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Draft country programme document for Mauritius (2024–2028)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Mauritius, a leading economy in sub-Saharan Africa, has experienced remarkable economic transformation from a low-income, agriculture-based economy to a diversified, upper-middle-income country within six decades. With a high Human Development Index of 0.802 and steady economic growth averaging 3.6 per cent over the past decade, Mauritius has achieved significant progress through successful public-private collaboration and sustained reforms. The country's diversification strategy has expanded the economy beyond agro-industry, manufacturing and tourism to include information and communication technology, finance, pharmaceuticals and health care. Despite negative shocks arising from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, with a 14.9 per cent decline in growth in 2020,¹ Mauritius quickly rebounded with growth rates of 3.4 per cent in 2021² and 8.9 per cent in 2022, driven by robust recovery measures.³

2. However, to achieve a high-income, resilient and sustainable economy, Mauritius needs to address several structural barriers, some of which have been identified in the Common Country Analysis⁴ and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2028. Although Mauritius has progressive public institutions and effective governance, ranking first on the Ibrahim Index of African Governance,⁵ an assessment of selected public institutions in 2020 revealed limited adoption of business continuity practices and fragmented implementation processes in public administration.⁶ Inequality remains a challenge, with the poorest 40 per cent sharing only 18.8 per cent of the income, resulting in a 17 per cent loss in human development.

3. The Government recognizes that gender inequality impedes equitable development gains and has thus rolled out several policy and fiscal measures to ensure that women facing underemployment, suboptimal livelihood choices and gender-based violence are not left behind. The rate of female labour force participation remains significantly low at 43.4 per cent compared to 70.4 per cent for men and lags behind the average of 55 per cent for upper-middle-income peers.⁷ Gender-based violence is on the rise and disproportionately affects women. Between 2021 and 2022, the number of cases increased by 70.1 per cent.⁸ Overall, gender inequalities cost the country 35 per cent of human development.⁹ Youth also face high poverty rates and informal employment due in part to a mismatch between local skills and labour market demands.¹⁰

4. Climate change threatens the country's long-term economic and ecosystem resilience, manifested in above-average annual sea-level rise, frequent storms and disaster shocks, leading to socioeconomic losses in the range of \$160 million to \$245 million, also causing a decline in real gross domestic product (GDP) growth by 1.3 and 2.5 percentage points¹¹ in the respective years of occurrence. The country remains heavily reliant on fossil fuels, which account for 76 per cent of its energy needs. An estimated \$6.5 billion is needed for adaptation and mitigation by 2030, 65 per cent of which is to be mobilized through international sources. The International

¹ Statistics Mauritius National Accounts Estimates (2028-2021), December 2021 Issue 1628:

https://statsmauritius.govmu.org/Pages/Statistics/By_Subject/National_Accounts/Arch-NA.aspx.

² Statistics Mauritius National Accounts, September 2023:

https://statsmauritius.govmu.org/Pages/Statistics/ESI/National_Accounts/NA/NAE_Sep23.aspx

³ H.E. Renganaden Padayachy, Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development of the Republic of Mauritius, presentation of the Mauritius National Budget 2023/2024, 2 June 2023.

⁴ United Nations Mauritius, Common Country Analysis, 2023.

⁵ Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2023). 2022 Ibrahim Index of African Governance. <https://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iag/downloads/> Accessed 02 December 2022.

⁶ UNDP Assessment of the Business Continuity Model of the Government of Mauritius, 2021.

⁷ MCB Gender Focus, 2021, Promoting Gender Equity to Sustain a More Inclusive Development Path, March 2021.

⁸ Ministry of Gender and Family Affairs, 2023, Strategic Overview.

⁹ 2022 Human Development Report. <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22>.

¹⁰ United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa. Sub regional office for Southern Africa; European Union; International Economics Strategic Analysis for Growth and Development (2022-12). The Mauritian strategy to leverage opportunities in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Addis Ababa: © UNECA, <https://hdl.handle.net/10855/49336>.

¹¹ IMF, 2022, Addressing Climate Change in Mauritius: Financing and Reform Options.

Monetary Fund projects a financing gap of 1.6 per cent of GDP per year, or around \$180 million, to achieve this goal.¹² Human activity, invasive species and climate change endanger the country's unique biodiversity, resulting in habitat loss, endangerment of species and erosion of the assets that drive the tourist economy. Mauritius faces challenges in protecting its ecosystems, including limited forest cover and protection measures.¹³

5. The Government's vision is to transform the country into a sustainable, vibrant and innovative nation with modern infrastructure, global connectivity, high skills and technology. To contribute to this vision, the UNSDCF articulates three outcome areas. Outcome 1 prioritizes a youth- and gender-responsive environment that ensures equitable and inclusive access to services and economic opportunities. This involves delivering effective social protection and health systems; providing access to education and vocational training for socioeconomic advancement; addressing labour market shortages through safe and regulated migration; and establishing strong and accountable institutions for improved access to justice. Outcome 2 aims to deliver a resilient, sustainable, inclusive and innovation-driven blue economy, fostering opportunities and enhancing food security. Outcome 3 seeks to achieve integrated, gender-sensitive systems for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. It emphasizes strengthening policies and regulations to accelerate climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, promoting nature-based solutions, facilitating access to climate finance, safeguarding biodiversity and curbing ecosystem pollution.

6. UNDP will adopt a comprehensive development approach, capitalizing on its integrator role and comparative advantage, to contribute directly to outcomes 2 and 3. Under outcome 2, the emphasis will be on strengthening the capacities of the private sector and economically and socially empowering women, youth and other vulnerable populations through value chains to harness the potential of the blue economy. This approach is strategically designed to create synergies across the three outcomes of the UNSDCF and complement the comparative advantages of United Nations agencies to effectively address national priorities. The decision to adopt this approach is supported by the findings of the independent evaluation of the previous country programme, which concluded that the Government and partners value the strategic contribution of UNDP. The evaluation stressed the impressive gains in the environment portfolio, while noting that funding and capacity limitations inhibited the UNDP role as a knowledge broker and programming related to socioeconomic development. The UNDP contribution to outcome 3 is premised on consolidating investments to enhance national capacities for institutional sustainability and resilience. At its core are initiatives aimed at promoting the adoption of green energy, conservation and restoration of vital natural resources, safeguarding biodiversity and establishing nature-based solutions that integrate ecological, social and economic considerations. These interventions seek to create eco-friendly solutions that not only mitigate pressures on ecosystems, but also contribute to socioeconomic development.

7. In 2020, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic combined with geopolitical tensions to unmask significant vulnerabilities facing the country. Informed by its high-quality analytical work undertaken on behalf of the United Nations system and by the evaluation, UNDP made advancements in socioeconomic transformation, which the new programme will aim to scale up. These include support for digital transformation; engagements to build the private sector's resilience during the post-COVID recovery through research, dialogue and programmes; early efforts to mobilize private capital; empowerment of women and youth; health system strengthening; and regional trade. To expand and consolidate the reach of UNDP beyond the environment portfolio, an innovative resource mobilization strategy will be developed to tap into non-traditional partners and human and financial resources within UNDP and sister agencies. The primary focus of this programme will be to scale up initiatives begun during the previous programme, rather than initiating new engagements. There are three key reasons justifying this emphasis: (a) the need to capitalize on the wealth of knowledge generated by these initiatives, allowing for more efficient implementation; (b) demonstrating positive results that have begun to attract complementary financing from the Government, critical for resource mobilization and

¹² Ibid.

¹³ 6th National Report on the Convention on Biodiversity for Mauritius, 2021.

sustaining the programme's impact; and (c) continuity of partnerships, leveraging their collective expertise, resources and networks to achieve greater impact.

8. Extensive consultations with national stakeholders and development partners were conducted during the elaboration of this programme, within the broader framework of the UNSDCF. At country programme level, a dedicated visioning workshop was undertaken with the participation of key line ministries and civil society, and feedback was integrated to the various iterations of the programme document. Several rounds of the draft country programme document were circulated for comments from the Government, led by the Ministry of Finance, before final formal submission to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition to the UNSDCF and the National Vision 2030, the programme is firmly grounded in the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025 and its signature solutions. It also aligns with the UNDP offer for small island developing States,¹⁴ the SAMOA Pathway, the UNDP gender equality strategy, UNDP digital strategy, the UNDP strategic offer for Africa,¹⁵ UNDP crisis offer,¹⁶ the Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union Agenda 2063.

9. As one of three resident United Nations agencies in Mauritius, UNDP maintains a comparative programme and resource advantage, delivering up to 70 per cent of the United Nations system programme resources and serving with staff embedded in various programme ministries. At local level, through its projects, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme, UNDP, has established partnerships with communities and civil society organizations (CSOs) across the socioeconomic and environment programme areas, ensuring strengthened ownership, sustainability and development impact. UNDP invests in upstream policy advice on climate mitigation and adaptation, financing for the Sustainable Development Goals, impact investment and sector-wide digital transformation. Through successful partnerships, UNDP has delivered impactful development solutions, resulting in the Government's status as the largest bilateral contributor to UNDP through government cost sharing and enabling the capacity to bring programmes to scale through joint implementation. Within the corporate context, the UNDP Global Policy Network continues to offer specialized advice tailored to high-income and small island developing States, building on previous successes. UNDP also offers a credible programme, tools and frameworks to support the development of small island developing States.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

10. The programme will be clustered around two complementary programme areas, using cross-cutting innovation, technology and digitalization to improve processes, increase efficiency and promote sustainability. The areas are: (a) socioeconomic transformation; and (b) environmental sustainability and resilience. The theory of change is underpinned by the understanding that **if** structural constraints that hinder investment in the public and private sectors are addressed, and underemployed women, at-risk youth and vulnerable communities, particularly in coastal regions and those affected by gender-based violence, are deliberately included in economic and alternative livelihood initiatives, and **if** environmental commitments for the sustainable management of natural resources, adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and disaster risk reduction are fulfilled through increased climate financing and effective implementation; **then** Mauritius will consolidate its path towards an inclusive and green economy aligned with the national vision. The country programme will support innovation and experimentation for integrated solutions and inclusive digital transformation, with the support of the UNDP Global Centre for Technology, Innovation and Sustainable Development in Singapore, and exploration of innovative private financing sources through the UNDP Sustainable Finance Hub and Global Policy Network. At country level, the multi-country office aims to strengthen upstream policy advisory capacities and streamline operational capacities for improved efficiency and agility in programming. The programme will emphasize a human rights-

¹⁴ UNDP, Rising Up for SIDS: the UNDP SIDS offer, 2021.

¹⁵ UNDP, Africa's Promise: The UNDP Renewed Strategic Offer in Africa, 2020.

¹⁶ UNDP crises offer: A Framework for Development Solutions to Crisis and Fragility, 2022.

based approach through the design, planning and implementation of development programmes at community level, with specific focus on underemployed fisherfolk in coastal communities; survivors of gender-based violence; and communities vulnerable to environmental shocks and degradation.

11. The first programme area will contribute to outcome 2 of the UNSDCF by driving investment in three critical areas to further specific socioeconomic initiatives, and reinforce the ongoing environmental interventions. These include: (a) supporting public sector agility for timely public policymaking and efficient resource allocation; (b) addressing structural constraints to private sector engagement; and (c) reducing systemic challenges to inclusion of women and youth through skills development, market inclusion and promoting affirmative action; all designed to directly contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 17 and all signature solutions on poverty and inequality, governance, resilience, environment, energy and gender equality. It is an integrated and iterative programme that seeks to achieve interrelated and mutually reinforcing goals. Specifically, investment in a nimble public sector is crucial to enable effective response to these dynamics.

12. More specifically, UNDP will support the Government to reorient the capabilities of public institutions through: (a) digital transformation for efficient service delivery and enhancing intersectoral coordination such as the current support to public service administrative reforms and enhanced business continuity systems; (b) optimizing digital technology for an e-health system; (c) enabling inclusive citizen participation through a digitized parliament, building on the successful implementation of business continuity systems in some key public institutions during the past programme; and (d) promoting institutional reforms that can better position Mauritius to benefit from opportunities in the evolving global and regional markets of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in close collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). The programme will continue to invest in strengthening statistical capacities for real-time data analysis and evidence-based decision-making, capitalizing on the current UNDP support for the design and implementation of the business plan for the national statistics bureau. This will inform the joint United Nations programme on data and support efforts to strengthen capacities to mobilize concessional development finance.

13. Building on the previous programme cycle's investment in private sector engagement, UNDP will leverage the growing network of stakeholders and actors established by the United Nations global compact to: (a) strengthen institutional capacities to empower marginalized women and youth in poorer communities; (b) support investment in the green and blue economy in emerging sectors in coastal communities; (c) enhance business-to-business linkages and knowledge-sharing within regional value chains, including among economies of small island developing States and mainland Africa; and (d) raise awareness about investment opportunities related to the Sustainable Development Goals and provide for technical assistance for investment advisory, deal origination and brokering services to build pipelines within the investor map priority areas, with an emphasis on renewable resources and alternative energy and food security. To promote private sector-led development impact, the programme aims to: (a) support representation, inclusion and resilience of small and medium-sized enterprises using research-based policy and regulatory insights to facilitate access to investment opportunities through promoting South-South exchanges and policy dialogues in areas with a strong potential for private sector-led growth; (b) raising awareness and capacity development for enterprises and investors to deliver impactful investments aligned to the Goals; and (c) updating the investor map for the Goals.

14. The past programme cycle laid a strong foundation for gender- and youth-focused initiatives including the gender caucus in the national parliament, policy action against gender-based violence, and affirmative action for women's and youth employment. UNDP will leverage this foundation to further actions to address systemic challenges. The focus will be on (a) strengthening gender-responsive and inclusive policies and programmes promoting the use of digital technologies to implement the National Strategy for the Elimination of Gender-Based Violence; and (b) supporting rights-based platforms for dialogue on gender equality, women and youth empowerment with CSOs. These will provide spaces for the exchange of ideas, and

collaboration to develop the capacities and skills for the inclusion of women and youth in economic value chains, including the AfCFTA and other livelihoods opportunities. To advance these engagements, UNDP will collaborate with other agencies such as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) through the inter-agency thematic groups on gender, disability and inclusion.

15. In the second programme area, UNDP will complement the community-level investments in the socioeconomic transformation programme to consolidate and strengthen national capacities for climate mitigation and adaptation, environmental sustainability and resilience. Aligned with the development partners group on climate change, the programme aims to deliver on outcome 3 of the UNSDCF and Sustainable Development Goals 1-2, 5-9 and 12-15; and five signature solutions (poverty and inequality, resilience, environment, energy, gender equality). In sustaining climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience, UNDP will accompany the Government to fulfil commitments made in the nationally determined contributions and other environmental agreements, contributing to energy security, renewable energy expansion and reducing environmental vulnerabilities and exposure to disasters and toxic waste. To promote sustainable economic growth, there will be investment in initiatives for a circular economy, reducing chemicals and toxic waste. Some of the interventions will include capacity-building for a circular economy and waste management, the phase-out of single-use plastics and regulatory reform. According to the UNDP diagnostic study in 2021 that informed the national road map on the circular economy, these initiatives could collectively expand economic activity by over \$130 million by 2030.¹⁷

16. Innovative solutions for the conservation and restoration of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems will be supported. UNDP will learn from existing programmes such as the European Union-funded sustainable fisheries programme to identify and pilot sustainable nature-based livelihoods and food security models, focused on vulnerable women and youth in fishing communities. Partnerships will be established with community-based organizations, local governments and neighbouring south-west Indian Ocean island economies to promote green investments and value chains with job-creation potential, and capitalizing on innovative technologies in renewable energy and waste management. Emphasis will be placed on enabling institutions and communities to adopt digital solutions and enable open access to real-time data for enhanced risk management planning, adaptation, coastal zone protection and rehabilitation and improved livelihoods.

17. The preceding programme made notable investments in the energy sector, one of which was the installation of a 14MW grid-scale battery energy storage system. Building on these efforts, UNDP will expand renewable energy capacities in sectors that contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions, such as transport, housing and small-scale industry. By promoting energy-efficient technologies and practices, the programme aims to reduce energy consumption, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve overall energy efficiency. This approach will contribute to both environmental sustainability and cost savings. UNDP will continue to provide training and skills development for young women for the installation of solar panels to promote inclusive employment in the renewable energy sector. The programme will prioritize innovation, research and development to accelerate the transition to renewable energy sources and a low-carbon economy, including in the transportation sector. This includes exploring and promoting emerging technologies that have the potential to transform the energy landscape. To support the implementation of these initiatives, the programme will explore innovative approaches to finance green recovery efforts, leveraging public-private partnerships to mobilize fit-for-purpose finance.

¹⁷ UNDP Circular Economy Study, 2021: <https://www.undp.org/mauritius-seychelles/publications/circular-economy-optimising-private-sector-investment-mauritius>.

18. UNDP will continue to promote inclusive and holistic nature-based solutions that integrate ecological, social and economic values to minimize the pressures on ecosystems by engaging with communities. These solutions will reduce the impacts of climate change, protect biodiversity, improve community resilience and mitigate coastal erosion, storm surges and sea level rise. Building on the success of initiatives like the European Union-funded sustainable fisheries programme and the GEF Small Grants Programme, which supported women-led enterprises in ocean-based economies. UNDP will scale up and integrate these businesses into local and regional value chains. This strategic approach aims to amplify their impact and ensure their sustained participation in nature conservation efforts. Ongoing investments, such as the elimination of invasive alien species, conservation, and restoration of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and sustainable management of forest and fishery resources, will be sustained. The UNDP will also advance new innovative solutions to finance “blue carbon” ecosystems, including mangroves, salt marshes and seagrass beds. UNDP will also support the expansion of prior disaster risk management initiatives at local government level.

19. UNDP will work in partnership with the Government of Mauritius, which is the largest bilateral contributor to the programme. It will seek to strengthen existing relationships with the European Union, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Government of Japan, the British High Commission and vertical funds including the GEF), Adaptation Fund, GEF and the Green Climate Fund on programme expansion and development financing in the green and blue economy. Effort will be made to expand partnerships to new development actors including the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank, and both national and international private sector institution for integrated support to both programmes areas. UNDP will serve as an integrator within the United Nations system by leveraging the capacities of other United Nations organizations to co-create innovative development initiatives to achieve greater impact. UNDP will provide high-level policy research to support system-wide dialogue, contribute to an enhanced integrated national financing framework and strengthen the integrated data ecosystem. The programme will support resource mobilization in line with the UNDSCF, working on regional integration with ECA; gender and youth empowerment with the International Labour Organization, UNFPA and UN-Women; environment programming with the United Nations Environment Programme; data, and finance with the International Organization for Migration and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs; and food security and livelihoods with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The programme area will benefit from strong partnerships with the private sector and CSOs.

20. UNDP will also prioritize South-South and triangular cooperation, leveraging its Global Policy Centres in Seoul and Singapore and the Rome Centre for Climate Action and Energy Transition. Working through the UNDP accelerator lab, UNDP will work to enhance the creation of innovative solutions and strengthen strategic partnerships across programme areas. UNDP will facilitate cross-border collaboration and knowledge-sharing with t Seychelles and other small island developing States and build on previous South-South knowledge exchange with countries like Rwanda in the health sector and the joint area management between Mauritius and Seychelles.

III. Programme and risk management

21. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization’s programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

22. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT), will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

23. The programme will be implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development as the official and technical coordinator of international cooperation. UNDP will provide technical and operational support while the Government will carry out the implementation at a national level, in line with HACT guidelines.

24. The programme will adopt a portfolio approach to maximize complementarities and resources across programme areas and will be managed by a dedicated programme management team, with cross-cutting gender and sustainable financing functions and the Accelerator Lab. The focus will be on innovative, scalable and sustainable cross-portfolio programme designs.

25. The ' classification of Mauritius as an upper-middle-income country has previously limited resource mobilization efforts with traditional bilateral donors, especially for socioeconomic transformation programmes. UNDP will adopt a multi-pronged strategy which includes supporting engagement with the Government on financing for tested and scaled solutions, diversifying sources of finance including the private sector and civil society and expanding engagement with the Global Policy Network and regional hubs such as the Sustainable Finance Hub for expertise and catalytic resources and deploying national and international United Nations Volunteers. The partnership, communication and action plan will be designed and reviewed annually.

26. In line with the UNDP enterprise risk management policy, continuous assessments of programme risks will be undertaken to ensure that social and environmental safeguards are applied and that programme boards and partners are informed to ensure mitigation measures are put in place to minimize any potential impacts. Supporting the UNDP transition to differentiated country presence, the Government has extended its financial support for the base structure of the office. The size of the UNDP presence will be directly tied to government support levels for both local office costs and government cost sharing. UNDP will ensure that due diligence is exercised in partnerships and fundraising to mitigate potential reputational risks. The private sector and new partners will undergo regular audits and spot checks for quality assurance, supported by the UNDP corporate infrastructure.

27. The country office will prioritize continuous learning about the prevention of sexual harassment and sexual abuse and exploitation at the workplace. It will maintain and update the protocols to ensure a safe workplace and improve accountability.

28. Direct project costing will be deployed for achieving the development results and objectives funded from regular (core) and other (non-core) programme resources.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

29. UNDP will closely monitor and evaluate the progress of the programme in coordination with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development. To ensure effective monitoring and evaluation, a strengthened programme management team will be established with senior management oversight. As per Executive Board decision 2013/9, regular performance and efficiency reviews of the programme will be organized with the Ministry through annual portfolio reviews to ensure proper execution and national ownership of results, review the theory of change (including risks and assumptions) and propose potential corrective measures, which will inform the next annual workplan. This will be preceded by internal biannual portfolio meetings and quarterly project-level meetings. UNDP will actively participate in planning, monitoring and evaluation of the UNSDCF commitments. Evaluations will be executed according to an evaluation plan and the UNDP evaluation guidelines (2021). At least 5 per cent of programme resources will be allocated to improving oversight and quality assurance and strengthening monitoring and evaluation capacities of implementing partners and

government. UNDP will adhere to the corporate enterprise risk management policy, social and environmental standards and the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy.

30. UNDP will collaborate with government agencies, private sector, civil society and academia to improve data generation and access mechanisms. The emphasis will be on using national information sources and databases and then other sources, as necessary. Data will be disaggregated based on sex, age, territory, life cycle, disabilities and other relevant parameters. UNDP staff capacities to invest in data generation and use will also be enhanced.

31. The gender marker will continue to be a crucial tool in planning, monitoring, and evaluating the programme and projects, ensuring that they are responsive to the specific needs of women.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Mauritius (2024-2028)

NATIONAL GOAL: Strong Economy				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2. By 2028, Mauritius has a resilient, sustainable and inclusive economy that allows all people, especially youth and women, to access sustainable livelihoods and food security.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1 - Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (<i>indicators, baselines targets</i>)	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (in thousands of \$)
<p>Outcome indicator 2.1 Growth rate by main sectors (Tourism, manufacturing, ICT, Seafood.)</p> <p>Baseline (2022): TBC Target (2028): TBC</p> <p>Public institutions with data collection and/or analysis mechanisms providing user-friendly disaggregated data to monitor progress towards government strategies. Baseline (2022): 0 Target 2 (2028)</p>	<p>Statistics Mauritius Data (<i>annual</i>)</p> <p>Reports and administrative data from Ministries, Agencies, private sector, and development partners (<i>annual</i>)</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Public sector agility improved to advance institutional effectiveness and efficiency, leveraging emerging opportunities and building on innovative tools.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. # public institutions with digital technologies deployed and scaled up to improve business continuity, efficiency and accountability Baseline (2022): 2 Target (2028): 5 Source: Ministry of Public Service</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2. # The Statistics Bureau has capacity to collect and analyse data and providing user-friendly disaggregated data for monitoring progress towards the SDGs and government strategies Baseline (2022): No Target (2028): Yes Source: Statistics Mauritius</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3. # innovative development financing mechanisms/initiative implemented with the public sector. Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2028): 3 Source: MFEDP.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4. # institutions with strengthened technical capacities to promote effective participation in the AfCFTA. Baseline (2022): 2 Target (2028): 5 Source: Economic Development Board (EDB)/Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Office of the Prime Minister; Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (MFEDP); Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare; Ministry of Public Service; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade; Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives; Ministry of Information Technology, Communication and Innovation (MICTI). Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sports and Recreation Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change Ministry of Health and Wellness</p> <p>Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA)</p>	<p>Regular resources: 1,389</p> <p>Other resources: 4,000</p>

		<p>Output 1.2: Private sector engagement enhanced to effectively integrate in regional and global markets.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. # institutions with strengthened capacities to engage in regional value chains including the AfCFTA Baseline (2022): 2 Target (2028): 5 Source: Business Mauritius</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. # UNDP-supported innovative and inclusive financing mechanisms implemented in the private sector. Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2028): 4 Source: EDB, MFEDP.</p>	<p>Economic Development Board (EDB); Statistic Mauritius; Business Mauritius and other private sector</p> <p>Academia and think tanks, civil society, Department of Economic and Social Affairs and other United Nations agencies</p> <p>European Union, Government of Japan, World Bank, AfDB, Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Australia and other partners.</p>	
		<p>Output 1.3: Targeted public sector, private sector, and civil society institutions have enhanced capacities to advance equal participation and representation of women and youth in the structural transformation initiatives.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. # of institutions with strengthened capacities to implement legislation, policies, action plans and initiatives for women and youth empowerment. Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2028): 3 Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2. Number of initiatives to prevent gender-based violence and address harmful social norms and gender discriminatory practices. Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2028): 3 Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3; # of engagement and dialogue platforms, targeting inclusion and participation of women and youth in decision-making in place. Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2028): 3 Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.4; # of UNDP-supported women and youth benefiting from AfCFTA initiatives. Baseline (2023): 0 Target: 500 (2028) 20% youth; 60% females, 40% males Source: UNDP Project Reports</p>		

NATIONAL GOAL: Sustainable development, a safer living environment				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3 By 2028, Mauritius has integrated, gender-sensitive and adapted systems for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation that will address climate induced disasters, biodiversity loss and pollution.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2 - Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (<i>indicators, baselines targets</i>)	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (in thousands of \$)
<p>Indicator 3.4: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</p> <p>Baseline (2019): 13 Target (2028): TBC</p> <p>3.6: Proportion of threatened plant species endemic to Mauritius (as per global IUCN criteria)</p> <p>Baseline (2019): 81.7% Target (2028): TBC</p>	<p>Statistics Mauritius Data (<i>annual</i>)</p> <p>Reports and administrative data from Ministries, Agencies, private sector, and development partners (<i>annual</i>)</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods (SP: IRRF 4.1).</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. # women and men directly benefiting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources Baseline (2022): 449 Target (2028): 382,843 Female (191,446), male (191,397) Source: Project reports, Statistics Mauritius</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2. Area (Ha) of landscape and seascape under cover of Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime. Baseline (2022): 575.5 ha. Target: 3,266.2 ha Source: Project documents; Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security Annual Reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3. Area (Ha) of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management practices. Baseline (2022): 13, 953 ha (marine); 14,915 ha (terrestrial) Target (2028): 14,953 ha (marine); 15,915 ha (terrestrial) # Source: Statistics Mauritius</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.4. Areas (Ha) of landscapes under improved practices, excluding protected areas. Baseline (2022): 35 ha Target (2028): 2,123 ha Source: Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security Annual reports.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.5. # policies and plans for sustainable management of natural resources in the jointly managed area Baseline (2022): 3 Target (2028): 6 Source: National Assembly</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change; MICTI; Ministry of Agro-Industry; Ministry of Blue Economy; Ministry of Health and Wellness RRA; Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency (MARENA); Department of Continental Shelf and Maritime Zones Administration and Exploration; Central Electricity Board (CEB); Food and Agricultural Research and Extension Institute; EDB; Statistics Mauritius, Business Mauritius and other private sector; Academia and think tanks; CSOs; GCF, GEF. Energy Valley; Ebony Forest; Mauritian Wildlife Foundation</p> <p>ECA, UNEP, FAO; UN-Women, UNFPA, other United Nations agencies.</p> <p>European Union, World Bank, IDB, other partners</p>	<p>Regular resources: 506,000</p> <p>Other resources: 52,539</p>
		<p>Output 2.2. Public and private sector capacities enhanced for climate change mitigation and adaptation,</p>		

		<p>Indicator 2.2.1. # women and men benefiting from solutions for climate change, land degradation, biodiversity and ecosystem protection funded by public and or private sector resources: Baseline (2022): 117 Target (2028): 196 Source: Progress reports.</p> <p>Output 2.3. Transition to renewable energy accelerated capitalizing on technological gains, clean energy innovations and new financing mechanisms to support green recovery (IRRF 5.2).</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1. % renewable energy sources in the local electricity production mix Baseline (2023): 18% Target (2028): % Source: Renewable energy road map 2030</p> <p>Output 2.4. Institutional systems to manage multidimensional risks and shocks strengthened.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1. # risk-informed development strategies and plans in place at national level Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2028): 2 Source: Ministry of Local Government</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2. # partnerships built with international organizations, the private sector and CSOs, to share resources, knowledge and expertise to respond uncertainty and risks. Baseline (2022): 10 Target (2008): 15 Source: Ministry of Environment, UNDP</p>		
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