UNDP Mauritius
Annual Report 2019
Leaving no one behind
Acknowledgement
UNDP Mauritius acknowledges the Government of Mauritius, our development partners, civil society, the private sector and implementing partners, that play a critical role in the transformational growth of our communities. The support received and partnership contributes towards the delivery of our programmatic interventions and the results captured in this report.

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VISION 2030 REMAINS the key policy aiming to transform Mauritius into a sustainable, innovative and inclusive economy through modern infrastructure, global connectivity and technology. The National Budget 2019/2020 aims to improve economic and social justice; and further modernize infrastructure and regulatory frameworks for a conducive investment climate. In July 2019, Mauritius presented its first Voluntary National Review at the High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development, and the report reflects key achievements to which UNDP projects have made substantive contributions.

2019 was a year of growth and scaling-up the UNDP programme in Mauritius and Seychelles. The multi-country office continued to contribute to the climate action and adaptation, sustainable environment and mainstreaming biodiversity, renewable energy, gender mainstreaming; and poverty alleviation agendas in Mauritius. Alongside our downstream programming, UNDP contributed to policy level dialogue through participation in the national consultations on environment and Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality (SDG 5). Meanwhile, digital transformation continued
to gain traction as a key development driver with Mauritius committed to smart cities; and UNDP providing technical advisory support.

The high human development and income status of both Mauritius and Seychelles limit access to ODA. Thus, the multi-country office portfolio is largely financed by vertical funds with ~US$ 15M and US$ 5M mobilised in FY 2019 for Mauritius and Seychelles, respectively; and exceeding the planned targets. The new resources will support SDG13 Climate Action, including regional coral restoration; a GEF-7 electric bus initiative; and chemicals and waste management all of which also contribute to Sustainable Cities SDG 11 and Sustainable Consumption and Production SDG 12; SDG13 climate change adaptation and mitigation including: regional coral restoration; GEF-7 Blue Economy programming; and chemicals and waste management; all of which also contribute to Sustainable Consumption and Production (SDG 12).

Amanda Serumaga,
Resident Representative
UNDP Mauritius and Seychelles
Mauritius at a glance

**General Overview**

The Republic of Mauritius consists of two main islands:

Mauritius

1,865 km²

2,040 km²

Total land area comprising of Mauritius, Rodrigues, Agalega, Tromelin, Cargados Carajos (Saint Brandon) and the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia.

Mauritius’ Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is over 2.3M km² much of which is still unexplored.

**Development**

The Mauritius’ HDI for 2018 is 0.796 at 66 out of 189 countries and territories; and ranks in the high human development category.

### Mauritius’ HDI and component indicators for 2018 relative to selected countries and groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>HDI value</th>
<th>HDI rank</th>
<th>Life expectancy at birth</th>
<th>Expected years of schooling</th>
<th>Mean years of schooling</th>
<th>GNI per capita (2011 PPP US$)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
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<td>66</td>
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<td>75.1</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>14,403</td>
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**Source:** Human Development Report 2019

Source: [www.govmu.org/English/ExploreMauritius/Geography-People/Pages/GeographyPeople/Location.aspx](http://www.govmu.org/English/ExploreMauritius/Geography-People/Pages/GeographyPeople/Location.aspx)

### Business and regulation

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<td>73.8</td>
<td>28</td>
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Source: [https://www.doingbusiness.org](https://www.doingbusiness.org)
Mauritius ranking in the Global Gender Gap index by 2019, shows a slight improvement from previous years. According to the World Economic Forum’s Global Gender Gap Report 2018, the global rank of Mauritius is 109 out of 149 countries, with a global gender gap score of 0.663. Between 2017 and 2018, Mauritius improved its ranking from 112 to 109, out of 149 countries worldwide in the Global Gender Gap Index (GGI) of the World Economic Forum. Regarding economic participation and political empowerment of women, Mauritius is ranked at 119 and 116 respectively; and at regional level, Mauritius is ranked 19 out of 33 amongst sub-Saharan African countries with female political representation at 11.56%, which is below the SADC quota. The country features as one of the six of the top reforming economies for laws on gender equality in sub-Saharan Africa.

Less positively, statistics showed that domestic violence cases are increasing; and are a matter of national concern.

Climate change mitigation and adaptation, wetlands and environmentally sensitive areas remain under threat; and all remain key drivers of the multi-country office portfolio, with the much of our portfolio focused on programmes in this area.

The GINI index saw a slight improvement from 0.41 to 0.40, the UNDP contribution to the application of the Social Register of Mauritius has assisted in identifying beneficiaries for Marshall Plan Social Contract.
ICT Development

The ITU 2017 ICT Development Index Mauritius ranks as the most mature telecoms market in Africa; and Statistics Mauritius indicates high levels of ICT access with 2018 ICT standing at: 151.6 mobile cellular phone subscriptions, and 107.1 internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

Innovation

Mauritius has witnessed a drop in Global Innovation Index (GII) ranking from 64th in 2017 to 75th in 2018, although Mauritius has achieved significant progress in governance over the past two decades and many initiatives have been taken by Government to enhance the performance of the public sector.
+ Key Results
Launching of the Human Development Report 2019. The report highlights significant improvements in human development in Africa and identifies Mauritius as one of the four African Countries in the High Human Development Group.
UNDP HAS KEENLY contributed to the lobby for a law to encourage women’s participation in both the public and private sector through a seminal Gender Audit in the Civil Service and in the Private Sector, which provides a baseline of female representation throughout the hierarchy of economic and public life. The results demonstrated the underrepresentation of women; and noted the negative implications on economic growth. In line with SDG 5 on Gender Equality, UNDP provided capacity development support for gender budgeting; and technical advisory support for gender sensitive parliamentary proceedings and the adoption of policy commitments to end domestic violence, which contributed to the gender equality lobby for optimizing female socio-economic capital at national level. Furthermore, UNDP supporting the continued application of the Social Register of Mauritius, which targets poor households for social welfare and contributes to gender responsive policy.

For SDG 13 Climate Action on mitigation - Mauritius launched a Renewable Energy Road Map which positions the UNDP Accelerating the Transformational Shift to a Low Carbon Economy project at the core of the National Strategy. The project commenced support for the installation of a Central Electricity Board Battery Energy Storage System and for SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy to increase renewable energy use through grid improvement to accommodate 100 MW plus of intermittent energy such as solar and wind. Furthermore, institutional reforms are ongoing including an update to the national Grid Codes; and the rollout of management information systems for the Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency (MARENA) and the Utility Regulatory Authority (URA) are almost fully installed. The country office also supported Mauritius to make progress on SDG 14 Life Below Water. The Coastal Restoration project facilitated adaptation against beach erosion through the installation of artificial reefs at Mon Choisy beach; and UNDP worked to strengthen marine

The Mauritius UNDP Human Development Report, 2019 shows there is a 18.2% disparity between male and female incomes.

Women earn 82 CENTS for every $1 a man earns
Mauritius has committed to increase intermittent renewable energy on the grid to 35% by year 2025, in line with the Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement.

HDR 2019 cites a loss of 13.7% in Mauritius HDI ranking due to gender inequality in the distribution of the HDI dimension indices between males and females.

protected areas management through the Mainstreaming Biodiversity project. The Mauritius and Seychelles Joint Management Area project highlights UNDP’s integrator role by working with both Governments on international water governance to better manage their natural resources through Marine Spatial Planning and improved Monitoring Control and Surveillance in the area beyond national jurisdiction.

Mauritius has committed to increase intermittent renewable energy on the grid to 35% by year 2025, in line with the Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement.
Mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals
Towards inclusive growth and poverty alleviation

Improved public sector management, supporting poverty reduction, social inclusion and gender equality is, promoted through responsive strategies

**THE MAURITIUS GINI INDEX** saw marginal improvement from 0.41 to 0.40 during FY 2018. Further progress is anticipated to address inequality through the contribution of Social Register of Mauritius, which has been vital in identifying beneficiaries for Marshall Plan Social Contract. In 2019, UNDP assisted in deriving the Mauritius Social Register (SRM) Proxy Means Test 3 (PMT3) using the latest Household Budget Survey (HBS). As noted by the Minister of Social Integration and Economic Empowerment in April 2019…

…the SRM is a “crucial element of government’s anti-poverty policy”; and, “as at November 2018, some 11,108 households representing 43,957 beneficiaries were registered and found eligible for empowerment support”.

![Diagram](house_icon.png)

11,108 Households → 43,957 Beneficiaries
UNDP has provided financial, technical and advisory support for the development and implementation of the Mauritius Social Register (SRM) in partnership with the Ministry of Finance and supporting Statistics Mauritius since 2012.

UNDP contributed to SDG 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities in alignment with the national goals for enhanced global connectivity and technology with two key initiatives. First, UNDP provided technical and financial assistance for the elaboration of a Feasibility Study and Strategy for the establishment of the United Nations Technology Innovation Lab (UNTL) Mauritius focused on the use of innovative technology to solve local development challenges to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. This resulted in national commitment to rollout UNTIL in 2020.
Furthermore, through the Estonia-UNDP Cooperation for Digital Transformation as a Sustainable Development Pathway, a mission was deployed to Mauritius in July 2019 to assess the digital landscape and pilot a digital transformation diagnostic tool that will support implementation of the Digital Government Transformation Strategy 2018. The tool is intended to assist governments and stakeholders to better understand current digital capacities and gaps in relation to the achievement of the SDGs; to identify bottlenecks that impede digital transformation; to propose solutions to address these bottlenecks; and to lay out a roadmap for not only applying SDG targeted ICTs; but also for transforming a country’s digital landscape overall to advance its sustainable development priorities.
WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT AND GENDER EQUALITY (SDG 5); and UNDP Signature Six Solution on Gender Equality remained key by aligning our programme to the three-year Government Plan, which prioritizes gender mainstreaming. In response to domestic violence, UNDP supported the conceptualization of a Domestic Violence Perpetrator Rehabilitation Programme; and an Observatory on Gender Based Violence to inform evidence-based policy responses and monitoring. Through awareness raising, there was progress in the Gender Action Plan to achieve SDG 5 on Gender Equality by providing women information on the availability of opportunities to invest in roof top PV through the Green Climate Fund project; on job opportunities in the energy sector; and promoting implementation of PV projects through the Small-Scale Distributed Generation (SSDG) scheme with special emphasis on gender mainstreaming.

In addition, Ministry of Finance received financial and technical assistance for Gender-Responsive Budgeting to mainstream gender equality and increased capacity for 80 key cadres and professionals on practical applications of gender mainstreaming. Concurrently, the Ministry of Civil Service also received technical assistance to build the capacity of Officers of the Human Resources Cadres in all Ministries to carry out gender mainstreaming within their respective sectors.

The UNDP National Gender Expert provided the Rodrigues Regional Assembly with technical advisory support to establish a cross-party SDG Committee focused on gender and the SDGs 2030; while the National Legislature received support to enable the Parliamentary Gender Caucus to integrate gendered parliamentary processes; and train Members on gender mainstreaming.

With funding support from UNDP, a baseline study on the status of gender equality in the private sector in Mauritius was undertaken in 2019. The study, requested by Business Mauritius, provides recommendations to promote gender equality and women empowerment. The study results showed a positive gender-sensitive institutional culture in the private sector with companies willing to include more women in the workforce. However, other key findings included, inter alia, that amongst the businesses that participated in the auditing exercise, representation of women remains low at 8%; and that women are more represented in administrative roles than any other compared to men who are present in larger numbers in technical roles. The study also showed that whilst
women hold almost the same level of ambition as men in terms of aspiring to higher levels of decision making; and follow personal development courses to the same extent as men; their representation at the higher levels of decision making remains low. These findings correlated to the findings of the Human Development Report 2019, which also demonstrated that notwithstanding an almost equal educational attainment as men, women in Mauritius experience significant inequality in terms of income. Going forward in 2020, and with the new political dispensation commitment to addressing gender equity, the report findings provide a sound evidence base for rolling out gender responsive initiatives.

UNDP is being instrumental in supporting the lobby to address national gender-related issues resulting in high level commitment to address domestic violence on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women on the 24th November 2019 with a ceremony held in the presence of the Honourable Prime Minister, the Minister of Gender Equality and Family Welfare and other eminent personalities on the theme: “Nou tou kont Violans” (All Together Against Violence) and supported in the conceptualisation and launching of a national awareness campaign there-on.

UNDP contributed to the drafting of the forthcoming National Gender Policy and Gender Equality Bill. These blue-print documents intend to promote, protect and regulate gender equality in public and private spheres, provide for gender equality principles aimed at reducing socio-economic and political inequalities, eliminate gender-based discrimination, in particular, discrimination against women based on gender roles and provide for gender balance in public financial management through Gender Responsive Budgeting. UNDP also provided training of trainers for 20 focal points to conduct programmes on leadership targeting an average of 200 women per locality.
THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF) PROJECT on Accelerating the Transformational Shift to a Low Carbon Economy contributed to Signature Solution 5 on Closing the Energy Gap by promoting inclusive access to renewable energy focused on responsiveness to the needs of different demographic and socioeconomic sectors of the population, with special attention on energy access for poorer households identified through the Social Register of Mauritius.

Through the Green Climate Fund, UNDP is supporting both policy development and implementation of measures to strengthen the national grid in Mauritius to absorb more clean energy, thereby contributing to both the countries attainment of SDG 7. In 2019, both the Utility Regulatory Authority and the Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency (MARENA) were supported to develop the necessary grid codes; and various tools for the assessment of renewable energy projects. Regulations were prepared for Renewable Energy projects under the MARENA Act; and a Capacity Needs Assessment was conducted to determine the optimal staffing in the long term by addressing capacity gaps. The assessment is now being used to develop institutional recruitment plans for the URA and the MARENA, which are relatively new organisations. Through awareness raising, there was progress in the Gender Action Plan to achieve SDG 5 on Gender Equality by providing women information on the availability of opportunities to invest in roof top PV through the Green Climate Fund project; on job opportunities in the energy sector; and promoting implementation of PV projects through the Small-Scale Distributed Generation (SSDG) scheme with special emphasis on gender mainstreaming. In parallel, the project supported the Central Electricity Board (CEB) to deploy Battery Energy Storage Systems, which will ultimately enable the country to meet its Nationally Determined Contribution targets under the Paris Agreement for renewable energy.

Mauritius launched a Renewable Energy Road Map which positions our Accelerating the Transformational Shift to a Low Carbon Economy project at the core of the National Strategy. The project has also commenced support for the installation of a Central Electricity Board Battery Energy Storage System to increase intermittent renewable energy on the grid to 35% by year 2025, in line with the Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement. For SDG 7 on Clean Energy, Mauritius was also helped to increase renewable energy use through grid improvement to accommodate 100 MW plus of intermittent energy such as solar and wind.
With the increased shift by government towards implementation of the MEPS and renewable energy sources, this upward trend continues. Under the MEPS, several suppliers for both energy efficient appliances have benefitted from training; and importers and retailers were sensitized and trained; and, now have the technical capacity needed for the procurement, marketing and servicing of resource efficient technologies. Furthermore, support was provided to the Ministry of Finance in maintaining the Seychelles Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programme (SEEREPE) scheme under the Resource Efficiency project to encourage households to embrace energy efficient appliances and renewable energy.
technologies (RETs). The participation of key institutions such as the Revenue Commission, Ministry of Finance and the Bureau of Standards ensured that the MEPS rollout was complemented by technical capacity development and the adoption of the highest energy standards.

The Energy Efficiency Strategy and Energy Efficiency Implementation Plan were also finalized with the active participation of commercial banks and other financial institutions providing financial incentives for RETs and rebate schemes for solar water heaters, in complement to the photovoltaic rebate scheme established under the UNDP Renewable Energy project.
Meanwhile the outputs regarding proper regulatory and market transformation actions were not achieved. These actions were intended to enable sustained transformation in resource efficient appliances markets by mitigating the risk that key gains could be reversed once VAT incentives ceased and light bulb exchanges ended. The primary reasons for non-achievement include the wider market and regulatory complexities of implementing a Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Labels, which is often difficult for many governments; and particularly for a small island states like Seychelles with limited human resource and financial capacity for standards implementation and monitoring. In addition, a large share of Seychelles’ households benefit from relatively low and subsidized electricity rates, and this diminishes the market incentives for investments in energy efficient products which is key driver for use.
Climate change resilience and adaptation

BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE and adaptation are national priorities in both Mauritius and Seychelles as climate change remains a threat to Small Island Developing States impacting not just the environment but also economic growth and livelihoods. Approximately US$ 3.8M was delivered under the Adaptation Fund supported Climate Change Adaptation in the Coastal Zones of the Republic of Mauritius project to increase the level of protection from climate change impact for three communities. At Quatre Soeurs, a refuge center - which can shelter as much as 1000 persons and provides special rooms for breastfeeding mothers - was completed. At Rivière des Galets, a coastal wall was constructed to provide storm surge protection for 100 households. At Mon Choisy, 995 reef units were utilised to construct artificial reefs in the lagoon. In the same region, a 400-metre stretch of beach was re-profiled. This included the replacement of filao trees by endemic species which provide better protection against soil erosion and suit better to the local context.

UNDP was able to increase support to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre.
leading to the upgrade of the Disaster Information System and the development of new resource mobilisation opportunity for the organisation. The Early Warning System for the Mauritius Meteorological Services was upgraded with additional software packages for storm swell modelling and wave rider buoys for better data collection; which resulted in, Meteorological Services, increased capacity for accurate predictions and warnings of storm surges.

100 households protected from storm surge

1000 climate-affected people can shelter at the newly constructed Quatre Soeurs refuge centre
Ecosystems, biodiversity, marine and coastal zone management

UNDER THE MAINSTREAMING Biodiversity project, UNDP worked to strengthen marine protected areas management thereby contributing to SDG 14; while the installation of the artificial coral reefs and the construction of a coastal wall contributed to SDG 13. The Mauritius and Seychelles Joint Management Area project highlights UNDP’s integrator role by working with both Governments on international water governance to better manage their natural resources through Marine Spatial Planning and improved Monitoring Control and Surveillance in the area beyond national jurisdiction.

One immediate positive impact for vulnerable populations has been their protection from storm surges provided the 450m long coastal wall at Riviere des Galets, which is largely populated by poorer households. For example, in 2007 and 2015, at the same location, there was loss of human lives due to storm surges. In comparison, in 2019, despite bigger storm surges, there was no loss of life. The process of design and building of the wall followed a thorough consultation process with the beneficiary communities, which ensured a reasonable level of consensus in understanding the risks and managed government citizen relationships whilst implementing extensive construction.

Early results growing on the artificial reef.
Reef protection and regeneration is key to preserving valuable natural resources and habitats.

Clearance of invasive alien species to restore native terrestrial ecosystems.
Planting indigenous species will slow and possibly halt coastal erosion.
Focus on Digital Transformation

In Mauritius, UNDP contributed to **SDG 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities** in alignment with the national goals for enhanced global connectivity and technology with two key initiatives. First, UNDP provided technical and financial assistance for the elaboration of a Feasibility Study and Strategy for the establishment of the United Nations Technology Innovation Lab (UNTIL) Mauritius focused on the use of innovative technology to solve local development challenges to accelerate achievement of the SDGs. This resulted in national commitment to rollout UNTIL in 2020. Furthermore, through the Estonia-UNDP Cooperation for Digital Transformation as a Sustainable Development Pathway, a mission was deployed to Mauritius in July 2019 to assess the digital landscape and pilot a digital transformation diagnostic tool that will support implementation of the Digital Government Transformation Strategy 2018. While the final report remains pending, the tool is intended to assist Government of Mauritius and stakeholders bridge the gaps in alignment with the SDGs. It also aims to assist governments and stakeholders to better understand better their digital capacities and gaps in relation to the achievement of the SDGs; to identify bottlenecks that impede digital transformation; to propose solutions to address these bottlenecks; and to lay out a roadmap for not only applying SDG targeted ICTs; but also for transforming a country’s digital landscape overall to advance its sustainable development priorities.

In Mauritius, UNDP supported the implementation of proposal 1.7 of the Government of Mauritius Marshall Plan to fight against Poverty through the development of a Short Message Service (SMS) Citizens Reporting Mechanism and data analysis tool to assess impact of public service delivery on the lives and economic development of the poor. The citizens registered in the Social Register of Mauritius; and, benefiting from social programmes, can now share feedback and report on the quality, relevance and timeliness of public service delivery and programmes by sending an SMS to a centralized data collection platform.

Electoral Governance

In June 2019, in collaboration with the UN Secretariat Electoral Division, UNDP Regional Service Centre and Resident Coordinator’s Office,
UNDP supported the Office of Electoral Commission to hold a symposium with respect to strengthening democracy in the Indian Ocean Region entitled “Independence of EMBs and Operational strategies”. The symposium was successful in sharing experiences across the Indian Ocean region and resulted in a commitment to establish a regular experience sharing platform. One of the recommendations was to explore the possibility of establishing a network of sub-regional electoral management bodies (EMBs) of the southwestern Indian Ocean island states. The symposium was also followed by a rapid Needs Assessment Mission (NAM), which recommended limited support for civic and voter education.
Climate Adaptation

The installation of 995 Reef balls to make an artificial reef was a first in Mauritius; and has drawn attention from both the public and private sector. Designed to mimic natural reefs, the installation provides for wave attenuation; and, thereby reduces the impact of the wave force on beach erosion. The artificial reef is innovative because it provides for an integrated solution to climate change and adaptation by:
First, providing for a climate adaptation measure that focuses on restoration of a natural phenomenon by deploying a nature-based solution; second, the reef provides an opportunity for livelihoods enhancement serving as a tourist attraction for snorkeling and other aquatic commercial activities as sealife is established around the reef; and, third, the reef presents an opportunity, already under discussion with private hoteliers, for a private public partnership to support beach protection, enabling the project to be brought to scale.
UNDER THE GCF PROJECT, the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA), co-funded policy development activities for the MARENA. In line with DBSA’s strong commitment to enable the MARENA to promote investment in renewable energy; the scope of work of the highly qualified consultants has been increased to ensure that once the project is completed, the MARENA will have all the necessary technical tools and frameworks in place to promote the implementation of renewable energy projects in Mauritius. In order to ensure that the best qualified consultants were recruited for the assignment, UNDP participated in the technical evaluation of the consultancy procurement in South Africa in a joint exercise with the DBSA.

Following the signature of the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) by Mauritius in October 2019, the UNDP team focused on building partnerships and strengthening collaboration to support research on the implications of the AfCFTA for Mauritius as a middle-income country. First, a conversation was initiated with the Africa Development Bank (AfDB) resulting in agreement in principle to finance research. Second, noting the absence of an in-country UNDP senior economist a strategic partnership was agreed with UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) East and Southern Africa regional office to collaborate in the joint research; and third, south-south collaboration between UNDP Uganda and Mauritius resulted in support from the Uganda Senior Economist for the development of the terms of reference for application of funding from AfDB. As a result, UNDP in Mauritius will be able to provide knowledge advisory services to the government of Mauritius by leveraging a tripartite partnership with UNECA and AfDB. The country office team also engaged in partnership building by engagement in corporate social responsibility events such as joining the UNCT in celebrating UN Day with Rotary International, including participation in panel discussions; and supporting the European Union Beach Clean-Up initiative with a UNDP management and staff participating in the physical clean-up of Tamarin beach adding visibility about the work being carried by UNDP.

South–South and Triangular Cooperation
Lessons Learned and Perspectives

Gender Equality and Mainstreaming

The value added of gender mainstreaming should be recognized as a matter of "smart economics" with gender also being seen as a cross-cutting issue to achieve the interlinked Sustainable Development Goals.

The Global Gender Gap report has acknowledged that it will take 202 years to reach gender equality. In Mauritius, actions at the policy and grass-roots level need to be sustained in order to bring about a paradigm shift for a change of mindset towards gender equality.

Critical Success factors

Key critical success factors include: investment in project development through the completion of analytical research and baseline studies, which facilitated the development of bankable project concepts; consistent engagement with government counterparts on project ideas development to ensure ownership and endorsement; a forward leaning UNDP brand strategy with high quality communications materials on results including fact-sheets and a revamped website; and the use of TRAC 1 and 2 financing for catalytic investment in studies; proof of concept and to engage technical advisory support.
UNDP'S SUPPORT TOWARDS the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Mauritius and Seychelles relies on strong and sustained partnerships with government agencies, IFIs, civil society and other development partners.

### Partners

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<th>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade</th>
<th>Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning</th>
<th>Ministry of Public Service, Administrative and Institutional Reforms</th>
<th>Ministry of Social Integration, Social Security and National Solidarity</th>
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<td>National Assembly/Parliamentary Gender Caucus</td>
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Note: partners and donors are not listed in any particular order.
Finance and Operations

Resource Mobilisation and Programme Delivery

2019 Resource Mobilisation Target 11.8m
2019 Resources Mobilised 15.0m
1.1m EU Ecofish project
3.8m GEF funded Invasive Alien Species project
10m The Adaptation Fund Coral Restoration project
1.0m Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
3.2m Electric Mobility Transport project
22.8k Domestic Violence Observatory

Note: figures are in USD

Projects in Development

UNDP has worked on the development of proposals to mobilise resources for the following projects:

These are projects in the 2019 pipeline i.e. project writeups were prepared in view of leveraging funds for implementation.

Soft Commitments

The Country Office secured soft commitments to mobilise additional resources (estimated at USD 17m) under the GEF 6 and GEF 7 replenishments in the following sectors:

6 7 ~17m
Energy Efficiency Chemicals and Waste Sustainable Land Management
Operations and Programme

Delivery Timeline

Mauritius

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<td>2020</td>
<td>10,858,341</td>
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<td>2021</td>
<td>11,047,509</td>
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<td>2022</td>
<td>12,304,454</td>
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<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>11,043,791</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Operations and Programme Delivery for 2016 - 2019: 22,790,734

Total Operations and Programme Delivery for 2017 - 2019: 22,052,060

Projected delivery 2020 – 2023: 45,254,095

Note: figures are in USD
Programme

Budget vs Expenditure

Mauritius and Seychelles

### Mauritius and Seychelles

**2018**

- **Budget to deliver**: 10,017,617
- **Actual Expenditure**: 8,766,272
- **Budget vs Expenditure**: 88%

**2019**

- **Budget to deliver**: 17,489,621
- **Actual Expenditure**: 11,191,656
- **Budget vs Expenditure**: 64%

### Mauritius

**2019**

- **Budget to deliver**: 12,489,621
- **Actual Expenditure**: 8,241,701
- **Budget vs Expenditure**: 66%

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2019 Annual Report
Global Environmental Facility

Green Climate Fund

Target for Resource Allocation from Core (TRAC)

Mauritius and Seychelles

Programme Resources

Programme Cost Sharing

Thematic Trust Fund (TTF)

European Commission

Total budget utilised

11,191,656

Mauritius

Total budget utilised

8,241,701

Green Climate Fund

1,552,270

Global Environmental Facility

5,860,711

Programme Resources

24,519

Programme Cost Sharing

97,444

Target for Resource Allocation from Core (TRAC)

706,757

Note: figures are in USD
THE COUNTRY OFFICE continued to pursue efficiency and acceleration of programme delivery using Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) secured by regional offices in Addis Ababa and Bangkok; to procure services for time sensitive tasks such as spot check audits under HACT. The country office also used the Crisis Bureau roster to enable a fast tracking of Technical Assistance procurement which enabled accelerated delivery and project implementation. The use of the LTAs considerably shortened procurement timelines and enabled the country office to meet the various deadlines for project and concept development. During 2019, the country office, which receives minimal core resources and maintains a small staff complement, received detail assignment support from country offices including Madagascar, Eritrea, Djibouti, Belarus, Somalia and the Istanbul Regional Centre to strengthen core office programme oversight, accountability and communications support; and provide peer to peer exchange and learning. As a result, the country office delivered 108% of the Integrated Work Plan target, and achieved acclaim status for 3 of 4 quarters in the Comptrollers Integrated Financial Dashboard.
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Project Assistant, GCF

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Receptionist

Anishta Heeramun  
PPG Manager

Anjalee Dabee  
National Gender Expert

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Project Assistant, GCF

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Finance Associate

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Management Specialist

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Programme Assistant, SGP

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Senior Driver

Sameer Khudaroo  
Finance Associate

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Finance Assistant

Ramatoulaye Moussa Mazou  
Communication Specialist, UNDP Madagascar

Sujitha Sekharan  
International Operations Manager

Rudhi Kinnoo  
Administrative Clerk

Sajjid Mooniaruck  
Project Manager, GCF

Sujjita Purdassee  
Project Manager, GCF

Stephane Bellerose  
Communications Specialist

Satyajeet Ramchurn  
Head of Environment

Sevika Varaden  
Project Assistant, GCF

Vichittra Purdassee  
Project Manager, GCF

Project Key:
GCF = Green Climate Fund
PPG = Project Preparation Grant
JMA = Joint Management Area
SGP = Small Grants Programme
* = detailed assignment