NZNP investments in the manufacturing sector
3.4.1 Operational project website
3.4.2 Lessons learned investigations (annual reports and final report)
3.4.3 Dissemination of lessons learned

Minimum requirements

The minimum requirements are: (i) a national-based firm will be priviledged; (ii) have at least 7 years experience with either carrying out project evaluations or lessons learned exercises; (iii) demonstrable experience in producing lessons learned reports; (iv) demonstrate at least 5 references on developing Replication Plans based on lessons learned; (v) organise a national workshop for dissemination of the Final Lessons learned report and Replication Plan; (vi) produce a electronic version of a Knowledge Product (based on lessons learned reports) in a format acceptable to MIDSMEC

Budget line: 110407

Inception Workshop & PSC Meetings

Date required:	M1
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	PTC
Type of procurement:	Public Procurement Process with short-listed venues for conferences

Scope of work:
This budget will cover the cost of organisign an Inception Workshop (IW) and Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings. The IW will be organized at project start to give project stakeholders an opportunity to take cognizance of the project design, and to review the project deliverables and implementation risks prior to implementation start. PSC meeting schedules:
- 1st meeting – At project start after signature of project Cooperation Agreement; Terms of Reference of PSC validated
- Subsequent meetings: every 6 months thereafter

Deliverables:
3.1.1 An Inception Workshop
3.1.2 Project Steering Committee meetings

Minimum requirements
Standard requirements for hosting full day events catering for around 50 persons; provision of audio-visual facilities; facilities for break-away smaller groups

Budget line: 110408

Financial Audit Expert

Date required:	M12
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	PTC
Type of procurement:	Competitive bidding using Public Procurement Procedures through Government online portal

Scope of work:
As per standard procedures, the financials of the project will be verified by an accredited auditor every year.

Deliverables:
- Annual audit reports

Minimum requirements
Auditor must be accredited by the national regulator (Financial Services Commission), and the IFRS standard for financial accounting must be applied

Budget line: 110409

SBA in-country clinic

Date required:	M26
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	PTC
Type of procurement:	Public Procurement Process with short-listed venues for conferences

Scope of work:
This budget will cover the cost of organising the in-country clinic for SBA in Mauritius. The clinic will be carried out through the technical support of the GP. The cost is for covering the hosting of a 4-day event.

Deliverables:
1.4.2 In-country clinic for capacity building and for recommending a phased adoption of SBA for implementation by MFEPD

Minimum requirements
Standard requirements for hosting full day events catering for around 50 persons; provision of audio-visual facilities; facilities for break-away smaller groups

Budget line: 110410

Meetings for NZNP-related strategies & SEP

Date required:	M8
Duty station:	Port Louis
Reports to:	PTC
Type of procurement:	Competitive bidding using Public Procurement Procedures through Government online portal

Scope of work:
Budget for covering the expenses related to stakeholder engagement for developing the national and manufacturing sector NZNP strategies and action plans. For the national strategy and plan, the following are planned: 2 national workshops of 1 day each; 25 half-day technal work group sessions; and 15 days of training for SDM (with the venue provided by the three participating public universities in turn; For teh downstream element, the following are planned: 2 national workshops of 1 day each; and 7 half day technical working group sessions.
Because of the high level of stakeholder coordination required for developing the national and manufacturing sector NZNP strategies and action plans, it has been judged that coordination would be better ensured by the PMU rather than the international company that would be hired.

Deliverables:
1.2.1 Training to MFEPD & Maurice Stratégie on long-term macroeconomic NZNP modeling for cross-sectoral policy and strategy coherence using system dynamics modelling (SDM)
1.3.2 Gender-responsive, socially just "Mauritius Net-Zero Nature-Positive Strategy and Investment Plan" setting out the country's medium to long term strategy
2.2.2 Long-term gender-sensitive decarbonization Strategy and Investment Plan for manufacturing sector that is NP and socially just

Minimum requirements
Standard requirements for hosting full day events catering for up to 50 persons; provision of audio-visual facilities; facilities for break-away smaller groups

ANNEX J: WORKPLAN, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Workplan

Project Workplan							YEAR 1												YEAR 2												YEAR 3												YEAR 4											
Duration (months)	Start date	End date	Component	Code	Level	Element Title	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17	M18	M19	M20	M21	M22	M23	M24	M25	M26	M27	M28	M29	M30	M31	M32	M33	M34	M35	M36	M37	M38	M39	M40	M41	M42	M43	M44	M45	M46	M47	M48
			1	1	Component	Component 1																																																
			1	1	Outcome	Outcome 1																																																
28	9	36	1	1.1	Output	Output 1.1																																																
4	9	12	1	1.1.1	Deliverable	Training sessions to technical and administrative staff in Ministries on integrated policy planning and accompanying processes																																																
28	9	36	1	1.1.2	Deliverable	Training to public institutions on NZNP terminologies																																																
35	7	41	1	1.2	Output	Output 1.2																																																
18	10	27	1	1.2.1	Deliverable	Training to MFEPD & Maurice Stratégie on long-term macroeconomic NZNP modeling for cross-sectoral policy and strategy coherence using																																																
4	7	41	1	1.2.2	Deliverable	Participation in Global Platform (GP) peer-to-peer learning events on NZNP modelling and best practices																																																
12	13	24	1	1.2.3	Deliverable	Technical assistance to tertiary institutions for enhancing training and research on long-term NZNP policy planning																																																
6	13	18	1	1.2.4	Deliverable	Production of land cover changes map and natural capital accounting (NCA) as spatial planning tools are developed, including learning-																																																
32	8	39	1	1.3	Output	Output 1.3																																																
3	13	15	1	1.3.1	Deliverable	Stakeholder Engagement Plan on NZNP to support multi-stakeholder engagement for long-term NZNP planning process, including the																																																	
32	8	39	1	1.3.2	Deliverable	Gender-responsive, socially just "Mauritius Net-Zero Nature-Positive Strategy and Investment Plan" setting out the country's medium to long																																																	
14	26	39	1	1.4	Output	Output 1.4																																																
9	31	39	1	1.4.1	Deliverable	Capacity building of Institutional Thematic Owners and Thematic Contributors on enhancing the functionality of the MauNDC																																																	
2	26	27	1	1.4.2	Deliverable	In-country clinic for capacity building and for recommending a phased adoption of SBA for implementation by MFEPD																		GPevent				clinic	and	gap	assessment				GP event					online			support											
			2	2	Component	Component 2																																																
			2	2	Outcome	Outcome 2																																																
41	7	47	2	2.1	Output	Output 2.1																																																
10	7	16	2	2.1.1	Deliverable	NZNP CoP for the manufacturing sector																																																
10	18	47	2	2.1.2	Deliverable	Training to CoP participants on NZNP topics																																																
10	19	47	2	2.1.3	Deliverable	Peer-to-peer exchanges (physical, webinars, Global Platform events) on local best practices on NZNP																																																
31	9	39	2	2.2	Output	Output 2.2																																																
3	13	15	2	2.2.1	Deliverable	Stakeholder Engagement Plan for NZNP of the manufacturing sector																																																
31	9	39	2	2.2.2	Deliverable	Long-term gender-sensitive decarbonization Strategy and Investment Plan for manufacturing sector that is NP and socially just																																																	
31	5	35	2	2.3	Output	Output 2.3																																																
5	5	9	2	2.3.1	Deliverable	Operationalization of the GMS with two funding windows – Efficiency Fund and CNIS Fund																																																	
6	7	12	2	2.3.2	Deliverable	Strategy to diversify the sources of capitalization of the GMS and funding by commercial banks to support NZNP investments in the manufacturing																																																	
17	10	35	2	2.3.3	Deliverable	Training to manufacturing sector operators to access NZNP financing (national and international) through bankable business plan																																																	
15	13	27	2	2.4	Output	Output 2.4																																																
4	15	18	2	2.4.1	Deliverable	Fresh water ecological surveys and ecosystems impact assessments for CEB flotovoltaics at Tamarin Falls Reservoir																																																	
15	13	27	2	2.4.2	Deliverable	Energy and material audits for approximately 51 representative manufacturing enterprises for improved energy and material productivity																																																	
4	44	47	2	2.5	Output	Output 2.5																																																
4	44	47	2	2.5.1	Deliverable	A Replication Plan based on lessons learned to scale up NZNP investments in the manufacturing sector																																																	
4	44	47	2	2.5.2	Deliverable	Two Concept Notes for leveraging international finance for NZNP outcomes																																																
			3	3	Component	Component 3																																																
			3	3	Outcome	Outcome 3																																																
48	1	48	3	3.1	Output	Output 3.1																																																
1	6	6	3	3.1.1	Deliverable	An Inception Workshop																																																
9	1	48	3	3.1.2	Deliverable	Project Steering Committee meetings																																																
43	5	47	3	3.2	Output	Output 3.2																																																
8	5	47	3	3.2.1	Deliverable	Monitoring of results framework and GEF core indicators																																																
8	5	47	3	3.2.2	Deliverable	Monitoring of project plans																																																
8	5	47	3	3.2.3	Deliverable	Monitoring of social and environmental safeguards																																																
38	11	48	3	3.3	Output	Output 3.3																																																
3	22	24	3	3.3.1	Deliverable	Mid-term evaluation (or review)																																																
4	45	48	3	3.3.2	Deliverable	Terminal evaluation																																																
4	11	47	3	3.3.3	Deliverable	Independent financial audits																																																
43	5	47	3	3.4	Output	Output 3.4																																																
3	5	7	3	3.4.1	Deliverable	Operational project website																																																
8	10	47	3	3.4.2	Deliverable	Lessons learned investigations (annual reports and final report)																																																
3	45	47	3	3.4.3	Deliverable	Dissemination of lessons learned																																																
4	6	44	3	3.4.4	Deliverable	Participation in knowledge events organised by the Global Platform																																																

M&E Plan and Budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Inception Workshop	Executing Agency (EA) / Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	US$ 5,000		Within 3-4 months of project start-up
Inception Workshop Report	EA / PTC	Part of the PTC duties		3 weeks after the Inception Workshop
Measurement of project progress and performance indicators	EA / PTC	Part of the PTC duties		Annually, as part of the PIR
Baseline measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	EA / PTC	Performed during project design		Included in Annex C of the CEO Endorsement Document
Mid-point measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	EA / PTC	Part of the PTC duties		Mid-Point (as part of the MTR or the PIR process)
End-point measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	EA / PTC	Part of the PTC duties		End Point (as part of the final PIR, Final Report or TE)
Half-Yearly Progress Reports	EA / PTC	Part of the PTC duties		Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 Jan. and 31 July
Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings	EA / PTC and National Project Director	US$ 3,000 (2 PSC meetings per year)	PSC meetings will be hosted in the Board Room of the MIDSMEC	Twice a year
Reports of PSC meetings	EA / PTC	Part of the PTC duties		2 weeks after PSC meeting
Project Implementation Review (PIR) report	EA / PTC and UNEP Task Manager	Part of the PTC duties		Annually, part of reporting routine
Monitoring visits to field sites	EA / PTC			As appropriate
Mid Term Review/Evaluation (MTR/MTE)	UNEP Evaluation Office, with the support of the UNEP Task Manager and the EA	US$ 42,000		At mid-point of project implementation
Quarterly expenditure reports	EA / PTC and AFA	Part of the PTC and AFA duties		Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 Jan., 30 April, 31 July and 31 Oct.
Annual Inventory of Non-expendable equipment	EA / PTC	Part of the PTC duties		Annually, as at 31 December of each year, to be submitted within 2 months
Co-financing report	EA / PTC and co-finance partners	Part of the PTC duties		Annually, on or before 31 July
Final closing workshop	EA / PTC	Covered in the cost of national workshop for final Knowledge Management product (for catering and venue)		1 or 2 months before the project's technical completion
Final closing Workshop Report	EA / PTC	Part of the PTC duties		2-3 weeks after the closing Workshop
UNEP Final Report	EA / PTC	Part of the PTC duties		Within 2 months of the project compo
Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project documents	EA / PTC	Part of the PTC duties		Part Final Report

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Terminal Evaluation (TE)	UNEP Evaluation Office, with the support of the UNEP Task Manager and the EA	US$ 55,000		Initiated at the project's technical completion
Total		**US$ 105,000**		

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

In line with the GEF Evaluation requirements and UNEP's Evaluation Policy, GEF Full-Sized Projects and any project with a duration of 4 years or more will be subject to an independent Mid-Term Evaluation or management-led Mid-Term Review at mid-point. All GEF funded projects are subject to a performance assessment when they reach operational completion. This performance assessment will be either an independent Terminal Evaluation or a management-led Terminal Review.

In case a Review is required, the UNEP Evaluation Office will provide tools, templates, and guidelines to support the Review consultant. For all Terminal Reviews, the UNEP Evaluation Office will perform a quality assessment of the Terminal Review report and validate the Review's performance ratings. This quality assessment will be attached as an Annex to the Terminal Review report, validated performance ratings will be captured in the main report.

However, if an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the project is required, the Evaluation Office will be responsible for the entire evaluation process and will liaise with the Task Manager and the project implementing partners at key points during the evaluation. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP staff and implementing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation (or the management-led review) will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will typically be initiated after the project's operational completion. If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office in relation to the submission of the follow-on proposal.

The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comment. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalized. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process. The evaluation recommendations will be entered into a Recommendations Implementation Plan template by the Evaluation Office. Formal submission of the completed Recommendations Implementation Plan by the Project Manager is required within one month of its delivery to the project team. The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalisation of the Recommendations Implementation Plan. The compliance performance against the recommendations is then reported to senior management on a six-monthly basis and to member States in the Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report".

Supervision Plan

Project Supervision Plan

Project Title:	Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Mauritius
Project number GEF:	11087
Project executing partner:	Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives

	Project Management and Supervisory Tasks	Responsibility	INCEPTION	PROJECT YEAR 1											PROJECT YEAR 2												PROJECT YEAR 3												PROJECT YEAR 4												PROJECT CLOSURE PHASE
			M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17	M18	M19	M20	M21	M22	M23	M24	M25	M26	M27	M28	M29	M30	M31	M32	M33	M34	M35	M36	M37	M38	M39	M40	M41	M42	M43	M44	M45	M46	M47	M48	
0.1	PCA signature	IA-EA																																																		
0.2	Disbursement of funds	IA-AO																																																	
1	Hiring of Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	EA																																																
2.1	Inception Workshop (Review of Workplan, Budget, Procurement Plan and M&E plan)	EA-PTC																																																
2.2	Prepare and submit Inception Workshop Report	EA-PTC																																																
2.3	Review of Inception Workshop report	IA-TM																																																
3	Hiring of Consultants / Firms	EA-PTC																																																
4	Procurement and subcontracts	EA-PTC																																																
5.1	Preparation and Submission of Half-yearly Progress Report - December 31 + 30 days	EA-PTC																																																
5.2	Review of Half-yearly Progress Report	IA-TM																																															
6.1	Project Implementation Review (PIR) - June 30 + 30 days	EA-PTC																																														Final	
6.2	Review of PIR	IA-TM/AO																																															
7.1	Preparation and Submission of Quarterly Expenditure Report	EA-PTC/FAO																																														Final	
7.2	Review of Quarterly Expenditure Reports	IA-TM/AO																																															
8.1	Preparation and Submission of Co-finance Report	EA-PTC/FAO																																													Final	
8.2	Review of Co-finance Report	IA-TM/AO																																															
9.1	Steering Committee Meetings (schedule to be confirmed)	EA-PTC																																															
9.2	Submission of SCM reports/minutes	EA-PTC																																															
10.1	Prepare and Submit Final Reports	EA-PTC																																															
10.2	Review Final Reports	IA-TM/AO																																															
11	Mid Term Review / Evaluation (MTR / MTE)	EOU																																															
12	Project Completion (technical completion)	EA-IA																																															
13	Terminal Evaluation (TE)	EOU																																															
14	Return unspent funds (if applicable)	EA-FAO																																															
15	Project Closure	IA-AO																																															

EA - Executing Agency	IA - Implementing Agency
PTC - Project Technical Coordinator	AO - Administrative Officer
Financial and Admin Officer - FAO	TM - Task Manager
	EOU - Evaluation Office of UNEP

ANNEX K: GENDER

Gender Analysis

1. Introduction

Gender equality and women empowerment is key to sustainable development and United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 on "Gender Equality" has as aim to track progress on gender equality and women empowerment. One of the globally accepted strategy to achieve gender equality and women empowerment since endorsed at the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women is gender mainstreaming[107]. Gender mainstreaming is a policy concept that aims at evaluating the consequence of a planned action on both women and men. Following its consideration at the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1997, gender mainstreaming was accepted as the global strategy for gender equality and women empowerment through the whole UN system[108].

In line with its commitments to achieve gender equality and women empowerment in all its operations, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) developed the first UNEP Gender Strategy in 2000, the second UNEP Gender of Action plan in 2006 and the third UNEP Policy and Strategy for Gender Equality and the Environment in 2014 (published in 2015)[109]. The 2015 Policy and Strategy is in line with UN SDG 15 and is guided by the 1995 World Conference on Women Beijing Declaration, the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and the 2012 Rio+20 outcome document[110]. The 2015 Policy and Strategy allows UNEP to promote gender equality and women empowerment in a structured manner with its development partners in all projects/programmes while also ensuring that both women and men are involved in decision making[111].

In 2017, GEF council adopted a new policy on gender equality with a higher determination to cooperate with governments, private sector and civil society organisations to ascertain gender equality and women's empowerment across all of its projects[112]. This new policy emphasises GEF's commitment to mainstream gender in all its operations while also supporting gender-responsive actions to environmental issues[113]. The policy also outlines guiding principles to design GEF activities in a way that addresses and not worsens gender inequalities while also ensuring that there is gender inclusiveness at all phases of the project lifecycle[114]. Following the approval of this policy, the GEF developed a guidance document to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs at all levels of GEF project cycle from program/project identification and development to program/project implementation, monitoring and reporting114.

[107] UN Women, 2023. Gender Mainstreaming. Available from: https://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/un-system-coordination/gender-mainstreaming [Accessed 27th November 2023].
[108] UN Women, 2023. Gender Mainstreaming. Available from: https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/fwcwn.html [Accessed 27th November 2023].
[109] UNEP, 2022. Independent Evaluation of UNEP Policy and Strategy for Gender Equality and the Environment 2015-2020. UNEP Evaluation Office.
[110] UNEP, 2016. Gender Equality and the Environment: A Guide to UNEP's Work.
[111] UNEP 2015. Gender Equality and the Environment: Policy and Strategy.
[112] GEF, 2017. Policy on Gender Equality. GEF/C.53/04.
[113] GEF, 2023. Gender: Main Issue. Available from: https://www.thegef.org/what-we-do/topics/gender#:~:text=The%20GEF's%20Policy%20on%20Gender,responsive%20approaches%20to%20environmental%20challenges. [Accessed 27th November 2023].
[114] GEF, 2018. Guidance to Advance Gender Equality in GEF Projects and Programs.

Both UNEP and GEF are committed towards mainstreaming gender through gender equality and women empowerment, and adopt a gender-responsive approach in the structuring of projects/programme and related activities. Through this approach, equal opportunities are given to both women and men to contribute to and gain from a particular intervention.

Gender mainstreaming is not limited to the activities or operations of UNEP or GEF but extends to all areas of development. The energy sector, for instance, is highly dominated by male, with only 22% of the workforce occupied by women in the traditional energy sector and 32% in the renewable energy sector[115]. Another report by IRENA mentions that 40% of the workforce in solar PV worldwide is women (highest among the renewable energy sources), although only 32% of the STEM jobs in the PV sector comprises women[116]. With the shift towards renewable energy being one of the driving mitigation actions against climate change, a report by PwC notes that the transition to net-zero will widen the gap in employment rates between men and women in the renewable energy sector if no policy action is taken[117]. Another important element linked to climate change is biodiversity loss and there is now a global call for nature-positive actions towards stopping and reversing biodiversity loss. As correctly recognised, women can be agents of change. As such, they need to be empowered and integrated in this rallying call for nature-positive actions for the protection and restoration of our natural ecosystems.

In view to formulating a gender-responsive approach in the UNEP-supported, GEF-financed project on accelerating the transition to a net-zero nature positive economy in Mauritius, the next sections provide a review of the gender situation in Mauritius and a gender analysis with focus on the net-zero and nature-positive aspects of the project.

2. Gender Profile of the Republic of Mauritius

The Mauritian population stood at 1.22 million by the end of 2022, with 50.6% of the population being female[118]. Of this population, 55.7% represented the labour force in Mauritius, with 60.1% of the labour force being male and 39.9% being female[119]. It is also important to note that unemployment rate is also higher among female at 10.2% as opposed to 6.0% for the male counterpart119. The sectors in which women are highly under-represented include the mining and quarrying, sugar manufacturing, construction and energy sectors. These sectors often include work that is more physical and it is perceived that either women cannot do those jobs or the women themselves do not wish to do those jobs. It is also noted that women are highly under-represented in decision-making roles and the most senior positions in the Government sector are dominated by men at 61.4%[120]. Likewise, the gender pay gap is 24%, implying that women earn about 76% of what men earn although this pay gap is higher for sectors such as manufacturing and accommodation and food services[121]. Nonetheless, it is reported that girls tend to do better in education than boys, both at primary, secondary and tertiary levels and the literacy gap between the two genders is decreasing121. However, girls tend to be under-represented in

[115] IRENA, 2022. Gender Equality for an Inclusive Energy Transition. Available from: https://www.irena.org/news/articles/2019/Jan/Gender-equality-for-an-inclusive-energy-transition [Accessed 27th November 2023].
[116] IRENA, 2022. Solar PV: A Gender Perspective.
[117] PWC, 2022. Women in Work 2022: Building an inclusive workplace in a net zero world. A decade of PwC's Women in Work Index.
[118] Statistics Mauritius, 2023. Digest of Demographic Statistics 2022.
[119] Statistics Mauritius, 2023. Digest of Labour Statistics 2022.
[120] Statistics Mauritius, 2023. Gender Statistics: Economic and Social Indicators 2022.
[121] Republic of Mauritius, 2020. Statistics in Mauritius: A Gender Approach 2018.

science-related fields such as engineering and information and technology but surpassed their gender counterpart in fields related to education and language121. Based on gender equality in four key areas, namely: (1) economic participation and opportunity, (2) educational attainment, (3) health and survival, and (4) political empowerment, Mauritius ranked 98th out of 146 countries worldwide in 2023 in the Global Gender Gap Index developed by the World Economic Forum[122].

Despite the existing gender gap in Mauritius, it must be recognised that the island has made significant progress towards gender equality and women empowerment since it ratified the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) in July 1984. The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare, for instance, has and is taking several initiatives towards gender equality and women empowerment through its Gender Unit. Several policies are made that are in line with international and regional instruments as well as UN SDG 5[123]. In terms of policy instrument, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare has recently developed its National Gender Policy 2022-2030 with a view to having a gender-inclusive society. The National Gender Policy sets out principal guidelines under eight priority areas (Ref. Table 1), including one on "Environmental Protection and Climate Change" that support the Government's ambition to mainstream gender in all development processes from planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, with the ultimate aim to eliminating all forms of discrimination and gender inequality while also empowering women in all sectors[124].

Table 27 – Summary of the National Gender Policy 2022-2030124

Vision An inclusive and just society free from all forms of discrimination where men and women; boys and girls have a choice to effectively participate in the social, economic, political and cultural activities equitably and equally for their growth and development.
Goal The overarching goal is to attain gender equality and empower women and girls.
Policy Approaches Gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women and girls through affirmative measures will be promoted and implemented at all levels in the public and private sector; 1) every Ministry, department or institution will be required to formulate its sectoral gender policy with key actions relevant to its mandate; 2) gender analysis will be carried out prior to adoption and implementation of any law, policy or programme including administrative procedures; 3) statistics and data collected by every institution will be disaggregated by sex and intersection parameters such as age and disability and other variables; 4) non – State Actors will be required to develop their respective gender policies; and 5) active male involvement and participation will be ensured in addressing gender concerns.
Priority Areas Priority 1 – Gender inequality in legislations and policies

[122] World Economic Forum, 2023. Global Gender Gap Report 2023.
[123] Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare, 2023. The Gender Unit. Available from: https://gender.govmu.org/Pages/Gender-Unit.aspx [Accessed 28th November 2023].
[124] Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare, 2022. National Gender Policy 2022-2030.

Priority 2 – Gender; Education and Training
Priority 3 – Gender; Responsive Governance and Decision-Making
Priority 4 – Gender; Employment and Economic Empowerment
Priority 5 – Gender-Based Violence
Priority 6 – Gender; Health and Wellbeing
Priority 7 – Gender; the Media, Information, Communication and Technology
Priority 8 – Gender; Environmental Protection and Climate Change

In addition to the National Gender Policy 2022-2030, there are existing legislative frameworks such as the National Women Entrepreneur Council Act 1999 and the National Women's Council Act of 2016 that both serve the purpose of empowering women and reducing gender inequality in the social, economic and political fields. It must also be noted that the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare is introducing a Gender Equality Bill to eliminate all forms of gender-based discrimination in the Republic of Mauritius and this Bill is one of the obligations that Mauritius has under CEDAW and the African Maputo Protocol123. Other initiatives taken by the Ministry to empower women include the creation of 14 women empowerment centres across the island whereby several activities on capacity-building, sensitisation and awareness raising for social, economic and political empowerment are carried out123. While the existing and forthcoming legislations are necessary for gender mainstreaming, these must be translated into implementable strategies and action plans so that the ultimate aim of gender equality and women empowerment is achieved.

3. Gender Analysis

Gender analysis is one of the methods used to identify the factors causing gender inequality and the findings of a gender analysis allows the development of a gender action plan which assists in mainstreaming gender in all project activities. The upstream component of this UNEP-supported GEF-financed project on "Accelerating the transition to a net-zero nature-positive economy in Mauritius" focuses on a country-level net-zero nature-positive approach. As such, gender analysis for this upstream component was carried out through desk study. The national-level analysis is aligned with the Gender Action Plan that accompanies the National Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2030. As for the downstream component of the project, it focuses on the manufacturing sector. In this context, a gender analysis was carried out for the manufacturing sector in Mauritius. Gender disaggregated data was obtained through survey forms submitted to the manufacturing enterprises present in Mauritius regrouped under the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) and the Mauritius Exports Association (MEXA). The gender analysis will help understand existing gender differences in the manufacturing sector in Mauritius as well as potential opportunities and barriers faced by women and men. The data collected (desk study for upstream component and survey forms for downstream component) may serve as baseline in the project activities while analysis of the collected data will assist in the development of the gender action plan under each project component to ensure that both women and men have equal opportunities to contribute to and gain from the activities or interventions included therein.

3.1 Context

Mauritius is heavily dependent on fossil fuels for its energy requirements, with 89.9% of the total primary energy requirements of the island being met through fossil fuels (24.2% from coal and 65.7%

from petroleum products)[125]. The Government aims to phase out coal by 2030 while also producing 60% of energy from renewable energy sources by the same year, as mentioned in Mauritius updated Nationally Determined Contributions 2021. To this effect, efforts are being made to maximize renewable energy production through solar and other renewable sources (e.g. renewable biomass and hydroelectricity) of energy and other emissions sectors are being encouraged to adopt lower-carbon strategies. In this respect, the National Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2030 has been developed and adopted by Government. While the proposed short-term decarbonisation actions are necessary, they are not sufficient. The island needs to have a country-level plan across sectors in view to shifting towards net zero while also considering the aspects of nature-positive to avoid other adverse impacts on the environment and biodiversity. Hence, a whole-of-government approach that is gender responsive needs to be put in place.

With regards to the manufacturing sector which is the focus of the downstream component of the project, it must be noted that this sector has contributed significantly to the socio-economic development of Mauritius over the years. It has had a major impact in the diversification of the Mauritian economy and has become a major pillar of the economy. In 2022, for instance, the manufacturing sector contributed to some 13.6% of Gross Value Added to the Mauritian economy, with the number of jobs associated with the manufacturing sector estimated at 82,900 employees[126]. Despite these, the manufacturing sector faces some major issues pertaining to sustainability. It is well-documented that the Manufacturing Sector is one of the largest energy consumers in Mauritius, utilizing over 19% in terms of final energy consumed in 2022 (an increase in 1.6% compared to 2021), with the majority of the energy consumed coming from fossil fuels125. Likewise, the Manufacturing Sector in Mauritius remains a huge consumer of raw materials as well as a major generator of industrial wastes and this severely raises important questions on the sustainability of the sector. A “do-nothing” or “business-as-usual” scenario cannot be contemplated in light of the major impacts that these may have on resource depletion, biodiversity loss and climate change.

In view to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the manufacturing sector in Mauritius and to achieve a carbon neutral industrial sector by 2030, the Government has taken several initiatives for the manufacturing sector such as 1) the development of a carbon neutral industrial scheme to allow industries to shift towards renewable energy such as solar or wind, 2) the provision of 50 percent waiver on the increase in electricity prices for the next two years for companies moving towards 100 percent renewable energy and 3) the provision of a 75 percent subsidy for the conduct of energy audits in view to moving towards energy efficiency and reducing energy consumption. While all these measures are laudable, these need to be sustained and this UNEP-supported, GEF-financed project will set the basis for the manufacturing sector in Mauritius to transition to a net-zero nature-positive industry through the adoption of energy efficient technologies and equipment, the installation of renewable energy technologies and the implementation of circularity initiatives, amongst others.

However, it must be noted that both the manufacturing and energy sectors in Mauritius currently employ more men than women. The transition to a net-zero economy in the manufacturing sector will

[125] Statistics Mauritius, 2023. Digest of Energy and Water Statistics 2022.
[126] Statistics Mauritius, 2023. Digest of Industrial Statistics 2022.

only increase this gender gap in the absence of any policy action, as pointed out in a PwC report117. As such, gender equality and women empowerment will have to be integrated in the project design so as to reduce and not worsen the gender gap through this transition to a net-zero nature-positive economy in Mauritius.

3.2 Gender Roles from a Net-Zero Nature-Positive Perspective

3.2.1 Country-level

Net-zero, nature-positive is a new concept for Mauritius as evidenced by the lack of policies or documentations on the topic. Some of the sectors that are directly related to net-zero and nature-positive are the energy sector, the industrial process and product use sector, the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector and the waste sector which are also the greenhouse gas emitting sectors in Mauritius.

The energy sector has always been dominated by men, considering that a high proportion of young men (79%) opt for engineering (and energy) fields at tertiary level as opposed to their female counterpart (21%)121. Even when women are employed in the energy sector, it is mostly for administrative tasks as opposed to more technical jobs. This gender inequality is observed in both the private and public sector and is not due to gender discrimination but it stems rather from the earlier stages of education. The largest employer in the energy sector, for instance, is the Central Electricity Board (CEB), which is the public utility company involved in power generation (hydropower and thermal power), transmission, distribution and sale of electricity. Out of the 2,172 people employed by the CEB (Table 2), over 90% are men and the majority of women are recruited for administrative jobs (81%), with around 19% being recruited for technical jobs[127]. In renewable energy projects (net-zero component of this project), only 14.1% of the staffs of the CEB are women127.

Table 28 – Gender-differentiated jobs at CEB127

Department	Female Employees	Male Employees	Position held
Audit	10	10	Audit Clerk, Audit Officer, Senior Audit Officer, Senior Audit Executive
Customer Service	54	366	Office Attendant, Handy Worker, Cadet Technician, Customer Service Agent, Reception Agent, Senior Customer Service Officer, Senior Cashier, Principal Administrative Assistant, Engineer, Customer Service Officer, Office Assistant, Meter Reader
Finance	23	20	Administrative Assistant, Senior Accountant, Senior Financial Operations Officer, SAP Controller, Office Assistant, Capex & Assets Clerk, Accountant, Financial Operations Officer

[127]Deenapanray, P., 2023. For Components 1 and 3 under the project Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for low carbon island development strategy for the Republic of Mauritius (NAMA Project): Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan. ELIA – Ecological Living In Action Ltd.

GM's Office	40	132	Handy Worker, Cleaner, Administrative Assistant, Engineer, Administrative Secretary, Office Assistant, Administrative Secretary, Senior Confidential Secretary, Assistant Legal Officer, Corporate Secretary, Environmental Affairs Officer, Office Attendant, Cadet Technician, Surveyor, Reception Agent
Human Resources	12	32	Secretary/Confidential Secretary, Human Resources Executive, Administrative Assistant, Office Assistant, Human Resources Officer, Human Resources Manager
IT/MIS	10	17	Senior Analyst, Assistant IS Analyst, Analyst, IT Technician, Assistant ICT Analyst, Administrative Assistant, Computer Database Operator, Cadet Technical Officer (ICT)
Non-Utility Generation	0	1	*Not provided*
Production	0	399	Power plant operators, maintenance technicians
Renewable Energy & Strategic Project	13	79	Administrative Assistant, Senior Professional, Engineer, Office Assistant
Supply Chain	12	59	Senior Supplies Officer, Administrative Assistant, Office Assistant, Assistant Payroll Officer
Transmission and Distribution	41	842	Stores/Tools Attendant, Handy Worker, Technician, Cadet Technician, Office Attendant/Senior Office Attendant, Trainee Technician, Senior Engineer, Secretary/Confidential Secretary, Administrative Assistant, Senior Administrative Officer-Engineering, Senior Draughtsman, Engineer, Office Assistant, Draughtsman
Total	**215**	**1957**	-

Similarly, only 14.1% of the energy auditors trained and/or certified and registered with the Energy Efficiency Management Office are women[128] (Table 3). When reporting greenhouse gas emissions for the energy sector, the transportation sector is also included therein. Similar to the energy sector, the transportation sector is also heavily dominated by men. Most of the women employed in the transportation sector are for administrative jobs, although, recently, women are also being recruited as ticket officers or bus drivers.

UNDP, 2023. Project Document – GEF 6: Realising Energy Savings and Climate Benefits of Implementing Mandatory Energy Auditing in the Republic of Mauritius

[128]UNDP, 2023. Project Document – GEF 6: Realising Energy Savings and Climate Benefits of Implementing Mandatory Energy Auditing in the Republic of Mauritius

Table 29 – Gender breakdown of energy auditors128

Energy Auditors	Male	Female	Total
Number trained	51	9	60
Successful course completion	36	6	42
Registered Energy Auditors (local)	26	5	31
Registered Energy Auditors (International)	14	1	15

The agriculture, forestry and other land use sector is another sector which is generally dominated by men. The agricultural sector comprising food crops plantation and livestock breeding comprises mostly men, with 77.5% of planters and 72.6% of livestock breeders being from the male gender127. The role of women in plantation is mostly noted as labourers, for grading/sorting/packing food crops and during agro-processing (three areas where they are superior in number to men) (Table 4), although jobs such as labourers are mostly carried out by older people. Other jobs taken by women in this sector are in accounting and entrepreneurship127. With regards to sugarcane plantation, this is again dominated by men, with around 30% of women constituting sugarcane planters127. As for the forestry and other land use sector, this comprises mostly men (84.7%), with women being the minority in both technical and non-technical tasks127.

Table 30 – Planters' allocation of farm work by sex category127

Jobs	Male (%)	Female (%)
Labourers	40	60
Sprayerman	100	0
Operator	100	0
Driver	90	10
Watchman	100	0
Grading/Sorting/Packing	10	90
Entrepreneur	70	30
Agro-processing	25	75
Distributors	90	10
Accounting	60	40

As for the solid waste sector, most of the jobs are taken up by men both at the level of Local Authorities (responsible for waste collection across the island), in the waste scavenging companies or recycling industries. As per a survey carried out by the Solid Waste Management Division falling under the aegis of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change, 96% of the employees from the health department of the Local Authorities (responsible for waste collection) are men[129] (Table 5). The highest positions in the health department (chief, principal and senior health inspectors) are also predominantly men. At the level of waste collection, it is again noted that men dominates this sector,

[129] Solid Waste Management Division, 2021. Survey in the context of a CTCN technical assistance for the development of a technical and economic feasibility study for anaerobic digestion of the organic fraction of solid waste from households, hotels and markets in Mauritius.

with 21 female refuse collector out of 1419 refuse collectors employed by 9 Local Authorities (based on a survey carried out by the Solid Waste Management Division)129.

Table 31 – Gender-differentiated jobs at the Local Authorities in Mauritius (Data from 9 out of 12 Local Authorities) *129*

Cadre	Male	Female
Chief Health Inspector(s)	7	0
Principal Health Inspector(s)	9	0
Senior Health Inspector(s)	11	1
Health Inspector(s)	46	34
Supervisors-Refuse Collection	65	0
Drivers – Refuse Collection	123	0
Refuse Collectors	1398	21
Support Staff	6	11
Others	89	2
Total	**1754**	**69**

At the level of private waste contractors (Table 6) and in the recycling industry, the gender disparity is much less than at the level of Local Authorities (32.2% and 34.4% of employees are female in the waste contracting and recycling industry respectively)[129].

Table 32 – Gender-differentiated jobs at the level of private waste contractors (Data from 4 contractors)129

Cadre	Male	Female
Director(s)	8	2
Manager(s)	10	3
Non-technical	16	0
Supervisors	50	2
On-site operators/workers	151	204
Drivers – Refuse collection or for transportation of waste to landfill	87	0
Refuse collectors	787	354
Support staff	15	10
Others	85	0
Total	**1209**	**575**

The industrial process and product use sector includes mainly the manufacturing sector in Mauritius and will be discussed in more details in the next section.

3.2.2 Manufacturing Sector

The manufacturing sector falls under the aegis of the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (Industrial Development Division). This Division employs 108 staffs, out of which 63.0% are

female (Table 7). Both the Administrative Cadre and the Technical Cadre are headed by the male gender. The higher number of female workers is the result of a higher number of women staff in non-technical positions.

Table 33 – Gender-differentiated jobs at the Industrial Development Division[130]

Cadre	Male	Female
Administrative	2	2
Technical	17	22
Non-Technical	21	44
Total	**40**	**68**

The manufacturing sector in Mauritius comprises both domestic-oriented enterprises and export-oriented enterprises. In general, the whole manufacturing sector comprising the sugar, textile, food and other manufacturing enterprises employed some 82,900 persons in 2022, out of which 36% were women[131]. The general trend in employment in the manufacturing sector is a decrease since 1990, with the number of female workers further decreasing as opposed to the male workers, thereby resulting in a wider gender gap in employment in the manufacturing sector, as observed in Figure 1.

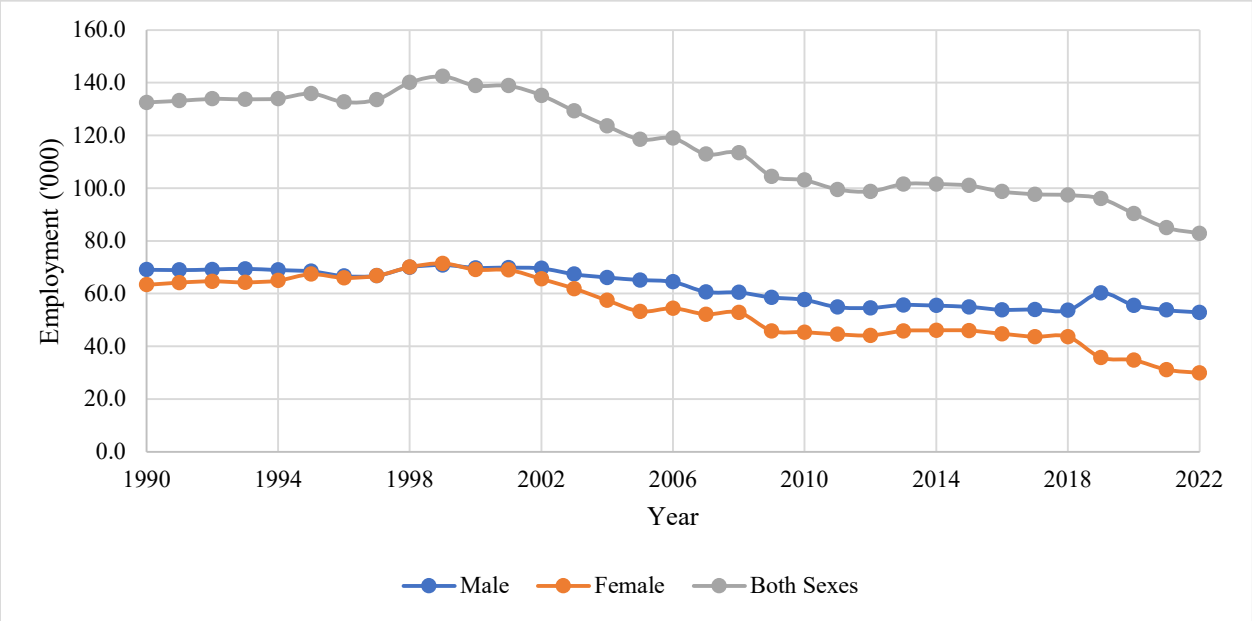

Figure 20 – Employment in the Manufacturing Sector in Mauritius (1990 – 2022)29

In view to having gender-disaggregated data for the manufacturing sector enterprises, survey forms were submitted to the manufacturing enterprises present during an Inception Workshop held on 16th November 2023 (47 enterprises) as well as to other manufacturing enterprises in Mauritius regrouped under the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) and the Mauritius Exports Association

[130] Data obtained from HR Section of the Industrial Development Division of the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives.
[131] Statistics Mauritius (2022). Labour, Employment and Unemployment.

(MEXA) (over 50 enterprises). Twenty (20) manufacturing enterprises from the food processing, paint, printing, recycling, steel manufacturing and textile and clothing sectors responded to the survey, and the results have been used for gender analysis for the downstream component of the project.

Based on the data provided by the 20 respondents, the manufacturing sector is dominated by men (53%). This figure is however skewed, since one respondent employed 2,517 men and 4,037 women. The gender gap is more pronounced when this respondent is excluded from the analysis. In this case, the composition changes to 68% men and 32% women. The gender gap is highest in the steel manufacturing enterprise, with men being represented at 94% while the gender gap is lowest in the recycling industry, with women being represented at 43%. Categorising the enterprises in terms of annual turnover reveals a smaller gender gap in micro, small and medium enterprises as opposed to a wider gender gap in mid-market to large enterprises[132]. Further disaggregating the roles of men and women in the manufacturing sector enterprises (Figure 2) reveals that men dominate in all the roles, with the exception of the non-technical tasks in the finance and human resource departments. At decision-making levels, the roles are dominated by men. Likewise, men dominate in tasks that have been traditionally men-oriented such as operators, drivers and manual workers. These results reflect the male dominance in all virtually sectors of the economy.

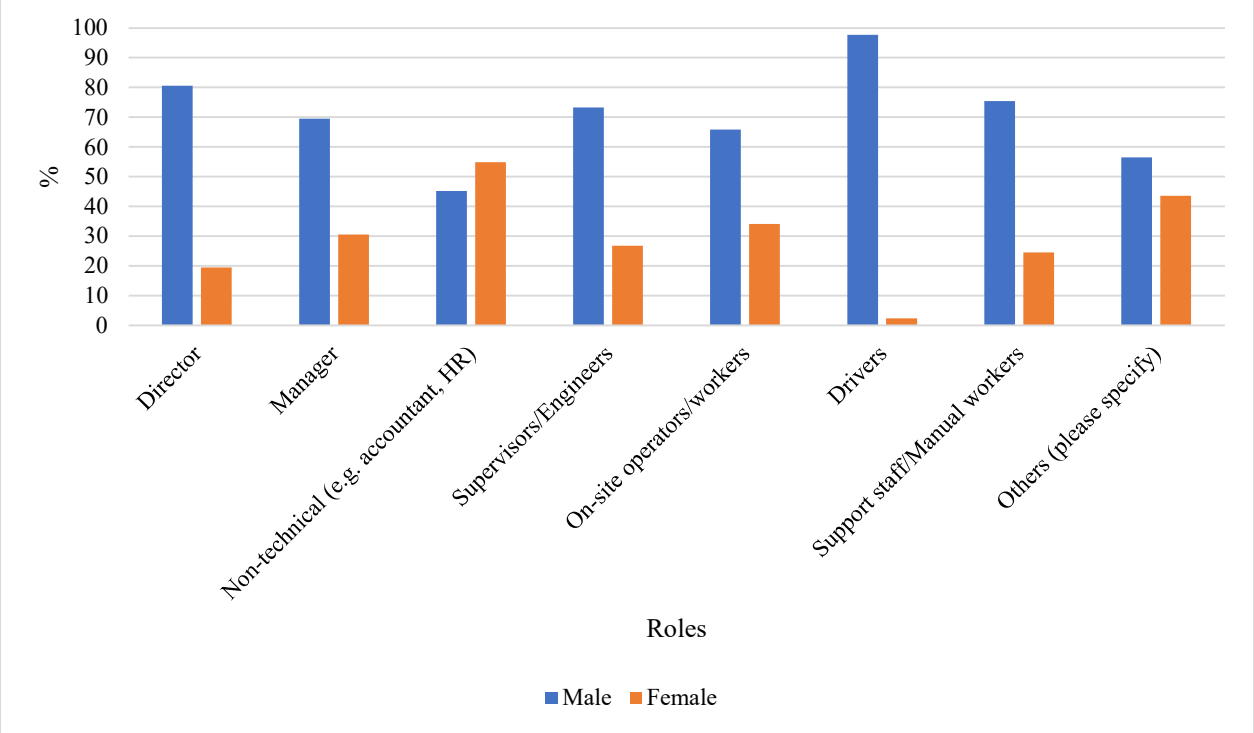

Figure 21 – Gender-differentiated jobs in manufacturing sector enterprises

[132] **Micro enterprises:** Annual Turnover < USD 227,000; **Small Enterprises**: USD 227,000 < Annual Turnover < USD 682,000; **Medium Enterprises**: USD 682,000 < Annual Turnover < USD 2,270,000; **Mid-market Enterprises**: USD 2,270,000 < Annual Turnover < USD 568,000; **Large Enterprises**: Annual Turnover > USD 568,000

In terms of waste management-related and energy-related jobs, it is noted from the responses obtained that both jobs types are dominated by men, although the gender gap is lower for waste management-related jobs as opposed to energy-related jobs (Figure 3).

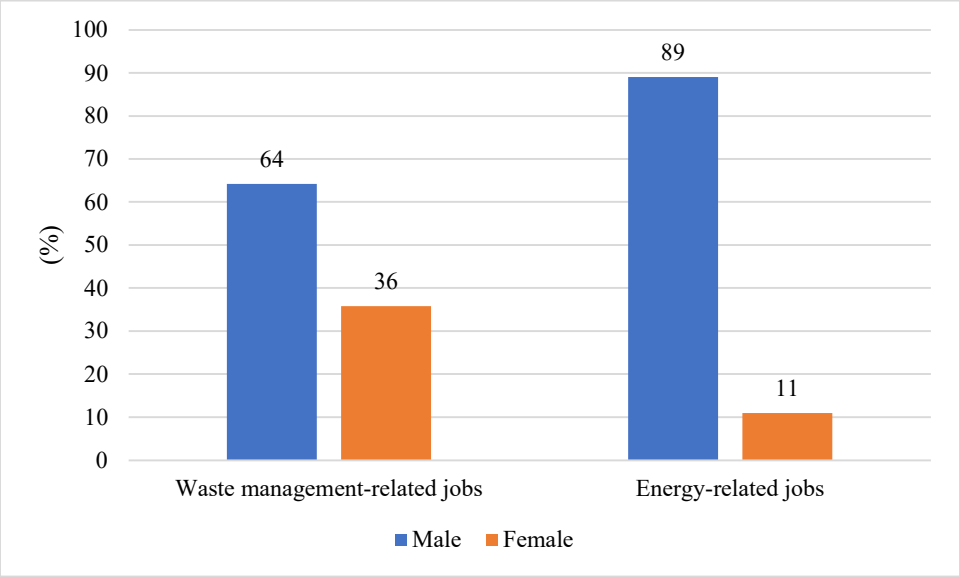

Figure 22 – Gender roles in waste management-related and energy-related jobs

In all the aforementioned sectors (both for the upstream and downstream components), the decision-making roles or power are rarely attributed to women, which clearly shows a gender bias. With regards to the net-zero nature-positive concept, it has been noted (through bilateral meetings and an Inception Workshop) that the concept is not well-known by both gender. The net-zero aspect is mostly linked to carbon neutrality while the nature-positive aspect is not understood.

3.3 Mainstreaming Gender in the Project

The following key concerns have been noted from a gender perspective and represent potential intervention opportunities for mainstreaming gender in this project:

- Gender disaggregated data from the manufacturing sector is missing in terms of the gender-differentiated roles in industries, and the participation of each gender in energy- or waste-related jobs. While some information have been obtained from the surveys conducted, it is only a small fraction of the industries in Mauritius.
- Most of the decision-making roles and technical jobs are taken up by men in all the sectors related to net-zero nature-positive as well as in the manufacturing sector. This is due to the fact that at the tertiary education level itself, young women prefer to take up non-scientific fields to pursue their education. There is a need to raise interest among young women in scientific fields (including the energy sector).
- The roles of women in energy-related jobs at manufacturing sector level are marginal and, all else being equal this gender gap could be perpetuated by the project.
- While the adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency is now being privileged, the introduction of the nature-positive aspects seems to be a hindrance to some of the consulted

stakeholders. Awareness-raising needs to be carried out to further disseminate information on the nature-positive aspects of development.

- Training and capacity-building of both gender on modelling and policy-making for a transition to a net-zero nature-positive concept needs to be carried out.
- Training of stakeholders (from both gender) from the manufacturing sector to enhance their skills in the preparation and development of net-zero nature-positive interventions such as energy efficiency, renewable energy or circularity projects.

Gender Action Plan

The Gender Action Plan is given in **Table 34**.

TABLE 34. GENDER ACTION PLAN.

Project Components / Outputs	Gender mainstreaming Objectives	Gender mainstreaming Deliverables / Indicators	Targets / Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsibility	When?
Component 1	**Country-wide net-zero nature-positive action**				
Outcome 1	The Government of Mauritius takes steps to adopt a long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan				
Output 1.1 Institutional and technical support is provided to government officials to create national consensus for integrating NZNP in long-term policy planning	Ensure balanced women representation in the participants / beneficiaries of the training on integrated policy planning and accompanying processes	Deliverable: Training sessions to technical and administrative staff in Ministries on integrated policy planning and accompanying processes Indicator 1: % of women trained in integrated policy planning and accompanying processes	Target 1: At least 40% of trained personnel needs to be women MoV: Training Reports (attendance lists)	CSC	Y1, Q3
	Ensure that women participation in the training on NZNP terminologies is balanced	Deliverable: Training to public institutions on NZNP terminologies Indicator 2: % of women trained on NZNP terminologies	Target 2: At least 40% of trained personnel needs to be women MoV: Training Reports (attendance lists)	CSC	Y1, Q3 to Y3, Q4 (training in each quarter of Y2 & Y3)
Output 1.2 Technical assistance is provided to key national stakeholders to strengthen capacities on NZNP scenario modelling	Ensure fair women representation in the participants / beneficiaries of the training on NZNP modeling	Deliverable: Training to MFEPD & Maurice Stratégie on long-term macroeconomic NZNP modeling for cross-sectoral policy and strategy coherence using system dynamics modelling (SDM) Indicator 3: % of women trained on long-term macroeconomic NZNP modeling for	Target 3: At least 50% women trained on long-term macroeconomic NZNP modeling for cross-sectoral policy and strategy coherence using SDM MoV: Training Reports (attendance lists)	Maurice Stratégie	In-country residential training: Y1, Q4 Y2, Q1 & Q2 Online support: Y1, Q4 Y2 Y3, Q1

		cross-sectoral policy and strategy coherence using SDM			
	Ensure balanced women representation in the participation in Global Platform (GP) peer-to-peer learning events on NZNP modelling and best practices	Deliverable: Participation in GP peer-to-peer learning events on NZNP modelling and best practices Indicator 4: % of female participants in GP events on NZNP modelling and best practices differentiated by management position	Target 4: At least 40% of those receiving capacity-building on modelling and policy-making for a net-zero nature-positive transition are women, and at least 50% of women participants in leadership or management positions MoV: Events or Mission Reports (attendance lists)	Maurice Stratégie	Y1 to Y4
Output 1.3 A long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption	Ensure fair women representation during the consultation on the development of the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Plan	Deliverable: Stakeholder Engagement Plan on NZNP to support multi-stakeholder engagement for long-term NZNP planning process, including the means of engagement. Indicator 5: % of women consulted during development of the stakeholder engagement plan	Target 5: At least 40% of the persons consulted need to be women MoV: Attendance sheet of consultative meetings for the development of the stakeholder engagement plan	Maurice Stratégie	Y2, Q1
	Ensure that gender is considered in the development and implementation of the Mauritius Net-Zero Nature-Positive Plan	Deliverable: Gender-responsive, socially just "Mauritius Net-Zero Nature-Positive Plan" setting out the country's medium to long term strategy Indicator 6: GAP in Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Action Plan	Target 6: Gender mainstreaming as a key component in the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Plan MoV: Section in Net-Zero Nature-Positive Plan containing GAP	Maurice Stratégie	Y1, Q3 to Y4, Q1
Output 1.4 A robust and transparent monitoring and	Ensure balanced women representation during the training on enhancing the	Deliverable: Capacity building of institutional Thematic Owners and Thematic Contributors on enhancing the functionality of the MauNDC	Target 7: At least 40% of the persons trained are women MoV: Training Reports	All institutions that are listed in Schedule 2 of the CCA 2020	Y3, Q2 to Y4, Q1

evaluation system for tracking the implementation of the NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is operationalized	functionality of MauNDC Registry to include NZNP targets and indicators for tracking policy implementation	Registry to include NZNP targets and indicators for tracking NZNP policy implementation Indicator 7: % of women trained on enhancing the functionality of the MauNDC	(attendance lists)		
Component 2	**Manufacturing sector net-zero nature-positive accelerator enabling environments and investments**				
Outcome 2	Manufacturing sector actors take steps to adopt a sectoral NZNP strategy and de-risking mechanisms to incentivize investments in gendered and socially-just NZNP solutions				
Output 2.1 A NZNP Community of Practice (CoP) for the manufacturing sector is established and its capacities on NZNP is enhanced	Ensure balanced women representation in the CoP participants of the training on NZNP topics	Deliverable: Training to CoP participants on NZNP topics Indicator 8: % of women trained on NZNP topics	Target 8: Target: At least 30% of the persons trained are women MoV: Training Reports (attendance lists)	IDD/CSC	Y2, Q2 to Y4, Q4
	Ensure balanced women representation in the CoP participants during peer-to-peer exchanges	Deliverable: Peer-to-peer exchanges on local best practices on NZNP Indicator 9: % of women participating in peer-to-peer exchanges	Target 9: Target: At least 30% of CoP participants in peer-to-peer exchanges are women MoV: Attendance lists found in peer-to-peer exchanges reports	IDD	Y2, Q3 to Y4, Q4
Output 2.2 A long-term NZNP strategy and investment plan for the manufacturing sector is developed and submitted to the cabinet for endorsement	Ensure fair women representation in participants / beneficiaries during consultations on the development of long-term NZNP strategy and investment plan for the manufacturing sector	Deliverable: Stakeholder Engagement Plan for NZNP of the manufacturing sector Indicator 10: % of women consulted during development of the stakeholder engagement plan	Target 10: At least 30% of the persons consulted are women MoV: Attendance sheet of consultative meetings for the development of the stakeholder engagement plan	IDD	Y2, Q1
	Ensure that gender is considered in the	Deliverable: Long-term gender-sensitive decarbonization Strategy	Target 11: Gender mainstreaming is a key	IDD	Y1, Q3 to Y4, Q1

	development and implementation of long-term NZNP strategy and investment plan for the manufacturing sector	and Investment Plan for manufacturing sector that is NP and socially just Indicator 11: GAP in manufacturing sector NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan	component in the manufacturing sector NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan MoV: Chapter in the NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan		
Output 2.3 A Green Manufacturing financing scheme to de-risk NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector is developed for mobilizing investments	Ensure fair women representation in participants / beneficiaries on training to access NZNP financing	Deliverable: Training provided to manufacturing sector operators to access NZNP financing through bankable business plan and financial model development Indicator 12: % of women trained to access NZNP financing through bankable business plan and financial development	Target 12: At least 30% of the trainees from the manufacturing sector enterprises are women, of which at least 25% are from women-led business enterprises MoV: Training Reports (attendance lists)	IDD	Generic Training: Y1, Q4 (repeated every 6 months for 4 cycles) Technical support to 20 manufacturing enterprises: Y2, Q1
Output 2.5 A Replication Plan and bankable NZNP project proposals are developed and prepared for submission to financing institutions	Ensure gender mainstreaming in Replication Plan	Deliverable: A Replication Plan based on lessons learned to scale up NZNP investments in the manufacturing sector Indicator 13: Section in Replication Plan considering gender mainstreaming lessons learned from the manufacturing sector	Target 13: A section in Replication Plan on best practices for gender mainstreaming MoV: Publication of Replication Plan with gender mainstreaming section	IDD	Yr4 – Q3/Q4
Component 3	Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management				
Outcome 3	Project is monitored and evaluated, and knowledge is effectively managed for scaling up investments in NZNP initiatives across all sectors				
Output 3.1 Inception Workshop and Project Steering Committee	Ensure fair women representation during inception workshop	Deliverable: An Inception Workshop Indicator 14: % of women participating in Inception Workshop	Target 14: At least 40% of participants in Inception Workshop are women MoV: Inception Workshop	IDD	Y1

meetings are carried out			Report (attendance lists)		
	Ensure fair women representation in PSC meetings	Deliverable: Project Steering Committee meetings Indicator 15: % of women participating in PSC meetings	Target 15: At least 40% of participants in PSC meetings are women MoV: Minutes of PSC meetings (attendance lists)	IDD	Y1 –Y4
Output 3.2 Project monitoring is carried out	Ensure that the targets by Outputs and Activities mentioned in the Gender Action Plan in terms of balanced women representation are achieved	Deliverable: Monitoring of project plans Indicator 16: Tracking of Gender Disaggregated indicators in GAP by	Target 16: Gender-disaggregated indicators in GAP are reported in all annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR) MoV: Annual PIR	PTC	Y1 to Y4
Output 3.3 Independent Project Evaluations are conducted	Ensure balanced women representation during consultation during mid-term evaluation	Deliverable: Mid-term evaluation Indicator 17: % of women consulted during mid-term evaluation	Target 17: At least 50% of the persons consulted are women MoV: List of individuals consulted by the evaluator	PTC/UNEP	Mid project
	Ensure balanced women representation during consultation during terminal evaluation	Deliverable: Terminal evaluation Indicator 18: % of women consulted during terminal evaluation	Target 18: At least 50% of the persons consulted are women MoV: List of individuals consulted by the evaluator	PTC/UNEP	End of project
Output 3.4 Knowledge products based on lessons learnt are prepared and disseminated	Ensure gender element is captured in lessons learned reports and knowledge products	Deliverable: Lessons learned reports and knowledge products Indicator 19: # of lessons learned reports and knowledge products that include gender dimension	Target 19: 4 reports and knowledge products with gender mainstreaming MoV: Published Lessons Learned Reports and Knowledge Products	PTC	Y1 to Y4
	Ensure fair women representation in participation in	Deliverable: Participation in knowledge events organised by the Global Platform	Target 20: At least 40% of participants involved or consulted in the preparation of	IDD	Y1 to Y4

	knowledge events organized by GP	Indicator 20: % of women participating in knowledge events	the lessons learned are women MoV: Event / Mission Reports (attendance lists)		

Indicative budget for gender related activities under the different project outputs:

Project Output	Deliverable	Budget (USD)
Output 1.3	1.3.2. Gender-responsive, socially just "Mauritius Net-Zero Nature-Positive Strategy and Investment Plan" setting out the country's medium to long term strategy	45,000
Output 2.2	2.2.2. Long-term gender-sensitive decarbonization Strategy and Investment Plan for manufacturing sector that is NP and socially just	30,000
Output 2.5	2.5.1. A Replication Plan based on lessons learned to scale up NZNP investments in the manufacturing sector	8,000
Output 3.2	3.2.2. Monitoring of project plans	3,000
Output 3.4	3.4.2. Lessons learned investigations (annual reports and final report)	8,000

ANNEX L: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Introduction

Stakeholder engagement ensures that all individuals, communities, institutions or organisations that are directly or indirectly impacted by the project activities or have an influence on the project interventions have the opportunity to share their views, concerns and expectations regarding the project design, which, in turn, will determine their involvement in project implementation and monitoring & evaluation. These views and concerns are then taken into consideration during the project design or formulation of project activities, thus resulting in higher level of co-creation and country ownership, and subsequently a smooth and effective implementation of the project activities. Through the stakeholder engagement process, stakeholders are also invited to share baseline initiatives being carried out while also expressing their needs or requirements – i.e. measures that can overcome barriers in the prevailing situation. These needs can then be formulated into project outputs, deliverables and activities during the project design. This document outlines the stakeholder engagements that were carried out during the PPG phase. It also proposes a stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) for implementation of the project. The SEP is also accompanied by a 3-tiered grievance redress mechanism (GRM), as well as a monitoring and reporting framework.

Stakeholder Engagement during Project Preparation Phase

During the project design, stakeholder engagement and dialogues were carried out through a combination of bilateral meetings, consultative/inception workshop and a validation workshop. The process included stakeholders concerned with both the upstream and downstream components of the NZNPA project. The objectives of these consultations were: 1) to inform the stakeholders of the project's objectives, components and intended activities based on the design of NZNPA Integrated Programme and the Mauritius child project concept note; 2) to identify the baseline initiatives being carried out related to net-zero and/or nature-positive outcomes (and, with selected stakeholders, to discuss issues related to letters of co-financing); and 3) to identify the needs and priorities of all the stakeholders, including women, in relation to net-zero and/or nature-positive outcomes. These consultations thus allowed the formulation of activities in the project design that will address the needs and priorities of the stakeholders while also capturing the stakeholders' interests early in the project preparation phase. The stakeholder consultations were organized and coordinated through the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (Industrial Development Division), which is the Executing Agency for the Mauritius child project. The meetings were either held at the premises of the Ministry or at the stakeholders' premises. One Consultative workshop (or Inception Workshop (IW)) was held at Le Hennessy Park Hotel, Ebène, Mauritius while the Validation Workshop was held at The Ravenala Attitude, Turtle Bay, Balaclava. Additional consultative meetings with the members of industry associations were held in hybrid model – i.e. physical or online participation.

A total of 95 stakeholders from public and private sector organisations; manufacturing sector enterprises; academia and civil society organisations/not-for profit organisations were consulted through bilateral meetings during the project preparation phase. Out of these 95 stakeholders, 39% were women. The objectives of the consultations were (i) to carry out an inventory of baseline activities; (ii) to better understand the barriers faced by institutional stakeholders in view of achieving long-term NZNP outcomes; (iii) to obtain propositions of what outputs, deliverables and activities could shape the project design (based on their expectations and interests); and (iv) to discuss the need for letters of co-financing (with selected stakeholders). The findings, actions agreed upon and the outcomes of the consultations from the bilateral meetings are summarised in **Table 1** below.

In addition to the bilateral meetings, 96 stakeholders were invited to the IW held on 16th November 2023, out of which 43% were women. The summary of findings from the discussions held during the IW are provided in the Scoping Mission Report (submitted on the GEF Portal as a separate file).

As for the Validation Workshop held on 27th February 2024, a total of 33 participants (out of which 61% were men and 39% were women), representing public and private sector organisations; 8 manufacturing sector enterprises; academia and CSOs/not-for profit organisations, attended the full-day workshop. The summary of findings from the discussions can be found in the Validation Workshop Report (submitted on the GEF Portal as a separate file).

Table 35 – Stakeholder Engagements during the Project Preparation Phase

Date	Location	Entity	Represented by	Findings, actions agreed upon and outcomes of Consultations
14-Nov-23	In-person	Industrial Finance Corporation of Mauritius	Mr. J.T. Kathapermall (Chief Operations Officer) Ms. O. Neelayya (Head of Factoring)	• Baseline initiative being carried out by IFCM through the carbon neutral industrial scheme which was developed by the Central Electricity Board; and • Proposals for activities that could be included in the Project Document: o The potential setting-up of a mechanism to assist IFCM for either in-house capacity-building or for dedicated experts in the required fields to assess projects from a feasibility and environmental perspective. o The creation of a de-risking facility for the IFCM through GEF 8 to allow for decarbonisation of the manufacturing sector. Discussions on need for a letter of co-financing
14-Nov-23	In-person	Mauritius Bankers Association	Mr. D. Essoo (CEO)	• Baseline initiative being carried out by MCB Ltd. through the establishment of a MUR 10 Billion (~USD 225 Million) credit line for supporting the transition to a sustainable economy in Mauritius. The loan allows businesses to shift towards greener solutions with lower carbon footprint in 10 priority sectors; • Baseline initiative by the Bank of Mauritius through the issue of a guideline on Climate-related and Environmental Financial Risk Management for financial institutions; • Proposals for activities that could be included in the Project Document: o The potential to devise some sort of guarantee scheme (especially for financing energy efficiency and NP measures) so as to mitigate the risks associated with the credit-worthiness of borrowing enterprises. o Technical assistance/capacity building for financial institutions to do their own appraisals of eligibility criteria for approval of green/sustainable loans.
		Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd.	Mrs. Dina Ramgobeen-Gukool Ms. Aumashrini Gobin	
14-Nov-23	In-person	Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Department of Environment)	Ms. D. Boodhun (D. Director) Ms. N. Soogun (Divisional Environment Officer) Ms. N. Manic (Divisional Environment Officer) Ms. A. Ramcharrun (Environment Officer) Ms. Z. Dulloo (Environment Officer)	• Baseline initiatives being carried out by the Department of Environment and Department of Climate Change: o Amendment of the Environment Protection Act to include strategic planning, strategic environmental assessment and a framework for managing Environmentally Sensitive Areas. o Amendment of the Industrial Waste Audit Regulations (although these do not include the elements of circularity and nature positive). o Ongoing works for coastal protection being spearheaded by the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Division of the Ministry. o Restoration of corals by placement of artificial reefs at Mont Choisy. • Proposals for activities that could be included in the Project Document, such as amending the

Date	Location	Entity	Represented by	Findings, actions agreed upon and outcomes of Consultations
		Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Department of Climate Change)	Mrs. A. Kawol (Divisional Environment Officer)	Industrial Waste Audit Regulations for inclusion of circularity and nature-positive elements under the Upstream Component of the NZNPA project.
14-Nov-23	In-person	Energy Efficiency Management Office	Mr. K. Ramkurrun (Ag. Director) Mr. A. Dookia (Engineer)	• Baseline initiatives being carried out: o Development of an AgriPV scheme by the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security and the CEB; o Pilot-testing a 2MW floating PV project on tamarin falls reservoir by the CEB; and o Resubmission of the project "Realising Energy Savings and Climate Benefits of Implementing Mandatory Energy Auditing in the Republic of Mauritius" under GEF 6. • Proposals for activities that could be included in the Project Document: o Carrying out ecological site surveys and environmental impact assessment for CEB's flotovoltaic project for scaling up of NP solar PV applications by the manufacturing sector Potential for the setting-up of a de-risking facility (for 1 GW PV with battery storage) for eventual funding through the Green Climate Fund to back IFCM or other commercial banks. o Potential for phasing out of coal in coal-fired boilers in the manufacturing sector. o Potential for capacity-building/training (Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities to submit requirements).
		Central Electricity Board	Mr. Z.H. Nuseeb (Analyst)	
		Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency	Mr. D. Beemadoo (CEO)	
15-Nov-23	In-person	Plastic Industry Mauritius (PIM) Ltd. Compagnie Mauricienne de Commerce (CMC) Ltée	Mr. E. Corson Mr. R. Rodrigues	• Baseline initiatives being carried out: o Retreading of used tyres by CMC Ltée reduces extraction of virgin materials. o Recycling of plastics by PIM Ltd. assists in circularity in Mauritius. • Proposals for activities that could be included in the Project Document: o Development of a national policy or regulatory framework to promote the recycling industry in Mauritius and to provide a secured market for the recycled materials. o Mapping of all the barriers faced by the recycling industry in Mauritius.
15-Nov-23	In-person	University of Mauritius	Dr. S. Callychurn (Senior Lecturer)	• Baseline initiatives being carried out by UTM: o Development of a new MSc Programme on Renewable Energy Engineering for engineers with the assistance of resource persons from universities in Australia. o Setting-up of a laboratory for renewable energy.

Date	Location	Entity	Represented by	Findings, actions agreed upon and outcomes of Consultations
		University of Technology, Mauritius	Dr. D. Hurreeram (General Director) Dr. C. Bokhoree (Head of Doctoral School)	o Organisation of a workshop with the University of Birmingham on net zero and environment, social and corporate governance (ESG). • Baseline initiatives being carried out by UOM: o Ongoing research on sustainability index for the manufacturing sector (e.g. in the food industry). o Use of modelling tools for research on sustainability. • Proposals for activities that could be included in the Project Document: o Modelling for decarbonisation of the economy. o Capacity development requirements to better support NZNP in the manufacturing sector.
15-Nov-23	In-person	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	Ms. N. Jory (Analyst) Mr. A. Bochowa (Analyst) Mrs. A. Velappa-Naiken (Analyst) Mrs. U. Beegun-Ramduny (Lead Analyst) Ms. P. Ujoodha (Analyst) Ms. A. Muslun (Analyst) Ms. S. Nahaboo (Analyst) Mrs. P. Oogarah-Bonomaully (Lead Analyst) Ms. P. Rojoa (Lead Analyst)	• Much of the discussions revolved around the structure of the NZNPA IP into the Upstream and Downstream Components, and the need for a 'whole-of-government' approach to supporting long-term, economy-wide NZNP outcomes. The interactions between the Mauritius child project and the Global Platform were also explained. • Baseline initiatives being carried out: o Development of the Sustainable Finance Framework under which green, social, sustainability and thematic bonds, loans or other debt instruments are issued. • Proposals for activities that could be included in the Project Document: o The development of a scheme (e.g. financial de-risking facility) for entire decarbonisation of the economy was proposed by the International Expert as one of the activities that could be included in the Project Document. However, the representatives from the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development mentioned that this could be developed from other sources of funding and that the GEF grant must instead focus on the manufacturing sector. UNEP clarified that it was a requirement of the donor (GEF) to ensure the project covers both the whole economy through the upstream component and the manufacturing sector through the downstream component.
15-Nov-23	In-person	Forestry Service	Mr. Z. Jhumka (Assistant Conservator of Forest)	• Baseline initiative being carried out: o Sustainable forest management by the Forestry Services contributes to the nature-positive component of the NZNP project. • Proposals for activities that could be included in the Project Document: o Development of a proper strategy and action plan for management of plantation forests as a potential activity in the upstream component of the NZNP project. o Development of a strategy for nature positive as another activity under the upstream component. o Linkage between the agroindustry and food processing industry to support the nature-positive component in the manufacturing sector through the plantation of fruit trees (nature-positive) for the subsequent processing of fruits for juice/jam manufacture (manufacturing sector).

Date	Location	Entity	Represented by	Findings, actions agreed upon and outcomes of Consultations
17-Nov-23	In-person	Maurice Stratégie (MS)	Ms. V. Sandooram (Research Officer) Mr. R. Ramayad (Manager) Ms. Carole Chevallier (Expertise France, Financial Expert)	• Baseline initiatives being carried out: o The MS has recently been set up under the aegis of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, and it is responsible for the development of long-term, cross-sectoral strategies for the macroeconomic development of the country. These strategies also include the environmental sector and could encompass net-zero and nature-positive aspects as well. • Proposals for activities that could be included in the Project Document: o Training/capacity building on scenario modeling related to net-zero and nature-positive aspects.
17-Nov-23	In-person	Foodwise Ltd.	Mr. T. Ferrandis (Chief Operations Officer) Ms. M. Kistnasamy (Junior Food Waste Consultant)	• Baseline initiatives being carried out by ADD: o Plantation of mangroves. o Manufacture of eco-bags. o Development of new projects such as mangrove honey and the selling of carbon credits from plantation of mangroves. • Baseline initiatives being carried out by Foodwise Ltd. o Diversion of 1,000 tonnes of food away from the landfill to feed 5 million people. o Sensitising people about “best before date” and “expiry date” in view to further reduce food waste generation. • Proposals for activities that could be included in the Project Document: o Formulation of a study for waste quantification through material and waste flow at the level of the manufacturing sector. o Consideration of micro business of mangrove honey under the downstream component of the NZNP project.
		Association pour le Developpement Durable	Mr. P. Juddoo (President)	
17-Nov-23	In-person	Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Solid Waste Management Division)	Mr. D. Dookee (D. Director) Mrs. Y. Korimboccus (Project Officer) Mr. H. Callychurn (Project Officer)	• Baseline initiative being carried out: o Setting-up and operation of two integrated waste processing facilities comprising composting plants and sorting units: ~40,000 tonnes/annum of compost would be produced by the two facilities. • Proposals for activities that could be included in the Project Document: o Strategy for decarbonisation of the solid waste sector. o Study for the potential of anaerobic digestion in manufacturing enterprises generating organic wastes (both solid and liquid wastes).

Date	Location	Entity	Represented by	Findings, actions agreed upon and outcomes of Consultations
22-Nov-23	In-person	Central Electricity Board	Mr. Z. Nuseeb (Analyst) Mr. I. Dreepaul (Senior Analyst) Mr. Y. Appasamy (Ag. Head of Corporate)	• Baseline initiative being carried out: o Launching of the Carbon Neutral Industrial Sector Renewable Energy (CNIS RE) Scheme; and o Pilot-testing of a 2 MW floating PV at Tamarind Falls reservoir. • Proposals for activities that could be included in the Project Document: o Creating of a financial mechanism whereby projects received under the CNIS RE scheme that consider nature-positive elements may benefit from a top-up from GEF grants to cater for any additional investment costs that a NZNPA project under CNIS RE scheme may have; and o In connection with the pilot project on floating PV at Tamarind Falls reservoir, an activity that could be included under the upstream component of the NZNPA project is a technical assistance to commission a study to study the impacts of floating PV on life under water (related to SDG 15).
01-Dec-23	In-person	Manufacturing Sector Enterprises (Small and Medium Enterprises)	Mac Allan Ltee New Trendy Look Ltd. Shivani Manufacturing Ltd. Fit-U Garment Ltd.	• Baseline initiatives being carried out by each textile industry present; • Barriers faced by the textile industries; • Subscription to international sustainability initiatives; and • Peer to peer collaboration/exchange between the textile industries carried out by individual operators over-and-above their collaboration through industry associations (revealing that the interests of a group of operators in the textiles sector are not adequately addressed by the industry associations). Hence, there is a real need for establishing a Community of Practice on NZNP aspects.
06-Dec-23	In-person	Ministry of Housing and Land Use Planning	Mrs. S.B. Issur-Suntah (Chief Technical Officer)	• Discussions centered on the mandate of the Ministry to develop a National Land Development Strategy every 20 years, and the existing gaps regarding assessments of linkages between land use changes and climate change on the one hand, and loss of biodiversity / ecosystem services on the other. • A follow-up meeting was planned for 20 December 2023 for more detailed technical discussions on the land use change – climate vulnerability nexus, and the land use change – biodiversity loss nexus. Potential Activities in the project document o Technical assistance for producing longitudinal land cover change maps and to carry out natural capital accounting as a land use planning tool
06-Dec-23	Hybrid	Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Ms. N. Surajbali (Economist) Ms. R. Badaloo (Analyst) Mrs. R. Narrainen (Head of Advocacy)	• Nature-Positive Aspects of the NZNPA project; • Subscription to reporting and development of any long-term strategy • Participation in the Carbon Neutral Industrial Sector Renewable Energy Scheme; • Potential Activities in the project document o Setting-up of a common platform (Community of Practice) on net-zero nature-positive for collaboration, long-term planning, capacity-building, reporting, development and use of decision-making tools related to net-zero nature-positive initiatives. o Technical assistance on how Science-Based Targets Initiatives (SBTi) could be implemented in

Date	Location	Entity	Represented by	Findings, actions agreed upon and outcomes of Consultations
		Manufacturing Sector Enterprises	T&T International Foods Ltd Eclosia Corporate Services Moroil V. Parmar Wind Power Ltd. Litezone Co. Ltd. Eminance Marketing Ltd Precigraph Ltd. Maurilait Production Lée Innodis Ltd. KFC Maurice - Eclosia Corporate Services Avipro Co Ltd - Eclosia Corporate Services Ninety-Six Hotel Collection Panagora Avipro Co. Ltd - Eclosia Corporate Services Filao Group (Filao Ltée / Cover Tech International Ltd) PIM LTD. Sofap Ltd.	industries.
08-Dec-23	In-person	Mauritius Exports Association	Ms. M. Gunsham (Sustainability and Environment Coordinator)	• Presence of a strategy document on sustainability in the enterprises; • Subscription on international standards; • Potential Activities to be included in Project Document: o Setting-up of a common platform (Community of Practice) on net-zero nature-positive for collaboration, long-term planning, capacity-building, reporting, development and use of decision-making tools related to net-zero nature-positive initiatives.
		Maxiwear Ltd.	Mr. N. Ng	
		T&T International Foods Ltd.	Mr. M. Tin Fook	
		T&T International Foods Ltd.	Mr. T. Wong	
		RT Knits Ltd.	Mr. D. Fong	

Date	Location	Entity	Represented by	Findings, actions agreed upon and outcomes of Consultations
08-Dec-23	In-person	National Parks and Conservation Service	Mr. K. Ruhomaun (Director) Mr. V. Gopal (D. Director) Ms. H.B. Naujeen (Senior Scientific Officer)	• Overview of the mandate of the National Parks and Conservation Service; • Overview of the Bel Ombre Man & Biosphere (MAB) Programme • Potential Activities in the project document o Development of a management plan for the buffer and transition zones of the MAB; o Technical assistance and capacity-building on real-time monitoring via remote sensing for long-term evaluation of land use change impacts and state of natural ecosystems; o Technical assistance and capacity-building on natural capital accounting.
13-Dec-23	In-person	Ministy of Finance, Economic Planning & Development	Mrs. U. Beegun-Ramduny (Lead Analyst) Mrs. W. Elahee-Doomun (Lead Analyst) Ms. P. Ujoodha (Analyst) Ms. A. Velappa-Naiken (Analyst)	• Overview of the NZNPA project to discuss the inclusion of the Sustainable Budgeting Approach (SBA) as a long-term planning tool; • Presentation on the Sustainable Budgeting Approach (SBA) tool on the following elements: o Aim of the SBA tool o What the Global Platform can offer o SBA: A policy planning and assessment framework o SBA Limitations • Potential Activities in the project document Inclusion of technical assistance and capacity-building on the SBA tool as an activity under the Upstream Component of the NZNPA project. This technical assistance or capacity-building could be obtained from the Global Platform as follows: o In-country technical assistance on SBA to align public budgets with NZNP objectives o In-country capacity building on SBA implementation o In-country technical assistance on NZNP fiscal policy assessments and opportunities to leverage fiscal policy for mobilizing NZNP-financing.
13-Dec-23	In-person	Mauritius Bankers Association	Mr. D. Essoo	• Barriers identified by Financial Institutions; • Recommendations made by Financial Institutions • Potential Activities to be included in Project Document: o Capacity-building on the net-zero nature-positive components of the NZNPA project o Capacity-building for commercial banks on NZNP eligibility criteria and how to assess NZNP projects o Capacity-building for manufacturing sector enterprises on how to prepare project proposals to meet the requirements of the banks o Setting-up of a derisking facility (through guarantee fund or other mechanisms) to reduce project risks o Setting-up of a mechanism for independent assessment of project proposals
		SBM Group	Mr. A. Doorgakant	
		Bank One Ltd.	Mr. S. Jhurry	
		Bank One Ltd.	Mr. M. Hurreeram	
		ABSA Bank	Mr. A. Angoteea	
		Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd.	Mr. A. Sydonie	
		Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd.	Mr. M. Delteil	
		HSBC	Mr. Y. Hookoomsing	
		AfrAsia	Mr. A. Peerthy	

Date	Location	Entity	Represented by	Findings, actions agreed upon and outcomes of Consultations
		AfrAsia	Mr. R. Dulloo	
13-Dec-23	In-person	Small Farmers Welfare Fund	Mr. P. Dookhitram (Programme Welfare Officer)	• Overview of the Small Farmers Welfare Fund; • Details on the AgriPV scheme; • Potential Activities to be included in Project Document: o Setting-up of the AgriPV scheme for provision of a grant of MUR 200,000 per beneficiary for 50 beneficiaries; and o Technical assistance and training to SFWF and DBM Ltd. to draft the eligibility criteria and assess project proposals.
20-Dec-23	In-person	Ministry of Housing and Land Use Planning	Mrs. S.B. Issur-Suntah (Chief Technical Officer)	• Presentations made to the technical team working on land use planning on two topics, namely: (i) land use change – climate variability / risk nexus; and (ii) use of natural capital accounting as a land use planning tool. • Potential Activities in the project document o Proposed activities on technical assistance for land use and cover change and land use mapping in view to carry out natural capital accounting o Using the 75 Ha of buffer zone under the Man & Biosphere Programme as area of intervention
22-Mar-24	In-person	Ministry of Public Service, Administrative and Institutional Reforms	Mrs. A. Bhowon-Tengur (Assistant Permanent Secretary)	• Presentation of the NZNP project for Mauritius • Potential Activities in the project document o Development of a course on integrated policy planning and training to all public officers of the Climate Change Committee o Development of an online course with self-assessment on NZNP terminologies and providing training to public officers o Training to NZNP Community of Practice (CoP) members (CSC to provide access to online platform)
		Civil Service College (CSC)	Mr. B. Lillmond (Ag. Training Manager)	

Project Stakeholders

Based on their level of interest, degree of importance/influence on the project, the stakeholders were classified into one of the four degrees of stakeholder engagements (i.e. Information, Consultation, Involvement and Collaboration) using the matrix in Figure 1.

Figure 23 – Degrees of Stakeholder Engagement (Source: UNEP)

Table 2 summarises the stakeholders' interests, importance, influence and degree of engagement in the NZNPA project.

Table 36 – Identification of Stakeholders Interests, Importance and Influence on the Project

Stakeholders	Interests in the project	Effect of interest on project design (- 0 +)	Importance for success of project[133]	Degree of Influence[134]	Degree of Engagement
UPSTREAM COMPONENT					
Ministries					
Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (Industrial Development Division)	• Executing Agency of the Project for both upstream and downstream components	+	5	5	Collaboration
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Department of Environment)	• Accounting for NZNP elements in Environmental Impacts Assessments • Development of the national NZNP strategy and action plan	0	2	2	Consultation
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Department of Climate Change)	• Supporting the process of development of the national and manufacturing sector NZNP strategies and action plans • Supporting the process of enhancing the functionality of the MauNDC Registry to include NP indicators for tracking policy implementation	0	2	2	Consultation
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Solid Waste Management Division)	• Supporting the development of the national NZNP Strategy and Action Plan • Issues related to solid waste management for solar PV projects at end of life	0	1	2	Consultation
Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	• Supporting the development of the national and manufacturing sector NZNP strategies and action plans • In-country clinic on SBA implementation • Long-term macroeconomic modeling for cross-sectoral policy and strategy coherence through Maurice Stratégie	+	5	5	Collaboration
Ministry of Agro-Industry	• Production of land cover changes map and natural	+	5	5	Collaboration

[133] 1=Little/No Importance, 2=Some Importance, 3=Moderate Importance, 4=Very Important, 5=Critical player
[134] 1=Little/No Influence, 2=Some influence, 3=Moderate Influence, 4=Significant Influence, 5=Very Influential

and Food Security (National Parks and Conservation Service)	capital accounting (NCA) as spatial planning tools, including learning-by-doing capacity building and application to the Bel Ombre Man-and-Biosphere				
Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (Forestry Service)	• Production of land cover changes map and natural capital accounting (NCA) as spatial planning tools,	+	3	1	Consultation
Ministry of Housing and Land Use Planning	• Production of land cover changes map and natural capital accounting (NCA) as spatial planning tools, including learning-by-doing capacity building and application to the Bel Ombre Man-and-Biosphere	0/+	3	2	Involvement
Government Agencies					
Maurice Stratégie	• Development of the NZNP strategy and action plan • Long-term macroeconomic modeling for cross-sectoral policy and strategy coherence	+	4	4	Collaboration
Civil Service College	• Training to technical and administrative staff in Ministries on integrated policy planning and accompanying processes • Training to public officials on NZNP terminologies	+	4	4	Collaboration
Academia					
University of Mauritius	• Long-term macroeconomic modeling for cross-sectoral policy and strategy coherence	+	3	1	Consultation
University of Technology, Mauritius		+	3	1	Consultation
Université des Mascareignes		+	4	2	Involvement
CSOs/NGOs					
CSOs/NGOs	• Long-term national NZNP policy, strategy and action plan	+	3	2	Consultation
DOWNSTREAM COMPONENT					
Ministries					
Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (Industrial Development Division)	• Executing Agency of the Project for both upstream and downstream components	+	5	5	Collaboration
Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities (Energy Efficiency Management	• Energy Efficiency Audit in Manufacturing Sector Enterprises	+	3	2	Involvement

Office)					
Government Agencies					
Central Electricity Board	• Implementation of the Carbon Neutral Industrial Sector Renewable Energy Scheme • Marine ecological survey and marine ecosystems impact assessments for flotovoltaics at Tamarin falls	+	4	2	Involvement
Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency	• Implementation of the Carbon Neutral Industrial Sector Renewable Energy Scheme • Marine ecological survey and marine ecosystems impact assessments for flotovoltaics at Tamarin falls	0/+	2	2	Information
Banks and other financing agencies					
Industrial Finance Corporation of Mauritius	• Derisking investments in NZNP initiatives • Incremental investments on IFCM debt financing using GEF financing to support Green Manufacturing Scheme	+	5	5	Collaboration
Mauritius Bankers Association and Commercial Banks	• Derisking investments in NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector	0	2	1	Information
Sectoral representatives, Industry Associations					
Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry	• Establishment of a Community of Practice and training on international and national governance for NZNP; NZNP taxonomies and typologies; tools and processes for NZNP corporate strategy planning; sources of financing and access modalities, etc…	+	4	5	Collaboration
Business Mauritius		+	4	5	Collaboration
Mauritius Export Association		+	4	5	Collaboration
Association of Mauritian Manufacturers		+	4	5	Collaboration
Manufacturing Enterprises					
Manufacturing Sector Enterprises	• NZNP Strategy and Action Plan • NZNP Community of Practice • Grants for Material and energy audits • Incremental investments on IFCM debt financing using GEF financing to support Green Manufacturing Scheme • Training provided to manufacturing sector operators to access NZNP financing (national and international) through bankable business plan and financial model development	+	5	5	Collaboration

Stakeholder Engagement Plan for Project Implementation

Aim, Objectives and Principles

The aim of the stakeholder engagement plan is to ensure that the views, concerns, interests and priorities of the different stakeholders directly or indirectly impacted by the project are given due consideration during project implementation. The specific objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan include:

- Informing the stakeholders of the project objectives in view to enhance their understanding of the project and its scope of intervention;
- Identify the views, concerns, interests, needs and priorities of the stakeholders to formulate project activities;
- Identify potential for stakeholder collaboration during the implementation phase;
- Obtain the commitment of stakeholders for their full collaboration during project implementation;
- Validate the intervention strategy of the project; and
- Establish grievance mechanisms.

In view to achieving the aforementioned objectives, the stakeholder engagement plan is designed and will be implemented in an effective and inclusive manner according to the following five basic principles:

- **Participation**: Participation in the project shall be facilitated at all levels (from Ministries to the manufacturing sector enterprises (including NGOs)).
- **Gender equity**: Project design and implementation shall be gender-responsive and inclusive of activities aiming at enhancing the capacities of both women and men. It is worthwhile to point out here that a GAP accompanies the project design at Annex K.
- **Respect for diversity of views**: Project design and implementation will be based on inclusiveness and will bring multi-stakeholder participation. The project will ensure that the stakeholders' views are respected.
- **Communication and transparency**: In view to ensuring the effective implementation of the project over the 4-year period, a communication strategy is proposed to ensure that each stakeholder is well-acquainted with the project activities and its interventions and that no stakeholder is misguided. Transparency shall be key to an effective communication strategy.
- **Partnerships and synergies**: Other ongoing initiatives directly or indirectly related to the project have been considered to ensure that there is no duplication of activities. Similarly, during project implementation, ongoing efforts will be made to ensure that other interventions within the scope of this GEF-funded project are taken into consideration and opportunities for collaboration between projects will be explored in view to maximising project impact.

Communication

The project will develop two stakeholder engagement plans with dedicated communication strategies for developing the national NZNP strategy and action plan under Outcome 1, and a manufacturing sector NZNP strategy and action plan under Outcome 2. These dedicated SEPs will consider the current stakeholder engagement plan and making amendments depending on the progress of the project and in response to stakeholders' views, comments, recommendations or grievance on the project. Also, the guidance document produced by the UNEP-GEF NAMA project (GEF ID 5649) on developing SEP for climate change mitigation will be used, as well as the SEP formulated by the Facilité 2050 project (financed by the Agence Française de Développement) that is being executed by the Department of Climate Change with the technical support of Université des Mascareignes. Information will be disseminated to project stakeholders in a manner that it is easily understandable through the following approaches (Refer to Table 3):

- **Policy Briefs:** Policy briefs shall be prepared to inform decision-makers on strategies and action plans developed by the project (e.g. NZNP strategy and action plan) as well as lessons learned and best practices

developed during project implementation to allow for replication to other sectors (e.g. from manufacturing sector to commercial sector)

- **Project Website:** A project website shall be developed by the Executing Agency so as to inform all stakeholders of the progress of the Project through the uploading of progress reports and project briefs, amongst others.
- **Project Implementation Reports:** Annual Project implementation reports (produced under Component 3 of this GEF-funded project) will be shared with stakeholders forming part of the Project Steering Committee, donor agency and other relevant stakeholders.
- **Online media:** Project progress, interventions and good practices will be shared with the general public by the Executing Agency through the Government's Information System (GIS) facebook page.

Table 37 – Stakeholders and Means of Communication

Stakeholders	Policy briefs	Project website	Project implementation reports*	Online media
Government (Ministries)	X	X	X	X
Government (Parastatal Bodies)	X	X	X	X
Financial Institutions	X	X		X
Academia	X	X		X
CSOs/NGOs	X	X		X
Manufacturing Enterprises	X	X		X
Private Sector Organisations	X	X		X

* Only those forming part of Project Steering Committee

A mapping of the key stakeholders' involvement in project implementation has been carried out as shown in Table 4. The contributions to project outputs are based on the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders. Activities under Outputs 3.1, 3.3 and 3.4 will engage all stakeholders.

Table 4 – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder name	Existing activities / projects with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the GEF project (identified by Output)
Executing Agency		
Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (Industrial Development Division)	Ministry in charge of development of a resilient and competitive manufacturing sector fostering employment creation as well as green and socially responsible initiatives in enterprises. As the Executing Agency, the Ministry will play a leading role in both upstream and downstream components project implementation.	Output 1.1: Institutional and technical support is provided to government officials to create national consensus for integrating NZNP in long-term policy planning Output 1.2: Technical assistance is provided to key national stakeholders to strengthen capacities on NZNP scenario modelling Output 1.3: A long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption Output 1.4: A robust and transparent monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of the NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is operationalized Output 2.1: A NZNP Community of Practice (CoP) for the manufacturing sector is established and its capacities on NZNP is enhanced Output 2.2: A long-term NZNP strategy and investment plan for the manufacturing sector is developed and submitted to the cabinet for endorsement Output 2.3: A Green Manufacturing financing scheme to de-risk NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector is developed for mobilizing investments Output 2.4: Environmental Impact Assessments and energy / material audits are conducted to support the development and implementation of NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector Output 2.5: A Replication Plan is prepared and bankable NZNP project proposals (based on the investment plan under Output 2.2) are developed for submission to financing institutions Output 3.1: Inception Workshop and Project Steering Committee meetings are carried out Output 3.2: Project Monitoring is carried out Output 3.3: Independent Project Evaluations are conducted Output 3.4: Knowledge products based on lessons learned are prepared and disseminated
Governments/Ministries/National Agencies		
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Department of Climate Change)	Department in charge of climate change mitigation / adaptation. The Department acts as secretariat for the Inter-Ministerial Council and will thus play a role in broadening the scope of the Inter-Ministerial Council on Climate Change to cater for interventions on Net-Zero Nature-Positive aspects, The Department has also developed the MauNDC registry and will enable the enhancement of its	Output 1.1: Institutional and technical support is provided to government officials to create national consensus for integrating NZNP in long-term policy planning Output 1.2: Technical assistance is provided to key national stakeholders to strengthen capacities on NZNP scenario modelling Output 1.3: A long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption Output 1.4: A robust and transparent monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of the NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is operationalized

	functionality to include NP indicators for tracking policy implementation.	
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Department of Environment)	Ministry in charge of environmental policies and protection. Already administering the National Environment and Climate Change Fund which will act as co-financing for improved land management practices and/or land restoration in targeted sites.	Output 1.1: Institutional and technical support is provided to government officials to create national consensus for integrating NZNP in long-term policy planning Output 1.2: Technical assistance is provided to key national stakeholders to strengthen capacities on NZNP scenario modelling Output 1.3: A long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption Output 1.4: A robust and transparent monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of the NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is operationalized
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Solid Waste Management Division)	Ministry in charge of solid waste management and resource recovery. The Division is already developing circularity projects that are contributing to nature-positive. These projects would be used as co-financing. Furthermore, the Division will act as the Regulator for the implementation of circularity initiatives in the manufacturing sector.	Output 1.1: Institutional and technical support is provided to government officials to create national consensus for integrating NZNP in long-term policy planning Output 1.2: Technical assistance is provided to key national stakeholders to strengthen capacities on NZNP scenario modelling Output 1.3: A long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption Output 1.4: A robust and transparent monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of the NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is operationalized Output 2.4: Environmental Impact Assessments and energy / material audits are conducted to support the development and implementation of NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector Output 2.5: A Replication Plan is prepared and bankable NZNP project proposals (based on the investment plan under Output 2.2) are developed for submission to financing institutions
Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	Ministry is responsible for formulating the economic development policies to achieve faster and sustainable economic development. Will play a role in the ensuring that macro-economic modelling incorporates NZNP components. Will also play a role in SBA implementation.	Output 1.1: Institutional and technical support is provided to government officials to create national consensus for integrating NZNP in long-term policy planning Output 1.2: Technical assistance is provided to key national stakeholders to strengthen capacities on NZNP scenario modelling Output 1.3: A long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption Output 1.4: A robust and transparent monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of the NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is operationalized Output 2.3: A Green Manufacturing financing scheme to de-risk NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector is developed for mobilizing investments Output 2.5: A Replication Plan is prepared and bankable NZNP project proposals (based on the investment plan under Output 2.2) are developed for submission to financing institutions
Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (National Parks and Conservation Service)	Responsible for the management of native terrestrial biodiversity and its ecosystem. There are75Ha of land as buffer zone to manage under a Man & Biosphere programme. This will assist in achieving one of the GEF core indicators on landscape under improved practices. The Department will play a key role in the	Output 1.1: Institutional and technical support is provided to government officials to create national consensus for integrating NZNP in long-term policy planning Output 1.2: Technical assistance is provided to key national stakeholders to strengthen capacities on NZNP scenario modelling Output 1.3: A long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption Output 1.4: A robust and transparent monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the

	production of land cover changes map and natural capital accounting (NCA) as spatial planning tools.	implementation of the NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is operationalized
Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (Forestry Service)	The Forestry Service has jurisdiction over State-Forest lands and also has surveillance oversight over some privately-owned mountain and river reserves. Will play a key role in the production of land cover changes map and natural capital accounting (NCA) as spatial planning tools	Output 1.1: Institutional and technical support is provided to government officials to create national consensus for integrating NZNP in long-term policy planning Output 1.2: Technical assistance is provided to key national stakeholders to strengthen capacities on NZNP scenario modelling Output 1.3: A long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption Output 1.4: A robust and transparent monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of the NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is operationalized
Ministry of Housing and Land Use Planning	Important role of satisfying the housing and land needs of the citizens and economic operators in Mauritius. Its main function is to provide a solid basis for the long-term physical development of the nation. Will play a key role in the production of land cover changes map and natural capital accounting (NCA) as spatial planning tools	Output 1.1: Institutional and technical support is provided to government officials to create national consensus for integrating NZNP in long-term policy planning Output 1.2: Technical assistance is provided to key national stakeholders to strengthen capacities on NZNP scenario modelling Output 1.3: A long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption Output 1.4: A robust and transparent monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of the NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is operationalized
Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities (Energy Efficiency Management Office)	Department responsible for promoting the efficient use of energy and promoting national awareness for the efficient use of energy as a means to reduce carbon emissions and protect the environment. It is assisting the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (Industrial Development Division) on the energy-efficiency audit scheme for the manufacturing enterprises. As such, EEMO will play a key role in the implementation of energy efficiency audit in the manufacturing enterprises which will be up-scaled in this GEF-funded project.	Output 2.3: A Green Manufacturing financing scheme to de-risk NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector is developed for mobilizing investments Output 2.4: Environmental Impact Assessments and energy / material audits are conducted to support the development and implementation of NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector Output 2.5: A Replication Plan is prepared and bankable NZNP project proposals (based on the investment plan under Output 2.2) are developed for submission to financing institutions
Central Electricity Board (CEB)	Parastatal body wholly operating under the Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities with the mandate coordinating and improving generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity. The CEB is already implementing a carbon neutral industrial sector (CNIS) renewable energy (RE) scheme and is pilot-testing a 2MW floating PV on a reservoir and could benefit from technical assistance under this GEF-funded project.	Output 2.3: A Green Manufacturing financing scheme to de-risk NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector is developed for mobilizing investments Output 2.4: Environmental Impact Assessments and energy / material audits are conducted to support the development and implementation of NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector Output 2.5: A Replication Plan is prepared and bankable NZNP project proposals (based on the investment plan under Output 2.2) are developed for submission to financing institutions
Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency	Promote renewable energy and create an environment conducive to the development of	Output 2.4: Environmental Impact Assessments and energy / material audits are conducted to support the development and implementation of NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing

	renewable energy. Involved in the pilot-testing of the 2MW floating PV on a reservoir by CEB and could benefit from technical assistance under this GEF-funded project.	sector Output 2.5: A Replication Plan is prepared and bankable NZNP project proposals (based on the investment plan under Output 2.2) are developed for submission to financing institutions
Maurice Stratégie	The predominant role of Maurice Stratégie is to contribute to public action through research, analysis and consultations. Maurice Stratégie is developing the long-term policy for Mauritius and will play a key role in the development of the NZNP strategy and action plan and in long-term macro-economic modeling for cross-policy and strategy coherence	Output 1.1: Institutional and technical support is provided to government officials to create national consensus for integrating NZNP in long-term policy planning Output 1.2: Technical assistance is provided to key national stakeholders to strengthen capacities on NZNP scenario modelling Output 1.3: A long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption Output 1.4: A robust and transparent monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of the NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is operationalized Output 2.2: A long-term NZNP strategy and investment plan for the manufacturing sector is developed and submitted to the cabinet for endorsement Output 2.5: A Replication Plan is prepared and bankable NZNP project proposals (based on the investment plan under Output 2.2) are developed for submission to financing institutions
Civil Service College	The role of the Civil Service College is to cater for the continuous training and development needs of public officers at all levels.	Output 1.1: Institutional and technical support is provided to government officials to create national consensus for integrating NZNP in long-term policy planning Output 2.1: A NZNP Community of Practice (CoP) for the manufacturing sector is established and its capacities on NZNP is enhanced
Academia		
University of Mauritius University of Technology, Mauritius Université des Mascareignes (UdM)	To provide quality tertiary education and promote research for the development of the country. The Universities are offering courses on sustainability and renewable energy and also carrying research on sustainability. The UdM is currently providing technical support to the Department of Climate Change on long-term strategic planning for the decarbonisation of the power sector and land transport sector. This work is financed under Facilité 2050 financed by the Agence Française de Développement. They will play a key role in long-term macro-economic modeling for cross-policy and strategy coherence.	Output 1.2: Technical assistance is provided to key national stakeholders to strengthen capacities on NZNP scenario modelling Output 1.3: A Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption
CSOs/NGOs		
CSOs/NGOs	The CSOs/NGOs (e.g. Foodwise Ltd. and Association du Développement Durable) are already implementing activities that are nature-positive (e.g. food waste minimization, planting of mangrove, etc.)	Output 1.2: Technical assistance is provided to key national stakeholders to strengthen capacities on NZNP scenario modelling Output 1.3: A Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption Output 2.2: A long-term NZNP strategy and investment plan for the manufacturing sector is

	Will play a key role in the development of the NZNP strategy and action plan.	developed and submitted to the cabinet for endorsement Output 2.3: A Green Manufacturing financing scheme to de-risk NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector is developed for mobilizing investments
Financial Institutions		
Industrial Finance Corporation of Mauritius (IFCM)	IFCM is owned by the Government of Mauritius and funded by Bank of Mauritius. Its mandate is to support enterprises in adopting appropriate technologies through access to financing. IFCM is financing the CNIS RE scheme being implemented by the CEB and this would be used as a co-financing for this project. IFCM will also be involved in project implementation particularly in the downstream component, to design and run the financing scheme to support manufacturing sector enterprises to develop nature positive renewable energy and circularity projects.	Output 2.1: A NZNP Community of Practice (CoP) for the manufacturing sector is established and its capacities on NZNP is enhanced Output 2.3: A Green Manufacturing financing scheme to de-risk NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector is developed for mobilizing investments Output 2.5: A Replication Plan is prepared and bankable NZNP project proposals (based on the investment plan under Output 2.2) are developed for submission to financing institutions
Mauritius Bankers Association/ Commercial Banks	The Mauritius Bankers Association Limited (MBA) regroups all commercial banks licensed and authorised to conduct banking business in Mauritius. Will be involved in the project design for assisting in the development of financing mechanisms so that manufacturing enterprises may have access to finance.	Output 2.2: A long-term NZNP strategy and investment plan for the manufacturing sector is developed and submitted to the cabinet for endorsement Output 2.3: A Green Manufacturing financing scheme to de-risk NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector is developed for mobilizing investments Output 2.5: A Replication Plan is prepared and bankable NZNP project proposals (based on the investment plan under Output 2.2) are developed for submission to financing institutions
Private Sector Organisations		
Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Provides advisory services to members of the business community as part of its mission to defend and promote the interests of the business community. Will form part of the Community of practice to allow for training on NZNP and peer-to-peer exchanges and collaboration and will also be involved in the development of the NZNP strategy for the manufacturing sector.	Output 1.3: A long-term Mauritius NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is developed and submitted to the cabinet for adoption Output 1.4: A robust and transparent monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of the NZNP Strategy and Investment Plan is operationalized Output 2.1: A NZNP Community of Practice (CoP) for the manufacturing sector is established and its capacities on NZNP is enhanced Output 2.2: A long-term NZNP strategy and investment plan for the manufacturing sector is developed and submitted to the cabinet for endorsement Output 2.3: A Green Manufacturing financing scheme to de-risk NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector is developed for mobilizing investments Output 2.4: Environmental Impact Assessments and energy / material audits are conducted to support the development and implementation of NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector Output 2.5: A Replication Plan is prepared and bankable NZNP project proposals (based on the investment plan under Output 2.2) are developed for submission to financing institutions
Business Mauritius	Coordinating body and the voice of local business, and delivers services that sustain the progress of both business and community. Will form part of the Community of practice to allow for training on NZNP and peer-to-peer exchanges and collaboration and will also be involved in the development of the NZNP strategy	

	for the manufacturing sector.	
Mauritius Export Association	MEXA acts as a lobbyist and facilitator and make representations with the Government and other key stakeholders on a number of issues of interest to the export sector, for example utilities costs, Port development, labour laws, exchange rates, market access, among others. Will form part of the Community of practice to allow for training on NZNP and peer-to-peer exchanges and collaboration and will also be involved in the development of the NZNP strategy for the manufacturing sector.	
Association of Mauritian Manufacturers	AMM supports and defends the interests of local manufacturers, alongside collaborating with the Mauritian Government to develop and adopt a national industrial strategy. Will form part of the Community of practice to allow for training on NZNP and peer-to-peer exchanges and collaboration and will also be involved in the development of the NZNP strategy for the manufacturing sector.	
Private Sector Manufacturing Enterprises		
Manufacturing Sector Enterprises	The most important stakeholder for implementation of the Downstream Component of this project. Some of them are already contributing towards the net-zero aspect of this project through energy-efficiency audits and installation of renewable energy technologies.	Output 2.1: A NZNP Community of Practice (CoP) for the manufacturing sector is established and its capacities on NZNP is enhanced Output 2.2: A long-term NZNP strategy and investment plan for the manufacturing sector is developed and submitted to the cabinet for endorsement Output 2.3: A Green Manufacturing financing scheme to de-risk NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector is developed for mobilizing investments Output 2.4: Environmental Impact Assessments and energy / material audits are conducted to support the development and implementation of NZNP initiatives in the manufacturing sector Output 2.5: A Replication Plan is prepared and bankable NZNP project proposals (based on the investment plan under Output 2.2) are developed for submission to financing institutions

Means of engagement of the stakeholders during project implementation:

The means of stakeholder engagement during project implementation will depend on several factors, including: the stakeholder's interest and influence in the project (Figure 1 above), the level of understanding of the stakeholder in the project, the stage of implementation, and on the specific project interventions. In summary, stakeholders will be engaged during project implementation through at least one of the following methods (Refer to Table 5 for engagement methods for each project stakeholder):

- **Project Steering Committee:** Meetings of the Project Steering Committee will be held, as and when required, to ensure regular monitoring of project's progress including any factors hindering the implementation of the project activities.
- **Technical Committee:** Technical committees will comprise technical working groups set-up under the Project Steering Committee and will meet on regular basis to monitor the development and implementing specific project activities. Technical sub-committees may also be created to focus on specific project activities requiring a particular technical input.
- **Inception Workshop:** A national workshop will be organised at the beginning of the project implementation process during which the project components, outcomes, outputs and activities will be presented to the stakeholders.
- **Specific Workshop:** National workshops will be organised on specific topics such as development of NZNP strategy and action plan and training to manufacturing enterprises to access NZNP financing, amongst others. Regional technical workshops may also be organised by the Global Platform for capacity-building on NZNP.
- **Webinars:** Project progress, interventions and best practices will be shared via Webinars to Executing Agencies in the other child projects through the Global Platform. Webinars will also be organised to share experiences and best practices to the NZNP Community of Practice.
- **Strategic Meetings:** Bilateral meetings or meetings with specific groups of stakeholders will be carried out in view to inform the stakeholders or get their agreement on certain project activities.
- **Expert Consultation:** Consultations will be held with national experts for specific project activities requiring a particular expertise. This may also include consultation for development of the NZNP strategy and action plan.
- **Field Visits:** Field visits may be required in view to assessing the project interventions (e.g. nature-positive aspects under the Upstream Component and energy efficiency and CNIS supported projects under the Downstream Component).

Table 5 – Methods of engaging with stakeholders

Stakeholders	PSC*	TC	IW	SW	W	SM	EC	FV
Government (Ministries)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Government (Parastatal Bodies)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Financial Institutions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Academia		X	X	X	X		X	
CSOs/NGOs		X	X		X		X	
Manufacturing Enterprises				X	X			X
Private Sector Organisations	X	X	X	X	X	X		

Note:- PSC: Project Steering Committee; **TC:** Technical Committee; **IW:** Inception Workshop; **SW:** Specific Workshop; **W:** Webinar; **SM:** Strategic Meeting; **EC:** Expert Consultation; **FV:** Field Visit

* Note all Ministries, Parastatal bodies and Financial institutions will form part of the PSC

The timeline for SEP implementation is given in Table 6 with time intervals measured in Quarter.

Table 6 – Timeline for SEP implementation

Activities/ Deliverable	Y1				Y2				Y3				Y4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Inception Workshop		X														
Grievance mechanism in place, including responsiveness			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SEP on NZNP to support multi-stakeholder engagement for long-term NZNP planning process, including the means of engagement.					X											
SEP for NZNP of the manufacturing sector					X											
Gender-responsive, socially just "Mauritius NZNP Plan" setting out the country's medium to long term strategy (includes constitution of technical working group)			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Long-term gender-sensitive decarbonization Strategy and Investment Plan for manufacturing sector that is NP and socially just (includes constitution of technical working group)			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Stakeholder engagement through training and capacity-building sessions				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Stakeholder engagement through Community of Practice						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Stakeholder engagement through peer-to-peer exchanges					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Supervision of compliance of environmental and social safeguards			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PSC meetings	X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X	
Technical Working Group Sessions			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Project Monitoring		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Knowledge Management (Project Website, dissemination of lessons learnt, participation in knowledge events)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Resources and Responsibilities

For this GEF-funded NZNPA project for Mauritius, a Project Technical Coordinator (PTC) and a Finance and Administrative Assistant (FAA) will be recruited by the Executing Agency. One of the tasks of the PTC and FAA would be to monitor all project plans including the stakeholder engagement plan. In connection with stakeholder

engagement responsibilities, the PTC will organize the project team for carrying out the stakeholder engagement activities while also responding to any stakeholders' views, comments and recommendations as well as to any stakeholder's grievance on the project through the stakeholder response and grievance redress mechanism.

The SEP budget is outlined in Table 7. The SEP budget items are fully integrated in the project design, and, therefore, form essential ingredients for project success.

Table 7 – SEP budget

Item	**Cost (US$)**
Deliverables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2: Inception Workshop and PSC Meetings	8,000
Stakeholder Engagement through trainings, capacity building and peer-to-peer exchanges	595,000
Deliverable 1.1.1: Training sessions to technical and administrative staff in Ministries on integrated policy planning and accompanying processes	*50,000*
Deliverable 1.1.2: Training to public and private institutions on NZNP terminologies	*30,000*
Deliverable 1.2.1: Training provided to MFEPD & Maurice Stratégie on long-term macroeconomic NZNP modeling for cross-sectoral policy and strategy coherence using system dynamics modelling (SDM)	*100,000*
Deliverable 1.2.2: Participation in Global Platform (GP) peer-to-peer learning events on NZNP modelling and best practices	*60,000*
Deliverable 1.4.1: Capacity building of institutional Thematic Owners and Thematic Contributors on enhancing the functionality of the MauNDC Registry to include NZNP targets and indicators for tracking NZNP policy implementation	*40,000*
Deliverable 1.4.2: In-country clinic for capacity building and phased adoption of Sustainable Budgeting Approach by MFEPD	*70,000*
Deliverable 2.1.2: Training provided to CoP participants on NZNP topics	*80,000*
Deliverable 2.1.3: Peer-to-peer exchanges (physical, webinars, Global Platform events) on local best practices on NZNP	*75,000*
Deliverable 2.3.3: Training to manufacturing sector operators to access NZNP financing (national and international) through bankable business plan and financial model development	*90,000*
Deliverable 1.3.1: Stakeholder Engagement Plan on NZNP to support multi-stakeholder engagement for long-term NZNP policy planning process, including the means of engagement	50,000
Deliverable 1.3.2: Gender-responsive, socially just "Mauritius Net-Zero Nature-Positive Plan" setting out the country's medium to long term strategy	226,000
Deliverable 2.2.1: Stakeholder Engagement Plan for NZNP of the manufacturing sector	40,000
Deliverable 2.2.2: Long-term gender-sensitive decarbonization Strategy and Investment Plan for manufacturing sector that is NP and socially just	85,000
Grievance response mechanism implementation (covered under salary of PM and AA)	5,000
Deliverable 3.2.2 and 3.2.3: Monitoring of project plans and monitoring of social and environmental safeguards	15,000
Output 3.4: Knowledge Products based on lessons learned	86,000
Deliverable 3.4.1: Operational project website	*20,000*
Deliverables 3.4.2 and 3.4.3: Annual lessons learned report & dissemination of lessons learned	*36,000*
Deliverable 3.4.4: Participation in knowledge events organized by Global Platform	*30,000*
Total	1,110,000

Monitoring and Reporting

Stakeholder engagement plan will be monitored by the Project Technical Coordinator as part of project monitoring under Output 3.2 and reported in annual PIRs.

Stakeholder Grievance and Response Mechanism

It is not anticipated that the project will result in any concerns or negative impacts from/on the stakeholders involved. Nonetheless, since the project aims to be stakeholder responsive and relevant, a stakeholder GRM will be put in place. For any perceived concerns and negative impacts caused by the project to the stakeholders, the project team, government, UNEP, and the donor are willing to hear and address them in impartial and transparent manner. Project information and related safeguard risks and risk management measures are available in: https://open.unep.org/country/mu.

UNEP's measure to handle complaint-related matters is called the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM). UNEP SRM webpage (https://www.unep.org/resources/report/uneps-environmental-social-and-economic-sustainability-stakeholder-response) provides further details on the SRM eligibility and related process. Eligible cases should meet the following criteria:

- Complaints raised for currently proposed or implemented UNEP projects
- Demonstration of the adverse impacts due to UNEP-implemented project activity
- Complaint is related to UNEP's commitment on safeguards through the ESSF or the project safeguard documents

A 3-tiered GRM is proposed for the Mauritius NZNPA project. Complaints can be ideally forwarded to the project team (Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (Industrial Development Division) / Government of Mauritius) for speedy and informed assessment of the context and the issues. However, complaints can be also registered to UNEP (UNEP SRM) and the donor (GEF Resolution Commissioner). Request for anonymity of the complainers is respected if requested.

Compliance and grievance contact information:

- At the project level:
  Project Technical Coordinator (PTC, to be hired at project start)
  National Project Director (NPD): Mrs. Kalyanee Manna, Principal Industrial Analyst, Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (Industrial Development Division)
  Project Steering Committee (PSC)
- At the UNEP level: Mr. J. Lheureux, UNEP Task Manager
- At the donor level: Mr. P. Lallas, GEF Conflict Resolution Commissioner

➢ Project Level Grievance Response Mechanism

At the project level, a two-level GRM (or SRM) will be set up. The first level redress mechanism will be at the level of the Project Management Unit (PMU), while the second one will be at the level of the PSC depending on the level of grievance complexity. Even for the less complex issues that can be addressed by the PMU, the PSC will be apprised of such grievances and how these were redressed. In line with UNEP standard procedures, the Project will set up and manage a stakeholder redress mechanism (SRM) as recommended by UNEP (https://www.unep.org/resources/report/uneps-environmental-social-and-economic-sustainability-stakeholder-response) that would address project affected persons' (PAP) grievances, complaints, and suggestions. The SRM will be managed and regularly monitored by the PTC. It will comply with the following requirements:

Receive and register grievance. The SRM will have multiple uptake locations and channels from grassroots level up to the National Level. A simplified system of informing about the stakeholder grievance redress system and also actual management of grievances will be developed under the project. Stakeholder grievances or complaints will be directed to the PTC. Grievances will reach the PTC, via mail, email, via special page of the Project website,

and/or phone. Further, the PTC will proactively reach out to project stakeholders during ongoing interactions to detect any grievances. These channels will be locally-appropriate, widely accessible and publicized in written and verbal forms on all project communication materials. All grievances received will be registered by the PMU. Complaints will be assigned a unique tracking number upon its submission. The PMU, under the supervision of the PTC, will maintain an updated database with full information on all submitted complaints, responses taken including respective solutions. Updated data are essential to assess trends and patterns of complaints across the project sites and to inform monitoring and evaluation purposes.

Acknowledge, Assess and Assign. Once registered, the PTC will formally acknowledge receipt of the grievance to the stakeholder making the complaint within 3-5 days of receiving it. The standard reply will be by email or letter, and supplemented by a phone call to the complainant. This step is necessary to ensure that the stakeholder making the complaint and the project staff are aligned on the nature of the grievance, the context in which it arose and also to acknowledge any recurring features of the grievance. The project team will also develop operational guidelines in order to establish the eligibility for the SRM. The criteria outlined in UNEP's SRM (https://www.unep.org/resources/report/uneps-environmental-social-and-economic-sustainability-stakeholder-response) will be used. Attention will be paid to the threshold of eligibility so as to avoid locking out stakeholder grievances. The responsibility for redressing any complaint will rest with the PTC.

Developing a response. The PTC will first decide whether the grievance will meet the eligibility criteria for the SRM. If yes, a decision should be made on whether direct action is warranted or whether further investigation will be required. According to the Risk Log (Annex F), the grievances that are expected from the project should not be complex, and hence warranting direct action. Nevertheless, a clear system of complaint resolution procedures will be developed to ensure timely resolution of grievances of the stakeholders. The grievances of the stakeholders will be of different types. Therefore, the grievance will be two-tiered:

- Project implementation related problems that are not complex (PTC, PMU);
- Grievances of a more complex nature that require policy decisions (PSC) or even the direct involvement of UNEP (UNEP Level).

The PTC will bring complex situations and conflicts to the attention of the Project Steering Committee and UNEP. Complaints that are beyond the project scope will be conveyed by PMU to relevant national Authorities in the project.

Communicating proposed response to complainant and implementation of response. A system of giving feedback will be developed to give response to all registered grievances within a delay of 14-21 days. Where agreement is reached (which is expected to be the case in this project), project staff will implement the response and complete closure if the complaint is successfully resolved. Once some decisions/actions are taken on the complaint, the complainant will be informed about the same. If complainants are not satisfied with the proposed response to their grievance, they will be able to appeal such decisions to the PSC and UNEP via mail, e-mail or the Project website.

Monitoring and evaluation: A repository of all the grievances received from the different stakeholders will be maintained by the PMU for monitoring and evaluation purposes and also for learning. All grievances and their solutions will be shared through the project website so that lessons coming out of the project are used nationally and internationally. This aspect will be facilitated through Outcome 3 relating to lessons learned and knowledge sharing. Further, this information will be used to assess trends and patterns of grievances across current and future projects, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes. The performance of the SRM will be regularly monitored. All information about the grievances and their resolution will be recorded and monitored. This data will be used to conduct in-depth analyses of complaint trends and patterns, identify potential weaknesses in the project implementation, and consider improvements. Environmental and social grievances will be reported to the GEF in the annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR). The full screening checklist is included in Annex F.

- **UNEP Level: UNEP SRM**

Complaints can be sent to the UNEP-IOSSR directly by completing the UNEP Online Project Concern Form (https://www.unep.org/about-un-environment/why-does-un-environment-matter/un-environment-project-concern), which is available both online and PDF format. The Form is available in English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian or Spanish.). However, submission in local languages is welcome. The form can be emailed or mailed to IOSSR. They can also be reached by telephone.

Independent Office for Stakeholder Safeguard-related Response (IOSSR) &
Director of Corporate Service Division
UNEP
P.O. Box 30552, 00100
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 709 023 421 / +254 207 626 711

- **Donor Level**

Concerned stakeholders may also submit a written complaint in any language to GEF's Conflict Resolution Commission (https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/conflict-resolution-commissioner) and send it to:

Mr. Peter Lallas
GEF Conflict Resolution Commissioner
E-mail: plallas@thegef.org
Mailing Address:
Mr. Peter Lallas
Global Environment Facility
The World Bank Group, MSN N8-800
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433-002

Contact information	
UNEP Task Manager	
Name:	Mr. Julien Lheureux
Tel. number:	+254 (0) 207625452
Email address:	Julien.lheureux@un.org
Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (Industrial Development Division)	
Contact person name:	Mrs. Kalyanee Manna
Tel. number:	(+230) 260 3315
Email address:	kmanna@govmu.org
Location(s) where stakeholders can get project and/or grievance information:	
https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/conflict-resolution-commissioner	
https://open.unep.org/country/mu	

ANNEX M: GEF-8 CORE INDICATORS

GEF-8 Core Indicators Worksheet

SUSTAINABLY MANAGING AND RESTORING LAND					
Core Indicator 3	**Area of land and ecosystems under restoration**				
		TOTAL HECTARES (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF Stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		50.0	50.0	-	-
Indicator 3.2	**Area of forest and forest land under restoration**				
		Expected *(hectares)*		Achieved *(hectares)*	
		PIF Stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		50.0	50.0		
	Sum >>>	**50.0**	**50.0**	-	-

Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices**				
Note: The sub-indicator 'Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems' is available under the group of indicators titled 'Sustainably managing and restoring land'		TOTAL HECTARES (4.1 + 4.2 + 4.3 + 4.4)			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF Stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		150.0	150.0	-	-
Indicator 4.1	**Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity**				
		Expected *(hectares)*		Achieved *(hectares)*	
		PIF Stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		150.0	150.0		
	Sum >>>	150.0	150.0	-	-

Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated					
			Expected metric tons of CO2e (6.1 + 6.2)			
			PIF Stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	6. Greenhouse gas emission mitigated (direct+indirect) (6.1+6.2)		2,100,000.0	3,206,005.0	-	-
	6.1 Greenhouse gas emission mitigated in the AFOLU sector (direct+indirect) (6.5+6.6)		-	-	-	-
	6.2 Greenhouse gas emission mitigated outside AFOLU sector (direct+indirect) (6.7+6.8)		2,100,000.0	3,206,005.0	-	-
Indicator 6.5	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (direct)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting		Expected *(metric tons of CO2e)*		Achieved *(metric tons of CO2e)*	
	Duration of accounting		PIF Stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.6	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting		Expected *(metric tons of CO2e)*		Achieved *(metric tons of CO2e)*	
	Duration of accounting		PIF Stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.7	Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector (direct)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting	**2028**	Expected *(metric tons of CO2e)*		Achieved *(metric tons of CO2e)*	
	Duration of accounting	20	PIF Stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			700,000	**979,095**		
Indicator 6.8	Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting	**2028**	Expected *(metric tons of CO2e)*		Achieved *(metric tons of CO2e)*	
	Duration of accounting	15	PIF Stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			1,400,000	**2,226,910**		

CROSS-CUTTING STRATEGIC AREAS					
Core Indicator 11	People benefiting from GEF-financed investments				
		Number			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF Stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Female	50	1,069		
	Male	50	1,693		
	Total	**100**	**2,762**	-	-

Detailed explanations for Core Indicators calculations

- Core Indicator 3 - land and ecosystems under restoration

- Core Indicator 4 - landscapes under improved practices

The explanations regarding the calculations of Core Indicator 3 and Core Indicator 4 are combined because they relate to the same baseline initiative. Both indicators relate to the Black River Gorges – Bel Ombre Man-and-Biosphere (MAB) Reserve in the South West of Mauritius. The MAB is composed of a Core Zone (6,574 ha), Buffer Zone (497.21 ha) and Transition Zone (1,511 ha). Before acceding to the status of UNESCO MAB, the Core Zone had an area of 3,777 ha. Hence, there is an additional protected area gain of 2,797 ha in the Core Zone. The NPCS is in the process of developing a Management Plan for the MAB with technical support from the Mauritius NZNPA project under Output 1.4. In particular, the Mauritius NZNPA project will develop land cover change maps and carry out natural capital accounting as management tools.

As part of the Management Plan, the NPCS plans to carry out a combination of land restoration in the Core Zone and improved practice of landscapes in the Buffer Zone totally 1,000 ha. With the Mauritius NZNPA project supporting the NPCS to develop the Management Plan, a total of 20% of the 1,000 ha – i.e. 200 ha - is attributed to the project. Discussions were held with the NPCS in order to allocate the 200 ha between the two core indicators – i.e. 25% to land restoration and 75% to improved landscape practices.

- Core Indicator 6 - GHG emission reductions

Direct emission reductions

NP-aligned solar PV
In incremental financing of GEF will be used to support a solar PV project under the CNIS RE Scheme. Discussions with the CEB has revealed that the quota of 100 MW allocated under this scheme has received bids for projects with installed capacities between 10 and 20 MW, but with the majority being 20 MW.

Consequently, it is assumed that the Mauritius NZNP project will support two NP-aligned solar PV projects under Output 2.3. The assumption is that one of project will be 20 MW installed capacity, and the other 10 MW (i.e. a total of 30 MW of NP-aligned solar PV supported using GEF incentives through the IFCM). The grid-connected renewable electricity that will be produced will avoid GHG emissions equivalent to the operating margin grid emission of 0.9160 tCO2e/MWh.[135]

The number of effective hours of solar production has been estimated at 1,537 hours/year. This is the average value for 2022 and is obtained by dividing total solar PV electricity generated in 2022 (153.8 GWh, island of Mauritius) by the effective installed solar PV capacity (100.085 MW) in 2022.[136] Hence,

[135] Operating margin grid emission factor provided by the CEB using 3-year weighted average data for fossil fuel quantities and fossil fuel-generated electricity. The vintage years are 2020, 2021 and 2022, with the latter being the last year for which official statistical data is available.
[136] Statistics Mauritius (2023) Digest of Energy and Water Statistics 2022; https://statsmauritius.govmu.org/Pages/Statistics/By_Subject/Energy_Water/Energy_Water.aspx - accessed 2 April 2024.

the renewable electricity produced per year is 46,110 MWh/year, and the avoided emissions are 42,237 tCO2/yr. For a technology lifetime of 20 years, the total emissions reductions are 844,735 tCO2.

EE measures in industry

There is very limited information on energy efficiency gains in the manufacturing sector. All the available information has been used recently for formulating the Mitigation Action Facility (MAF) project concept that is described in Table 8 in the CEO ER. Hence, the estimation of EE-related GHG emissions reductions that may accrue from GEF-investments in EE measures supported under Outputs 2.3 and 2.4 has made use of the parameters and assumptions used in the development of the MAF ESCO project concept. The information was provided by the EEMO. The main parameters used in calculations are given in Table 38.

TABLE 38. PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS USED FOR ESTIMATING EE GAINS.

Parameters	Values and description
Average energy efficiency gains in industry	1,724,649 kWh/year/company (this is the average EE gain that has been estimated from carrying out 11 energy audits of energy-intensive companies)
Lifetime of EE technologies	13.5 years (EE gains can be obtained from a multiplicity of interventions including technologies that have different lifetimes. The MAF ESCO project concept references around six electric technologies, including efficient electric motors, efficient pumps, efficient lighting, and space cooling, among others, which have technology lifetimes between 10 years and 17 years. For the purpose of the present calculations, an average of these technology lifetimes is used)
Number of energy companies audited in NPNP Mauritius project	50 companies from Yr2-Q2 to Yr3-Q1(Table 17, Deliverable 2.4.2)
Number of companies supported to develop bankable EE projects	17 companies (Table 16, Deliverable 2.3.3)
Amount of GEF investments in EE measures	USD 458,394 (Annex G)(This is equivalent to MUR 21,086,124 @ 1 USD = 46 MUR; It is assumed that this level of funding will be used to support seven (7) companies for implementing recommendations of energy audits)
Number of industrial companies that will be audited and having access to the Mauritius ESCO Fund	91 companies (until 2031)
Rebound effect	10% (This takes into account the tendency of most consumers to increase their energy use in response to energy efficiency gains. Ranges (25th to 75th percentile) of estimates for rebound effects for Industrial (manufacturing) and commercial (non-residential buildings) sector in Middle and Low Income countries estimated at 0-20%.[137] The middle value is used)

Source: Information contained in the Excel file 'Annex_6_Mitigation_Potential_CfP2023_EPC_Guarantee' and shared by EEMO

Based on the information given in Table 38, the 50 EE audits would equate to 86,232,450 kWh annual reductions in electricity use. Taking into account the rebound effect, the effective reduction is 77,609,205 kWh/year. However, this reduction only materializes through investments. In the case of the NZNP Mauritius project, only 7 companies will benefit from financial support to implement EE measures. For 7 companies, therefore, the annual effective EE gain is 10,865,289 kWh. Over the average

[137] https://c2e2.unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2016/03/rebound-effects-and-developing-countries-draft-final.pdf - accessed 2 August 2024.

technology lifetime, the total effective EE gain is 146,681,402 kWh. By applying the operating margin grid emission factor, the energy efficient technology lifetime emissions reductions are estimated at 134,360 tCO_{2e}.

Hence, the **total direct GHG emissions reductions** accruing from GEF investments are **979,095 tCO_{2e}**.

Indirect emission reductions:

NP-aligned solar PV
A replication factor of 2 has been used to get indirect emissions reductions of 1,689,470 tCO_{2e}.

EE measures in industry
The NZNP Mauritius GEF investments in EE in manufacturing sector enterprises will be scaled up by the MAF ESCO project. Given that the NZNP Mauritius will support 17 companies to develop bankable financing models, and given that the target to 2031 is 91 companies, we have applied a conservative replication factor of 4 (which is less than the factor 91/17 = 5.4) to obtain EE-related indirect emissions reductions of 537,440 tCO_{2e}.

Hence, the **total indirect GHG emissions reductions** accruing the project replication are **2,226,910 tCO_{2e}**.

- Core Indicators 11 - Direct Beneficiaries:

The number of beneficiaries has been estimated to avoid double counting. For this, public sector (upstream component) and private sector (downstream component) beneficiaries have been accounted for separately. For each cohort, the deliverable that targets the maximum number of individuals has been considered – i.e. public sector officials trained on integrated policy planning under Output 1.1 and the CoP for the private sector that will be established under Output 2.1.

Under Output 1.1, it is planned to carry out capacity building for 4,000 public officers, out of which 40% will be women as per GAP shown in Annex K. There are public sector beneficiaries under the other outputs of Component 1, and, using a conservative approach, it has been assumed that they would be from the cohort of officers already trained under Output 1.1. To be conservative in the estimation of direct beneficiaries, it was estimated that the output 1.1 would only reach 60% of its target of 4,000 public officers trained, in other words 2,400. Hence, the target is set at 960 women and 1,440 men direct beneficiaries as public sector officers.

In order to estimate the number of private sector beneficiaries, several assumptions have been made regarding the composition of the CoP that will be established under Output 2.1. First, statistics have been derived for the number of members in industry association, including MCCI, AMM and MEXA. Now, an economic operator (private enterprise) may be member of several of these associations. In order to avoid double counting, the data given on the below table (Table 39) have been used.

TABLE 39. INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP.

	MCCI	MEXA	AMM
Number of members	91	133	65
Also member of MCCI	-	18	29

Also member of MEXA	-	-	1
Effective number of members (without overlap)	91	115	35

Source: MCCI, 2023. Annual Report 2022-2023, pp. 94-95. Available from: https://www.mcci.org/en/about-us/our-publications/annual-reports/; AMM, 2021. L'Equipe - Membre. Available from: https://www.mauritianmanufacturers.mu/fr/; MEXA, 2022. Our Industries. Available from: https://mexamauritius.org/our-industries/

Hence, the total number of non-overlapping members across the three industry associations is 241. It is now assumed that 50% of these members will participate in the CoP with an average of three individuals in each company receiving capacity building through the CoP. These assumptions give a total of 362 beneficiaries, of which 30% are women as per the GAP given in Annex K – i.e. 109 women and 253 men.

Estimation of flotovoltaics potential in Mauritius

An estimation of the potential for flotovoltaics in Mauritius has been carried out using information on total available inland reservoirs and data published in the academic literature. Table 40 gives the surface area of all inland reservoirs in Mauritius giving a total of 17.65 km^2. Discussion with the CEB has revealed that 2% surface area of Tamarin Falls Reservoir is needed to install the pilot 2 MW flotovoltaics system that the UNEP-GEF project will support under Output 2.4. This gives a coefficient of 0.0168 km^2/MW.

TABLE 40. SURFACE AREA OF INLAND RESERVOIRS IN MAURITIUS

Reservoir	Surface Area (km^2)
Mare aux Vacoas	5.60
La Nicoliere	1.02
Piton du Milieu	0.76
Mare Longue	1.05
La Ferme	2.28
Tamarind Falls	1.68
Eau Bleue	0.75
Cascade Diamamouve	0.43
Midlands Dam	2.98
Bagatelle Dam*	1.10
Total	**17.65**

*Sources: Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities, 2010. Hydrology Data Book 2006-2010; * GoogleMap, 2024*

The potential for flotovoltaics has been calculated based on these data for different percentage utilization of water surface area. In the academic literature, investigations for the potential of flotovoltaics have been carried out for water surface area utilization varying from 10% to 30%.[138] So we have used the upper limit of 30% in estimating the potential of flotovoltaics for Mauritius. Given that Mauritius is limited in land area, and given the need for ensuring socio-economic development while phasing out coal in the electricity mix by 2030, a case can be made for increasing the water surface area

[138] C.J. Ramanan et al. (2024) Towards sustainable power generation: Recent advancements in floating photovoltaic technologies, Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews 194: 114322.

utilization up to 40%. Of course, this will be contingent upon no harm done to life below water. Further, studies have shown that flotovoltaics can be more energy efficient than ground-mounted solar PV by up to 11.8%.[139] Since flotovoltaics is used to avoid non-competing land use changes from a NZNP perspective, the equivalent land-based installed capacity is given in the last column in Table 41 using a conservative efficiency gain of 8%.

TABLE 41. FLOTOVOLTAICS INSTALLED CAPACITY AS A FUNCTION OF WATER SURFACE AREA

% surface area	Area utilized (km^2)	Installed capacity (MW)	Equivalent installed capacity (MW)
10	1.765	105.1	113.5
15	2.6475	157.6	170.2
20	3.53	210.1	226.9
25	4.4125	262.6	283.7
30	5.295	315.2	340.4
35	6.1775	367.7	397.1
40	7.06	420.2	453.9

[139] F.C. Prinsloo, P. Schmitz and A. Lombard (2021) Sustainability assessment framework and methodology with trans-disciplinary numerical simulation model for analytical floatovoltaic energy system planning assessments, Sustainable Energy Technologies and Assessments 47:101515.

ANNEX N: RESPONSES TO REVIEWS

Response to GEF Sec Project PIF/PFD Reviews

GEF Secretariat's Comments at PIF stage	Agency's Response Comments
On the MDB coordination mechanism: While the objectives and the functions outlined are appropriate, the governance and functioning modalities of the platform/mechanism will have to be further detailed at CEO ER stage. To this end, it is important to ensure that the organization and convening responsibilities of the working group(s) be assigned based on criteria including: (i) Recognized thought leadership on the topics being covered, (ii) Willingness and ability of the convening organization to engage at an appropriate level of organizational seniority and expertise (e.g. at the Heads of Nature or Climate Division Chief/Lead Officer level); (iii) Ability to lead by example, for instance by having already adjusted internal structures to bring together nature and climate topics; and (iv) Ability and willingness to put in practice the outcomes, tools, guidance stemming from the work of the NZNP MDB coordination platform and to apply those to a subset of the institution's lending and TA operations. These elements are considered necessary to ensure that the MDB coordination mechanism will be successful, and that participating MDBs/IFIs will be incentivized and motivated to actively participate and contribute. The ability of the convening MDB(s) to lead by example is key for the group to produce results. The proposed leadership arrangements and governance for the mechanism will therefore have to be further assessed and fleshed out during PPG stage, including, for instance, through a design workshop or consultation between interested MDBs. These arrangements will be further assessed and verified by the GEF SEC at the time of the submission of the CEO ER, as a condition for technical clearance.	These comments have been taken up by the Global Platform and responses are provided in Annex N of the Global Platform CEO Endorsement Request.

Responses to GEF Council and STAP Comments

GEF Council and STAP Comments	Agency's Response Comments
Canada comments	
Recommend including a new indicator that shows the net impact of the Programs in halting and reversing ecosystem loss, in particular deforestation, in particular for the Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biome Integrated Program and the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Program.	This comment has been taken up by the Global Platform and a response is provided in Annex N of the Global Platform CEO Endorsement Request. The Global Platform will share guidance with child project countries on this indicator. All NZNPA countries have taken note of the need to integrate new Programme-level indicator(s) to show how they will account for the medium to long term impact of the IP in halting and reversing ecosystem loss.
The current core indicators can show only the positive impacts of the Programs (e.g. CI3, CI4, CI5 ad CI6) but fail to consider any negative change such as deforestation leakage (I.e. improved protection/conservation in one area leading to more deforestation in other or new areas), which may be directly or indirectly related to policy reforms, a whole-of-government strategy, integrated approaches or others that the GEF Programs try to achieve.	The need to consider both the positive and potentially negative impacts of policy reforms and a whole-of-government approach when developing or enhancing NZNP strategies, is well noted. All countries will take this into consideration as they develop or enhance such strategies through GEF support. Through the Global Platform's support with modelling, government agencies will be better able to examine such trade-offs when developing strategies or reforming policies that promote sustainable practices and enhance resilience. This will increasingly foster decisions that do not favor certain environmental assets at the expense of others.
GEF should consider including a new core indicator for the two Programs, or at least a project level-indicator for the projects that aim to halt and reverse deforestation: • a net change in forest area (considering both forest gain and loss) in the target landscapes, or • a change in area affected by deforestation in the target landscapes	Mauritius will work with the Global Platform to adopt a suitable indicator for the NZNPA IP. These efforts aim to align with ongoing efforts to adopt GBF indicators. Mauritius has qualified targets associated with Aichi Target 5. Loss of habitats, and the sub-targets related to halving loss of forests and significantly reducing degradation and fragmentation. However, the 6th National Report on Biological Diversity has made certain qualifications relative to which the contributions of the Mauritius NZNP project can be assessed. It states that: "In Mauritius and Rodrigues Island, many ecosystems have been so severely transformed and degraded that thinking in terms of reducing natural habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation is no longer appropriate. […] Therefore, focus should be on recreating resilient natural habitats and their capacity to supply a wide variety of ecosystem services." The Mauritius child project contributes to this objective by restoring 50 ha of forest land and improving landscape practices over 150 ha. Through capacity building on the integration of nature elements in long-term planning using participatory approaches, and through the application of natural capital accounting, Outcome 1 of the Mauritius child project will contribute direct to Targets 20, 21 and 22 of the KMGBF.
Germany comments	
Germany welcomes the high amount of co-financing generated from a great variety of	Private sector participation (and any associated co-finance commitment) is described in section B3, and in particular under

sources, both public and private. However, we would like to better understand which firewalls and safeguards are in place to prevent influence and greenwashing of fossil fuel companies providing co-financing for the Integrated Programme, including Shell, BP, and the Nigerian National Petroleum Company. What measures are taken in terms of avoiding reputational risks for the GEF?	Outputs 1.3 and 1.4 (Component 1), and all outputs of Component 2. It is also pointed out that private sector participation in the PSC will be assured through representatives of Industry Associations. There is also strong involvement of private sector participation in the Technical Working Group for Component 2. Related risks were identified and taken into account at the design stage, so that adequate mitigation measures could be included. As discussed in Section B6, the political and governance risks is low, and it is not expected that the private sector will not be able to participate in the project; the design of which fully integrated their views. Discussions with the IFCM has shown that there is a high demand for loans for achieving NZ objectives, and discussions with economic operators participating in the CNIS has also revealed a high appetite for investments in NP elements with GEF incentives. The co-financing from IFCM is committed debt financing that has entered into operation. The Mauritius child project will not work with fossil fuel companies. In addition, the Global Platform project has included, as one of its deliverables (D.4.1.9) to be developed early in platform execution, guidance for countries on risk management, which will cover reputational risks stemming from private sector engagement. This guidance will assist all participating child countries to conduct balanced and transparent NZNP planning and alignment processes and put in place safeguards as needed.
The IP's Monitoring and Evaluation scheme plans for an independent Terminal Evaluation undertaken by UNEP Evaluation Office. We urge UNEP strongly to ensure a truly independent and impartial evaluation by an external stakeholder.	As described in the Global Platform project, the Terminal Evaluation of the IP will be undertaken by the UNEP's independent Evaluation Office, following strict UNEP policies, and aligned with the GEF Evaluation Policy to ensure independent and impartial evaluation..
Germany recognises the need for increased Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) coordination and recommends making use of existing formats such as the MDB Paris Alignment Working Group. Furthermore, there are many related ongoing initiatives of the respective public counterparts and other donors (beyond MDBs). It is essential that the program aligns and coordinates thoroughly with these initiatives.	This comment has been taken up by the Global Platform and a response is provided in Annex N of the Global Platform CEO Endorsement Request.
Germany would welcome a more detailed indication on how the GHG emission reductions are calculated.	To estimate GHG emissions reductions, the Mauritius child project used the methodology described in section B.5 and Annex M of the CEO Endorsement request document
Germany emphasises that political risks, including government change, should not be underestimated and suitable containment strategies should be put in place, such as intensified cooperation with national and local civil society stakeholders.	The Mauritius child project is considered to have a Low political risk, as explained in section B6 of the CEO Endorsement request document. Political risk will be tracked alongside other identified risks as part of M&E and may require adaptive management strategies. Close coordination with the Global Platform is also expected to help pre-empt and buffer government changes.

Switzerland comments	
The knowledge products of the IP (and the child projects) should be shared and made accessible with as many stakeholders as possible including youth and women.	All the knowledge products produced and collected across the IP (including this child project) will be gathered and curated within the Global Platform knowledge repository and made accessible to all, in several languages. In-depth stakeholder consultations will be undertaken when developing knowledge products, and special consideration will be given to gender-responsive aspects and the desired target audience to ensure the materials produced are as far reaching as possible. The work to ensure inclusivity will be guided by the project's Stakeholder engagement plan (see Annex L) and Gender Action Plan (see Annex K). Further, dedicated Stakeholder Engagement Plans will be developed for Component 1 under Output 1.3 (deliverable 1.3.1, Table 12) and for Component 2 under Output 2.2 (deliverable 2.2.1, Table 15). In the SEP for the upstream component, the justice and distributive elements of long-term NZNP strategies will be assessed, implying the close involvement of vulnerable groups, including youth.
The expected deliverables/output such as policy tools, guidelines, roadmaps, pathways, workshops, webinars, training, feasibility studies, pilots, and peer learning – these are good to have, but can be overwhelming and used little in the end. Thus, it is important to produce fewer, selected, targeted and tailor-made deliverables/outputs tends to be more impactful and sustainable.	During the PPG phase, the Mauritius child project made sure to understand the needs of its beneficiary groups and tailor its capacity building efforts accordingly. Further tailoring of tools, studies and events will occur on the basis of specific needs assessments and ongoing consultations and will also be channelled to the Global Platform through annual surveys. In this way, deliverables from both this country project and the Global Platform will be as targeted and user responsive as possible. Using adaptive management principles, the project will review, on a regular basis, the supporting goods and services on offer to prioritize those deliverables expected to produce the most impactful and sustainable results.
To coordinate all the different stakeholders, source of (co)financing etc of the IP and child projects in an efficient and effective way will be challenging. It will be important to use resources to this end judiciously, transparently, and accountably.	Coordination and reporting across the IP is addressed by the Global Platform. Please refer to section B4 and Annexes J and L in the Global Platform CEO Endorsement Request. At the country level, several methods and channels will be used for effective M&E and coordination: In the case of Mauritius, the PSC described in section B4 will provide project oversight. The SEP given in Annex L will be applied for coordinating key stakeholders during implementation through two TWGs (one for each project component) as illustrated in Figure 16. Project M&E will be carried out under Component 3, in which both TWGs will be involved. The activities related to coordination of project stakeholders are costed in the M&E plan (Annex J). Further, the SEP given in Annex L is fully budgeted regarding stakeholder participation during implementation, including stakeholder coordination and project M&E. In addition, this project will provide the Global Platform with annual progress reports against Programme indicators, milestones, and cofinancing targets. Lastly, as described in the Global Platform project, a

	communication protocol has been developed and agreed between the Global Platform and all country child projects to ensure regular, transparent, and accountable two-way communication.
United Kingdom comments	
Aware of a lot of programmes now developing and implementing country plans for countries to meet the GBF targets – greatly encourage coordination between these to ensure synergies between their delivery: especially the GEF funded NBSAP umbrella programmes, and the Biodiversity Finance Plan umbrella programme delivered with UNEP and UNDP and others like the NBSAP Accelerator.	This comment has been taken up by the Global Platform (please refer to section B4 of Global Platform CEO Endorsement Request) and a response is provided in Annex N. For Mauritius, the opportunity to create synergies with ongoing NBSAP and NDC revision processes, and other relevant support programmes, has been identified as listed in Table 6 and Table 9. The list includes the following projects/programmes: the GEF-funded Global Biodiversity Framework Early Support Action (Global 10); the GEF-funded 'Umbrella Programme to support development of Biodiversity Finance Plans'; GEF-funded 'Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and the 7th National Reports', among others.
Recognise that the proposal is challenging, especially around long-term policy coherence – would be good to see a long term evaluation and learning plan to build understanding of what works and impacts beyond the lifespan of the project.	This comment is also addressed by the Global Platform. Please refer to Annex N of the Global Platform CEO Endorsement Request. Within its timeframe, the Mauritius child project will contribute to overall learning by carrying out stock-taking exercises and identifying lessons learnt to shed light on what works well and is likely to contribute to transformative results. In line with GEF policy, all NZNPA IP child projects (both global and country) will be evaluated at mid-term and at project end. In addition, the IP will also be subject to an overall Terminal Evaluation, once sufficient progress has been made at the country level. These external evaluations will be key to determine the performance of all child projects in terms of reducing capacity gaps and increasing integration and policy coherence in relation to NZNP. Together, these inputs will offer lessons learnt and recommendations to inform ongoing NZNP efforts and guide the continuation of GEF-driven NZNP support. Learning from the IP's Terminal Evaluation will also be shared with key knowledge partners of the Global Platform (GGKP, 2050 Pathways, MDBs, etc.) to continue to inform their work.

ANNEX O: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
AFA	Administrative and Finance Assistant
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AMM	Association of Mauritian Manufacturers
BAU	Business-As-Usual
BD	Biodiversity
BGI-IP	Blue and Green island Integrated Programme
BM	Business Mauritius
BRGNP	Black River Gorges National Park
CBAM	Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Act
CCC	Climate Change Committee
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CEB	Central Electricity Board
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CNIS RE	Carbon Neutral Industrial Sector Renewable Energy
CoP	Community of Practice
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
CSC	Civil Service College
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DCC	Department of Climate Change
EA	Executing Agency
EE	Energy Efficiency
EEASMS	Energy Efficiency Audit Scheme for the Manufacturing Sector
EEMO	Energy Efficiency Management Office
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EoP	End-of-Project
EPC	Energy Performance Contracting
ESCO	Energy Services Company
ESV	Ecosystem Service Valuation
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
EU	European Union
FAA	Finance and Administrative Assistant
FMM	Financial Management Manual
FS	Forestry Service
FSP	Full-Size Project
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEB	Global Environmental Benefits

GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFTF	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GMS	Green Manufacturing Scheme
GP	Global Platform
GRM	Grievance Response Mechanism
GVA	Gross Value Added
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
IA	Implementing Agency
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IDD	Industrial Development Division
IFCM	Industrial Finance Corporation of Mauritius
IGNA	Institutional Gap and Needs Analysis
ILM	Integrated Landscape Management
IMCCC	Inter-Ministerial Council on Climate Change
INV	Investments
IOSSR	Independent Office for Stakeholder Safeguard-related Response
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPMR	Integrated Planning, Monitoring and Reporting
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IW	Inception Workshop
LD	Land Degradation
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LTS	Long-Term Strategy
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAB	Man and Biosphere
MAF	Mitigation Action Facility
MAIFS	Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security
MBA	Mauritius Bankers Association
MCB	Mauritius Commercial Bank
MCCI	Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MEG	Mauritius ESCO Guarantee
MESWMCC	Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change
MEXA	Mauritius Export Association
MFEPD	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
MIDSMEC	Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives
MoV	Method of Verification
MP	Mid-Point
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MS	Maurice Stratégie
MSP	Medium-Size Project
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
MTF	Modernisation and Transformation Fund
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

NCA	Natural Capital Accounting
NCCMSAP	National Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDS	National Development Strategy
NECCF	National Environment and Climate Change Fund
NGI	Non-Grant Instrument
NGI	Non-Grant Instrument
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NP	Nature Positive
NPCS	National Parks and Conservation Service
NPD	National Project Director
NZ	Net Zero
NZNP	Net-Zero Nature-Positive
NZNPA	Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator
NZNPA IP	Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Integrated Programme
NZNPSAP	Net-Zero Nature-Positive Strategy and Action Plan
NZNPSIP	Net-Zero Nature-Positive Strategy and Investment Plan
OFP	Operational Focal Point
PAGE	Partnership for Action on Green Economy
PB	Project Board
PCP	Programme Coordination Project
PIA	Principal Industrial Analyst
PIR	Project Implementation Reports
PMC	Project Management Cost
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPA	Public Procurement Act
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPO	Procurement Policy Office
PS	Permanent Secretary
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PT	Problem Tree
PTC	Project Technical Coordinator
PV	Photovoltaics
SBA	Sustainable Budgeting Approach
SCE	Senior Chief Executive
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDM	System Dynamics Model
SEEA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SRIF	Safeguards Risk Identification Form
SRM	Stakeholder Response Mechanism
SSFA	Small-Scale Funding Agreement
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Math
TA	Technical Assistance
TAS	Treasury Accounting System
TE	Terminal Evaluation

ToC	Theory of Change
ToU	Time-of-Use
TWG	Technical Working Group
UdM	Université des Mascareignes
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UN ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-FI	United Nations Environment Programme-Finance Initiative
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UoM	University of Mauritius
UTM	University of Technology, Mauritius