

Joint Programme Document

A. COVER PAGE

1. Fund Name: Joint SDG Fund

2. MPTFO Project Reference Number:

3. Joint programme title: Contributing to establish an enabling environment to promote sustainable Green and Blue Economy in Mauritius and Seychelles

4. Short title: Blue and Green Economy in Mauritius and Seychelles

5. Country and region: Mauritius and Seychelles. Indian Ocean region

6. Resident Coordinator: Mrs. Christine N. Umutoni, christine.umutoni@un.org

7. UN Joint programme focal point: Mr. Robert Banamwana, UN RCO Mauritius and Seychelles, robert.banamwana@un.org; Mr Jean Jacob Sahou, UNEP, jean-jacob.sahou@un.org

8. Government Joint Programme focal points

Mauritius: Mr. Dharam Dev Manraj, Financial Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development fssecretariat@govmu.org;

Seychelles: Ms. Amanda Padayachy, Director General, Multilateral Affairs Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism, apadayachy@mfa.gov.sc

9. Short description

The JP will support Mauritius and Seychelles advance on their green and blue economy agenda by activating integrated, gender-sensitive and evidence-based policy and financing levers that are catalytic. In Mauritius, the focus is on renewable energy while in Seychelles, the focus is on solid waste management. The Joint Programme will contribute to strengthen the policy framework, establish financial mechanisms, and avail information needed for the private and public sectors to invest in the green and blue economy to accelerate the realization of the SDGs. Adequate policies and access to critical information will have catalytic effects leading to increase in green and blue economic investments building on collaborations between governments, the UN Country Team, and development partners.

Mauritius is heavily reliant on fossil fuels imports for its energy use and in 2020, Mauritius produced only 23.9 percent of its electricity from renewable sources, namely from hydropower, bagasse, onshore wind and solar. In view to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels imports, meet its international commitments on climate change and develop new economic pillars, the Government of Mauritius has announced in its Budget statement 2021-2022 that it will review its renewable energy target from 40% to 60% by 2030. To achieve this target, the country will need to revise its renewable energy policy and institutional framework as well as diversifying its renewable energy mix to include ocean renewable energy technologies. As such, this JP will support the country in creating the adequate enabling environment for the deployment of ocean renewable energy technologies to achieve the 60% by 2030 renewable energy target. The availability of technical and economic analysis on the potential of ocean renewables, the update of the renewable energy policy framework and the development of necessary financing

mechanisms will help catalyse the necessary investments from both the public and the private sector in the ocean renewable energy sector. Through the investment of the JP, inequalities related to women, and girls, youth participation in the renewable energy sector shall be addressed.

Solid Waste Management (SWM) poses a significant challenge to **Seychelles**. The country generates an average amount of 80,000 tons of waste every year, the majority of which is directed to the primary landfill on the island. Land filling rate are increasing annually and the primary landfill on the main island of Mahe is expected to reach full capacity by 2025. Faced with the problem of scarcity of land, the country will need to adopt a sustainable solid waste management system that reduces the amount of waste flowing to the landfill. In that respect, the country has recently developed its Solid Waste Management Plan 2020-2035 to reduce both land and marine pollution with the introduction of waste segregation at the community level being explored. However, the operationalization of the sustainable waste management system, as per the Solid Waste Management Plan 2020-2035 will require the participation of businesses into the recycling sector and private sector investment in critical waste management infrastructures. This JP will support the Government of Seychelles in developing a circular economy roadmap and action plan, developing a financing strategy as well as strengthening partnership between the public and private sector. Moreover, this JP will also support private sector innovation in the circular economy in Seychelles through a seed funding mechanism. This will help to scale up the necessary investments in circular economy opportunities in the country, that benefit women, men and youth, and help communities diversify livelihoods, reinforce local resilience, and contribute to poverty reduction, thereby contributing to reduce amount of solid waste being directed to the landfill.

10. Keywords: Blue economy; green economy; small island developing state (SIDS); innovative finance; circular economy; solid waste management; renewable energy; gender equality, women, girls and youth empowerment.

11. Overview of budget

Joint SDG Fund contribution	USD 1,437,800
Co-funding 1 (UNEP, in-kind)	USD 40,000
Co-funding 2 (UNDP)	USD 50,000
Co-funding 3 (UNFPA)	USD 15,000
TOTAL	USD 1,542,800

12. Timeframe

Start date	End date	Duration (in months)
01/04/2022	31/03/2024	24

13. Gender Marker: 2

14. Target groups

The joint programme (JP) will benefit the entire populations of Mauritius and Seychelles. All initiatives undertaken will ensure that they consider the needs of vulnerable groups, including the following:

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Direct influence	Indirect influence
Women	X	

Girls		X
Youth	X	

15. Human Rights Mechanisms related to the Joint Programme

1. Universal Periodic Review (UPR)
 - Third Cycle
2. Human Rights Treaty Bodies
 - UN Commission on Human Rights
 - The Economic and Social Council
 - [Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women](#) (CEDAW)
 - [Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#) (CRPD)
 - Committee on Migrant Workers
 - UN Economic and Social Council
3. Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council
 - Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities
 - Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy, and sustainable environment
 - Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes, and consequences
 - Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice
 - UN Economic and Social Council
4. ILO Committees of Experts
 - [C111 - Discrimination \(Employment and Occupation\) Convention, 1958 \(No. 111\)](#)
5. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
 - Paris Agreement
6. The Universal declaration of human rights
7. Human rights convention on civic and political rights

16. Participating United Nations Organization (PUNO) and Partners:

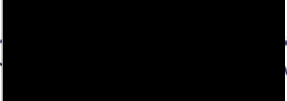
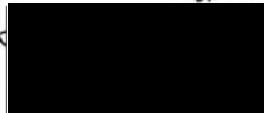




16.1 PUNO

- Convening agency:
 - UNEP, Jean Jacob Sahou jean-jacob.sahou@un.org
- Other PUNOs:
 - UNDP, Tony Muhumuza tony.muhumuza@undp.org
 - UNECA, Bineswaree Bolaky bineswaree.bolaky@un.org, Mama Keita keita11@un.org
 - UNFPA, Miranda Tabifor tabifor@unfpa.org
 - ILO, Nombana Razafinisoa razafinisoa@ilo.org / Hareeta Cunniah, hcunniah@ilo.org
 - IOM, Loganaden Muneesamy lmuneesamy@iom.int

16.2 Partners

- National authorities:¹
 - Ministry of Agro industry and Food Security (Mauritius)
 - Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping (Mauritius)
 - Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities (Mauritius)
 - Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (Mauritius)
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration, and International Trade (Mauritius)
 - Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs, and Cooperatives (Mauritius)
 - Ministry of Information Technology, Communication, and Innovation (Mauritius)
 - Ministry of Environment. and Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Mauritius)
 - Blue Economy Department (Seychelles)
 - Ministry for Investment, Entrepreneurship, and Industry (Seychelles)
 - Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (Seychelles)
 - Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs (Seychelles)
 - Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning & Trade (Seychelles)
 - Ministry of Fisheries (Seychelles)
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism (Seychelles)
 - Ministry of Youth, Sports and Family (Seychelles)
- Development partners:
 - Indian Ocean Commission

SIGNATURE PAGE

<p>United Nations Resident Coordinator Christine N. Umutoni</p>  <p>Date and signature 25.04.22</p>	<p>National Coordinating Authorities</p> <p>Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development of Mauritius Mr D.D.Manraj, Financial Secretary</p>  <p>Date, Signature and Seal</p> 
<p>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) – convening PUNO Frank Turyatunga</p> <p>20 April 2022</p>  <p>Date, signature, and seal</p>	
<p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – PUNO Amanda Serumaga</p>   <p>Date, signature, and seal 21 April 2022</p>	

¹ Listed by alphabetical order

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) Subregional office for Southern Africa – PUNO
 Eunice G. Kamwendo

[Redacted Signature]
 22/04/2022



Date, signature, and seal

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) Subregional office for Eastern Africa – PUNO
 Mama Keita

[Redacted Signature]
 [Handwritten Signature]



Date, signature, and seal

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) – PUNO
 Koffi Kouame

[Redacted Signature]
 KOFFI KOUAME
 [Redacted Title]
 14/04/2022
 UNFPA Madagascar

Date, signature, and seal

International Labour Organization (ILO) – PUNO
 Coffi Agossou

[Redacted Signature]



15 avril 2022

Date, signature, and seal

International Organization for Migration (IOM) – PUNO
 Céline Lemmel


Date:
 [Redacted Signature] 2022.04.19
 17:11:30
 +04'00'



Date, signature, and seal

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism of Seychelles

Ambassador Vivianne Fock Tave,
 Principal Secretary

[Redacted Signature]
 15/04/2022


Date, Signature and Seal.

B. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

1. Call for Proposal

Building Resilience and Ending Vulnerability in Small Island Developing States (3/2021)

2. Relevant Joint SDG Fund Outcomes

- Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale.

3. Overview of the Joint Programme Results

Mauritius

The JP will contribute towards the following outcomes of the UN – Government of Mauritius Strategic Partnership Framework (SPF) 2019-2023:

Joint Programme Outcomes	SPF Outcomes	SPF Outputs
<p>Outcome 1: Integrated gender sensitive and evidence based multi-sectoral policies to accelerate deployment of renewable energy in Mauritius are in place.</p>	<p>Outcome 1. By 2023, there is a stronger policy and regulatory environment that promotes innovation and increased productivity in targeted traditional and new sectors</p>	<p>Output 1.1: A national enterprise transformation strategy and framework drafted and the Decent Work Country Programme adopted, providing labour and employment strategies, incentives and business development services aimed at: increasing productivity, access to capital and technology, and export promotion in targeted new sectors (e.g. ICT, Pharmaceuticals, and Renewable Energy)</p>
	<p>Outcome 3. By 2023, the marine sector has an integrated policy and regulatory environment that promotes sustainable resource management and private-sector led diversification and job creation;</p>	<p>Output 3.3: Draft framework documents (policy, legislation, and related regulations) for blue economy, ocean economy and maritime security, including migration and addressing transnational crime (linked with national ocean policy paper; marine spatial plan)</p>
	<p>Outcome 6: By 2023, integrated policy frameworks and enhanced community action promote climate and disaster resilience and biodiversity protection, and create incentives for the transition to renewable energy</p>	<p>Output 6.1: Adoption of technology to transition to renewable energy</p> <p>Output 6.12: Increased penetration of renewable energy on the national grid (target: % electricity on national grid from renewable sources increase 21% to 25%)</p>

It also supports the *UN COVID-19 Socio Economic Response Plan for Mauritius*, feeding into **Pillar 3: Socioeconomic Impact Assessment and Early Recovery Planning**, and **Output 4: Sectoral Recovery Planning - Incorporate climate resilience into the socio-economic recovery interventions to build a more resilient future.**

Seychelles

The JP will contribute towards the following outcomes of the *UN – Government of Seychelles Strategic Partnership Framework (SPF) 2019-2023*:

Joint Programme Outcomes	SPF Outcomes	SPF Outputs
Outcome 2: Integrated gender sensitive and evidence based multi-sectoral policies and strategies for the scaling up of Circular Economy Opportunities in Seychelles	Outcome 3: By 2023, national, sub-national and community levels have enhanced capacity for sustainable management of natural resources and the environment to mitigate and cope with disasters and the effects of climate change	Output 3.9: Enhanced sustainable and environmentally sound urban planning and adaptive infrastructure development; Output 3.10: Waste management infrastructure developed for effective and environmentally friendly waste disposal and management
	Outcome 5: By 2023, Government has robust data, science, technology and innovation to support inclusive socio-economic development	Output 5.1: The NBS’s capacity is strengthened in collecting, analysing and utilising data to support development planning across sectors and for monitoring implementation of SDGs and AU Agenda 2063

It also supports the *UN COVID-19 Socio Economic Response Plan for Seychelles*, feeding into **Pillar 3: Economic Recovery: Protecting jobs, SMEs, and vulnerable productive actors**, with **Objective 3.2: Protecting and Promoting employment**, and **Objective 3.3 Collaborating on recovery with non-UNCT members.**

4. SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme

4.1 List of targets

The Programme will contribute to the achievement and monitoring of the following SDGs:

SDG 5: Gender Equality, Target 5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life.

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services; **Target 8.6:** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training

SDG 12: Responsible Production and Consumption, Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

4.2 Expected SDG impact

The support to the elaboration of strategies and action plans to develop ocean renewable energy in Mauritius and to develop the circular economy in Seychelles will contribute to the acceleration of SDG 7 and SDG 12.

The support to develop financing instruments to catalyze private investments and the participation of small and medium sized enterprises (SMSEs) will contribute to the SDG 8

All initiatives supported under the JP will contribute to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, girls, and youth, contributing towards SDG 5 and SDG 8.

5. Relevant objective/s from the national SDG framework

This joint programme is aligned with two objectives of the Mauritius Government Programme 2020 – 2024: (1) accelerating the development of the blue economy and (2) catalyzing investments in clean energy. It is also aligned with Mauritius’ Budget Statement 2021-2022 which prioritizes renewable energy and the blue economy as new economic growth poles for the country. In addition, the JP is in accordance with the *Strategic Direction 2021-2024 document of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste and Climate Change* – “Support the transition to an enhanced climate resilient and low-emission economy” and that of the Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities – “Ensure security of electricity supply, while increasing share of renewable sources in the electricity generation mix”.

For Seychelles, this JP is in line with the *National Development Strategy 2019 – 2023*, which prioritizes environmental sustainability and resilience and with *Seychelles’ Budget Statement 2021* which emphasized economic transformation and diversification as a key priority to relaunch the economy in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. This JP is also in line with the country’s *National Waste Policy 2018-2023* and its *Solid Waste Management plan 2020-2035*.

6. Brief overview of the Theory of Change of the joint programme

6.1 Summary

This Joint Programme will address the urgent need of Mauritius to increase its renewable energy share and of Seychelles to divert solid waste from the country’s landfill. Ultimately, the JP will contribute to the development of new economic pillars in both Mauritius and Seychelles resulting in sustainable economic growth and job creation.

To realize the above-mentioned objectives, this JP will be address key barriers to the deployment of ocean renewables energy in Mauritius and the scaling up of circular economy initiatives in Seychelles namely

- Insufficient assessment on investment opportunities in the ocean renewable energy sector in Mauritius and circular Economy in Seychelles
- Need for integrated and coherent policy frameworks to support the deployment of ocean renewables in Mauritius and scaling up of circular economy activities in Seychelles
- Inadequate financing mechanism, fiscal incentives and financial support schemes to attract private sector participation and investments as well as participation of women, girls and youth in the sector
- Limited access of investors to key information on ocean renewables (Mauritius) and circular economy (Seychelles) opportunities and potential

This will namely be achieved through the establishment of an enabling environment that includes policy instruments and frameworks, fiscal and financial incentives that are gender responsive as well as dedicated portals to provide critical information to potential investors and the private sector.

In the end the JP will allow for adequate public and private sector participation and investments in ocean renewables technologies in Mauritius and in circular economy activities in Seychelles. Moreover, by the end of the implementation of this JP, the Government of Mauritius and Seychelles will have in place strategies and frameworks to mainstream the development of ocean renewables energy, the circular economy in their planning and budgeting process

It is assumed that if policies in the Ocean Renewable Energy sector in Mauritius and Circular economy sector in Seychelles are harmonized and integrated; appropriate incentives are set up to and investors have access to key information on opportunities in those sectors, the JP will help the Government of Mauritius and Seychelles to attract the necessary public and private investments to meet their respective goals and objectives.

6.2 List of main ToC assumptions to be monitored:

- Strong engagement of all stakeholders, Governments, donor community, CSOs and the private sector with a strong participation and involvement in the project development and implementation mechanisms.
- Strong Political will to develop the Ocean Renewable Energy sector in Mauritius and the Circular Economy in Seychelles

7. Trans-boundary and/or regional issues

Five islands of the Western Indian Ocean share strong geographical, social, economic, and political ties: Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, and Seychelles. They collaborate under the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), including in managing common marine resources and in planning for regional development strategies beneficial to all members.

The development of a sustainable green and blue economy does require collaborative and regional approaches to address transboundary issues such as maritime pollution, the management of fish stocks, or illegal and unregulated fishing, as well as to exchange experience and ideas in promoting sustainable development.

The joint programme will therefore include activities with a regional dimension to be jointly implemented for Mauritius and Seychelles to address transboundary issues. For instance, the JP will provide technical support to set up a Business Information Portal on investing in the green and blue economy in Mauritius and Seychelles. In addition, avenues will be explored on how to make the green and blue economy viable in Mauritius and Seychelles by exploiting market and trade opportunities at both global and regional levels.

The interventions are also expected to trigger positive effects on other IOC nations and SIDS. As the JP will contribute to the economic recovery of Mauritius and Seychelles, it will and by extension contribute to that of the IOC region. The knowledge and tools created under this project will be shared with other countries in the region via the IOC, SADC, and other platforms as well as across SIDS regionally and globally through the network of Resident Coordinator's Offices.

C. JOINT PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

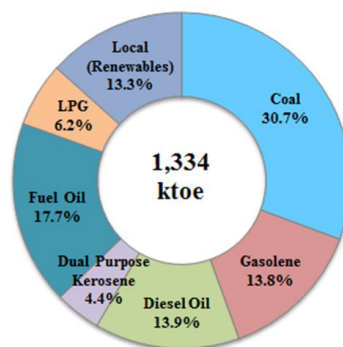
1. Baseline and Situation Analysis

1.1 Problem statement

Mauritius

Like many Small Island Developing States, Mauritius is heavily reliant on imported fossil fuels for its energy needs. For instance, in 2020, Mauritius met 87% of its primary energy requirements from imported fossil fuels, mainly from coal (31%), fuel oil (18%), Diesel oil (14%) and Gasolene (14%) [Figure 1 refers]. Due to this high dependence on fossil fuels, the country is not only vulnerable to energy shocks but has a high import bill.

Figure 1: Total Primary Energy Requirement of Mauritius in 2020



In addition, in 2020, around 76.1% of the electricity in the country was generated from non-renewable sources, mainly coal and fuel oil while the remaining 23.9% were from renewable sources, mostly bagasse.

In view to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels imports, meet its climate change international commitments and develop new economic pillars, Mauritius has announced in its Budget statement 2021-2022 that it will review its renewable energy target from 40% to 60% by 2030. This pressing need to significantly enhance Mauritius's energy independence and shift to renewable energy was further emphasized in the country's Revised Nationally Determined Contribution (2021).

The current Renewable Energy Roadmap for the Electricity Sector in Mauritius highlights key short- and long-term investment opportunities for the country to reach 40% of renewable energy by 2030, namely through solar, biomass (including bagasse and cane trash), waste-to-energy, onshore wind, hydro, offshore wind and wave. While the share of bagasse and hydropower in the electricity mix are not expected to increase significantly by 2030, the RE Roadmap 2030 emphasized that expansion of solar energy and the deployment of ocean renewables energy in meeting the 40% target by 2030. However, the commercialization of ocean renewables technologies will be dependent on further detailed technical and economic studies.

Achieving the target of 60% of renewable energy by 2030 will require a new comprehensive suite of Government strategies and policies, namely with regards to the development of ocean renewable energy which will require both mobilization of adequate financing and partnerships with the private sector. It is estimated that meeting the 60% RE goal will require the deployment of about 60 – 100 MW of ocean renewable energy by 2030. Currently, there have been no feasibility studies done to investigate the performance and bankability of these technologies in the context of Mauritius. Moreover, given the higher costs and low level of maturity of ocean renewable technologies compared to solar PV and onshore wind energy, the deployment of ocean RE will require a new set of fiscal and financial incentives to catalyse private sector investments in this sector.

Gender Perspective

In 2021, Mauritius ranks 110th out of 156 countries on the Global Gender Gap index (from 115th in 2020) of the World Economic Forum, which measures gender equality across four key areas, namely: (a) economic participation and opportunity, (b) educational attainment, (c) health and survival and (d) political empowerment. In addition, according to the World Bank, Women, Business and the Law Index, which analyses laws and regulations affecting women economic inclusions, Mauritius scores 91.9 out of 100. This highlights that the country is doing well when it comes to constraints on freedom of movement, laws affecting women's decisions to work, laws affecting women's pay, constraints related to marriage, constraints on women's starting and running a business, and gender differences in property and inheritance.

Boys and girls are equally likely to go to pre-primary, primary and secondary schools. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) which measures the relative educational participation of boys and girls was 1.0 for pre-primary, primary and secondary indicating no disparity. Girls, however, generally perform better than boys at secondary level and consequently, more women than men are enrolled in tertiary institutions. Tertiary enrolment, as measured by Gross Tertiary Enrolment Rate (GTER), was 55.5 % for women in 2019, and 42.6 % . Moreover, 58 % of students enrolled in post-secondary education in Mauritius in 2020/2021 were women.

It is however observed that women and girls are under-represented in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields such as Engineering (2% against 11% for men) and Information Technology (5% against 16%). For instance , in the academic year 2020/2021, out of the 1,112 students enrolled in Engineering at the University of Mauritius, only 33% were girls.

Despite the high enrolment rate of girls at secondary and tertiary education, the female labour participation rate remains low, at 40% in 2021. In addition, women are over-represented among the unemployed in the country with female employment rate standing at 10% in 2021 (9% for men).

Gendered livelihood pathways are largely determined by the educational pathways with women are often skewed towards sectors which in turn contribute to their employment choices. Moreover, cultural norms, gender norms and stereotypes depicting women as generally not interested and capable of working in innovative sectors as well as lack of awareness about opportunities for women in STEM fields discourage women from stepping into or remaining in sectors such as the energy sector and even more so in the renewable energy field. For instance, in Mauritius, it is estimated that out of a current workforce of 2000 people in the energy sector, only 5% were women.

In view to address structural barriers to the attainment of gender equality and in line National Gender Policy Framework, Gender Focal points have been posted at each Ministry to mainstream gender and promote more gender responsive policies. However, although the adequate framework and budget has been provided for, according to the Ministry of Gender and Family Affairs, gender mainstreaming and implementation of sectoral gender policies are considered as low priority by Ministries/ Departments.

Seychelles

As a small island, one of the biggest challenge of Seychelles relates to waste management as space in the country is extremely limited and land available for storage of solid waste is scarce. The amount of solid waste generated in Seychelles has more than doubled in a decade to reach about 80,000 tons per year. Due to economic development and tourism population growth, it is expected that the amount of waste on the island is likely to increase by 50% by 2030.

These wastes, with the exception of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles, aluminium cans, and large scrap metal, are disposed in communal bins around the island and transferred to a landfill facility. In that respect, land filling rate are increasing annually and the primary landfill on the main island of Mahe expected to reach full capacity by 2025. As a result of the absence of

engineered landfills and scarcity of landfilling poses significant environmental concerns to the country including leaching of pollutants, methane emissions, and resource depletion.

Cognizant of this fact, the Government of Seychelles has taken some bold steps in order to curb the production of waste on the island and namely plastic wastes. For instance, since 2017, the manufacturing, importation, sales and distribution of single use plastic items such as cups, bags, utensils and Styrofoam boxes are restricted and since 2019, a restriction on single use plastic straws was imposed.

Moreover, the Government of Seychelles has put in place policies and incentives to encourage the recycling of PET bottles and aluminum cans. For instance, a one Seychellois rupee (SCR1) levy is imposed on imported PET Bottles and aluminium cans. The revenue collected allows to fund redeem centers which are businesses where bottles and cans can be returned for a small payment.

The limited waste quantity on a small island nation makes the economics of recycling challenging. The small economies of scale prevent recycling businesses from generating revenues to overcome operation and investment costs. In addition, there is a small consumer base to support recycling initiatives. Despite those challenges, [through a survey conducted in the in the mid-2010's](#), it was estimated that some 300 small business were operating the recycling sector in Seychelles in addition to some big players highlighting the attractiveness and opportunities in this sector. Those businesses were mainly waste exporters and redeem centers and were engaged in the recycling of PET bottles, glass, scrap metal and waste oil, metal cans, electronic waste and batteries. For instance, some companies have reported annual exports of about 2,000 tons of scrap metal, up to 100 tons of used car batteries and three million PET bottles and aluminium cans. Other initiatives include the recycling of 125 tons of glass bottles per year into building materials and a pilot project to recycle abandoned and discarded industrial fishing nets and gear.

Moreover, [a study by the World Bank](#) highlighted that given the importance of the tourism sector, hotels could be a major player for waste and recycling segregation efforts in the country. Hotels were estimated to have high waste generation rates with between 3.3 and 1.1 kg of wastes/person/day. As such, if the proper infrastructure and incentives are established, they could help address the issue of lack of raw materials for the materials resource recovery sector in the country.

To address its solid waste management problem in a holistic manner, the Government of Seychelles has developed its Solid Waste Management plan 2020-2035 to reduce both land and marine pollution with the introduction of waste segregation at the community level being explored. In view create a more sustainable waste management system, the country will need to encourage the participation of businesses into the recycling sector and private sector investment in critical waste management infrastructures.

Such a shift from a linear approach to dealing to solid waste in the country to a cradle to grave one will require the setting up of adequate policy and institutional frameworks and fiscal and financial incentives as well as appropriate capacity building for the private sector to tap into the circular economy opportunities.

Gender Perspective

According to the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law Index, Seychelles scores 76.3 out of 100, highlighting there are no major legal barriers to women's participation in political, economic and social activities although some reforms are required to address some constraints that exists in the country on freedom of movement, laws affecting women's decisions to work, laws affecting women's pay, laws affecting women's work after having children, constraints on women's starting and running a business.

Access to education has ensured that both girls and boys at primary, secondary and tertiary level. Statistics show that more girls are enrolled in education institutions at post-secondary and tertiary

levels with women having a gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education female of 27% compared to 12% for male.

Female labour force participation rate was reported at 68% in the country. Although both males and females had an unemployment rate of 3.3% in 2021, men represented 48.4% of the unemployed population and women accounted for 51.6%. In addition, unemployment is quite high among the youth (12% in 2020) and young women are disadvantaged as their unemployment rate for end 2020 was 12.8% compared to men at 10.9%. Furthermore, female representation is higher for the unemployed population with post-secondary & above level of education, indicating that despite high level of educational attainment, cultural barriers and social norms limit the full economic participation of women on the island.

The access to employment, especially for higher paid job favour men, with more women in low paid jobs such as home carers and other service industries. Young women, and in particular single mothers or school dropouts with lack of employable skills and work experience are often finding it more difficult to access employment which are often shift hours and still have rigid full-time arrangements. Although, a higher proportion of women occupy the categories of "professionals" (17.5% compared to 7.6%) and "technicians and associate professionals" (12.8% compared to 10.5%) in Seychelles, the category of "Managers" is male dominated (6% compared to 7.7%). The informal employment rate for males (23.1%) is almost 3 times that of females (8%).

There is however a lack of sex-disaggregated data on the waste management sector in Seychelles including on the informal sector that contributes much to recycling on the island. Based on the existing gender gap in related sectors, it is very likely that there is a gender gap in the waste management sector.

1.2 Target groups

Based on their vulnerability to shock, the Governance structure and their socio-economic status, the following target groups have been identified for this JP. This JP will thus aim to ensure that those target groups are not left behind in contributing to accelerate the SDGs in Mauritius and Seychelles.

Target Groups	Actions through this JP to Leave No One Behind
Women & Girls	<p>In Mauritius and Seychelles, there is a need to increase female participation in the economy if the two countries are to achieve sustainable growth rate, building on the gender dividend. In both countries, empirical evidence shows that despite high level of educational attainment, young women and girls are more affected by unemployment.</p> <p>In addition, due to cultural and gender norms, women and girls do not fully benefit from opportunities in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) sectors. As such, the activities under this JP will contribute to address the gender stereotypes barriers to increase participation of women in the energy and circular economy sector namely through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Gender-sensitive policies <p>The different policy documents and frameworks developed under this JP (Ocean Renewables Energy Technologies Roadmap for Mauritius and Circular Economy Action Plan for Seychelles; SDG Investor Map in Seychelles) will be gender sensitive and include a component on gender empowerment and women, girls and youth participation. This will ensure that women and girls have the opportunity to contribute and participate in the development of those two sectors in Mauritius and Seychelles leading to more job opportunities and economic empowerment. Moreover, the project will also build the capacity of key government officials in designing</p>

	<p>gender-responsive policies with a particular focus on the energy and circular economy sector.</p> <p>ii) Awareness raising and capacity building programme for women and girls about opportunities in renewable energy (Mauritius) and the circular economy (Seychelles) sector In view to address barriers to women participation in the energy sector in Mauritius, awareness campaigns and capacity building programmes on renewable energy and opportunities for women and girls in the ocean renewables energy sector will be organised in Mauritius. In Seychelles, capacity building will be provided to women-led SME's so that they can tap into the opportunities that the sector offers.</p> <p>iii) Support to women-led initiatives in the renewable energy sector and circular economy In Mauritius, a Renewable Energy Boothcamp and a Pitch Competition for young women and girls will also be organised. Similarly, in Seychelles, a Circular Economy Challenge Fund will provide seed funding to promising circular economy projects including women-led initiatives.</p>
Youth	<p>Unemployment rate among the youth in Mauritius increased to 26.1% in 2020. In Seychelles, the youth unemployment rate (12%) is 3.6 times higher than national unemployment rate. This JP will endeavour to catalyse job creation opportunities for the youth in the blue and green economy areas in Mauritius and Seychelles. Furthermore, youth-led start-ups and SMEs will be targeted for the capacity building and business mentoring programme.</p>

1.3 SDG targets

Goals and <u>SDG targets</u>	Baseline and target under the JP
<p>SDG 5: Gender Equality <u>Target 5.5:</u> Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life</p>	<p><u>JP baseline:</u></p> <p>In Mauritius,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of gender sensitive roadmap and action plan for Ocean Renewables Energy Technologies to ensure women participation in this emerging sector:0 • Number of participants trained on gender mainstreaming in the renewable energy sector:0 <p>In Seychelles,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of women-led green economy start-up supported through this project:0% • Number of participants trained on gender mainstreaming in the circular economy sector:0

Goals and <u>SDG targets</u>	Baseline and target under the JP
	<p><u>JP Target:</u></p> <p>In Mauritius,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of gender sensitive roadmap and action plan for Ocean Renewables Energy Technologies to ensure women participation in this emerging sector: 1 • Number of participants trained on gender mainstreaming in the renewable energy sector: 50 <p>In Seychelles,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of women-led green economy start-up supported through this project: 33% • Number of participants trained on gender mainstreaming in the circular economy sector: 25
<p>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</p> <p><u>Target 7.2:</u> By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p>	<p><u>JP baseline:</u></p> <p>In Mauritius,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Policy and Regulatory Framework in place to support the deployment of Ocean Renewables: 0 <p><u>JP Target:</u></p> <p>In Mauritius,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Policy and Regulatory Framework in place to support the deployment of Ocean Renewables: 1
<p>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</p>	
<p><u>Target 8.3:</u> Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>	<p><u>JP baseline:</u></p> <p>In Seychelles,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of entrepreneurs/private sector organisations trained on circular economy opportunities: 0 <p><u>JP Target:</u></p> <p>In Seychelles,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of entrepreneurs/private sector organisations trained on circular economy opportunities: at least 100
<p><u>Target 8.6:</u> By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training</p>	<p><u>JP Baseline:</u></p> <p>In Mauritius,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vocational and technical programmes for youth on blue economy developed or enhanced in this JP: 0

Goals and <u>SDG targets</u>	Baseline and target under the JP
	<u>JP Target:</u> In Mauritius, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vocational and technical programmes for youth on blue economy developed or enhanced in this JP: 2
SDG 12: Responsible Production and Consumption <u>Target 12.5:</u> By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	<u>JP baseline:</u> In Seychelles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Roadmap and Action Plan for the development of the Circular Economy: 0 <u>JP Target:</u> In Seychelles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Roadmap and Action Plan for the development of the Circular Economy: 1

1.4 Stakeholder mapping

Mauritius: The Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development is the lead Government institution providing overall guidance. The Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities will provide the technical support for the implementation of the various activities in collaboration with the relevant Ministries & Departments, the Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations listed below:

Stakeholder	Areas of relevance
Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Guidance towards the development of the Blue Economy in Mauritius
Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs, and Cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance and support towards empowering industries and SMSEs to make the most of opportunities in the Blue and Green Economy
Minister of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance towards alignment of the activities of this JP with the Mauritius revised NDC and Climate Strategies
Ministry of Information Technology, Communication, and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support towards the implementation of digital solutions and tools to catalyze investments in the Blue and Green Economy
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration, and International Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support towards the understanding of the SDG landscape in Mauritius and the reporting of SDGs
Ministry of Agro-industry and food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support SMEs access to green finance and support inclusive green economy
Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance and support on mainstreaming of gender equality and women empowerment during the project cycle Provide guidance and technical support for capacity building and awareness campaign to encourage the participation of more women and girls

Stakeholder	Areas of relevance
Ministry of Education, Tertiary Education, Science and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance and technical support on designing training and capacity building programmes on renewable energy
Utility Regulatory Authority (URA) and the Attorney General's Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and guidance with regards to the Legal and regulatory framework for the development of renewables
Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency (MARENA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance and support in the development of ocean renewable energy in Mauritius
Central Electricity Board (CEB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical guidance and expertise towards the key enabling factors for the deployment of renewable energy in the country
Economic Development Board (EDB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance regarding the investment climate landscape in the country and the development of the right ecosystem to attract private investors in the Ocean Renewable Energy sector
University of Mauritius (Faculty of Engineering)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research in the area of Renewable energy
Private sector – Business Mauritius/MCCI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance on the key opportunities for the private sector in the renewable energy sector in Mauritius and key policy and financial levers that can help catalyze more private investment
Private sector – SME Association	
Civil society organizations (CSOs) including CSOs working in the area of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization on green energy/energy efficiency Role in enhancing governance Support and guidance on mainstreaming GEWE during implementation of the project and also mobilise the participation of women and girls in the different activities
Development Partners and international financial institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance towards the development of the Green/Blue Economy in Mauritius Ensure a harmonized and integrated donor approach in the sector
Bank of Mauritius	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance on the legal and regulatory framework for SDG financing
Financial Services Commission	
Stock Exchange Commission	
Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA)	

*It will be important to liaise with the Prime Minister's Office to ensure national policy coherency for the long term vision of the country.

Seychelles: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism will be the lead agency for the component in Seychelles and the various activities will be implemented in collaboration with the relevant Ministries and Departments, the Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations.

Stakeholder	Relationship/ Area of relevance
Blue Economy Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance on the implementation of the JP

Stakeholder	Relationship/ Area of relevance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide inputs for document and literature review
Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Policy Guidance • Ensure the coherence of the interventions under the JP with national strategies
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism Ministry of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison with UNRCO and other development partners • Provide data and other inputs on circular economy strategies in the tourism sector • Support development of necessary legal and regulatory framework
Ministry of Investment, Entrepreneurship, and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the activities of this JP geared towards empowering local businesses / MSMEs to identify opportunities in the circular economy • Provide inputs towards the development of the legal and institutional framework which is conducive for entrepreneurship
Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance and inputs on the development of the Circular Economy • Ensure the linkages with the Seychelles revised NDC
Ministry for Youth, Sports and Family Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Guidance on mainstreaming of gender equality and women empowerment during the project cycle • Provide guidance and technical support to encourage the participation of more women and girls in the project activities
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the reporting and monitoring process • Provide guidance towards the formulation of evidence-based policies and strategies in the Green Economy sector
Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust (SEYCCAT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance in the formulation of innovative financing mechanisms for the development of the Green Economy
Landscape and Waste Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance on the waste management system for waste collection and landfill management in Seychelles
National Institution for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NISTI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirectly support the development of the blue economy by aligning strategies to ensure adequate and appropriate skills and competences on the labor market
University of Seychelles	
Central Bank of Seychelles Financial Service Authority	
Private sector – SCCI, GETUS and other private sector associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for sustainable business growth • Ensuring that the legal and regulatory framework is within their reach
Civil society organizations (CSOs) including CSOs working in the area of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role in sensitization • Role in enhancing governance

Stakeholder	Relationship/ Area of relevance
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and guidance on mainstreaming GEWE during implementation of the project and also mobilise the participation of women and girls in the different activities
Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current projects • Future projects and potential partner/ donor • Facilitating a harmonized, consistent, and comprehensive approach to the development of the Green Economy in the region
Development Partners (WB, AFDB, IOC, AFD, EU...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance towards the development of the Green Economy in Seychelles • Ensure a harmonized and integrated donor approach in the sector

*It will be important to liaise with the President’s Office to ensure national policy coherency for the long term vision of the country.

2. Programme Strategy

2.1. Overall strategy

The Joint Programme aims to support the Sustainable Development Agenda of both Mauritius and Seychelles in the renewable energy and solid waste management sector respectively.

The JP will support the **Government of Mauritius** in developing the enabling environment to catalyse public and private sector investments in the ocean renewable energy sector, in line with its new renewable energy target of 60% by 2030. This will include an in-depth technical and economic analysis of the potential of ocean renewable energy technologies, review of the renewable energy strategy of the country and development of a financing strategy and investment framework for the deployment of ocean renewables.

The JP will support the **Government of Seychelles** to strengthen the policy framework and adopt necessary financial mechanism and incentives for scaling up investments in circular economy opportunities in the country, in line with its Solid Waste Management plan 2020-2035. This will include the development of an integrated and gender responsive Action Plan and Financing Strategy for the circular economy in the country as well as capacity building to MSME’s in the country to tap opportunities in the sector.

The JP will also be addressing information barriers to investors in both countries by supporting the development of dedicated Business Information Portal on Ocean Renewables Energy Technologies and Circular Economy Opportunities in Mauritius and Seychelles respectively.

The overall strategy of this JP is thus to support Mauritius and Seychelles to catalyse private investments in ocean renewable energy technologies and circular economy projects respectively. This JP will support Mauritius reduce its reliance on fossil fuels, meet its renewable energy target as well as develop a new economic pillar that promotes the participation of women, girls and youth in the sector. Similarly, in Seychelles, this JP will support the country in addressing the pressing solid waste management challenge by adopting a cradle to grave approach, thereby reducing the amount of waste being dumped at the landfill and creating job opportunities.

Mauritius:

In 2020, Mauritius produced 23.9 percent of its electricity from renewable sources and as such is heavily reliant on fossil fuels imports for its energy use. In view to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels imports, meet its climate change international commitments and develop new economic pillars, Mauritius has announced in its Budget statement 2021-2022 that it will review its renewable energy target from 40% to 60% by 2030. This new target of 60% by 2030 has also been reflected in the revised Nationally Determined Contribution of the country under the Paris Agreement. Currently, ground-mounted solar and onshore windfarm deployments mainly account for RE electricity generation on the island, along with bagasse and hydropower. In order to meet its renewable energy target, the country will need to diversify its renewable energy mix namely with about 100 MW from ocean renewable energy technologies. However, as at now, there have been no feasibility studies done to investigate the performance and bankability of these technologies in Mauritius. Moreover, the policy and institutional framework of the country also need to be revised to capture the new RE target of the country as well as provide the right regulatory environment for the deployment of ocean renewable energy.

The intervention of this JP in Mauritius will thus aim to enhance the implementation enablers to support the Government of Mauritius in:

- i) Developing a feasibility study for the development of ocean renewable energy in Mauritius
- ii) Improving the Policy and Regulatory Framework for catalysing public and private sector investments in the ocean renewables energy sector
- iii) Establishing a Financing Strategy for the deployment of Ocean Renewables Energy
- iv) Addressing the information and capacity constraints that may hinder private sector investments in the ocean renewable energy sector

The JP will build upon the UNDP-led Green Climate Fund Project *Accelerating the transformational shift to a low-carbon economy in the Republic of Mauritius*² aiming to help Mauritius meet its previous target supplying 35% of its energy from renewables by 2025. This is part of a broad national strategy to reduce the country's dependence on fossil fuels – to enhance energy security and climate change mitigation, and to improve the country's balance of payments. The objective of the GCF funded project is to help remove bottlenecks to investments in low-carbon development by namely:

- Strengthening the ability of the energy grid to use electricity generated by renewables. As such, 14 MW of Battery Energy Storage System was commissioned and will enable the grid to accommodate about 125 MW of renewable energy as compared to a baseline of 60MW RE
- Support institutional strengthening for the deployment of renewable energy. The project has, in that respect, helped to operationalize the Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency (MARENA) and the Utility Regulatory Authority (URA) as well as to develop the National Grid Code for the country and Regulations on Standards for Renewable Energy Technologies.

In its second phase, the project will support the installation of solar panels across the island as well as the setting up of a solar powered mini grid on one of the outer island of Mauritius namely Agalega.

While the GCF project has focused mainly on setting up the right ecosystem for the development of renewable energy in view to reach 35% of RE by 2030 namely through the deployment of solar

² Accelerating the transformational shift to a low-carbon economy in the Republic of Mauritius, Green Climate Fund 92016), <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp033>

energy, this JP will help to map out the real potential of ocean renewables; its current CBA as well as establishing the necessary support mechanism needed to attract investment. It is to be noted that the current electricity roadmap for Mauritius the Government already identified the renewable energy from the ocean as a key technology if the country is to go beyond the 35% target. This JP will benefit from the institutional structure set up to implement this renewable energy project. It will also build on the policies and infrastructures develop under this GCF-funded project in order to speed up the implementation of the interventions under this JP.

It will also build on the Partnership for Green Economy (PAGE) Green Recovery Project that aims to improve the business environment and developing incentives to promote a sustainable agro-food industry and the expansion of small and medium-sized enterprises in that sector. Furthermore, the JP will also capitalize on the work undertaken under the Switch Africa Green Project in Mauritius which has promoted green business development and eco-entrepreneurship in the Agriculture, Manufacturing and Tourism sector in the country as the priority sectors for promoting green business development and eco-entrepreneurship in the country. Both projects have created a good momentum on which this JP will leverage upon – in terms of partnership with the relevant stakeholders (Government, Private Sector and SMEs) and also in terms of knowledge on the green economy that has been shared with the stakeholders. Overall, the JP also builds on the UNDESA and UNITAR led program to support policy coherence in long term visioning for Mauritius and Seychelles to support capacity building in integrating and harmonizing policies.

Seychelles:

Seychelles generates about 80,000 tons of waste per year (expected to increase by 50 percent by 2030) which are disposed in communal bins around the island and transferred to a landfill facility. However, due to absence of engineered landfills and scarcity of land, solid waste management poses a significant challenge to the country. For instance, land filling rate are increasing annually and the primary landfill on the main island of Mahe expected to reach full capacity by 2025.

In view to address its solid waste management problem in a holistic manner, the Government of Seychelles has developed its *Solid Waste Management plan 2020-2035* to reduce both land and marine pollution with the introduction of waste segregation at the community level being explored. However, to create a more sustainable waste management system, the country will require the participation of businesses into the recycling sector and private sector investment in critical waste management infrastructures.

The intervention of the Joint Programme in Seychelles will:

- i) Support the development of an integrated and gender sensitive Action Plan for Circular Economy projects in Seychelles in view to address the solid waste management challenge and support implementation of the Government’s Solid Waste Management Plan 2020-2035. This will include a preliminary analysis of key waste stream with high potential for recycling and material recovery opportunities.
- ii) Establish a Financing Strategy and financing schemes to catalyse public and private investments in the circular economy sector in the country
- iii) Provide the SMEs with the necessary tools to seize the opportunities in the Green Economy

The JP will build on and complement ongoing projects in the field of waste management in the country in view to provide an integrated response to the problem. For instance, the JP will leverage on and complement the activities under a five-year Indian Ocean Plastic Expedition (ExpLOI) project, launched in July 2021 by the Indian Ocean Commission. The ExpLOI Project is the Indian Ocean countries’ regional response against marine plastic pollution and namely single-use plastic and over the next five years, the IOC will support regional behavioural change and stakeholder engagement, particularly with businesses, The two projects will benefit much for the sharing of knowledge on how to mainstream the circular economy in Seychelles but by building

synergies on green strategies and innovations in the reduction, reuse and recycling of plastic waste.

In addition, the Global Environment Fund (GEF) Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS) project, implemented in Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles, will help build the capacity of Seychelles and Mauritius in establishing integrated waste management systems for safe handling, treatment, reuse/recycling of chemical wastes and hazardous substances, in partnership with the private sector.

2.2 Theory of Change

In Line with its Budget Statement 2021/22 and its commitment in its Revised Nationally Determined Contribution (2021), Mauritius aims to achieve 40% of renewable energy in its electricity mix by 2030. In addition, in line with its National Waste Policy of 2018 and the Solid Waste Management Plan 2020-2035, the Government of Seychelles aims to encourage the efficient use of resources and minimization of waste being disposed at the landfill by promoting the 3Rs (Reduce, Re-use, Recycle) principles.

Achieving the ambitious target highlighted in their respective Strategic Development documents both Mauritius and Seychelles will require addressing the following **key barriers and gaps:**

Renewable Energy in Mauritius

- Insufficient technical and economic information on the potential of ocean renewables energy technologies, a key element of the renewable energy diversification strategy of Mauritius in view to meet its RE target
- Need for revised integrated Policy Framework to support the Renewable Energy target of 60% by 2030 of Mauritius
- Lack of a Financing Strategy and adequate fiscal and financial incentives to attract private investments in Ocean RE in Mauritius as well as participation of women, girls and youth in the sector
- Limited access of investors to critical information on ocean renewables opportunities

Solid Waste Management in Seychelles

- Need for an integrated gender sensitive, evidence based and coherent policy framework to operationalize the Solid Waste Management Plan of Seychelles with a focus on recycling and circular economy principles
- Insufficient information on the Readiness of SMEs in Seychelles to tap into the circular economy potential
- Lack of Financing Strategy, fiscal incentives and financial support schemes to fully operationalize the solid waste management plan of Seychelles
- Limited access of investors to information on opportunities on the circular economy

Strategies

In that respect, this JP will aim to address those barriers to ease national efforts towards SDGs acceleration, through contribution to three strategic areas:

- (1) Contributing to enhance the policy and institutional environments for the deployment of ocean renewables in Mauritius and the scaling up of circular economy opportunities in Seychelles
- (2) Establishing the adequate financing and fiscal strategies to attract private sector and catalyse investments in the field of Ocean Renewables in Mauritius and Circular Economy in Seychelles.
- (3) Facilitating access to critical information on Ocean Renewables in Mauritius and Circular Economy Opportunities in Seychelles through the development of dedicated business information portals.

The Theory of Change can hence be summarized in the following sequence:

If the policy and regulatory frameworks for Blue and Green Economy (ocean renewable energy in Mauritius, circular economy in the Seychelles) are integrated and coherent;

and if the appropriate fiscal and financial incentives, and support schemes are established

and if key information on the opportunities and potential of Ocean Renewables (Mauritius) and Circular Economy (Seychelles) sector are readily available

then Mauritius and Seychelles would have the enabling environment to catalyse and unlock private investments required in the blue and green economy to accelerate the implementation of their SDGs

assuming that government, private sector, civil society, and development partners stay committed to these objectives and strategies; governments provide political support; and private investors are attracted into the green and blue economy

At the end of the implementation of this JP, the Government of Mauritius and Seychelles will have in place strategies and frameworks to mainstream the development of ocean renewables energy, the circular economy in their planning and budgeting process. This will support their resource mobilization endeavours with development partners and the private sector to scale up investments in those sectors.

However, we recognize that risks could derail the process, including the uncertainties linked to the COVID-19 pandemic, the possible resistance to change by some stakeholders to proposed policy interventions, and possible shifts in Government priorities and strategies.

2.3 Expected results and impacts

The Overall Strategic Result of this JP is to create the enabling environment to catalyze financing and investments in the Ocean Renewable Energy sector in Mauritius and in the Circular Economy sector in Seychelles so as drive sustainable growth and job creation.

This is to be achieved through the following Key Outcomes and related Outputs :

Outcome 1: Integrated gender sensitive and evidence based multi-sectoral policies to accelerate deployment of renewable energy in Mauritius are in place.

Renewable energy production in Mauritius is currently mainly from bagasse, solar PV and onshore windfarm project. However, if the country is to meet its renewable energy target of 60% by 2030, it will need to diversify its renewable energy mix and tap into its ocean renewable energy potential, for example by deploying offshore windfarms and exploring wave and tidal energy. This will require the development of an enabling environment to improve the investment landscape in the Ocean Renewable Energy sector in Mauritius.

Output 1.1: Policy and regulatory Frameworks for the development of the Ocean Renewable Energy in Mauritius are reviewed and are gender responsive

Under this output, this JP will namely support the Government of Mauritius to

- Conduct a Feasibility Study for the development of Ocean Renewable Energy Technologies in Mauritius including a gender assessment for the renewable energy sector
- Review the Renewable Energy Strategy/Roadmap of the country to achieve 60% of renewable energy by 2030
- Conduct Capacity building workshops on Mainstreaming Gender in the Renewable Energy Sector/Designing Gender responsive policies

Output 1.2: Financing Strategy for the deployment of Ocean Renewable Energy in Mauritius is developed and gender-responsive

Under this output, this JP will namely support the Government of Mauritius to:

- Develop a gender sensitive financing strategy to catalyse public and private sector investments in the ocean renewables energy sector in Mauritius
- Develop Financing mechanisms/incentives and Investment Framework for Ocean Renewable Technologies in Mauritius
- Conduct a feasibility study on the use of innovative financing instruments to catalyse diaspora finance towards renewable energy projects in Mauritius

Output 1.3: Information and Capacity Gaps for the deployment of Ocean Renewable Technologies are addressed through a gender-inclusive approach

Under this output, this JP will namely support the Government of Mauritius to

- Set up of a Business Information Portal on Ocean Renewables Energy in Mauritius to facilitate access to investors on data on ocean renewable energy in Mauritius
- Conduct a Feasibility Study for the establishment of a Vocational and Research Campus for Blue Economy Jobs including Ocean Renewable technologies related jobs
- Conduct Awareness and Capacity building programmes on Renewable Energy and Ocean Renewable Technologies targeting female university students and young professionals
- Organization of a Renewable Energy Bootcamp and Pitch Competition for Women and Girls

Outcome 2: Integrated gender sensitive and evidence based multi-sectoral policies and strategies for the scaling up of Circular Economy Opportunities in Seychelles

In line with its Waste Management Policy (2018-2023) and the Solid Waste Management Plan (2020 – 2035), the Government of Seychelles aim to reduce the amount of waste generated in the country by moving away from the traditional linear economy model and adopting circular economy principles. In view to operationalize the Solid Waste Management Plan (2020 – 2035), it is important to establish the building block of the circular economy in Seychelles to attract the necessary investment required in waste collection systems and treatment infrastructure. Interventions under this Outcome will endeavour to create the enabling environment to catalyse investments in circular economy projects in Seychelles in view to decrease the amount of solid waste being dumped at the landfill annually.

Output 2.1: Policy and Institutional Frameworks for the scaling up of circular economy opportunities in Seychelles is enhanced and gender-sensitive

Under this output, this JP will namely support the Government of Seychelles to

- Develop an Integrated and Gender Sensitive Roadmap and Action Plan for the adoption of the circular economy in Seychelles
- Conduct a Readiness Green market access and green industrial value chains for SME's in Seychelles SMEs in the context of regional and global trade
- Conduct Capacity building workshops on Mainstreaming Gender in the Circular Economy Sector Sector/Designing Gender responsive policies

Output 2.2: Financing Strategy for the development of the circular economy in Seychelles is developed and gender responsive

Under this output, this JP will namely support the Government of Seychelles to

- Develop a gender-sensitive Financing strategy for the scaling up of circular economy activities in Seychelles with a focus on private sector engagement
- Development of inclusive and gender sensitive integrated SDG investor map to direct investment towards circular economy in Seychelles
- Conduct a feasibility study for the development of a blended finance innovative instrument to support Youth and Women led Green Economy initiatives in Seychelles
- Set up a Challenge Fund to encourage interventions and innovations in the Circular Economy in Seychelles

Output 2.3: Information and Capacity Gaps for the scaling up of Circular Economy are addressed through a gender-inclusive approach

Under this output, this JP will namely support the Government of Seychelles to

- Set up of a Business Information Portal on investment opportunities in Circular Economy in Seychelles
- Enhance the capacity of MSMEs Seychelles, including women-led MSME's, to tap into the circular economy potential in Seychelles
- Provide adequate support to youth and Young Women and People to explore business opportunities/social enterprises in the circular economy sector in Seychelles

2.4 Financing

The Joint SDG Fund will provide catalytic support towards addressing key policy and institutional barriers in the Blue Economy and Green Economy in Mauritius and Seychelles. The overall cost of the interventions amounts to USD 1,542,800, of which USD 1,437,800 will be a contribution from the Joint SDG Fund. Contribution from the Joint SDG Fund will be utilized to support interventions implemented by the PUNOs – UNEP, UNDP, UNECA, UNFPA, ILO and IOM. The Joint SDG Fund contribution is divided between Mauritius (51% - USD 732,800) and Seychelles (49% - USD 705,000).

The JP will also receive USD 105,000 of contribution from the PUNOs. UNEP will contribute USD 40,000 in-kind, UNDP USD 50,000 in cash, and UNFPA USD 15,000 in cash.

The JP and the proposed activities will ensure “value for money” as it will namely:

- i. Build on the knowledge and expertise of the Participating UN Agencies in their respective field and more importantly in the Renewable Energy and Circular Economy Sector. By leveraging on their respective knowledge and know-how of respective UN Agencies, the cost of the assistance provided to the Government of Mauritius and Seychelles is significantly reduced. For instance, policy formulation will be guided by previous work carried out in this sector and the various knowledge products produced by the UN Agencies. Moreover, given that the agencies are implementing/have implemented activities, they have already acquired a very good knowledge of the local context, thereby contributing to a swift and effective implementation of the project.
- ii. Leverage on existing initiatives in the Renewable Energy and Circular Economy in Mauritius and Seychelles. Various UN Agencies and other Development Partners are already

undertaking some important work in the sectors concerned and offers some good opportunities for synergies. The project will thus build on the findings and recommendation of those works in view to avoid any duplication and maximize the use of Joint SDG Fund Resources for targeted and impactful activities.

- iii. Lower the cost of transaction for the implementation of key projects in the field of blue and green economy. The proposed activities would contribute towards creating the right ecosystem for the development of the Blue and Green Economy in the two countries. Should the funds have been used to directly try to leverage financing for key projects in those two areas, it is highly that the cost of transaction would have been quite high to missing information and data, policy frameworks and proper institutional arrangements. The Joint SDG Fund resources, through this JP, is being effectively to minimize the cost of implementing key projects in the Renewable Energy and Circular Economy sector in Mauritius and Seychelles.

Furthermore, this project will lay the foundations to catalyze financing to support Blue and Green Economy strategies of Mauritius and Seychelles, both from development partners and from the private sector. This JP will address key investment barriers that increase the risk of projects in such niche and innovative sectors and thus hinder potential financing and investments. At the end of the JP, the two countries would have the proper framework and mechanism to attract investment in the Blue and Green Economy and in particular in the Ocean Renewables energy sector in Mauritius and the Circular Economy sector in Seychelles.

2.5 Partnerships and stakeholder engagement

The Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities (MEPU) in Mauritius and the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Trade (MOFET) in Seychelles will be the lead government agencies for implementing this project. They will use their existing mechanisms platforms to coordinate with other Ministries and public agencies in Mauritius and Seychelles. Both lead ministries were consulted in the preparation of this joint programme. MEPU will be working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping and Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change in Mauritius, whereas MOFET will cooperate closely with the Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy in Seychelles.

While the UNRCO will ensure a political engagement at the highest level in both Mauritius and Seychelles, UNDP and UNEP will lead technical engagement at the level of MOFED and MOFET with the technical support of other implementing UN agencies, namely ILO, UNECA, IOM and UNFPA. The JP will mobilize expertise from across and beyond the UN at country, regional and global levels. In this respect, the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) will also play a pivotal role in the achievement of the results of this JP.

One of the key objectives of the project is to catalyse private sector investments in the Ocean Renewable Energy Sector in Mauritius and in the Circular Economy sector in Seychelles. As such, throughout the project cycle, consultations will be undertaken with the private sector to ensure that they are aware of potential partnership opportunities and return on investments renewable energy in Mauritius and Circular Economy in Seychelles.

In Mauritius, regular consultations will be done with Business Mauritius and the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry to ensure a partnership is established get their support to attract private funding for the ocean renewable energy the country. Moreover, representatives from Business Mauritius and the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry will also be part of the Technical Coordination Committee and the Regional Steering Committee to ensure that the private sector perspectives are well taken into consideration. Consultations will also be made with the Economic Development Board so as to gather their insights on bottlenecks in that sector as well as better understand the necessary support that potential investors in that sector may require.

In Seychelles, this JP will engage with Seychelles Chamber of Commerce and Industry to ensure their buy-in in the advocacy to attract private sector to invest in circular economy. The Seychelles

Chamber of Commerce and Industry will also be invited to the Technical Coordination Committee and the Regional Steering Committee, in that respect. This JP will also strengthen the partnership between the Seychelles Waste Management Authority, the Seychelles Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the UN.

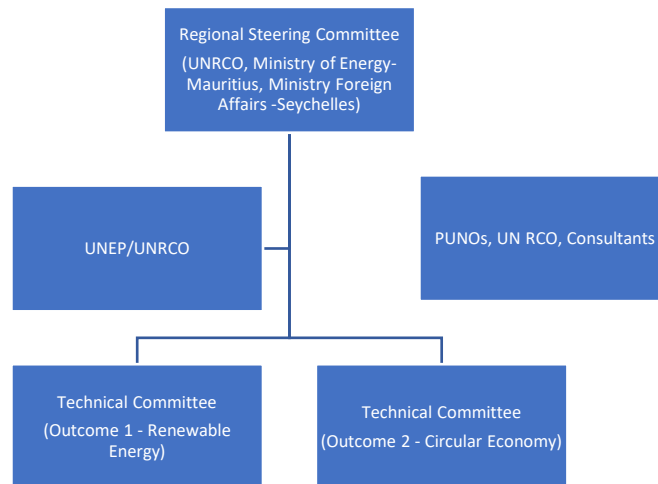
Strategic partnerships will be forged and fostered throughout the JP to assure its effectiveness and lasting impact. Efforts will be made to ensure collaboration at multiple levels, including at UNCT, government, national and regional levels. The UNRCO will explore the possibility of engaging with other development partners, including the EU, the IOC, France, and the World Bank, to ensure coherence of approaches, to synergize as well as to use alliances to encourage national stakeholders (in the public sector, private sector, and civil society) in each of the two SIDS for progressive investment in the JP.

3. Programme implementation

3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements

The programme will be implemented over two years. UNEP will provide leadership in terms of coordination, monitoring and reporting on the implementation progress while each PUNO will technically lead in its own area of expertise.

In Mauritius, the programme will be implemented under the overall coordination of Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED), and the Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities while in Seychelles the coordination and oversight role will be with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism (MFAT). Both will work closely on coordination with the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office.



Regional Steering Committee (SC): A steering committee will be established to oversee and coordinate the implementation of the JP. It will review progress reports and will make strategic decisions to ensure the programme’s smooth implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The Steering committee will be co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator and High-Level Officials from the MOFED and the Ministry of Energy and Public utilities in Mauritius; and High Level Official from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism in Seychelles and will gather senior representatives of the participating UN agencies, relevant Ministries and other key stakeholders including the Ministry responsible for Gender and CSO’s advocating for GEWE.

Technical Coordination Committee (TCC): at the operational level, a Technical Coordination Committee will be established to provide technical leadership to review annual reports drafted by participating PUNOs before submitting them to the steering committee for validation and approval, design and implement the JP the strategies.

Members of the TCC will include Directors, Principal Secretaries from the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Foreign Affairs leading ministries in both countries with other members being drawn from the relevant Ministries and Government Agencies, private sector, Civil Society Organizations and PUNOS including the Ministry responsible for Gender and CSO’s advocating for GEWE. Specifically the role of the established TCC will be to :Review and approve the JP Workplan

- ❖ Monitor the implementation progress and address/mitigate challenges or report to the SC on challenges requiring strategic guidance.
- ❖ Review and approve progress and monitoring reports
- ❖ Document lessons learned that might be used/replicated for next program of action following completion of this JP

The TCC will meet quarterly to assess progress of the JP implementation.

The proposed Governance Structure of the project will allow for knowledge exchange and peer to peer learning between the two SIDS on sectors that are relevant to both states. The Regional Steering Committee will be an opportunity for both countries to learn about initiatives in the two sectors targeted as well as draw lesson learnt and best practices that could be applied in their respective country. Moreover, the PUNOs and Technical Coordination committees will be organise regional knowledge exchange events to share the findings and experience of the respective islands on renewable energy and circular economy.

Resident Coordinator (RC) shall be the voice of the PUNOs at the Oversight Committee, to ensure coordinated and systematic support to the government. In addition, the RC shall:

- ❖ Provide overall strategic guidance for the JP implementation;
- ❖ Participate in the Oversight Committee Programmes and share progress with the UNCT and the technical team from the PUNOS;
- ❖ Provide oversight, in collaboration with respective UN Representatives to the technical team of PUNOS;
- ❖ Coordinate responses across PUNOs during annual reporting (monitoring and review)

Participating UN Organizations (PUNOS)

As mentioned above, this JP is designed to ensure that the PUNOS leverage on their respective comparative advantages and technical expertise to ensure effective implementation the JP. Under the overall guidance and leadership of the RC, the PUNOS will :

- ❖ Leverage on their technical expertise to provide technical advice and ensure effective implementation of activities related their mandates;
- ❖ Prepare progress reports on the outcomes that they lead for the RC;
- ❖ Participate in the Technical Steering Committee meetings to review progress and support the implementation of the JP;

3.2 Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each PUNO will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat:

- Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than. one month after the end of the calendar year, and must include the result matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated expenditures and results for the next 12-month funding period.
- Mid-term progress review report to be submitted halfway through the implementation of Joint Programme;³ and
- Final consolidated narrative report, after the completion of the joint programme, to be provided no later than two months after the operational closure of the activities of the joint programme.

The Convening/Lead Agent will compile the narrative reports of PUNOs and submit a consolidated report to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator.

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. As a minimum, joint programmes will prepare, and submit to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, 6-month monitoring updates. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat. The joint programme will adequately allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget.

³ This will be the basis for release of funding for the second year of implementation.

Data for all indicators of the results framework will be shared with the Fund Secretariat on a regular basis, in order to allow the Fund Secretariat to aggregate results at the global level and integrate findings into reporting on progress of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting done throughout the year.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

In addition, regular updates on financial delivery might need to be provided, per request of the Fund Secretariat.

After completion of the JP, a final, independent and gender-responsive⁴ evaluation will be organized by the Resident Coordinator. The cost needs to be budgeted, and in case there are no remaining funds at the end of the joint programme, it will be the responsibility of PUNOs to pay for the final, independent evaluation from their own resources.

The programme will be subject to a joint final independent evaluation with an established arrangement for managing the joint evaluation. The final evaluation will be managed jointly by the PUNOs as per established process for independent evaluations, including use of a joint evaluation steering group and dedicated evaluation managers not involved in the implementation of the joint programme. The evaluations will follow the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, using the guidance on [Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations](#). The management and implementation of the joint evaluation will have due regard to the evaluation policies of the PUNOs to ensure the requirements of those policies are met; and with use of appropriate guidance from PUNOs on joint evaluation. The evaluation process will be participative and will involve all relevant programmes stakeholders and partners. Evaluation results will be disseminated amongst governments, donors, academic institutions, and stakeholders of civil society (including workers' and employers' organizations) and a joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process to be made publicly available on the evaluation platforms or similar of the PUNOs and through the UNEG database.

3.3 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

The Joint Programme will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channeled for the Joint Programme through the AA. Each Participating UN Organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

Each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Programme in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives, and procedures. Each

⁴ [How to manage a gender responsive evaluation, Evaluation handbook](#), UN Women, 2015

PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the Joint SDG Fund will be provided on annual basis, upon successful performance of the joint programme.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Each PUNO will take appropriate measures to publicize the Joint SDG Fund and give due credit to the other PUNOs. All related publicity material, official notices, reports, and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of the host Government, donors, PUNOs, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the Administrative Agent will include and ensure due recognition of the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the Joint SDG Fund.

3.4 Legal context

PUNO's activities under this Joint Project will be governed by the agency's legal agreements with the Governments of Mauritius and with the Government of Seychelles referred to in the annexes of the Strategic Partnership Frameworks 2019-2023 for each country.

UNDP/UNFPA

Agency name: UNDP/UNFPA

Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBBA) between the Government of Mauritius and the UNDP

Agreement date: 1974

Agency name: UNDP/UNFPA

Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBBA) between the Government of Seychelles and the UNDP

Agreement date: 1977

UNDP

Agency name: UNDP

Agreement title: Country Programme Document (Mauritius)

Agreement date: 2019 - 2023

Agency name: UNDP

Agreement title: Country Programme Document (Seychelles)

Agreement date: 2019 - 2023

ILO

Agency name: ILO

Agreement title: Mauritius Decent Work Country Programme II

Agreement date: 2021 (being finalised)

IOM

Agency name: IOM

Agreement title: Cooperation Agreement with the Government of Mauritius

Agreement date: 2007

D. ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of related initiatives

Name of initiative/project	Key expected results	Links to the JP	Lead	Other partners	Budget and funding source	Contract person
PAGE Green Recovery Fund project	Assessment for scaling up public and private finance in nature-based solutions Development of the Farm to Fork Strategy of Mauritius Green jobs modelling to support the Green Economy Strategy of Mauritius	The JP will build on training and tools PAGE developed for Mauritius in 2018-2020 on sustainable finance, and on results of Green job modeling. It will draw from PAGE to inform the Circular Economy Strategy in Seychelles	UNEP	ILO, UNIDO, UNITAR	USD 300,000	Ms. Beibei Gu, Beibei.GU@unitar.org
Strengthening capacities of SMEs at harnessing innovative approaches including green and digital technologies in Southern Africa	Building the capacities of SME's in the Southern African Region on opportunities in the green and digital technologies	The JP will build on the expertise of UNECA in this area to further strengthen the capacity of SME's in Mauritius and Seychelles in the green economy and linking it to regional and continental initiatives.	UNECA	UNECA		Ms. Bineswaree Bolaky, bineswaree.bolaky@un.org
Pilot Mapping and Profiling of the Mauritian diaspora in Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom	Recommendations are the how the Government of Mauritius could engage the diaspora on key development issues	This JP will build on this preliminary assessment of the gaps that exist to mobilise the diaspora to explore the opportunity of diaspora finance for key priority projects in Mauritius	IOM	IOM		Céline Lemmel, clommel@iom.int
Accelerating the transformational shift to a low-carbon economy in the Republic of Mauritius	Institutional strengthening for renewable energy in Mauritius, and improvement of Grid Absorption Capacity with renewable energies.	Interventions under this project would have laid the foundation for the development of ocean renewables in Mauritius	UNDP	UNDP	USD 28.2 M	Shakil Beedassy, shakil.beedassy@undp.org

Name of initiative/project	Key expected results	Links to the JP	Lead	Other partners	Budget and funding source	Contract person
Support to develop Integrated National Financing Frameworks in Mauritius and in Seychelles	Strengthened national mechanisms to finance SDGs	This support will strengthen the capacity of both governments to finance their SDG ambitions	UNDESA	UNITAR	UN Secretariat, two-year technical assistance.	Maximilien Pardo Y Fernandez maximilien.pardo@un.org
Support to policy coherence in national planning for Mauritius and Seychelles	Strengthened national capacity to develop and implement integrated planning towards national development goals	The JP will benefit from the analysis and capacity building work of this initiative in harmonizing policies.	UNITAR	UNDESA	UN Secretariat, in-kind technical assistance.	Elena PRODEN Elena.PRODEN@unitar.org

Annex 2. Overall Results Framework

2.1. Targets for Joint SDG Fund Results Framework

Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Indicators	Targets	
	2023	2024
1.1: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope	1	2
1.2: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale	1	2

Joint SDG Fund Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Indicators	Targets	
	2023	2024
4.2: # of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead ⁵	0	2

⁵ This will be disaggregated by (1) government/public partners (2) civil society partners and (3) private sector partners

Joint SDG Fund Operational Performance Indicators

- Level of coherence of UN in implementing programme country⁶
- Reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other joint programmes in the country in question
- Annual % of financial delivery
- Joint programme operationally closed within original end date
- Joint programme financially closed 18 months after their operational closure
- Joint programme facilitated engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g., parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector).
- Joint programme included addressing inequalities and the principle of “Leaving No One Behind”.
- Joint programme featured gender results at the outcome level.
- Joint programme undertook or draw upon relevant human-rights analysis and have developed or implemented a strategy to address human rights issues.
- Joint programme planned for and can demonstrate positive results/effects for youth.
- Joint programme considered the needs of persons with disabilities.
- Joint programme made use of risk analysis in programme planning.
- Joint programme conducted do-no-harm / due diligence and were designed to take into consideration opportunities in the areas of the environment and climate change.

2.2. Joint programme Results framework

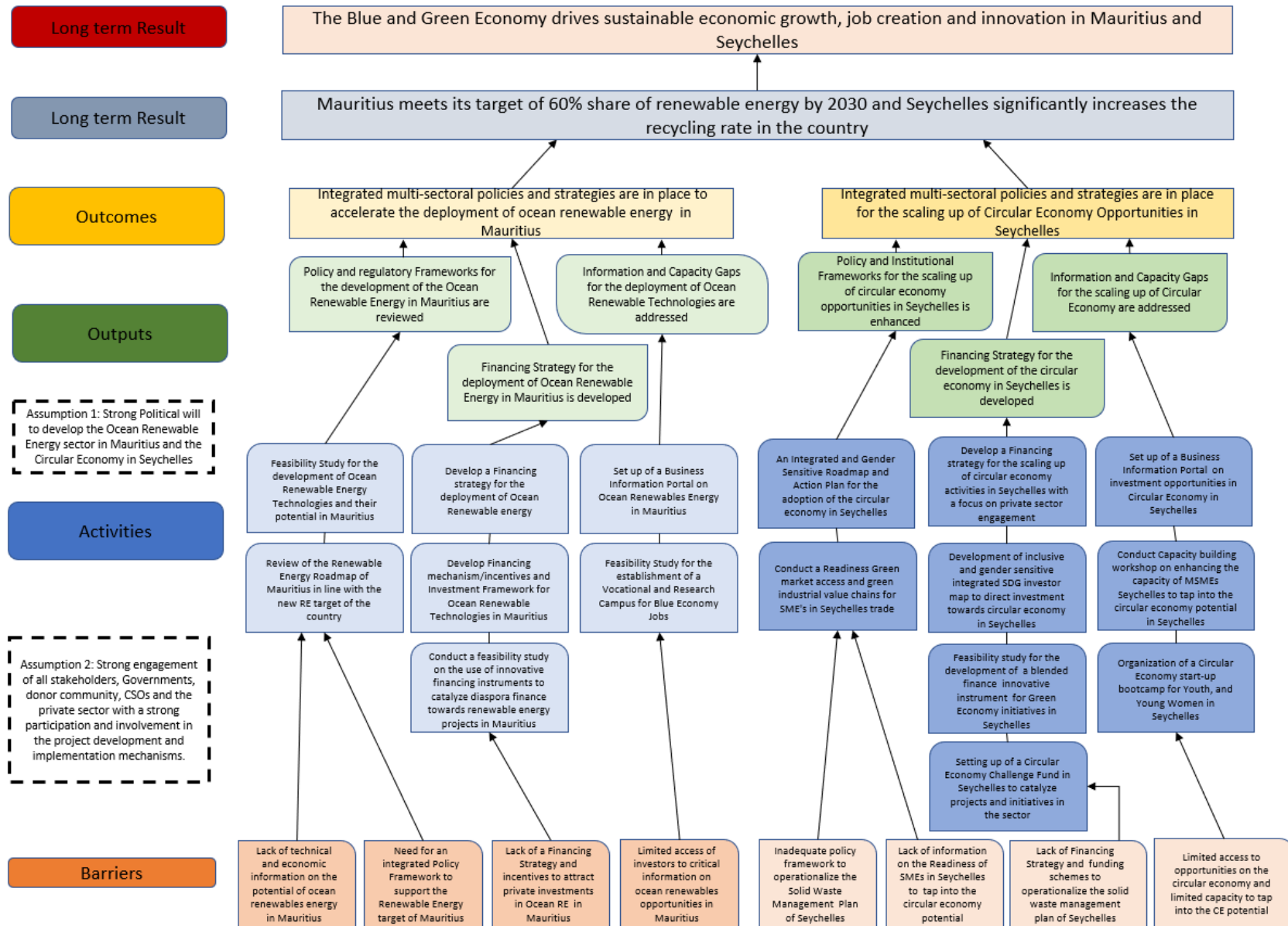
Result / Indicators	Baseline	2023 Target	2024 Target	Means of Verification	Responsible partner
Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate deployment of renewable energy in Mauritius are in place.					
Outcome 1 indicator: Policy and regulatory frameworks for Ocean Renewable Energy in Mauritius is developed	No	Yes	Yes	Programme M&E report	UNEP
<u>Output 1.1: Policy and regulatory Frameworks for the development of the Ocean Renewable Energy in Mauritius are reviewed</u>					
Indicator 1.1.1: Number of feasibility Study for the development of Ocean Renewable Energy Technologies in Mauritius developed	0		1	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNEP
Indicator 1.1.2: Number of Renewable Energy Roadmap/Strategies developed to support Mauritius meet its RE Target of 60% by 2030	0		1	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNEP
Indicator 1.1.3: Number of Gender Assessment for the renewable energy sector in Mauritius completed	0		1	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNEP

⁶ Annual survey will provide qualitative information towards this indicator.

Result / Indicators	Baseline	2023 Target	2024 Target	Means of Verification	Responsible partner
Indicator 1.1.4: Number of participants trained on mainstreaming gender in renewable energy sector/designing gender responsive policies	0		50	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNEP
Output 1.2: Financing Strategy for the deployment of Ocean Renewable Energy in Mauritius is developed					
Indicator 1.2.1: Number of gender-sensitive Financing strategy for the deployment of Ocean Renewable energy in Mauritius	0		1	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNEP
Indicator 1.2.2: Number of feasibility study developed on the use of innovative financing instruments to catalyse diaspora finance towards renewable energy projects in Mauritius	0		1	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	IOM
Output 1.3: Information and Capacity Gaps for the deployment of Ocean Renewable Technologies are addressed					
Indicator 1.3.1: Number of Business Information Portal on ocean renewables energy opportunities developed	0		1	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNECA
Indicator 1.3.2: Number of Feasibility Study for the establishment of a Vocational and Research Campus for Blue Economy Jobs developed	0		1	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	ILO
Indicator 1.3.3: Report of the analysis of the enrolment rate of women and girls in the Renewable Energy sector completed	No		Yes	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	ILO
Indicator 1.3.4: Number of Awareness and Capacity building programmes on Renewable Energy and Ocean Renewable Technologies conducted	0		2	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNEP
Indicator 1.3.5: Number of bootcamp and renewable energy pitch competition targeting women and girls conducted	0		1	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNEP
Outcome 2: Integrated multi-sectoral policies and strategies for the scaling up of Circular Economy Opportunities in Seychelles					
Outcome Indicator 2: Integrated policy frameworks for the scaling up of circular economy in Seychelles	No	Yes	Yes	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNEP
Output 2.1 Policy and Institutional Frameworks for the scaling up of circular economy opportunities in Seychelles is enhanced					
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of Integrated and Gender Sensitive Action Plan for the Circular Economy developed for Seychelles	0		1	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNEP
Indicator 2.1.2: Number of readiness assessments of selected SMEs in the context of regional and global trade undertaken	0	1		Readiness assessment in place; Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNECA/UNDP

Result / Indicators	Baseline	2023 Target	2024 Target	Means of Verification	Responsible partner
Indicator 2.1.3: Number of participants trained on mainstreaming gender in renewable energy sector/designing gender responsive policies	0		25	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNEP
Output 2.2 Financing Strategy for the development of the circular economy in Seychelles is developed					
Indicator 2.2.1: Number of gender sensitive Financing strategy for the scaling up of circular economy activities in Seychelles	0		1	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNEP
Indicator 2.2.2: Number of inclusive and gender sensitive SDG investor map to direct investment towards circular economy in Seychelles	0		1	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNDP
Indicator 2.2.3: Number of feasibility study for the development of a blended finance innovative instrument to support Youth and Women led Green Economy initiatives in Seychelles	0		1	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNFPA
Indicator 2.2.4: Number of circular economy projects and initiatives supported through a Challenge Fund	0		7	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNEP
Indicator 2.2.5: % of women-led projects and initiatives supported through a Challenge Fund for circular economy	0		33.3%	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNEP
Output 2.3: Information and Capacity Gaps for the scaling up of Circular Economy are addressed					
Indicator 2.3.1: Number of Green Economy start-up bootcamp and investor Pitch Competitions for Youth, Young Women and People living with disability held	0	1		Bootcamp report; Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNECA/ILO/UNFPA
Indicator 2.3.2: Number of gender inclusive Business Information Portal on ocean renewables energy opportunities developed	0		1	Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNECA
Indicator 2.3.3: Number of Capacity building workshops for MSMEs on circular economy opportunities	0	2		Workshop Report; Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Report	UNECA
Indicator 2.3.4: % share of women led MSME' s trained on circular economy opportunities	0	33.3%			

Annex 3. Theory of Change graphic



Annex 4. Gender marker matrix

Indicator		Score	Findings and Explanation	Evidence or Means of Verification
N°	Formulation			
1.1	Context analysis integrate gender analysis	2	<p>Based on various reports on gender equality and women empowerment in Mauritius and Seychelles and also consultations with key stakeholders, a gender assessment was conducted to identify key barriers to women and young girls' participation in the economic activities in both countries. The main factors impeding women's participation in the renewable energy and circular economy sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Gender norms and stereotypes that women are not interested and capable in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) sectors ii) Lack of awareness among women and girls about opportunities and career prospects in the renewable energy (Mauritius) and the circular economy (Seychelles) sector. iii) Need for specific training and capacity building for women and girls in the renewable energy (Mauritius) and the circular economy (Seychelles) sector. iv) Inadequate mainstreaming of gender in policies and capacity in designing gender-responsive policies 	<p>Project Document – Section C: Joint Programme Description</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baseline and Situation Analysis 2. Target Groups 3. Stakeholder Mapping
1.2	Gender Equality mainstreamed in proposed outputs	2	<p>Gender Equality and Women Empowerment is mainstreamed in all the program outputs in view to ensure that any analysis undertaken is gender-sensitive, policy frameworks developed are gender-responsive and specific activities are undertaken to address the key barriers impeding the full participation of women and girls in the JP.</p>	<p>Project Document - Section C: Joint Programme Description : 2.3 Expected results and impacts</p> <p>Annex 5 – Budget and Workplan</p>

1.3	Programme output indicators measure changes on gender equality	3	15 out of the 23 (65%) output indicators measure changes in gender equality and the empowerment of women in line with SDG targets	Annex 2 – Joint programme Results framework: Section 2.2. Joint programme Results framework
2.1	PUNO collaborate and engage with Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women	1	Consultations have been made with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Affairs in Mauritius and the Gender Unit of the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Family of Seychelles to discuss the project proposal and also avenues to foster gender equality through this project. Recommendations have been included in the document.	Project Document Section C: Joint Programme Description – 1.4 Stakeholder Mapping Section C: Joint Programme Description - 3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements
2.2	PUNO collaborate and engages with women’s/gender equality CSOs	1	Consultations were made with the two CSO organisations in Mauritius advocating for women’s rights and GEWE namely Gender Links and the Organisation for Women and Girls in Science (Mauritius Chapter). Consultations in Seychelles were made with one CSO – Women in Action and Solidarity Organisation (WASO). This has helped to have a better understanding of key gender norms and stereotypes that impede the participation of women and girls in the energy and circular economy sector and allow these CSO to actively participate in implementation of the JP.	Section C: Joint Programme Description – 1.4 Stakeholder Mapping Section C: Joint Programme Description - 3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements
3.1	Program proposes a gender-responsive budget	2	31% of the total budget is allocated to gender equality or women’s empowerment specific activities and to mainstream GEWE in the project activities	Annex 5 – Budget and Workplan
Total scoring		11		

Annex 5. Budget and Work Plan

5.1 Budget per UNSDG categories (USD)

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		UNEP		UNFPA		UNECA		ILO		IOM		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	4,000		40,000		25,000		20,000		15,000		9,458		113,458	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	3,000		10,000		2,500		10,000		5,000		3,000		33,500	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)			20,000		2,500		20,000		5,000		3,000		50,500	
4. Contractual services	83,458		415,514		114,533		134,299		74,477		70,000		892,280	
5. Travel	3,000		20,000		5,000		20,000		5,000		5,000		58,000	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		150,000		0		0				-		150,000	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	0		20,000				20,000		3,000		3,000		46,000	
Total Direct Costs	93,458		675,514		149,533		224,299		107,477		93,458		1,343,738	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	6,542		47,286		10,467		15,701		7,523		6,542		94,062	
TOTAL Costs	100,000	50,000	722,800	40,000	160,000	15,000	240,000		115,000		100,000		1,437,800	105,000
1st year	100,000		243,900		160,000		100,000		115,000		-		718,900	0
2nd year	(0)		478,900		(0)		140,000	-	0	-	100,000	-	718,900	0

5.2 Budget per SDG targets

SDG TARGETS		%	USD
1	5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	31.4	451,800
2	7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	27.0	388,000
3	8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	10.8	155,000
4	8.6: By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	7.7	110,000
5	12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	23.2	333,000
TOTAL		100	1,437,800

5.3 Work plan (USD)

Outcome 1: Integrated gender sensitive and evidence based multi-sectoral policies to accelerate deployment of renewable energy in Mauritius are in place.																	
Output	Annual target/s		List of activities	Time frame								PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
	2022	2023		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)			Total Cost (USD)
Output 1.1: Policy and regulatory Frameworks for the development of the Ocean Renewable Energy in Mauritius are reviewed and are gender responsive	1	2	Activity 1.1.1: Conduct a Feasibility Study for the development of Ocean Renewable Energy Technologies and their potential in Mauritius including a gender assessment for the renewable energy sector (Risks, opportunities & constraints)			x	x	x					200,000	25,000	225,000	UNEP	Ministry of Energy and Public utilities, Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency, Mauritius Research and Innovation Council, Business Mauritius, Statistics Mauritius
			Activity 1.1.2: Review of the Renewable Energy Roadmap of Mauritius in line with the new RE target of the country, using evidence from the Renewable energy feasibility study					x	x								
			Activity 1.1.3: Conduct Capacity building workshops on Mainstreaming Gender in the Renewable Energy Sector/Designing Gender responsive policies for National Institutions and other relevant stakeholders			x	x										
Output 1.2: Financing Strategy for the deployment of Ocean Renewable Energy in Mauritius is developed and gender-responsive	1	3	Activity 1.2.1: Develop a gender sensitive Financing strategy for the deployment of Ocean Renewable energy in Mauritius with a key focus on private sector financing and PPP.					x	x			100,000		100,000	UNEP	Ministry of Energy and Public utilities, Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency, Mauritius Research and Innovation Council, Business Mauritius, Statistics Mauritius, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	
			Activity 1.2.2: Develop Financing mechanisms/incentives and Investment Framework for Ocean Renewable Technologies in Mauritius					x	x								
			Activity 1.2.3: Conduct a feasibility study on the use of innovative financing instruments to catalyse diaspora finance towards renewable energy projects in Mauritius including recommendations to address barriers hindering potential women participation		x	x											

	2022	2023		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Preparation of Annual narrative progress reports, Mid-term progress review and Final consolidated narrative report	M&E plan available	Annual report available		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		25,000		25,000	UNFPA	UN RCO
Communication	2 communication product per quarter	2 communication product per quarter		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		35,000		35,000		
Final Evaluation Report		Evaluation report available									x		30,000		30,000		

Annex 6. Risk Management Plan

The risks related to the JP have been identified and assessed by the PUNOs and are presented in the table below. Risks have been categorized into contextual, programmatic, institutional, or fiduciary.

Based on experience gathered on various projects and in line with best practices on similar projects, the PUNOs have developed measures to reduce the exposure to potential risks and the likelihood that those risks will happen (risk mitigation). The mitigation measures specifically developed against the risks identified are outlined in the table below. It is useful to highlight that the success of the mitigation measures is dependent on the effectiveness of coordination and involvement of all relevant stakeholders at different levels of the programme management process.

The risk assessment will be revised during the Mid-term Review of the programme and earlier, based on changes in the environment, evolved needs, and occurrence of identified risks. This will be documented in the Mid-term Review report.

Key: Risk Level: Likelihood x Impact; Likelihood: Certain – 5, Likely – 4, Possible – 3, Unlikely – 2, Rare – 1; Impact: Essential – 5, Major – 4, Moderate – 3, Minor – 2, Insignificant – 1

Risks	Risk Level:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
The COVID-19 or other pandemic threatens programmatic progress	High (15)	3	5	Strong coordination and collaboration will be maintained between the UNRCO/ PUNOs/ Joint Technical Working Group with Government and other partners, above all, by way of direct communications as well as via the Steering Committee as a main decision-making organ to detect changes in the environment/ context and take prompt actions. The JP M&E and reporting systems have been linked to Government targets to ensure	UNRCO/ JP Coordinator
The economic recovery does not take place as expected leading to reprioritization by the Government of Seychelles and Government of Mauritius	High (20)	4	5		

Risks	Risk Level:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
				commitment and support of the Government to the programme, especially in case of changes in the external environment/ context	
Programmatic risks					
The Lead Ministries (MOFED and MOFET) do not have time to provide full support to the programme	Medium (8)	2	4	The UNRCO and lead UN agencies (UNDP & UNEP) will maintain constant communication with the two governments (by way of quarterly meetings and other means of communication) to ensure commitment, support, and participation of key Ministries.	JP Technical Working Group
Delay or inability to achieve programme targets	Medium (8)	2	4	The JP Technical Working Group will have regular meetings and communications with the focal points of Implementing Partners to ensure effective and timely implementation against the JP results framework.	JP Technical Working Group
Low participation of women and girls in the specific activities of the JP	Medium (9)	3	3	The PUNOs will work closely with the Ministry responsible for Gender as well as CSOs advocating for GEWE in view to increase the participation of women and girls. Specific communication campaigns encouraging women and girls	JP Technical Working Group/ UN RCO/PUNOs

Risks	Risk Level:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
				to participant in the activities will be organized.	
Institutional risks					
Changes in the mandate of Ministries/ Public agencies.	Low (4)	2	2	Government stakeholders have been actively engaged by the UNCT from the planning stage through regular meetings and direct communications. The Government (lead Ministries) have been made to requested to ownership of the process. The involvement of technical staff from the lead ministries as well as several other ministries and agencies will help to ensure commitment and continuity of the programme.	UNRCO/ UNCT/ JP Technical Working Group
Need to maintain good relationship with stakeholders during the implementation of the JP leading to inability to implement key activities and ultimately to achieve project objectives.	Medium (6)	3	2	The UNCT and PUNOs are recognized for effective stakeholder engagement. Best practices will be implemented, and constant communication will be maintained with governments during the implementation of the JP to ensure early detection of such problems and addressing them in a prompt manner.	UNRCO, all PUNOs
Fiduciary risks					
Need for proper allocation and accountability of funds and proper	Medium (6)	2	3	The UNCT, the Steering Committee, the Programme	UNCT, Relevant

Risks	Risk Level:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
<p>delivery– the possibility that funds are unaccounted for within PUNOs and in-country partners or third parties.</p>				<p>Implementation team will ensure strict oversight on Funds. UN policies and processes will be adhered to mitigate such risks. The preparation of regular reports and their consideration at multiple levels (strategic and operational) will mitigate such risks.</p>	<p>PUNOs, JP coordinator</p>

Letter of Endorsement – Government of Mauritius



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

In reply please quote: CF/50/70/20/14/3

Date: 06 April 2022

H.E Ms. Christine N. Umutoni
UN Resident Coordinator
Mauritius and Seychelles
UN Resident Coordinator's Office
6th floor, Anglo Mauritius House
Port Louis

Excellency,

Funding Opportunities for Mauritius under the Joint SDG Fund

With respect to your letter dated 18 March 2022 on the above subject, I wish to inform you that this Ministry has no objection to the final Joint Programme document entitled "*Contributing to establish an enabling environment to promote sustainable Green and Blue Economy in Mauritius and Seychelles*".

2. The Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities will be coordinating the implementation of the project on behalf of Government of Mauritius, in view of strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks for Green Economy with emphasis on promoting renewable energy.
3. I seize this opportunity to reiterate our gratitude to the UN Country Office for continued support to Mauritius.

Yours Sincerely,

D. D. Manraj, GOSK
Financial Secretary

Letter of Endorsement – Government of Seychelles

Republic of Seychelles
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism
Foreign Affairs Department

Our Ref: MFA/356/201/1

19 April 2022

Dear Ms. Umutoni,

RE: FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SEYCHELLES UNDER THE JOINT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) FUND

I thank you for your recent letter, informing us that the Joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund Proposal has been successful and accepted at the technical level of the SDG Fund Secretariat.

The Government of Seychelles wishes to thank your office for its continuous support and hereby gives its endorsement for the Final Project Proposal.

I wish to reiterate the request from my letter of 9th September 2021, for an Inception Workshop to be organized prior to the implementation phase. This will create an opportunity for further discussions between the Government and your office about the execution of the project, hence ensuring its successful implementation.

I would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to the SDG Fund Secretariat, through your office, for its approval of the proposal which will have a valuable impact on the green and blue economy of Seychelles.

Please accept, Madam Resident Coordinator, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Ambassador Vivianne FOCK TAVE
Principal Secretary

Ms. Christine Umutoni
United Nations Resident Coordinator
for Seychelles and Mauritius
UN Resident Coordinator's Office
7th Floor, Anglo Mauritius Building
Intendance Street, Port Louis
Mauritius

Maison Quéau de Quinssy, Mont Fleuri, P. O. Box 656, Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles
Tel: (248) 4 28 35 00 - Fax (248) 4 22 48 45 - E mail: ps@mfa.gov.sc