



Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

9612

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

Project Title

Realising Energy Savings and Climate Benefits of Implementing Mandatory Energy Auditing in the Republic of Mauritius

Countries

Mauritius

Agency(ies)

UNDP-5509

Other Executing Partner(s)

Energy Efficiency Management Office (EEMO)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Sector

Mixed & Others

Taxonomy

Climate Change Mitigation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Financial and Accounting, Stakeholders, Technology Transfer, Financing, Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport, Renewable Energy, Climate finance, Climate resilience, Private sector, Paris Agreement, Eco-Efficiency,

Emissions, Lakes, Infrastructure, Certification -National Standards, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Capital providers, SMEs, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Energy efficiency, Transport and Mobility, Private Sector, Energy Efficiency, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Nationally Determined Contribution

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Significant Objective 1

Climate Change Adaptation

No Contribution 0

Biodiversity

Land Degradation

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

430,556.00

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-1_P1	Outcome A. Accelerated adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration	GET	4,532,164.00	3,517,581.00
CCM-1_P1	Outcome B. Policy, planning and regulatory frameworks foster accelerated low GHG development and emissions mitigation	GET		
Total Project Cost(\$)			4,532,164.00	3,517,581.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To operationalize the new national energy audit scheme of the Republic of Mauritius by addressing and removing technical, institutional and financial barriers to the adoption of energy efficiency measures

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co- Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Enhancement of the national energy audit programme and associated policies	Technical Assistance	Mauritius has: a) a detailed plan for the roll-out and enforcement of the Energy Efficiency (Energy Consumer and Energy Audit) Regulations 2017, b) associated achievable and measurable CO2 emissions reduction targets for the plan; and c) the technical and institutional capacity to implement the plan.	1.1. Development and adoption of a national roadmap for the roll-out of mandatory energy audits, including specific actions to engage women energy professionals and women-owned companies 1.2. Development and implementation of minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and labelling 1.3. National certification scheme for ISO 50001 developed and implemented by the Mauritius Standards Bureau, with the accreditation for the certification scheme provided by MAURITAS 1.4. Training and capacity-building of EEMO technical/enforcement staff, with at least one workshop on gender mainstreaming 1.5 Development and implementation of national MRV system for	GET	720,772.00	589,472.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			assessing energy savings and avoided GHG emissions			
Component 2: Implementation of energy-efficiency measures by large energy consumers, consistent with HCFC phase-out and HFC reduction	Technical Assistance	The Energy Efficiency Regulations 2017 are understood and accepted by firms which adopt the regulations, driving mutual economic and climate benefit. The adoption of energy management and MRV systems in a number of large energy consumers provides proof-of-concept for other firms in the sector. This acts as a catalyst for the uptake of energy management systems which unlocks the potential for more energy savings and provides a self-sustaining driver for ongoing energy efficiency activity within enterprises.	2.1. Delivery of training and creation of permanent training system for energy auditors and energy managers, actively promoting gender-responsiveness and gender-targeted activities 2.2. Delivery of market development support for energy auditors and other energy-efficiency service providers, 33% of whom are women	GET	884,914.00	846,937.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co Financing(\$)
Component 2: Removal of technical, institutional, and knowledge-related barriers to implementation of audit recommendations	Investment	The Energy Efficiency Regulations 2017 are understood and accepted by firms which adopt the regulations, driving mutual economic and climate benefit. The adoption of energy management and MRV systems in a number of large energy consumers provides proof-of-concept for other firms in the sector. This acts as a catalyst for the uptake of energy management systems which unlocks the potential for more energy savings and provides a self-sustaining driver for ongoing energy efficiency activity within enterprises.	2.3. Direct investment into Mauritius Standards Bureau energy efficiency testing/other equipment	GET	800,000.00	612,380.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co Financing(\$)
Component 3: Expanded delivery of financing for EE investments	Technical Assistance	Barriers to the adoption of energy efficient technology and implementation of audit recommendations are reduced, and public and private entities advance in their implementation.	3.1. Targeted support to companies in identifying EE projects and preparing associated applications for the Project's incentive scheme and /or other commercial or concessional financing facilities, with targeted outreach to women-owned firms 3.2 Technical and financial de-risking of energy-efficiency investments via support for pre-audits, audits, and detailed technical/financial assessment and documentation, with targeted participation of women-owned firms 3.3. Technical assistance to banks and other financial institutions on assessment of credit requests and associated technical documentation. 3.4. Incentive scheme developed to incentivize companies to	GET	577,030.00	566,020.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			invest in EE, with gender-targeted mechanisms for engagement of women-owned firms			
Component 3: Expanded delivery of financing for EE investments	Investment	Enhanced commercial financing for the adoption of energy efficiency, energy management and MRV systems based on improved access to financing solutions and support mechanisms deployed by the project and other public and private entities	3.5. Operationalisation of the incentive scheme to incentivize the financing of energy efficiency projects	GET	1,000,000.00	424,414.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co Financing(\$)
Component 4: Scale-up and replication across private sector, including small and medium enterprises	Technical Assistance	Smaller energy consumers are aware of the potential energy efficiency interventions applicable to them, and have access to the relevant information and analysis tools to assess benefits and implement EE interventions	4.1. Knowledge management, awareness-raising and capacity development for businesses (including MSMEs^[1]) to pursue EE 4.2. Development of project website and online visibility ^[1] For the purpose of this document, MSMEs refer to micro, small, medium and mid-market enterprises.	GET	141,250.00	138,703.00
Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	Project monitoring and evaluation implemented	ME1. Project M&V system established ME2. Project M&V system implemented, with generation of reports annually ME3. Lessons learned and best practices are compiled, summarised, communicated and replicated at the national and international level	GET	192,900.00	189,422.00
Sub Total (\$)					4,316,866.00	3,367,348.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	215,298.00	150,233.00
Sub Total(\$)	215,298.00	150,233.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	4,532,164.00	3,517,581.00

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	7,500.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities of the Republic of Mauritius	In-kind	3,400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives of the Republic of Mauritius	In-kind	82,561.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives of the Republic of Mauritius	Grant	22,016.00
Recipient Country Government	Mauritius Standard Bureau	Grant	5,504.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)			3,517,581.00

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Mauritius	Climate Change		No	4,532,164	430,556	4,962,720
Total Grant Resources(\$)						4,532,164.00	430,556.00	4,962,720.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments?**No**

Includes reflow to GEF?**No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)
PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)
130,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)
12,350

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Mauritius	Climate Change		No	130,000	12,350	142,350.00
Total Project Costs(\$)						130,000.00	12,350.00	142,350.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	0	957628	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	1036222	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)		957,628		
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)		1,036,222		
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		40		
Male		80		
Total	0	120	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

1. Global environmental problems, root causes, and barriers that need to be addressed: Barriers noted at the PIF stage remain largely unchanged, but the statement of the problem and the project's theory of change have been further elaborated and made more context-specific, with direct linkages of root causes and barriers to proposed activities, outputs, and outcomes.

The scaled-up implementation of energy audits and realization of associated energy savings ? including the application of mandatory energy audits to the private sector nationwide in Mauritius ? requires incremental interventions to address the following persistent barriers, which baseline activities alone do not adequately address:

? Limited incentives for private companies to prioritize investments resulting from lack of readiness and stakeholder support for the mandatory energy audits mandate in the private sector. This barrier arises from a complex combination of factors, including competing priorities of businesses (in terms of utilization of their limited financial, operational and management resources) and incomplete understanding of the costs, risks and benefits of energy efficiency measures identified in the audits.

? Gaps in institutional support for implementation and monitoring of supporting standards, including minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for equipment and the ISO 50001 standard for energy management.

? Insufficient quantity and technical expertise of in-country energy auditors in Mauritius relative to the expected needs of a scaled-up energy audit mandate. High cost of audits when international experts are required.

? Proven EE technologies and practices do not yet have an established presence and track record in the marketplace in Mauritius, particularly with MSMEs. As a result, many banks and firms are reluctant to invest in or provide financing for such measures, without some combination of extensive technical verification and/or de-risking support.

? Some firms decline to pursue energy audits because they are perceived to be too expensive and complex. A simpler ?pre-audit? option would address latent demand among such firms but is not currently offered.

? While energy audits are a vitally important first step to enable firms to assess the benefits of EE measures, financial and executive decisions to pursue energy-efficiency investment commonly require an even more detailed study of options and their projected performance. Both the cost and unavailability of local expertise impede the implementation of follow-on technical feasibility studies at the requisite levels of depth and detail.

? The financial profile of energy efficiency measures is not always sufficiently appealing to prioritize them over other more critical investment priorities. In many occasions, that results from certain market imperfections, failures or distortions. In some sectors (e.g. manufacturing), the financial performance of these measures is hindered as a result of electricity tariff subsidies, which worsen their payback period. Limited local competition in the case of certain imported technologies can result in high mark-ups and CAPEX costs, which also hinder financial performance. In addition, the fact that environmental performance of technologies (in terms of environmental costs and benefits, including in regard to energy savings and resulting GHG emissions) is not yet fully internalized through regulation (e.g. no carbon tax) results in positive externalities such as GHG emission reductions (ERs) not being captured in the financial performance analysis of energy efficiency measures.

? MSMEs tend to overlook energy efficiency because of competing priorities, cost concerns about energy audits (as well as energy management and equipment upgrades), and lack of technical capacity. Adding to this, restricted debt capacity and access to credit further limits their possibility of investing in energy efficiency measures. There is a myriad of reasons that hinder MSMEs? access to credit, such as cash-flow management issues (including seasonal fluctuations), weak/incomplete business plans, or poor record-keeping practices. Another important barrier for MSMEs is limited collateral available^[1] to meet banks requirements. Many MSMEs are therefore considered higher risk borrowers, resulting in less favorable credit conditions (interest rate, tenor, grace period, collateral requirements, etc.) or directly rejection of credit applications. Based on this, energy efficiency investments are not prioritized either because credit conditions are not in line with the investment profile of the energy efficiency measure considered (e.g. loan tenor vs payback period) or because the limited credit available is prioritized to support other investments more critical to the core business.

Several of these barriers reinforce each other. There is a need to address these barriers in an integrated way, thus creating an ?ecosystem? of sustainable market services and demand, including a critical mass of firms

with the desire to increase energy efficiency; a broader base of technical know-how among both service providers and clients; appropriate certification of service providers and accreditation of training; delivery of actionable technical and financial justifications for EE investment with a targeted focus on the needs of MSMEs; assistance to banks to accelerate lending to this sub-sector; and a clear regulatory framework, including standards, certification, and accreditation procedures with regard to ISO 50001 (energy management) and ISO 50002 (energy audit); and a set of financial instruments and support schemes that can - in conjunction with all these other factors - enable and incentivize companies to invest in these measures. The targeted engagement and training of women, both as providers and recipients of energy services, is also needed as part of this ecosystem.

The PIF also noted issues and barriers with regard to transition in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sectors toward the phase-out of HCFC and HFC refrigerants. In accordance with comments from GEF Council, the project has removed any programmatic focus or activity on RAC or coordination with HCFC and HFC phase-out. The entire focus of the project is now energy efficiency and implementation of audit recommendations, with no sectoral emphasis and no overlap whatsoever with refrigerant transition issues.

Regarding COVID-19 impacts, as of May 2021, the cumulative number of confirmed COVID-19 cases was 1,288. There were 17 deaths in total, and at the time of writing, no new cases were recorded^[2]. Due to a prompt and consistent government strategy, Mauritius scored a very high mark on the Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Stringency Index. Up until now, the country has successfully managed the pandemic. The key COVID-19-related challenges that are likely to emerge for Mauritius in this project, given that the sanitary situation is under control, are thus some potential socio-economic impacts borne out by the facilities and businesses targeted by EE improvements. The latter may no longer be able to invest in audits leading to possible retrofits if their exposure to the hard-hit tourism sector has applied pressure on their balance sheet and treasuries, or if staffing is limited. Another pressure point may be the inaccessibility of Mauritius for international experts for activities that require physical presence (e.g. walk-in audits, pre-audits, or related trainings, etc.). The situation in 2024 is more positive, with COVID impact being low on the country activities.

2. Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects: The PIF noted that “[The Energy Efficiency] Regulations, which are due to be promulgated imminently (by the end of 2016), will create a mandatory requirement for large energy consumers (those consuming more than 100 tonnes of oil equivalent per year or 1.16 GWh) to undertake energy audits based on ISO 50002. Moreover, the Regulations make the implementation of audit recommendations mandatory for these consumers.” The PIF explained further how fulfillment of this policy mandate depended on incremental support in the training of energy auditors, introduction of new technology and practices, facilitation of financing, outreach to businesses, and so on.

Since PIF approval, the timing and scope of the Energy Efficiency Regulations and the energy audit mandate have changed. The Energy Efficiency Regulations 2017 created a mandatory energy audit requirement only for the largest *public-sector* entities, with an energy-consumption threshold of 15 tonnes of oil equivalent (toe). On January 1, 2021, the Energy Efficiency Management Office (EEMO) introduced a similar energy audit mandate for large private companies with an overall energy consumption exceeding 100 toe. Although the timeline has changed, the need for incremental support from the UNDP-supported, GEF-funded project to realize this mandate at scale (not only vis-à-vis large entities but across society) remains essentially unchanged from the PIF stage.

The Project Document provides some updated information about baseline programs. For a full updated elaboration of all relevant baseline initiatives, see Table 2, Partnerships and Related Initiatives, in the Results and Partnerships section of the Project Document, as well as sub-section 'Past, current and upcoming projects on energy efficiency in Mauritius' of its Annex 20.

3. Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, outcomes and components: There is no change from the PIF stage in terms of the core alignment with the GEF focal area strategy. This project still fits squarely within the GEF climate-change focal area strategy, seeking to achieve GHG emissions reductions through realization of well-proven and cost-effective technological opportunities in energy audit and energy management for commercial and industrial facilities.

All components, outcomes, and outputs are elaborated in the Results and Partnerships section of the Project Document. The overall thematic emphasis of the project remains largely similar to that of the PIF stage. However, there have been numerous structural revisions to certain components and changes in outputs/activities for various reasons, including compliance with GEF Council comments; enhanced clarity; greater conduciveness to effective project management; feasibility and needs based on the latest context; changes in co-finance; and extensive research and stakeholder consultation during the preparatory period. These changes are summarized in the table below.

I. Project Title, Objective, and Outcomes

Title at PIF	Title at CEO ER	Change	Justification
Realizing Energy Savings and Climate Benefits of Implementing Mandatory Energy Auditing in Coordination with HCFC Phase-Out and HFC Avoidance	Realizing Energy Savings and Climate Benefits of Implementing Mandatory Energy Auditing in the Republic of Mauritius	Removal of reference to refrigerant transition	Considering comments from the GEF Council, the project has been reframed so as to reflect an exclusive focus on energy efficiency, without any emphasis on synergy with refrigerant transition. There should now be no ambiguity about possible overlap with the mandates, budgets, and activities of the Multilateral Fund. This change to the project title has been made to reflect this shift with maximum clarity.

Project Objective at PIF	Project Objective at CEO ER	Change	Justification
To operationalise the new national energy audit scheme of the Republic of Mauritius by addressing and removing technical, institutional and financial barriers to the adoption of energy efficiency measures and exploit synergies to reduce ODS emissions and promote HFC avoidance in the RAC sector	To operationalise the new national energy audit scheme of the Republic of Mauritius by addressing and removing technical, institutional and financial barriers to the adoption of energy efficiency measures	Removal of reference to ozone and refrigerants	In response to comments from the GEF Council, the project now has been reframed to reflect an exclusive focus on energy efficiency, without any emphasis on synergy with refrigerant transition. There should now be no ambiguity about possible overlap with the mandates, budgets, and activities of the Multilateral Fund. The revision of wording here reflects this change in scope and content of the project.

Targeted Outcomes at PIF	Targeted Outcomes at CEO ER	Change	Justification
Mauritius has a) a detailed plan for the roll-out and enforcement of the Energy Efficiency Regulations 2015, b) associated achievable and measurable CO2 emissions reducing targets; and c) the technical and institutional capacity to implement the plan.	Mauritius has: a) a detailed plan for the roll-out and enforcement of the Energy Efficiency (Energy Consumer and Energy Audit) Regulations 2017, b) associated achievable and measurable CO2 emissions reduction targets for the plan; and c) the technical and institutional capacity to implement the plan.	Minor changes in language for clarification	Changes were made for clarification and correctness only. The substance of the outcome has not changed at all.
The Energy Efficiency Regulations 2015 are understood and accepted by firms which adopt the regulations of a period of time (roadmap), driving mutual economic and climate benefit.	The Energy Efficiency Regulations 2017 are understood and accepted by firms which adopt the regulations of a period of time (roadmap), driving mutual economic and climate benefit.	Unchanged	
Barriers to the adoption of energy efficient technology and implementation of audit recommendations are removed and firms understand and support EE Regulations	Barriers to the adoption of energy efficient technology and implementation of audit recommendations are reduced and public and private entities advance in their implementation.	Minor change	Slightly adjusted to put emphasis on implementation, going beyond understanding and support.

The adoption of energy management and MRV systems in a number of large energy consumers provides proof-of-concept for other firms in the sector. This acts as a catalyst for the uptake of energy management systems which unlocks the potential for more energy savings and provides a self-sustaining driver for ongoing energy efficiency activity within enterprises.	The adoption of energy management and MRV systems in a number of large energy consumers provides proof-of-concept for other firms in the sector. This acts as a catalyst for the uptake of energy management systems which unlocks the potential for more energy savings and provides a self-sustaining driver for ongoing energy efficiency activity within enterprises.	Unchanged	
	Enhanced commercial financing for the adoption of energy efficiency, energy management and MRV systems based on improved access to financing solutions and support mechanisms deployed by the project and other public and private entities.	Added	Added to reflect more closely outcome expected from the implementation of Component 3 in general, now including also a financial support mechanism through an investment incentive scheme.
The synergies between energy auditing and HCFC phase-out are exploited to avoid the adoption of HFC alternatives in RAC systems.	N/A	This outcome has been removed.	As noted above, in light of comments from the GEF Council, the project now has been reframed so as to reflect an exclusive focus on energy efficiency, without any emphasis on synergy with refrigerant transition. There should now be no ambiguity about possible overlap with the mandates, budgets, and activities of the Multilateral Fund. The revision of targeted outcomes here reflects this change in scope and content of the project.
Smaller energy consumers are aware of the potential energy efficiency interventions applicable to them, and have access to the relevant information and analysis tools to assess benefits and implement EE interventions and adoption of low-GWP refrigerants voluntarily	Smaller energy consumers are aware of the potential energy efficiency interventions applicable to them and have access to the relevant information and analysis tools to assess benefits and implement EE interventions.	Removal of reference to targeted outcome regarding adoption of refrigerants	

II. Outputs

Outputs with budget at PIF		Outputs with budget at CEO ER		Change	Justification
1.1 National roadmap for the roll-out of a mandatory energy audit scheme	\$ 500,000	1.1. Development and adoption of national roadmap for the roll-out of mandatory energy audits, including specific actions to engage women energy professionals and women-owned companies	\$ 720,772	Minor change	Revised to make the output gender-responsive
1.2 Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for boilers and RAC systems		1.2. Development and implementation of minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and labelling		Instead of developing MEPS for boilers, energy performance guidelines for equipment, including industrial boilers will be developed, along with the labelling scheme.	During the PPG phase, it was determined that it would be impractical to develop MEPS for industrial boiler/steam systems as they have multiple customized components and operating conditions specific to individual applications. Instead, the project will develop best-practice guidelines that can be applied flexibly across the range of applications.

Outputs with budget at PIF		Outputs with budget at CEO ER		Change	Justification
1.3 Market development support for specialist energy service companies (ESCOs)		1.3. National certification scheme for ISO 50001 developed and implemented by Mauritius Standards Bureau, with the accreditation for the certification scheme provided by MAURITAS		Output 1.3 of the PIF (Market development support for specialist energy service companies (ESCOs)) has been moved to Output 2.2 of the CEO ER and renamed as "Delivery of market development support for energy auditors and other energy-efficiency service providers". Output 1.3 in the CEO ER was previously in Component 4 in the PIF.	Shifting the outputs of Component 4 of the PIF (Output 4.1 National certification scheme for ISO 50001 developed and implemented by Mauritius Standards Bureau and Output 4.2 Accreditation and capacity development programme for MAURITAS and private sector certification bodies is launched and operational (taking into account gender targets) to the new Output 1.3 of the CEO ER (National certification scheme for ISO 50001 developed and implemented by Mauritius Standards Bureau, with the accreditation for the certification scheme provided by MAURITAS) was done to consolidate the number of components of the project. Output 1.3 of the PIF has been moved to Component 2, ?Output 2.2 Delivery of market development support for energy auditors and other energy-efficiency service providers?, for greater coherence.

Outputs with budget at PIF		Outputs with budget at CEO ER		Change	Justification
1.4 Penalties and incentives for compliance with Energy Audit Regulations		1.4. Training and capacity-building of EEMO technical/enforcement staff, with at least one workshop on gender mainstreaming		Output 1.4 of the PIF is now Output 1.6 of the CEO ER. New Output 1.4 has been added to the CEO ER regarding capacity building of the implementing partner. Also added gender dimension.	Original Output 1.4 has been repositioned for greater coherence. New Output 1.4 of the CEO ER (training and capacity-building of EEMO technical/enforcement staff) emanated from discussions held with the relevant stakeholders during the PPG. Revised to make the output gender responsive.
1.5 MRV frameworks / systems established		1.5 Development and implementation of national MRV system for assessing energy savings and avoided GHG emissions		Unchanged	N/A
1.6 Study of electricity tariffs and incentive mechanisms for energy efficiency				Removed	A tariff study is already being undertaken and to avoid duplication, it is proposed that the GEF-funded project uses the findings of the tariff study as an input in the design of the incentive scheme under output 3.4 Incentive scheme developed to incentivize companies to invest in EE

Outputs with budget at PIF		Outputs with budget at CEO ER		Change	Justification
2.1 Detailed technical and economic analyses of energy audit recommendations relating to boilers and RAC systems	\$ 1,581,533	2.1. Delivery of training and creation of permanent training system for energy auditors and energy managers in needed areas, actively promoting gender-responsiveness and gender-targeted activities	\$ 1,684,914 (895,340 TA + 789,574 INV)	Output 2.1 of the PIF is now Output 3.2 of the CEO ER. Output 2.1 of the CEO ER was previously Output 2.2 (Training of national specialists in energy auditing, performance analysis and alternative technology selection (including low-GWP) for boiler and RAC systems) in the PIF. The output now reflects the gender dimension.	During the PPG phase, it was clarified that under the National Energy Efficiency programme, MEPU/Business Mauritius are seeking to finance the detailed technical and economic analysis of energy audit recommendations. It is proposed that the GEF funds be used to partially fund these studies under Output 3.2 (Technical and financial de-risking of energy-efficiency investments via support for pre-audits, audits, and detailed technical/financial assessment and documentation). The scope of the studies in Output 3.2 will not be limited to boilers and RACs only but include all relevant energy systems. Revised to make the output gender responsive.
2.2 Training of national specialists in energy auditing, performance analysis and alternative technology selection (including low-GWP) for boiler and RAC systems		2.2. Delivery of market development support for energy auditors and other energy-efficiency service providers, 33% of whom are women		Output 2.2 of the PIF is now Output 2.1 of the CEO ER. Output 2.2 of the CEO ER was initially Output 1.3 of the PIF. The output now includes a gender-disaggregated target.	A minor change was made to make the output gender responsive.

Outputs with budget at PIF		Outputs with budget at CEO ER		Change	Justification
2.3 Primer projects for high-efficiency boilers		2.3 Direct investment into MSB energy efficiency testing/other equipment.		Outputs 2.3 and 2.4 of the PIF removed and replaced by Output 2.3 2.3. Direct investment into Mauritius Standards Bureau energy efficiency testing/other equipment	Taking into account the Canadian Council member's Comment #3 (see Annex B), as well as other comments on the Request for CEO Endorsement, the outputs on primer/replicable projects have been removed and replaced by two new outputs: Since the implementation of the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Regulated Machinery) Regulations, MSB has been building its

Outputs with budget at PIF		Outputs with budget at CEO ER		Change	Justification
2.4 Primer projects for high-efficiency / low-GWP RAC systems, including natural refrigerant applications		Output removed and new output added in component 3			capacity (both in terms of human resources, infrastructure and equipment) to test the regulated machinery. Under the new Output 2.3, it is proposed to further directly invest into the equipment used by the MSB to ensure sufficient technical capacity is in place to undertake the necessary testing. Activity 2.3.1 - Selection of the eligible equipment to be procured (10,000 USD) (through relevant assessments and preparation for the procurement support) Activity 2.3.2 - Investment in testing equipment for MSB (700,000 USD) (purchase of equipment) The project now includes a list of potential asset investment and confirms that GEF grant will be used as a direct investment incentive (performance-based) into facilities. This might include: goniophotometer or integrating sphere, calibrated lamps, temperature measuring system, integrating sphere with calibrated spectral measurement system or integrating sphere with spectroradiometer system, voltage

Outputs with budget at PIF		Outputs with budget at CEO ER		Change	Justification
					meter, current meter, power meter, temperature chamber, timer, cycling controller, harmonic distortion measurement system /oscilloscope and/or other equipment.
3.1 National credit line for eligible large energy consumers	\$ 1,400,000	3.1. Tailored support to companies in identifying EE investments and preparing associated applications for the Project's incentive scheme and/or other commercial or concessional financing facilities, with targeted outreach to women-owned firms	\$1,577,030 (577,030 TA, 1,000,000 INV)	Output 3.1 of the PIF (National credit line for eligible energy consumers) of the PIF has been split into two Outputs: Output 3.1. Tailored support to companies in identifying EE investments and preparing associated applications for the Project's incentive scheme	Data from the past two SUNREF credit lines show that there has been a fall in the number of energy efficiency projects as well as the amounts being invested. The reasons for this fall in energy efficiency investment are: (a) Insufficient technical and financial justification for certain EE investments, both in terms of risk profile as well as expected

Outputs with budget at PIF		Outputs with budget at CEO ER	Change	Justification
		3.2 Technical and financial de-risking of energy efficiency investments via support for pre-audits, audits, and detailed technical/financial assessment and documentation, with targeted participation of women-owned firms	and/or other commercial or concessional financing facilities, with targeted outreach to women-owned firms Output 3.2 Technical and financial de-risking of energy efficiency investments via support for pre-audits, audits, and detailed technical/financial assessment and documentation, with targeted participation of women-owned firms	financial performance. (b) Insufficient awareness and capacity among MSMEs to pursue financing for EE; and The two outputs defined in the CEO ER have been designed to address those two barriers. Output 3.1. Tailored support to companies in identifying EE investments and preparing associated applications for the Project's incentive scheme and/or other commercial or concessional financing facilities. This Output is also aligned with the original Output 5.2 of the PIF (Awareness-raising and capacity development for smaller energy consumers to promote voluntary energy efficiency intervention The project will work together with companies including MSMEs to identify energy saving opportunities and assist those enterprises to access concessional and commercial financing. Output 3.2 Technical and financial de-risking of energy-efficiency

Outputs with budget at PIF		Outputs with budget at CEO ER		Change	Justification
					investments via support for pre-audits, audits, and detailed technical/financial assessment and documentation. The rationale behind these studies is that they serve as a way of de-risking energy efficiency investments. Both outputs have been revised to make them gender-responsive.
3.2 Funding models and assessment criteria developed for local banks to process credit requests and channel loans		3.3. Technical assistance to banks and other financial institutions on assessment of credit requests and associated technical documentation.		Output 3.2 of the PIF has now been renamed as Output 3.3 of the CEO ER.	Technical assistance on assessment criteria has been retained without change and repositioned.
		3.4. Incentive scheme developed to incentivize companies to invest in EE, with gender-targeted mechanisms for engagement of women-owned firms		These 2 new outputs have been added following comments received from the GEF Council. Output 3.4 now reflects the gender dimension.	Outputs 3.4 and 3.5 have been included following comments from the GEF Council and elaborated based on further stakeholder consultations. The incentive scheme will be separate from, and

Outputs with budget at PIF		Outputs with budget at CEO ER		Change	Justification
		3.5 Operationalisation of the incentive scheme to incentivize the financing of energy efficiency projects			complementary to, other lending sources available at the time of implementation (commercial banks, concessional lending facilities, micro-finance institutions) or to private sector own investment to EE measures. It will provide direct investment support and incentives for companies and financial institutions seeking to invest in, or scale-up financing for, energy efficient solutions, in line with the pre-defined financial and technical criteria that will be detailed out in year of the project implementation. Companies subject to mandatory audit requirements will be considered (albeit not exclusively) for this support, particularly when the mandatory energy efficiency investments resulting from the audits did not have a financial performance compelling enough to incentivize or enable investments on purely commercial terms. Consultations have produced the following feedback from stakeholders in this regard: - The grant to be provided under the performance-based incentive scheme, to eligible enterprises

Outputs with budget at PIF		Outputs with budget at CEO ER		Change	Justification
					that successfully meet the energy efficiency improvement criteria, whereby the new machinery and equipment installed can reach at least 20% energy savings (although criteria for certain exceptions will be developed and considered; see Project Document for further perspective on this), will not exceed 20% of the eligible expenditures. The energy savings incentive scheme to be deployed as part of the project, including its operational and institutional set-up, eligibility criteria, level of incentive and verification mechanism, will need to be reviewed and approved by the UNDP country office and the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor (RTA), to ensure an appropriate deployment of the GEF resources under this scheme, and alignment with UNDP Financial Rules and Procedures. Independent Third-Party Verification reports for the incentive scheme shall be provided as evidence by the implementing partner to the country office (and RTA) on a periodic basis during the financial

Outputs with budget at PIF		Outputs with budget at CEO ER		Change	Justification
					reporting and PIR process, as applicable. - Micro-finance is available which allows MSMEs to access working capital loans without collateral, but these are often inappropriate for capital investments. Output 3.4 has been revised to make the output gender-responsive.
4.1 National certification scheme for ISO 50001 developed and implemented by Mauritius Standards Bureau	\$ 550,000	Component has been removed in CEO ER			These two outputs have been combined into one output namely, Output 1.3 "National certification scheme for ISO 50001 developed and implemented by Mauritius Standards Bureau, with the accreditation for the certification scheme provided by MAURITAS" under Component 1. This output contains two activities: Activity 1.3.1: Development of action plan for MSB to be recognized as a certification body for ISO 50001 Activity 1.3.2: Development of a programme for accrediting certification bodies implementing ISO 50001 certification scheme, including delivery of training for MAURITAS staff
4.2 Accreditation and capacity development programme for MAURITAS and private sector certification bodies is launched and operational (taking into account gender targets)					

Outputs with budget at PIF		Outputs with budget at CEO ER		Change	Justification
4.3 Register of ISO 50001 certified firms established					This will be incorporated in the MRV system being developed in Output 1.5.
4.4 ISO 50001-based energy management systems implemented by large energy consumers					This will be undertaken under Output 3.2.
5.1 Case-studies of large energy consumers? interventions compiled and disseminated, with a focus on boilers and RAC systems, and low-GWP RAC systems in particular	\$ 135,333	4.1. Knowledge management, awareness raising and capacity development for businesses (including MSMEs) to pursue EE	\$ 141,250	Output 5.1 of the PIF has now been moved to Output 4.2 in the CEO ER.	No change in the content of the component. Case studies will still be developed and will be showcased on the website, which will be developed under Output 4.2. In addition to targeted awareness campaigns in Output 3.1 (of CEO ER), a more general awareness campaign will be carried out on energy efficiency in large and small businesses.
5.2 Awareness-raising and capacity development for smaller energy consumers to promote voluntary energy efficiency interventions		4.2. Development of project website and online visibility		N/A	
6.1 M&E is applied to provide feedback to the project coordination process to capitalize on project needs	\$ 150,000	ME1. Project M&E system established	\$ 192,900	One Output has been added for more clarity.	
6.2 Lessons learned and best practices are accumulated, summarized and replicated at the country level		ME2. Project M&E system implemented, with generation of reports annually			
		ME3. Lessons learned and best practices are compiled, summarised, communicated and replicated at the national and international level			

Furthermore, the project has made several other notable clarifications since the PIF stage with regard to the limitation of the scope of activities involving refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC). During review of the PIF by the GEF Council, the United States raised concerns about overlap between this project and the work of the National Ozone Unit on refrigerant transition under funding from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF), particularly in investment support for primer projects. In response to these concerns, UNDP and its partners have eliminated any specific programmatic focus on refrigeration and air conditioning (as well as all related co-finance), so as to avoid any confusion or overlap with the MLF's budget or program mandates.

4. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEF TF, and co-financing: The PIF contained a general overview of incremental cost reasoning. This reasoning remains broadly applicable. Further analysis has been added to the Project Document.

The total cost of the project is US \$8,049,745. This is to be financed through a GEF grant of USD \$4,532,164, USD \$7,500 in-kind co-financing to be administered by UNDP and US \$3,510,081 in parallel co-financing from third parties.

The total committed co-financing for the project at the time of CEO ER is lower than the amount foreseen in the PIF, mainly as the result of AFD funding not being indicated as a source of confirmed co-financing (even if the Project expects to continue to engage with AFD and its partner commercial banks in the next phase of the Sunref program during Project implementation, which could result in a significant level of additional co-financing; the same applies to other potential sources identified in Annex 20 of the Project Document, entailing public and private financial institutions in the process of developing or deploying relevant credit lines). The sources and proportions of co-financing have changed based on updated conditions, as noted in the table below. It should be noted that during GEF Council review, the United States indicated that the MLF Executive Committee had not specifically approved spending of its funds as co-financing for GEF projects on energy efficiency. Therefore, the project does not include any claims of MLF/GIZ funds as co-financing for this project as noted in the table below.

Name of Co-financier	Indicative amount (\$) from PIF	Amount (\$) confirmed in PPG phase	Notes
Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities (MEPU)	200,000	3,400,000	MEPU's co-financing commitment of 3.4 million USD is mostly for EEMO staff time and resources, but also includes other small allotments for other Ministry contributions to the project, such as the time of the Chair of the Project Board. (EEMO is an agency of the MEPU.)

Name of Co-financier	Indicative amount (\$) from PIF	Amount (\$) confirmed in PPG phase	Notes
Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives	150,000	104,577	This co-finance includes in-kind contribution of 82,561 USD and cash: 22,016 USD over the full project implementation period. The cash co-finance will target capacity building and support accreditation for the energy management system certification. The in-kind contribution covers staff time that will be dedicated to this project.
Mauritius Standards Bureau	0	5,504	This co-finance is an in-kind contribution towards recurrent expenditures for the development and implementation of the National ISO 50001 Certification scheme and accreditation of the Certification scheme by MAURITAS.
Business Mauritius	820,000	0	The reduction in the co-financing amount from the PIF stage does not reflect a reduced commitment to collaboration, but it has been already expended prior to the project start and therefore, will not be counted as co-finance during the project implementation.
Private enterprises	830,000	8,550,000 [tbc]	It is still fully expected that private firms (based on their own equity or the loans the secure from public and private financial institutions) will cover most of the investment cost of the EE measures that the Project will directly support through either the incentive scheme in Component 3, or the TA supporting companies and development/origination of projects as part of Component 2 and 3. Consistent with the GEF Co-financing Guidelines, for the purpose of stating a co-financing level under this category (from private parties that are not identified at this point), we are hereby conservatively indicating only the co-financing expected as a result of the implementation of the incentive scheme, which will require that in average at least 90% of project costs be covered by supported companies, as stated in the Project Document. Additional co-financing from companies to be supported with TA is not hereby considered, as minimum co-financing parameters in such case have not been defined yet. This said, the finance from private entities in projects supported by the GEF (regardless whether such support was in the form of investment incentives or TA) will be tracked/reflected during the implementation period.

Name of Co-financier	Indicative amount (\$) from PIF	Amount (\$) confirmed in PPG phase	Notes
Central Electricity Board	300,000		CEB provided a co-financing letter for USD 32 million to be used for deployment of smart meters and advanced metering infrastructure that will support energy efficiency tracking among its customers. This is an important investment that CEB has confirmed that will well complement the activities, especially in relation to component 1. This said, this value is not hereby included based on GEF Secretariat's assessment that it is not sufficiently connected with the Project's specific focus.
Agence Fran�aise de D�veloppement (grant)	1,200,000	0	SUNREF's phase III facility is in its closing stage, and the next phase of this program had not been fully defined yet at the time of preparation of this submission, so a co-financing commitment from that source cannot be presented at this point. The project will continue to engage with AFD during implementation, as well as with local public and private banks and other bi- and multi-lateral development partners to develop further co-financing approaches, particularly based on the Project's incentive scheme and provision of TA to support project development/bankability (a type of non-reimbursable resource that is not broadly available in Mauritius from other sources). The potential local financial institutions (Development Bank of Mauritius; and Industrial Finance Corporation of Mauritius) as well as commercial and development entities (such as Mauritius Commercial Bank and AFD) were consulted during the design of the project and expressed an interest to collaborate under the project as soon as it starts. The quantified estimate of such collaboration (in terms of co-finance figure) will be established/confirmed in year 1 of the implementation.
Agence Fran�aise de D�veloppement (loan)	13,200,000	0	
Switch Africa	250,000	0	Switch Africa Green's financial support for technical and financial feasibility studies via the National Energy Efficiency ended as of mid-2018.
UNDP	120,000	7,500	UNDP co-financing has been reduced from the PIF stage in light of available agency resources.

Name of Co-financier	Indicative amount (\$) from PIF	Amount (\$) confirmed in PPG phase	Notes
GIZ	300,000	0	GIZ is the implementing agency for the Multilateral Fund (MLF) in Mauritius. Given the concerns on the GEF Council about possible budgetary overlap between GEF-supported and MLF-supported activity, the project now explicitly excludes any MLF-originated co-financing. See Annex B of this Request for CEO Endorsement for a full explanation of the separation of GEF-funded and MLF-funded activity.
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management, and Climate Change	300,000	0	The Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management, and Climate Change co-finance is less relevant given the change of the project scope.
CTCN (Green Cooling Africa Initiative)	100,000	0	As noted with other agencies above, the Green Cooling Africa Initiative focuses on refrigerant transition. Because of the decision to exclude the project from any refrigerant-related activity and budget resources, this co-financing will not be claimed.
TOTAL	17,870,000	3,517,581	

The project has a target of direct emissions reductions of **0.96** million tonnes of CO_{2eq} emissions from measures and practices implemented during the project period, plus another **1.04** million tonnes of consequential emissions reductions. Given the GEF grant sum of US \$4,532,164, the project will spend about **\$4.7** in GEF funds per tonne of direct avoided CO_{2eq} emissions, or about **\$2.20** per tonne of all (direct and consequential) avoided CO_{2eq} emissions.

Besides GHG emissions reductions, this project will generate other significant benefits for Mauritius and its citizens, including avoided energy costs, improved business operations and economic competitiveness, increased marketable skill of energy professionals, national energy security, and so on. These benefits will be captured and reported as part of a compilation of success stories and lessons learned and in the project's M&E.

For full details on calculations of expected incremental energy savings and GHG emissions reductions, please see the Project Document, Annex **19**.

5. Global environmental benefits: The PIF made general statements and offered several projected figures about overall sectoral potential for energy savings. The Project Document contains further elaboration about

global environmental benefits, including targets for global environmental benefits set forth in the Project Results Framework. These targets include **direct emissions reductions of 0.96 million tonnes of CO₂eq emissions from measures and practices implemented during the project period**, as well as another **1.04 million tonnes of consequential emissions reductions**.

See also Annex **16**, the GEF Core Indicators; Annex **19**, Projections of Energy Savings and GHG Emissions Reductions; and the completed GEF STAP calculation tool.

6. Innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up. The PIF contains general discussion of innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up. The Project Document has further elaboration of specific ways in which the project is innovative and sustainable with projected impacts on a nationwide and sector-wide scale.

Innovation. In the Mauritian context, the project is particularly innovative in its focus on energy management and optimisation, which are currently applied only on a limited basis in all sectors. **The project also focuses some activities and TA support on MSMEs, in light of the differentiated and incremental barriers they face to implement energy efficiency investments; this is something other initiatives have not done so far to the same extent.**

Sustainability. By the end of the project, it is intended that energy audits and energy management will be well on their way to becoming business-as-usual for the private sector in Mauritius. **The energy audit mandate already being in force in both the public and private sectors will contribute toward this objective.** EEMO will be fully capable of administering the audit regulations. The MSB and MAURITAS will likewise have integrated implementation of MEPS and ISO 50001 certification into their normal work. End-users in all sectors will understand and accept not only the regulations and standards, but also the financial attractiveness of energy efficiency investment and energy management and be making investment decisions on that basis. Enterprises will be able and motivated to implement energy efficiency using their own unaided expertise and financial capacity even after the UNDP-supported project draws to a close. The **incentive** scheme set up shall also generate important lessons learned that the government of Mauritius will be able to use for the design of future financial support schemes or models, given that this would be a pioneering scheme with focus on energy efficiency as the primary goal.

Scaling up. The project seeks to bring about lasting, nationwide, and sector-wide transformation of energy-related practices first among the country's largest energy consumers, and then later among MSMEs as well. This transformation will be achieved by creating permanent enabling conditions, including the required knowledge base among service providers; exposure of stakeholders to technology and best practice; and linkages with financing, all supported by a foundation of policies, regulations, and institutional capacity

among EEMO and other government agencies. Scale among large companies will be achieved **based on the onset and incremental** application of the regulatory mandate for energy audits. Adopted MEPS will further lock in? and scale up energy savings. Then compilation and dissemination of success stories in the project's fourth component will catalyse even wider awareness of energy audits and energy efficiency in general, including among MSMEs.

For more details, please see the Project Document **sections on** Strategy **and on** Results and Partnerships.

[1] **Micro-finance solutions allow MSMEs to access working capital loans without collateral, but these are often inappropriate for capital investments.**

[2] <https://covid19.who.int/region/afro/country/mu>

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

A.3. Stakeholders. Elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement, particularly with regard to **civil society organizations** and **indigenous peoples**, is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project.

The PIF provides a detailed overview of stakeholders in government and the private sector. This overview remains essentially valid. The Project Document provides even more detail and updated information, including identification of all key stakeholders, elaboration of their roles and current activities, and description of approaches to stakeholder engagement during project preparation and implementation.

At the broadest level, all citizens of Mauritius are stakeholders in this project, insofar as it promotes society-wide benefits of energy security and environmental protection via increased energy efficiency. More directly, the primary beneficiaries of the project are businesses of all sizes in Mauritius, who stand to gain financially from reduced costs and increased operating efficiency. MSMEs in particular stand to benefit from activities under Component #3. Employees of these enterprises will gain direct benefits of enhanced training, as well as indirect benefits from greater operating efficiency and profitability of their workplaces.

The project will expand the numbers and strengthen the capacity of Mauritian energy efficiency service providers ? including energy auditors, energy managers, entities who prepare detailed feasibility studies, and vendors and installers of energy-efficient equipment, as well as energy management controls and software. Students aspiring to enter these professions will benefit directly from training in marketable skills. The project will be proactive in seeking to engage women in such professional development and training.

The project has engaged all of these stakeholders during the PPG phase, and will continue to do so during implementation, mostly through existing associations and organisations: Business Mauritius for large enterprises; SME Mauritius for small and medium enterprises, university faculties of engineering, etc. These associations are partners of the project, but are also beneficiaries, as UNDP technical and investment support under GEF funding will directly expand the scope and increase the effectiveness of their work.

UNDP does not anticipate that any groups will be adversely affected by the project. Still, the project team will regularly assess and manage risks in accordance with its Risk Log and its Social and Environmental Screening Procedure Report. Stakeholders will be encouraged to communicate any concerns to project staff, with escalation of cases to UNDP management and the Project Board as needed.

The other key beneficiary of the project is the Government of Mauritius, particularly EEMO. As National Implementing Partner, EEMO is directly engaged in all aspects of project design and implementation. MEPU is also deeply involved with all aspects of program planning and activity. A senior representative of MEPU will serve as Chairman of the Project Board.

For full details of stakeholders and their interests, as well as detailed plans for stakeholder engagement during the project period, please see Annex 8 of the Project Document.

Documents

Title	Submitted
Annex 8 - PIMS 5509 Stakeholder Engagement Plan	

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

The PIF's overview of gender issues remains valid. The Project Document provides further elaboration, including a full gender assessment and gender action plan, with description of baseline conditions, challenges for gender mainstreaming, and specific ways in which the project will integrate gender mainstreaming into its strategy and activities.

The Government of Mauritius has implemented an Equal Opportunity Act, which mandates equal opportunities for males and females in job applications and hiring by both private and public institutions. However true gender mainstreaming remains an elusive goal in the country, particularly in the business and engineering services sectors, including energy efficiency. While women do occupy many prominent positions in the country's leading governmental and technical institutions, on the whole women remain underrepresented among business executives and energy services professionals.

The UNDP-supported project will go beyond the existing norms of gender-blind market dynamics and program development, by actively promoting gender-responsiveness and gender-targeted activity in policy development (including the roadmap of Output 1.1), training (Output 2.1), engagement of private companies (Components 2 and 3), and outreach (Component 4). Based on the gender analysis that was conducted, which has highlighted existing gender differences, inequalities and gaps in relation to energy efficiency and auditing, the project mainstreams gender equality and women's empowerment in its activities by ensuring (i) equal opportunities for men and women with access to project benefits; (ii) active consultation with and participation of women energy professionals and women-owned companies;

(iii) collection of gender disaggregated data/information; and (iv) an increased representation of women in decision-making bodies.

See Annex 10 for the full gender assessment commissioned during the project preparatory period, as well as the Gender Action Plan, whose targets are also reflected in the Project Results Framework.

Documents

Title	Submitted
Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?	

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

Annex 10: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

Introduction

This gender assessment provides an overview of the situation of men and women in the energy sector in Mauritius, identifying gender issues that are relevant to the proposed project through Gender Analysis. It serves as a foundation towards formulating a Gender Action Plan for each Project Component which ensures that both women and men have equal opportunities to participate in, contribute to, and benefit from project resources, activities and results.

Since the proposed project aims to contribute towards climate change mitigation through use of energy efficient strategies such as mandatory energy auditing among large energy consumers (including MSMEs) in Mauritius, the gender assessment looks mainly at gender issues in the energy sector at institutional level (e.g. male/female workers in the energy sector, women entrepreneurs/owners of large firms including Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), number of male and female energy auditors and their issues, women decision makers in Government bodies etc.).

Energy efficiency & auditing policy in Mauritius

The Government of Mauritius, recognising the potential for energy efficiency in all sectors of the Economy and in order to promote energy efficiency in the country, has come up with the strategy to remove barriers, namely, institutional, technical, economic and financial, to allow for the development of an energy efficient economy. An Energy Efficiency Act has also been developed and implemented with the objective of reducing energy use and costs, protecting the environment, improving productivity and contributing to the mitigation of the effects of climate change.

The Energy Efficiency (Energy Consumer and Energy Audit) Regulations 2017 have made energy audits mandatory for public buildings (including parastatal bodies) with an electrical energy consumer of more than 15 tonnes of oil equivalent (toe). The Government has trained a pool of engineers to be certified as

energy auditors in the country. The Government has also created a register of energy auditors, qualified to carry out energy audits as per the ISO 50002 standards.

With regard to gender, the main challenge for Government bodies such as the Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities (MEPU) is that strategy and programs have been designed and implemented more often in a 'traditional' way with little focus on how the proposed program or intervention affects women and men differently. To date, there has been one workshop/training on gender mainstreaming at the MEPU. There is still a low level of awareness and limited knowledge on gender mainstreaming at planning and policy level. It is still not understood how a project affects men and women differently in energy sector, as well as different needs, priorities and interest of men and women.

Gender issues in the energy sector

Gender integration in government bodies

The Government of Mauritius has implemented an Equal Opportunity Act, which ensures equal opportunities for males and females to apply and get hired by both private and public institutions. The same is applied in the energy sector and in Government bodies related to energy.

The public constitution formulates the gender policy in all public institutions including MEPU/EEMO. Recruitment is carried out based on the qualification and skills, and there is no gender bias in the recruitment. Hence, recruitment is gender neutral and is based on merit.

Although a gender-neutral equal opportunity law is in place, few females are choosing engineering or energy sector as a preferred field of study or profession. As a result, there are few women taking up technical jobs in the energy sector. Similarly, there are also fewer women occupying top positions or those at policy level. While there is no gender discrimination in decision making at planning and policy level, since there are less women holding top positions, their decision-making role/power is also limited. For example, out of the 11 heads of different divisions in the Department of Environment, only four are women. There are, however, more females at administrative level as compared to males.

At present, the Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities (MEPU) is facing challenges in recruiting women for technical jobs. There are fewer female graduates in the field of engineering and energy. However, even amongst these graduates, very few apply for technical jobs and tend to take jobs in the administrative field instead. At administrative level, there are more women than men while at technical level the representation of men is 100%. MEPU is trying to get across to the technical people to make them aware and understand why gender perspective is important in access to energy and has conducted a one-day Gender Mainstreaming workshop/training in 2017 so far in which Energy Efficiency Management Office (EEMO) participated.

Gender segregation of work

In the manufacturing sector, there is no specific evidence that salaries differ for men and women performing the same work. There may, however, be a tendency for certain types of positions to have

notably more employees of one gender than the other, with associated differences in pay for the different types of work.

Gender issues among energy auditors

Among certified and registered energy auditors, there are very few females as compared to males. The statistics provided by EEMO in Table G1 shows that out of 31 locally-based registered energy auditors, there are only five female energy auditors with the rest (26) being males. There is a huge difference starting from the training as number of energy auditors being trained shows only 9 females out of 60 participants with males making up of 51 participants. Out of 9 women participants, 6 women successfully completed the training (. From the consultation with EEMO, it is understood that fewer females had applied for the free training offered, and hence the low number of female registered energy auditors.

Table G1. Gender Breakdown of Energy Auditors

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

Source: EEMO

The main constraint that female energy auditors, particularly married women, are facing is work-life balance. The work sometimes requires night duties, which women are unable to take mainly due to familial and child care responsibilities at home. Hence, even when females pursuing studies in the energy sector (e.g. energy auditing) usually graduate with good grades, they tend to face barriers when they enter the job market and therefore choose to work in other fields, which are more flexible.

Energy auditors in Mauritius can be broadly categorised into those who are in full-time employment and freelancers. Full-time energy auditors can undertake energy audits provided the company they are working for have secured such a project. Freelancers do have more flexibility in work hours, but also may have less job security and a less-developed network of potential clients. Full-time employees in the private sector could also operate as freelance energy auditors, but this also implies 'moonlighting' after normal office hours or taking time off work, which could be more difficult for women.

There is also a lack of proper networking among energy auditors due to which female energy auditors working in a place far from the city may not be aware of opportunities available for energy auditors in different sectors (e.g. on consulting opportunities).

Issues among women entrepreneurs

Most women entrepreneurs own small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) and are involved more in the sector representing textiles, crafts and agricultural food items such as tea and medicinal plants.

Women owned firms (including MSMEs) do not seem to have adequate information on energy auditing and energy auditing is perceived as a very expense. In addition, not all women entrepreneurs are aware that EEMO has published on its website an up-to-date register of energy auditors (which also includes women energy auditors), recognised by the Government of Mauritius. While they do not feel any need for auditing of energy of their firms, they are also not against it. They are open to energy auditing; however, they feel that it should not only be limited to the auditing but should also include facilities such as training on how to use and manage energy efficiently. Moreover, there is also a need to disseminate adequate information on alternative energy technology.

MSMEs account for 45% of employment and 35% of energy consumption in Mauritius. They are an important element of the climate change mitigation equation in Mauritius. Firms owned by women mostly operate in the SME sector and thus it is important that women entrepreneurs are integrated in the project and that information is transferred to the SME sector.

Moreover, if women entrepreneurs have a clear understanding of energy management and efficiency, they may become interested in carrying out energy audits in their firms or purchasing energy efficient technologies. Similarly, although women are interested, they may not afford the necessary cost of energy auditing or purchasing of efficient technologies. In such situation, viable loans/credit would help women entrepreneurs to actively participate in energy efficiency activities.

Gender and energy in academia

There is a general understanding among men and women in Mauritius that pursuing a career in the energy sector requires physical strength or it is a hard subject that requires getting involved in activities which generally men are able to do such as working under risky conditions, lifting heavy loads, etc. Hence, it has not been able to attract more women. The resultant lower involvement/representation of women in the field is evident not only in the job market but also in academia as shown in Table G2.

Table G2. Enrolment of Students in Engineering Courses (Universit? des Mascareignes)

Academic year 2015-16		Academic year 2016-17		Academic year 2017-18	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
365	34	362	29	350	38

Source: Universit? des Mascareignes

Although there is no gender bias in enrolment, registration or examination in the academia, the main hurdle is in overcoming the misconception and unawareness among students, mainly young females.

The academicians in the Engineering Department of the University of Mauritius are working with the Institution of Engineers in Mauritius. They are creating a branch for Women in Engineering. As they have noticed that students, particularly female often take an uninformed decision, they are working towards raising awareness among these un-informed students who are about to enter universities through activities such as 'open days' which usually runs for three days at the University with Faculties, Departments and courses being advertised. During these events, students actually get more opportunities

to get acquainted with courses which they may not be familiar with, such as Engineering courses. Once they enter and start, they complete the course without any hurdles. Hence, strong support and access to information is important.

There is a multidisciplinary team at the University of Mauritius who would be able to share experiences and expertise, particularly on how to formulate training on energy efficiency. The team is also involved in formulating different outreach programs and could provide support to the proposed project with organising outreach activities such as workshops, talks, or inviting youngsters to come and join the training.

Gender Analysis

The assessment reveals that there is no gender bias or discrimination in both the academia and the job market for men and women when it comes to taking up studies or professional career in the energy sector. However, there are still few females interested in pursuing academic and professional career in this sector. This is due to some structural hindrances (e.g. women's familial and child care responsibilities at home and perception that Energy/Engineering is a difficult course/field, making it less favourable for women as compared to men. With men and women enjoying equal opportunities as well as equal treatments in all sectors including the energy sector, the project expects that it will not face serious gender issues. Nonetheless, there are issues, although indirectly related to the energy sector, that are affecting women more than men (e.g. gender division of labour at home), which have not received much attention both at policy and practical level. Therefore, gender analysis and action plan are critical to ensure the project provides equitable opportunities and benefits for both women and men and that inequality is not perpetuated in project's activities and outcomes. Gender disaggregated information gathered from desk review as well as through consultations with concerned stakeholders and relevant agencies and groups associated with energy efficiency and auditing have been analysed using Gender Analysis.

Gender analysis (GA) is at the core of gender mainstreaming. It seeks to identify differences between men and women and understand their relationships. It illuminates root causes of gender-based differences towards developing practical and strategic actions to address any gaps leading to them. GA also takes into account different knowledge, interest and needs of men and women in identifying opportunities and barriers towards implementing appropriate actions in addressing them. In particular, GA aims to answer questions such as, what is the context? (status of men and women in a certain context), who does what? (gender roles, division of labour), who has what? (access to and control over resources), who decides? (decision making role/power), and who knows what? (knowledge and capacity).

In the proposed project's context, GA will help to understand the significance of existing gender differences, inequalities and gaps in relation to energy efficiency and auditing, and the potential opportunities and barriers faced by one of the underrepresented groups (women or men) in Mauritius. GA in the proposed project reflects results of the review of relevant documents and consultations on the project components with concerned stakeholders ? including relevant government agencies, NGOs, Banks, gender focal points, female energy auditors, women entrepreneurs etc. as shown in Table G3:

Table G3. Gender Analysis

What is the context?	<i>Opportunities:</i> Mauritius has been making remarkable progress in terms of gender and development in the past years. According to recent statistics, gender equality between men and women in development sectors such as education, health, employment and laws are impressive. According to statistics, women outnumber men and live on average seven years longer than men (Female: 78, Male: 71).[1] Similarly, there is no disparity in enrolment in the primary, secondary and tertiary education. The ratio of girls to boys in primary school is around 97 %, while at the secondary and tertiary level girls dominate with a ratio of over 100 %.[2] Moreover, employment rate also shows if not equal but high percentage of women's involvement (Female: 42%, Male: 64%).[3]³ <i>Barriers:</i> Women's representation in the energy sector/engineering field is quite low as women tend to enter more social sector fields (e.g. education, home economics) when they enter college and thus are less represented in the energy/engineering sector. Top positions are also often held by men in both government and private sectors. In the energy sector, technical and policy level positions are mainly held by men with women taking up positions more at administrative level.
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Who does what?***Opportunities:***

Women in Mauritius are more involved in paid work outside home par their male counterparts. The gender division of labour is changing. Since women are gaining access to higher education and the number of educated women is increasing, there is also an increase in number of women who are engaged in gainful employment.

Barriers:

Although there has been a change in gender division of labour that has allowed more women with opportunities to engaged in work outside home, this has not brought much changes in the domestic front as many women are still responsible for familial and child care responsibilities at home in addition to their work outside home.

For example, in the energy sector, female energy auditors, particularly those who are married are facing constraints to continue their work. The work sometimes requires night duties, which women are unable to take mainly due to familial and child care responsibilities at home. Hence, even when females pursuing studies in the energy sector (e.g. energy auditing) usually graduate with good grades, they tend to face barriers when they enter the job market and therefore choose to work in other fields, which are more flexible.

Who has access to and controls what?

Opportunities:

Women in Mauritius have access to equal opportunities in several spheres as par their male counterparts and have benefited from them. For example, equal opportunity law that provides free and compulsory education to both female and male until age 16,[4]⁴ equal employment opportunity to both female and male applicants based on merit and equal access to legal services, are some of the opportunities and benefits that women and men equally enjoy. Women who are in gainful employment have control over their own income.

Barriers:

However, access to resources and opportunities have not brought equal benefits for men and women in all aspects and thus less control over the resources. Women tend to benefit less from these access and opportunities due to existing gender division of labour at home, familial and care-giving responsibilities as well as societal perceptions of men and women based on masculine and feminine divide (e.g. general perception that energy/engineering sector has harsh working conditions so it is generally for males). Such perceptions are also contributing to a rather slow change leading to weak gender equal outcomes and less benefits for women. Although there are laws enacted to enforce equal opportunities for both men and women, in practice this has not been translated to the extent that women enjoy equal benefits to men.

Similarly, although women have equal access to employment based on merit and enjoy equal pay, not all of them enjoy equal earnings. A report by Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare shows earnings of women to be lower than that of men. While women earned on average 70% of what men earned in occupational category of managers, professionals and associate professionals, they earned around half of what men earned in elementary occupations.[5]⁵

Who decides?	Opportunities: Both men and women in Mauritius have equal opportunity to be hired for top positions based on merit (qualifications and skills) in both government and private sector, including the energy sector. Barriers: Mauritian laws and policies being gender friendly have not been translated into reality because men still outnumber women as top decision makers, particularly in the energy sector. While there is no gender discrimination in decision making at planning and policy level, since there are less women holding top positions, their decision-making role/power is also limited.
Who knows what?	Opportunities Both men and women in Mauritius have pursued higher education and have access to resources such as media and internet thus hold knowledge in different sectors including the climate change and energy sector. Women (e.g. women entrepreneurs) are aware of climate change, its impacts and mitigation measures. Barriers: However, in relation to energy sector, women owned firms (including MSMEs) do not seem to have adequate information on energy auditing and thus hold limited knowledge. Adequate information on alternative energy technology is also limited. Similarly, there is also a lack of proper networking among energy auditors due to which female energy auditors working in a place far from the city do not get adequate information on different opportunities available for energy auditors (e.g. on consulting opportunities). Moreover, there is a limited understanding among policy makers/planners and concerned institutes on related gender issues (e.g. issues facing female energy auditors and women entrepreneurs) in the energy sector.

Gender Action Plan

The Gender Action Plan (GAP) ensures (i) equal opportunities for men and women with access to project benefits; (ii) active consultation with and participation of the underrepresented group (women or men);

(iii) collection of gender disaggregated data/information; and (iv) an increased representation of the underrepresented group (women or men) in decision-making bodies. The GAP presented in Table G4 is formulated in response to the outcomes (opportunities and barriers) derived from review of relevant documents and consultations with concerned stakeholders as presented above in the gender assessment and gender analysis.

Outcomes	Indicators or Targets	Baseline	Actions	Responsibilities	Timeline
Component 1: Enhancement of the national mandatory energy audit program and associated policies					
Gender responsive planning for the roll-out and enforcement of the Energy Efficiency (Energy Consumer and Energy Audit) Regulations 2017.	Adopted roadmap for roll-out of mandatory energy audits includes measures for engagement of both women energy professionals and women-owned businesses	No adopted roadmap; existing programs to train energy auditors and engage firms do not include proactive gender mainstreaming	Include gender-related measures in roadmap. Include gender assessment in MRV scheme to be implemented annually by EEMO. Conduct at least one workshop on gender mainstreaming in the energy-efficiency services sector, among a broad cross-section of public and private stakeholders	MEPU/ EEMO & Project Manager (UNDP), with support from National Gender Specialist.	Roadmap by end of first project year; MRV scheme by fourth project year
Enhanced professional opportunities for women in the energy sector (including as energy auditors) reflecting needed flexibility and work-life balance	Gender-targeted mechanisms established for women energy professionals, including freelancers, to receive training, referrals, and networking assistance	Existing mechanisms for training and networking do not include gender-targeted element	Delivery of referrals (notifications of open positions) and networking assistance to women energy professionals facilitated by EEMO and the project.	MEPU/ EEMO & Project Manager (UNDP), with support from National Gender Specialist	Mechanisms established by end of third project year
Component 2: Implementation of energy-efficiency measures by large energy consumers, consistent with HCFC phase-out and HFC reduction					
Increased representation of trained and certified women energy professionals (including energy auditors, energy	Target of 33 percent women trained and/or certified as energy auditors and energy managers	17 percent of certified energy auditors are women; no certification process for energy managers	Targeted recruitment of women for energy audit training and energy management certification	MEPU/ EEMO & Project Manager (UNDP), with support from National Gender Specialist.	Target achieved by end of project

managers, and experts in measurement and verification)					
Component 3: Expanded delivery of financing for EE investments recommended by energy audits					
Financial barriers removed among women owned firms in implementation of energy efficient technologies.	Gender-targeted mechanisms developed for engagement of women-owned firms in pre-audits and participation in loan facility from financial institutions	No pre-audits, and no gender-targeted mechanisms to encourage participation in loan opportunities.	Targeted recruitment of women-owned firms for participation in pre-audits. Targeted outreach to women-owned firms about financial institutions loans project support for technical/financial feasibility studies	Project Manager, with support from National Gender Specialist	Mechanisms in place by end of fourth project year
Component 4: Scale-up and replication across private sector, including small and medium enterprises					
Increased awareness among women-owned MSMEs of why and how to pursue energy efficiency upgrades	Energy efficiency upgrades implemented by 10 women-owned companies	No known implementation of energy efficiency upgrades by women-owned firms	Targeted recruitment of women-owned firms within larger outreach efforts to MSMEs, including at least one workshop specifically for women-owned companies	MEPU/ EEMO, Project Manager (UNDP) with support from National Gender Specialist	Target achieved by end of project

Table G4. Gender Action Plan

[1] Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare. 2016. Gender Statistics 2016.

[2] Dookun-Luchoomun. L.D. 2015. GENDER DIFFERENCES: Facing the challenges and overcoming them - The case of Mauritius.

[3] MacDonald. E. 2015. [Gender Profile: Mauritius - Commonwealth of Learning](#).

[4] Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. 2004. The Development of Education: National Report of Mauritius.

[5] Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare. 2016. Gender Statistics 2016.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

A.5 Risk. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation:

The PIF presents a table with several identified risks and proposed mitigation approaches. The Project Document indicates a fuller array of identified risks, including climate-related, social, environmental, occupational, and safety risks, as well as responsible parties and planned mitigation measures, as presented in the table below.

Project Risks and Planned Countermeasures

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Status
Lack of political will prompts the delay or withdrawal of proposed regulations and standards	Political	Probability (P) = 2 Impact (I) = 3 MODERATE	UNDP has designed the project in close consultation with influential stakeholders, including MEPU and Business Mauritius, to ensure that project targets are realistic and that activities have wide support. The roadmap of Output 1.1 will further ensure such consultation and building of stakeholder support until the regulations and standards are adopted.	EEMO, UNDP, Project Manager	Currently stable. To be monitored during project implementation.
A resurgence of COVID cases could disrupt project activities that require physical presence of experts	Sanitary	Probability (P) = 1 Impact (I) = 2 LOW	Virtual means of meeting and training will be encouraged in case of COVID resurgence scenario.	EEMO, UNDP, Project Manager	To be monitored during project implementation

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Status
Energy-efficiency measures recommended by energy audits and supported by technical assistance from the project prove not to be as profitable as originally foreseen, leading to loan defaults and other outcomes that negatively affect confidence among lenders and investors	Technical and market-related	P = 2 I = 2 MODERATE	The technical/financial feasibility studies of Output 3.2 are specifically intended to identify these risks and either avoid them or reduce them to acceptable levels. If a given feasibility study identifies potential investments with unacceptable risk that cannot be reduced, then those investments will be rejected. In other cases, the studies will reduce identified risks by calling for post-installation commissioning and energy management protocols to ensure proper operation. Such energy management is a core focus of Output 1.3 and of the primer projects of Outputs 2.3-2.5. See discussion of social and environmental safeguards (subsection iii below) as well as SESP Report (Annex 5).	Project Manager, local specialist on energy efficiency, and technical consultants	Currently stable. To be monitored during project implementation

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Status
The services of energy auditors and energy managers turn out not to be as heavily demanded as originally foreseen, leading to a glut of providers in the market	Market-related, social	P = 1 I = 2 LOW	The roadmap of Output 1.1 will include an assessment of the expected market for energy efficiency services considering the onset of the private-sector energy audit mandate. Target numbers and recruitment efforts will be adjusted accordingly. It is expected that the ongoing demand for energy management will provide a steady market well beyond the market for one-time pre-audits, audits, and feasibility studies. See also the discussion of social and environmental safeguards (subsection iii below) as well as SESP Report (Annex 5).	EEMO, Project Manager, local specialist on energy efficiency	Currently low. To be monitored during project implementation

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Status
Replication among small and medium-sized enterprises is unsuccessful, as MSMEs are not receptive to promotional outreach on energy efficiency because of competing priorities and lack of financial resources	Market-related	P = 3 I = 2 MODERATE	The project will ensure that its promotional outreach is as direct and as compelling as possible, and specifically targeted to MSMEs. It will make use of the outreach channels established by SME Mauritius. Also, the project will pointedly promote some energy-efficiency actions that are minimally demanding of time and money, such as recognition of rating systems developed in conjunction with Output 1.3 and reducing energy consumption during off hours.	Project Manager, SME Mauritius, local specialist on communications	To be assessed and monitored during project implementation

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Status
The project reinforces unequal representation of women in relevant sectors of energy services and business, and more broadly, fails to be gender-responsive in its program design and implementation	Social	P = 1 I = 2 LOW	During the PPG stage, UNDP has engaged a gender specialist, who has prepared a comprehensive gender assessment and Gender Action Plan based on consultation with all key stakeholders. The Gender Action Plan includes measures to ensure gender responsiveness in program design and implementation ? including, most notably, inclusion of gender considerations in the policy roadmap and associated MRV of Output 1.1 ? as well as gender-targeted measures to encourage women?s participation in professional training, facilitation of financing, etc. See also the discussion of social and environmental safeguards (subsection iii below) as well as SESP Report (Annex 5).	Project Manager	Initially addressed during PPG stage; to be continually monitored during project implementation
Gender targets for training prove to be unattainable because of lack of sufficient interest among women in the given fields	Institutional, Market-related	P = 2 I = 1 LOW	The project will proactively encourage such interest through outreach ? not only in the promotion of course offerings and the like ? but also in providing referrals and networking assistance for women energy service providers. See the Gender Action Plan of Annex 10.	Project Manager	To be assessed and monitored during project implementation

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Status
Localized climate change impacts complicate the implementation of the project because of rising sea level, rising temperatures, more severe storms, etc.	Climate	P = 1 I = 1 LOW	Rising sea levels and increased severity of storms are not expected to have specific negative effects on project activities. Rising temperatures may increase cooling loads, thereby complicating evaluation of energy savings, but overall will more likely increase the value of energy efficiency rather than lowering it.	NOU (outside the UNDP-supported project)	Low. To be monitored during project implementation

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Status
Safety and occupational risks associated with the installation of energy-efficient features and energy management systems in industrial facilities and buildings	Safety, occupational	P = 2 I = 3 MODERATE	The project will support the design and installation of energy-efficient features and energy management systems in industrial facilities and in new and/or existing buildings. These systems may include controls, sensors, and flow meters; data loggers and data management systems; insulation and leak proofing; heat exchangers for heat recovery; energy-efficient lighting fixtures and windows. Installation and operation of these measures, as well as the creation of modest volumes of construction debris, pose some risk to installers and operators. All of the proposed energy-efficient features are well understood. Installation should involve only basic procedures in plumbing, affixation of materials, etc., without any systems involving hazardous or flammable chemicals, extreme heat or cold, or other unusual hazards. The project will ensure that other risks, such as those involving electrical systems, risk of falling, sharp objects, etc., will be mitigated by emphasis on compliance with applicable occupational	Project Manager, local specialist on energy efficiency	To be monitored during project implementation

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Status
			safety and health laws of Mauritius.		
Potential creation of non-hazardous and hazardous waste from installation of energy-efficient features and energy management systems in industrial facilities and buildings	Environmental	P = 2 I = 3 MODERATE	Installation of the planned measures may result in the creation of modest volumes of packaging waste and construction debris. The project's focus will be on energy management and optimization of existing facilities and equipment, not on new construction, expansion, or replacement of facilities or equipment. Therefore, the volumes of waste are expected to be low. Any work on installing measures will be required to have a plan for immediate removal of waste from the site, with handling and disposition in accordance with applicable laws of Mauritius.	Project Manager, local specialist on energy efficiency	To be monitored during project implementation

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Status
The proposed incentive scheme is not operationalized or largely unused, either due to lack of available credit, risk perception of the banks with respect to credit worthiness of the MSMEs or insufficient interest from companies to participate in the scheme. Any potential failure of the operationalization of the scheme leads to a large amount of unused funds that needs to be either re-programmed in other activities (leading to potential delays in implementation) or returned to the GEF at project close.	Technical and Financial	P = 2 I = 4 HIGH	The purpose of Output 3.4 is to comprehensively consult with all relevant stakeholders involved in the proposed scheme (local banks, MSMEs, etc) and explore all options (consistent with the needs of local stakeholders and UNDP policies and financial regulations) to design a scheme that maximizes development impact, balances risk taking among all actors, ensures cost-recovery, is efficient to operate, prevents moral hazard and does not distort the basic principle that the underlying lending decision needs to be commercially viable, i.e. the borrower must be able to repay the loan at commercial rates which would enable the lender to earn profit. A key focus will be to design an exit strategy to ensure that the scheme leads to the necessary changes in the marketplace. The project manager and Board will ensure that the proposed scheme is fully vetted and supported by all relevant stakeholders.	Project manager, Project Board, SME Mauritius, local banks, MSMEs, various UNDP regional and HQ staff	The performance-based incentive scheme will be designed during year 1 of the implementation, carefully considering the market situation at the time of the start of the project and the (local) lending opportunities available in the country. (Note: preliminary consultations were already consulted with the local financial sector in 2023 to assess feasibility of deployment of incentive scheme alongside other financial institutions ? once the project is approved these partnerships shall be formalized ? expected in year 1 of the project implementation)

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

There are no material changes from the PIF stage, but institutional arrangements and coordination have been elaborated and made much more concrete, with an emphasis on ensuring synergy and smooth coordination with key partners and existing initiatives via the project's Technical Committee and Project Board.

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism

The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Mauritius, and the Country Programme.

Project governance structure:

Several Ministries and parastatal bodies will implement different outputs. A written agreement between EEMO and individual Responsible Parties will guide the operations of the Responsible Parties and the use of the project budget for project activities. The Responsible Parties will be accountable for Outputs under their responsibilities, coordinated by the Project Management Unit (PMU). As required, the Responsible Parties will directly collaborate with the project partners and businesses and industries to deliver relevant project outputs and select appropriate sub-contractors to implement relevant project activities based on the UNDP requirements.

Role of Technical Committee

A Technical Committee (Senior Supplier) will be set up under the Project Steering Committee. The Technical Committee will comprise of stakeholders from both the Public and Private Sector. The proposed core members of the Technical Committee will consist of the EEMO; MEPU; UNDP; Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development; Ministry of Industrial Development, MSMEs and Cooperatives; Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management, and Climate Change; Business Mauritius; As required, stakeholders from other public bodies (such as MSB, CEB, MAURITAS) and the private sector (such as Mauritius Bankers Association Ltd) will be invited to join the Technical Committee to discuss specific project activities.

This Technical Committee will review deliverables under the project and any other matter referred to it for advice by the PB and will make appropriate recommendations to the PB.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects? governance mechanism

Implementing Partner: The **Implementing Partner** for this project is the Energy Efficiency Management Office (EEMO) of the Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities (MEPU). The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

? Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

? Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.

? Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.

? Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.

? Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.

? Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,

? Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 2: Project governance structure:

Full NIM for National Project

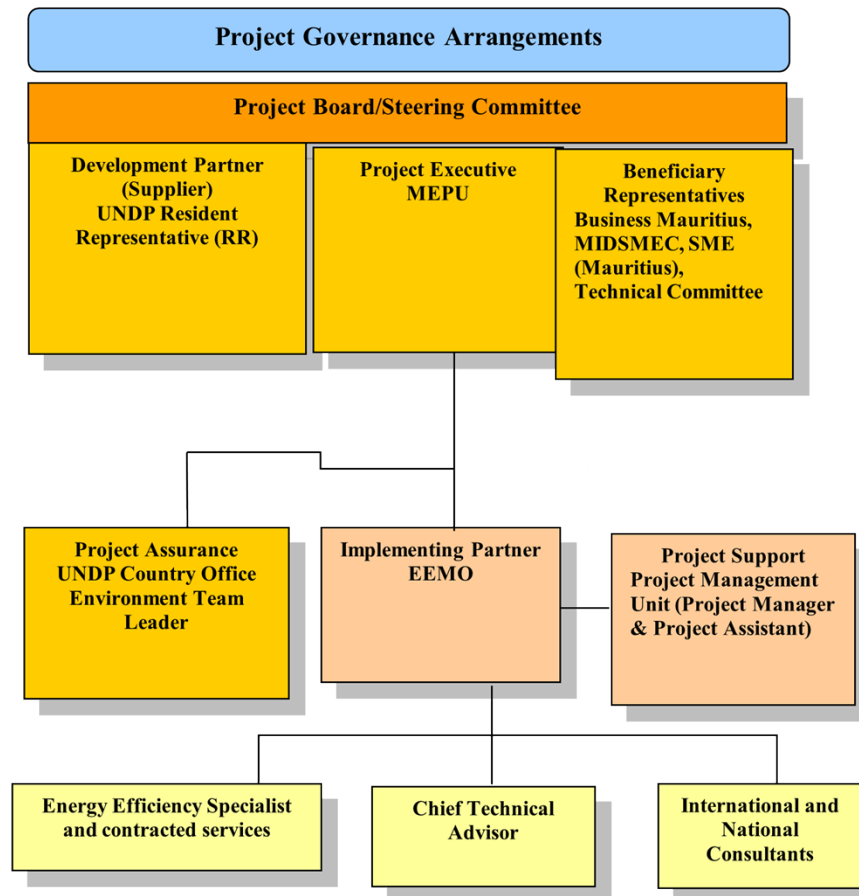


Figure 3: Project Organisation Structure

The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-?-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

As noted in the [Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies](#), in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

In this case, UNDP is only performing an implementation oversight role in the project vis-?-vis our role in the project board and in the project assurance function and therefore a full separation of project implementation oversight and execution duties has been assured.

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure:

a) Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner (as explained in the [?Provide Oversight?](#) section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

2) Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the [?Manage Change?](#) section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

- ? Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- ? Meet annually; at least once.
- ? Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ? Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ? Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

? Consensus decision making:

- ? The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
- ? Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report.
- ? The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
- ? In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
- ? In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

? Oversee project execution:

? Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.

? Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.

? Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance.

? Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);

? Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.

? Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.

? Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.

? Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

|

? Risk Management:

? Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.

? Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.

? Address project-level grievances.

|

? Coordination:

? Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.

? Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. Project Executive: This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities.

2. Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative(s) are: Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives and the CEO, Business Mauritius

3. Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is: The Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme

b) Project Assurance: Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is: Environment Analyst & Team Leader.

c) Project Management ? Execution of the Project: The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: Project Manager

Coordination and collaboration opportunities with other relevant past and current projects and initiatives is explained in the Results and Partnerships section and in Annex 20 of the Project Document.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The socioeconomic benefits identified at the PIF stage remain fully applicable. The Project Document affirms that by increasing energy efficiency via energy audits, associated implementation of recommended measures, and energy management, the project will create the following benefits:

- ? Increased energy security and reduced dependence on imported fossil fuels
- ? Reduced operating costs for businesses and public-sector entities in Mauritius, with associated benefits in terms of profit and economic competitiveness
- ? Increased capacity for firms to use energy management systems to identify and remediate operating inefficiencies, further boosting productivity and profitability
- ? Reduced local air pollution.
- ? Enhanced consumer awareness and consumer protection in terms of performance of equipment subject to MEPS.

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

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The project's approach to knowledge management remains largely unchanged from the PIF stage. Component IV of the Project Document focuses specifically on the compilation and dissemination of results from replicable projects, as well as creation of a website. This project will also establish knowledge-sharing flow in both directions with other UNDP-supported projects on energy efficiency, particularly those involving industry, MEPS, and other subjects of direct relevance.

The project in Mauritius will seek to disseminate its results using existing information-sharing networks and forums of relevant focus, regionally and globally. UNDP will of course implement knowledge-sharing via its communications outlets and program networking through the Addis Ababa Regional Hub. In addition, the UNDP-supported project will also welcome regional knowledge-sharing via other organizations with a multinational presence in the region, including AFD and the Indian Ocean Commission. Recruitment of international experts will take account of the potential for south-south knowledge sharing via expertise already successfully applied and lessons learned by these consultants in other projects.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.:

There are no substantive changes from the PIF stage, but the Project Document provides much more detail on how the project fits with national legislation, strategies and plans with regard to energy savings, energy efficiency, and energy audit.

The Government has defined targets of increased overall energy efficiency by 6 percent by 2020 and by 10 percent by 2025 relative to a 2008 baseline. In 2016, the Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities (MEPU) commissioned the Energy Efficiency / Demand Side Management Master Plan and Action Plan^[1], which recommended policies and program measures for realising these targets. These proposed measures include the adoption of minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and energy performance labelling, expansion of energy management, outreach and awareness raising among small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), among many others.

The Energy Efficiency Act of 2011 led to the establishment of the Energy Efficiency Management Office (EEMO), which is a department of the MEPU, with the purpose of systematising the Government's response to energy management. EEMO's functions include serving as the official 'energy observatory' and collating a national database on energy usage; promoting and raising awareness of energy efficiency; developing energy performance standards for buildings, appliances and equipment; and providing support to small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). Currently, EEMO has four technical and one administrative staff, and has limited capacity.

The act also sets a mandate for the creation of energy efficiency regulations, including requirements for energy audits by large energy consumers. As of 2017, the Energy Efficiency (Energy Consumer and Energy Audit) Regulations 2017 entered into force, requiring mandatory energy audits for public-sector entities, with an energy-consumption threshold of 15 tonnes of oil equivalent (toe). On January 1, 2021, the Energy Efficiency Committee (EEC) extended the energy-audit mandate to large private-sector entities with an overall energy consumption exceeding 100 toe.

Please see Annex 20 for a full updated elaboration of the legal and institutional context for the project

^[1] Energy Efficiency/Demand Side Management Master Plan and Action Plan, Maxwell Stamp (2016)

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). While these UNDP requirements are not outlined in this project document, the UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF M&E policy](#) and other relevant GEF policies[1].

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including the GEF Operational Focal Point and national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring. The GEF Operational Focal Point will strive to ensure consistency in the approach taken to the GEF-specific M&E requirements (notably the GEF Tracking Tools) across all GEF-financed projects in the country. This could be achieved for example by using one national institute to complete the GEF Tracking Tools for all GEF-financed projects in the country, including projects supported by other GEF Agencies.[2]

M&E oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF RTA of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

Further, the Project Manager is responsible to initiate and manage primary data collection for indicators in the Project Results Framework. This includes (for details see results framework):

- Coordinating the **annual joint assessment** by experts of project Board based on a scoring systems) for the indicator for **Outcome 1** (*Progress towards the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Regulation*). The assessment will use the following weighted checklist to establish an annual score.

Scorecard for Evaluation of Component 1

Criteria	Max. points	Score
A. The Government of Mauritius and private-sector stakeholders agree on a roadmap to adoption of an energy audit mandate in the private sector , including specific actions to engage women energy professionals and women-owned companies:	1 point	?? point(s)
B. The Government of Mauritius defines achievable annual targets for energy savings and GHG emissions reductions from energy audits:	1 point	?? point(s)
C. EEMO is restructured and fully staffed for effective implementation of its duties related to energy audit implementation	2 points	?? point(s)

D. Energy audit mandate adopted for the private sector:	2 points	?? point(s)
E. Mauritius has adopted new MEPS and associated labelling program for one type of equipment:	1 point	?? point(s)
F. Mauritius has adopted new MEPS and associated labelling for a second type of equipment:	1 point	?? point(s)
G. Mauritius Standards Bureau has received all needed training and testing equipment for implementation of MEPS and associated labelling program:	1 point	?? point(s)
H. A system of standards, training, and enforcement is in place to support the implementation of ISO 50001, under the leadership of Mauritius Standards Bureau and EEMO:	1 point	?? point(s)
I. MAURITAS has accredited at least one institution as an ISO 50001 certification body	1 point	?? point(s)
J. EEMO has MRV system for assessing energy savings and avoided GHG emissions from energy audits:	2 points	?? point(s)
K. EEMO implements MRV system and produces report annually, including comparison of results to targets for energy savings and GHG emissions reductions, as well as a gender assessment	2 points	?? point(s)
TOTAL	13 points	?? point(s)

•**Project monitoring** of indicator for **Outcome 2** (*Volume of investment in million USD mobilised with Project support -including for pre-audits, audits, feasibility assessments, relevant training, among other- for purchase*)

•**Small sample telephone survey** by project of cohort of 60 MSMEs for indicator of Outcome 4 (*Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises that have installed new energy-efficiency measures since 2018*)

•**Media tracking** for indicator of Outcome 4 (*Number of articles per year that specifically refer to energy efficiency measures for micro, small, and medium enterprises in online reporting of five major newspapers*)

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan included in Annex 4, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. gender strategy, KM strategy etc..) occur on a regular basis.

Project Board (PB): The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The PB will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the PB will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

Project Implementing Partner: With support from the project, EEMO will develop and deploy a monitoring, reporting, and verification system (MRV) to track the implementation of training, energy audits, and associated investment, energy savings, and avoided emissions. EEMO will use this system to supply all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data. EEMO will strive to ensure that project-level M&E is undertaken by entities in both the public and private sector, and that results of M&E are aligned with national systems so that the data used by and generated by the project supports national systems.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed. Project progress meetings will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Notes of the Project Progress meetings will be taken by the project team and circulated to the PB. The UNDP Country Office will support key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF PIR, the independent mid-term review and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the requisite quality.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#). This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed and monitored and reported using UNDP corporate systems; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the GEF PIR and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. annual GEF PIR quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all M&E records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support ex-post evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

UNDP-GEF Unit: Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

Audit: The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on NIM implemented projects.[\[3\]](#)

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

1. Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
2. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
3. Review the results framework and finalise the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
4. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalise the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;

5. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
6. Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit; and
7. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalise the first-year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and will be approved by the Project Board.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the PIR. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR.

The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of the GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders to the PIR as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

- Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and fora. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

- GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools: The following GEF Tracking Tool will be used to monitor global environmental benefit results: GEF Tracking Tool for Climate Change Mitigation. The baseline/CEO Endorsement GEF Focal Area Tracking Tool(s) ? submitted as Annex B to this project document ? will be updated by the Project Manager/Team (not the evaluation consultants hired to undertake the MTR or the TE) (indicate other project partner, if agreed) and shared with the mid-term review consultants and terminal evaluation consultants before the required review/evaluation missions take place. The updated GEF Tracking Tool will be submitted to the GEF along with the completed Mid-term Review report and Terminal Evaluation report.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): An independent mid-term review process will begin after the second PIR has been submitted to the GEF, and the MTR report will be submitted to the GEF in the same year as the 3rd PIR. The MTR findings and responses outlined in the management response will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's duration. The terms of reference, the review process and the MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared

by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#) (ERC). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be ?independent, impartial and rigorous?. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organisations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final MTR report will be available in English and will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and approved by the Project Board.

Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the TE report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be ?independent, impartial and rigorous?. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organisations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final TE report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and will be approved by the Project Board. The TE report will be publicly available in English on the UNDP ERC.

The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project terminal evaluation in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan and will upload the final terminal evaluation report in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC). Once uploaded to the ERC, the UNDP IEO will undertake a quality assessment and validate the findings and ratings in the TE report and rate the quality of the TE report. The UNDP IEO assessment report will be sent to the GEF IEO along with the project terminal evaluation report.

Final Report: The project?s terminal PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:	
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Indicative costs (US\$)
Inception Workshop and Report	<i>11,000</i>
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	
Mid-term GEF core indicators to be updated	<i>6,000</i>
Terminal GEF core indicators to be updated	<i>6,500</i>
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	<i>Included in Project Management Costs</i>

Monitoring of indicators in project results framework ? Small sample telephone survey of 60 MSMEs (outcome indicator 4a) ? Media tracking (outcome indicator 4b)	12,500 (For 5 years US\$2,500/ yr)
Monitoring of environmental and social risks and corresponding management plans as relevant	14,000 (US\$ 3,500 /yr for 4 yrs in year 2, 3, 4 & 5)
Monitoring of Gender Action Plan (GAP)	15,000 (US\$5,000/yr for 3 yrs in year 2, 4 & 5)
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	9,000
Supervision missions	7000
Independent Mid-term Evaluation (MTR): (International (\$30,000) & National Consultants (\$15,000)	45,000
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE): (International (\$35,000) & National Consultants \$19,500)	54,500
Knowledge Management	9,000
Project Board meetings	3,400
TOTAL indicative cost	192,900
	(4.3% of GEF grant)

[1] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

[2] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/gef_agencies

[3] See guidance here: <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/fpm/pages/financial-management-and-execution-modalities.aspx>

[4] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

[5] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Nancy Bennet - Executive Director, Vertical Funds Programme Support, Oversight & Compliance, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP	11/20/2018	Faris Khader Regional Technical Advisor ? Climate Change Mitigation - United Nations Development Programme		faris.khader@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goal 13: Climate Action <i>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy</i>
Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded (<i>Output 1. Scaled-up action on climate change mitigation across sectors, funded and implemented</i>)
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: <i>Output 1.5.1. Solutions adopted to achieve universal access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy</i>
Project title and Quantum Project Number: Realizing energy savings and climate benefits of Implementing Mandatory Energy Auditing in the Republic of Mauritius (Quantum Project Number: xxx)

Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective:	<i>To operationalise the new national energy audit scheme of the Republic of Mauritius by addressing and removing technical, institutional and financial barriers to the adoption of energy efficiency measures</i>					
Mandatory Indicator 1: No. of direct project beneficiaries^[1], disaggregated by gender	<i>[Source: Project monitoring based on training and support delivered to firms, Frequency: Annually]</i>	2024: <i>Firms: 0 Individuals: 0 (disaggregated by gender)</i>	2027: <i>Firms: 180 Individuals: 70 (disaggregated by gender) (25% women)</i>	2030: <i>Firms: 300 Individuals: 120 (disaggregated by gender) (33% women)</i>	<i>Project Management Team to keep track of training participants records (disaggregated by sex). Consultants to report on these data.</i>	<i>?Individuals? here refers to practicing and aspiring energy-efficiency professionals receiving training and other support. Number of individual beneficiaries, if all employees of affected firms are included, would be much higher.</i>

Mandatory GEF Core Indicators: Indicator 2: Reduction of CO₂eq from energy savings from companies, entities and standards supported by the Project	[Source: MRV system for energy efficiency management supported by project, Frequency: Annually]	0	15,000 tonnes of CO ₂ eq emissions realised by year 3 from 62,000 GJ of energy savings	120,800[2] tonnes of avoided CO ₂ eq emissions realised from 500,000 GJ in energy savings (0.96 million tonnes of avoided emissions projected over the operating lifetime of measures installed during 5 years of implementation)	Use methodology developed by the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP).	See footnote on this page. Assumption that MRV system will be in place, allowing for thorough and accurate accounting of energy savings and avoided emissions from initial installation through the end of the project period. Projected lifetime avoided emissions to be determined also.
Indicator 3: Volume of investment leveraged from public and private sources through UNDP support for national programmes/initiatives	[Source: Project monitoring based on data from financing institutions F, plus government budget allocations for public facilities, Frequency: Annually]	2024: 0[3]	2027 (Year 3): 10 m USD	2030 (Year 5): 30m USD	Project Team to request investment data (disaggregated by sex) from participants and loans provided by financial institutions, and from public funded programmes.	Assumption of access to investment data from participants. Such access may require formal agreements on confidentiality.

Outcome 2: The Energy Efficiency Regulations 2017 are understood and accepted by firms which adopt the regulations over a period of time (roadmap), driving mutual economic and climate benefit. The adoption of energy management and MRV systems in a number of large energy consumers provides proof-of-concept for other firms in the sector. This acts as a catalyst for	Indicator 6: % of recommended audit measures implemented by audited firms	[Source: Tracking by EEMO, and the UNDP-supported project, Frequency: Annually]	2023: 10 % ^[6]	2027: 30%	2030: 60%	Project Team to review reports of verification consultants and info from EEMO.	Fulfilment partially depends on successful implementation of the energy savings incentive scheme and enhanced capacity of local energy auditors. See also Indicator 9.
	Indicator 7: Number of people (disaggregated by gender) trained and certified in energy audit and energy management based in Mauritius / % of women	[Source: EEMO, Frequency: Annually]	2024: Energy Auditors: 31 (16%/5 women)	2027: Energy auditors: 40 Energy Managers: 40 Energy management auditors: 10 Measurement and Verification Specialists: 10 Total: 100 (25% women)	2030: Energy auditors: 50 Energy Managers: 80 Energy management auditors: 20 Measurement and Verification Specialists: 20 Total: 170 (33% women)	Project Management Team to keep track of training participants from training attendance records and Training consultants reports.	In cases where an individual receives training in multiple disciplines, training within each discipline is to be counted separately.

the uptake of energy management systems which unlocks the potential for more energy savings and provides a self-sustaining driver for ongoing energy efficiency activity within enterprises.	Indicator 8: % of the 650 largest energy consumers that have ISO 50001 based energy management systems in place	[Source: ISO 50001 register, Frequency: Annually (cumulative)]	2023: 4	2027: 15	2030: 40	Project Team to carry out Annual surveys among the 650 largest energy consumers.	Monitoring and reporting with regard this indicator will take account not only of firms that are fully ISO-50001 compliant, but also of firms that have energy management systems that are partially compliant or otherwise based on ISO 50001 principles and training.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	2.1. Delivery of training and creation of permanent training system for energy auditors and energy managers, actively promoting gender-responsiveness and gender-targeted activities 2.2. Delivery of market development support for energy auditors and other energy-efficiency service providers, 33% of whom are women 2.3. Direct investment into Mauritius Standards Bureau energy efficiency testing/other equipment						
Project component 3 (2 Indicators)	Expanded delivery of financing for EE investments						
Outcome 3: Barriers to the adoption of energy efficient technology and implementation of audit recommendations are removed and public and private entities advance in their	Indicator 9: Number of firms in Mauritius, including both large energy consumers and SMEs, that have invested in energy efficiency upgrades as a result of project activities	[Source: Data from financial institutions such as IFCM and DBM., Frequency: Annually]	Before the project: 108 firms as of 2023	2027: 30 firms beyond baseline from among the 650 largest energy consumers, plus 55 SMEs	2030: 55 firms beyond baseline from among the 650 largest energy consumers, plus 110 SMEs (with at least 10 of these companies being women-owned).	Project Management Team to review data from financial institutions and from EEMO.	Fulfilment will depend on close coordination with financial institutions, such as DBM and IFCM, as planned under this component as well as Component 3.

Outcome 5 <i>Project monitoring and evaluation implemented</i>	Indicator 13: M&E is applied to provide feedback to the project coordination process to capitalize on project needs		Project M&E system not implemented	Project M&E system implemented	ME3. Lessons learned and best practices are compiled, summarised, communicated and replicated at the national and international level		
	Indicator 14: Lessons learned and best practices are accumulated, summarized and replicated at the country level		Project M&E system not implemented	Project M&E system implemented	ME3. Lessons learned and best practices are compiled, summarised, communicated and replicated at the national and international level		
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5	ME1. Project M&V system established ME2. Project M&V system implemented, with generation of reports annually ME3. Lessons learned and best practices are compiled, summarised, communicated and replicated at the national and international level						

[1] Defined as number of firms that the project will directly support and number of people who have been trained during the project..

[2] These targets have been determined by application of the most methodology developed by the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP). Calculations according to this methodology indicate a potential for direct avoided GHG emissions of **0.96 million tonnes of CO₂eq**, to be achieved over the 15-year operating lifetime of measures put in place during the five-year project period. It is not practical, however, to set the 15-year lifetime avoided emissions as an indicator in the Project Results Framework, nor to set **0.96** million tonnes of lifetime avoided emissions as the sole target, because it will be possible only to *project* the 15-year lifetime avoided emissions figure, but not actually to *verify* it, before the close of the project. Instead, the Project Results Framework defines its objective-level indicator for GHG emissions reductions as emissions reductions ***actually realized and verified during the five-year project period***. This five-year figure for savings realized and verified during **2025-29**, according to the same GEF STAP methodology, is **120,800** tonnes of CO₂eq. See Annex **19** for full details, including input values and calculated results.

[3] *No UNDP-supported project activity in this area. NEEP and Switch Africa Green have supported seven technical-financial feasibility studies to date, but specific figures on resultant mobilization of financing are unavailable.*

[4] *Outcomes are medium term results that the project makes a contribution towards, and that are designed to help achieve the longer-term objective. Achievement of outcomes will be influenced both by project outputs and additional factors that may be outside the direct control of the project.*

[5] Weighted check-list with score from 0 to **13**: A. The Government of Mauritius and private-sector stakeholders agree on a roadmap to **enhance** adoption **and implementation** of **the** energy audit mandate, including specific actions to engage women energy professionals and women-owned companies: 1 point; B. The Government of Mauritius defines achievable annual targets for energy savings and GHG emissions reductions from energy audits: 1 point; C. EEMO is restructured and fully staffed for effective implementation of its duties related to energy audit implementation: 2 points; D. Mauritius has adopted new MEPS and associated labeling program for one type of equipment: 1 point; **E**. Mauritius has adopted new MEPS and associated labeling program for a second type of equipment: 1 point; **F**. Mauritius Standards Bureau has received all needed training and testing equipment for implementation of MEPS and associated labeling program: 1 point; **G**. A system of standards, training, and enforcement is in place to support the implementation of ISO 50001, under the leadership of Mauritius Standards Bureau and EEMO: 1 point; **H**. MAURITAS has accredited at least one institution for delivery of training of ISO 50001: 1 point; **I**. EEMO has MRV system for assessing energy savings and avoided GHG emissions from energy audits: 2 points; **J**. EEMO implements MRV system and produces report annually, including comparison of results to targets for energy savings and GHG emissions reductions, as well as a gender assessment: 2 points

[6] *Based on a sample study of 35 firms carried out by the National Energy Efficiency Programme (NEEP)*

[7] *?Largest? energy consumers are defined as consuming more than 100 tons of oil equivalent per year or 1.16 GWh; using this definition, in 2015 approximately 300 commercial (55%) and industrial (45%) enterprises were considered to be large energy consumers.*

[8] No UNDP-supported project activity in this area. NEEP and Switch Africa Green have supported seven technical-financial feasibility studies to date, but specific figures on resultant mobilization of financing are unavailable.

[9] As proxy for changes in awareness and interest by small energy consumers as well as of effectiveness of media outreach of the project

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Response to Comments from the GEF Council		
Comments from France		
Reference number	Comment	Response
1	The work to accompany the implementation of this mandatory energy audit, which would be made possible by this GEF project, makes a lot of sense (need for a roadmap for a realistic and concerted implementation though).	Agreed.
2	The work on ISO 50001 and energy management systems seems equally relevant.	Agreed.
3	Awareness raising efforts towards SME are relevant as well.	Agreed.
4	Targeting only ? boilers & RAC systems ? usages is questionable and more information on the magnitude of the potential for these projects in Mauritius would be helpful in the detailed project document.	Agreed. The project no longer targets only boilers and RAC systems, but instead will operate with no preferential sectoral emphasis.

Response to Comments from the GEF Council		
Comments from France		
Reference number	Comment	Response
5	AFD did mention that a technical articulation is possible with SUNREF credit line (which deals with energy savings), but so far there was no discussion on the financial articulation: whether for example there would be investment subsidies or interest rate softening; what are the project criteria ; what is expected from the banks. Once discussions have been concluded with AFD, we would like to find more details in the project detailed document on the following two issues: 1. Dimensioning of UNDP-AFD collaboration in the context of this initiative: Financial articulation: how the 1,4M USD GEF grant will interact with SUNREF III Credit line. Technical articulation: project criteria 2. Project governance: We recommend a project steering committee which will involve all co-financiers as well as private sector. Opinion: favorable provided the above issues are satisfactorily addressed in the project detailed document.	The project will no longer be primarily linked to SUNREF facilities as at the time the current project submission was being prepared SUNREF phase III was coming to an end and AFD had not yet fully defined its subsequent phase. The project will focus on working with the public and commercial banks and other concessional and non-concessional funding sources (including AFD) to ensure access for i) large energy consumers obligated by energy audit regulations, and ii) MSMEs, to improve access to financing on terms that are supportive of EE investments (NOTE: in the case of large companies, support will be considered for the implementation of measures identified in the mandatory energy audits, to the extent their financial profile present a strong case for the need of financial support). A list of related EE financing initiatives currently underway or in development (including a credit line from the Mauritius Commercial Bank funded with Proparco and DEG support) is presented in Annex 20 of the Project Document. Their work and resources are complementary to those of the GEF project, so during the 1st year of implementation collaboration opportunities with them will be further assessed and -where relevant- reflected in a working plan. Main focus of such assessment will be on how the Project resources aimed at directly catalyzing investments (i.e. TA for e.g. pre-audits, feasibility studies, and performance-based investment incentives) can be co-structured with these initiatives? credit lines to maximize mobilization and impact. At least three such models have been preliminary identified, including co-structuring performance-based incentives with credit lines, leasing lines and guarantee facilities. The more detailed assessment and related incentive scheme design and co-financing models will be completed during the 1st year of implementation. Companies that apply for lending available at the national level or that will use their own resources can be eligible to receive incentives up to 20 per cent of eligible costs, after receiving certification from a qualified energy auditor/manager that the new machinery and equipment installed can reach at least 20 per cent energy savings (with criteria for exceptions to be developed during 1st year of

Response to Comments from the GEF Council		
Comments from France		
Reference number	Comment	Response
	-	implementation). Detailed process and criteria, including the level of incentives for the different EE measures with the aim to maximise EE savings and GHG emission reduction will be developed in year 1 of the project implementation. Investments to be considered for support would need to lead to at least a 20 % reduction in the energy consumption (with criteria for exceptions to be defined during the 1st year of project implementation). For this purpose, the baseline and projected energy consumption reflected in the approved project will be considered. A qualified verification agent shall be deployed to confirm the energy savings. The payments shall be made on a performance-based principle, if most suitable, for all types of EE investments. In light of the broad variety of energy efficiency measures and related technologies that has been coming out of mandatory audits to large energy consumers (and the fact that implementation of such measures becomes mandatory) the project will maintain an open approach to technologies that can be supported with Project resources. In the case of the investment incentive, they will need to comply with basic eligibility criteria (e.g. minimum energy savings previously stated) and further prioritization criteria to be defined during the 1st year of implementation. Such prioritization criteria may include aspects such as prospect projects? performance in terms of energy savings, GHG emission reductions, financial performance (e.g. payback period), replicability potential, level of market penetration, etc. Some aspects of the criteria will be defined at the technology level, and some other at the specific project level (e.g. paybacks for two projects considering the same technology might be very different depending on baseline conditions for the specific company, including i) energy tariffs they are paying (which are very different in the manufacturing and service sector, for example), ii) level of efficiency of existing equipment in companies facilities, among others. Some technologies that have emerged from a sample of mandatory audits already conducted (the implementation of which, as mentioned, is now mandatory, and which therefore now constitute an immediate pipeline for consideration of Project

Response to Comments from the GEF Council		
Comments from France		
Reference number	Comment	Response
		support) and some others identified as relevant of support based on other assessments include: leakage reduction, efficient lighting, waste heat recovery systems, efficient windows and glazing, voltage power optimization equipment, heating, ventilation and air conditioning controls, energy management software, energy efficient motors, lighting and daylight phasing control and occupancy control, boiler control, among others. Project governance Consistent with France's suggestion, the list of members of the Project Board/Steering Committee included in the Project Document shows that in fact all co-financiers that have made specific commitments by the time of this submission (as listed in Section C)- will be part of such Committee. In regard to the private sector, it will be represented by a set of organizations that represent the various types of private sector stakeholders identified during Project preparation; those organizations include Business Mauritius, the Mauritius Bankers' Association, the Mauritius Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and the Association of Consulting Engineers.
Comments from the United States		
1	We would like to request additional clarification on whether GEF resources or Multilateral Fund (MLF) HPMP co-financing will be used for Component 2 primer projects on refrigerant transition in the RAC sector. We have concerns with both potential approaches and therefore recommend removing primer projects in the RAC sector from this project proposal.	This is to confirm that no GEF resources or MLF co-finance will be used on refrigerant transition, given that focus on RAC sector is no longer applied by the project.

Response to Comments from the GEF Council		
Comments from France		
Reference number	Comment	Response
2	If this funding is coming from the MLF HPMP co-financing, we are concerned that this funding would be considered co-financing under this proposal because such funding was approved for a specific purpose by the MLF Executive Committee, and was not approved as co-finance for an energy efficiency project. The HPMP funding should only be used for activities specifically approved under the Executive Committee. We understand that the Executive Committee approved one CO2 cascade system, but did not approve funding for an undetermined number of demonstration/primer projects.	UNDP and the Government of Mauritius accept that it is impermissible for MLF funds to be applied in ways not explicitly approved by the MLF Executive Committee. This UNDP-supported GEF-funded project will not lead to the use of any MLF funds inconsistent with HPMP budgets approved by the Executive Committee.
3	If this funding is coming from the GEF financing, we are concerned because Mauritius is eligible and has received fund for refrigerant transition investment projects under the MLF for funding for Montreal Protocol obligations; such activities should not be GEF-eligible. This duplication of funding should be addressed. -	As noted in the previous response, UNDP will not apply GEF funds to any activity that could be construed as related to refrigerant transition. There will be no sectoral emphasis on RAC. The project's sole focus will be on energy efficiency, particularly implementation of the energy audit mandate and expansion of energy- efficiency investment by MSMEs.
4	It appears as though Component 2 and 3 are supporting, at least in part, the same type of activities as the MLF funded HPMP. Since the beneficiaries will be receiving energy/monetary paybacks after implementing the energy audit recommendations, we believe that a loan system in Component 3 is more conducive and sustainable to achieve the project goals. Since this proposal does not articulate a clear justification for the RAC primer projects and due to the funding concerns outlined above, we would recommend removing any RAC primer projects from this component (except the boiler projects).	The principles described in the previous response will apply to all the investment support and technical assistance delivered under Component 3 as well as Component 2. Application of these principles will ensure that there is no programmatic or budgetary overlap between GEF-funded and MLF-funded activity in either component. For a full explanation of the revised scope of Component 3, see Part II, Section A.1.3.g of this Request for CEO Endorsement, and Section IV of the Project Document. In accordance with the concerns expressed here, primer projects on RAC have been duly removed from the project.

Response to Comments from the GEF Council		
Comments from France		
Reference number	Comment	Response
5	The discussions on energy efficiency and the Montreal Protocol will take place this year as a follow-up to progress made in 2016. It would be better to wait until those discussions move forward before concluding that the approach of this or any other individual GEF projects are the right approach on improving energy efficiency during refrigerant transitions. Therefore, we do not agree with the assertion on page 16 that this project can serve as a template for GEF/MLF synergies going forward and request removal of that paragraph. It is too early to make that conclusion. -	The paragraph in question has been removed as recommended.

Response to Comments from the GEF Council		
Comments from France		
Reference number	Comment	Response
6	Further clarification on the long-term sustainability of this project would be helpful. Particularly since the background explanation articulates that much of this energy efficiency work in Mauritius was started through previous grant making, it is important to provide clear articulation on how this project will be sustained after the GEF grant has been used up.	Baseline activities in Mauritius, particularly those conducted by NEEP, have already created conditions that are notably conducive to long-term sustainability. NEEP has already been laying the groundwork for creating an 'ecosystem' in which energy audit providers, energy managers, and company management all have well-defined roles and the know-how and resources to carry them out. The UNDP-supported project will provide incremental support to ensure that this momentum is sustained and scaled up, with specific approaches to ensure post-project sustainability. The project will create long-term sustainability in several ways: ? Policy support for enhancing implementation of mandatory energy audits, including among other activities and outputs included under component 1, the development of a roadmap and of minimum energy performance standards and labels for key equipment types. ? Expanded support for the 'ecosystem' of energy audit services, energy management services, equipment distributors and retailers, training programs for students and practicing professionals, and firms aware of the importance of energy efficiency, all within the enabling policy framework mentioned in the preceding point. ? Establishment of a track record of successful energy efficiency measures, such that they will remain in demand even after the removal of GEF-funded financial incentives offered during the project period. The approach for ensuring post-project sustainability is presented in detail in the Project Document.

Response to Comments from the GEF Council		
Comments from France		
Reference number	Comment	Response
7	This proposal does not articulate how specific energy efficiency technologies will be chosen. The proposal lists a goal to promote "energy efficient low-GWP technology"; however, it remains unclear how UNDP plans to identify specific projects that will meet this goal. Will the promoted technologies include examples of all possible energy efficient and low-GWP alternatives, or will UNDP only showcase some potential applications? Furthermore, what will be used as criteria to determine if a technology meets the goals of "energy efficient"?	Please see above responses under point 5 of comments from France, which include considerations, technical criteria and parameters related to this. Further details will be established in year 1 of the implementation considering - among other factors - the local appetite for different technologies (as a result of the interplay of multiple factors on a case-by-case basis, including perceived financial performance, technical risks, operational implications, among others), maximizing energy saving potential and GHG emission reduction potential.
8	The proposal itself should be open to any technologies that can meet specific energy efficiency benchmarks or standards. Several areas of the proposal refer to transition away from HCFCs and HFCs to "natural refrigerants." Many alternatives to HCFCs and HFCs are "natural refrigerants" but others are synthetic substances, including HFOs. Suggesting a transition to "natural refrigerants" implies ruling out certain available alternatives before exploring their suitability and ultimate energy efficiency benefits. We suggest the proposal delete the term "natural refrigerants" because in addition to implying a lack of technology neutrality, the term itself is misleading. "Natural refrigerants" are not necessarily more climate- or environment-friendly than synthetic zero-ODP and low-GWP alternatives that may also meet energy efficiency goals in a country. We would like seek clarification from UNDP on how this project will be technology neutral.	As noted above, because of broader concerns about overlap with the MLF, the project no longer has any focus on RAC and refrigerant transition, but rather an exclusive focus on energy efficiency. Therefore, it has no connection at all with the question of choosing among HFOs and natural refrigerants.
Comments from Germany		

Response to Comments from the GEF Council		
Comments from France		
Reference number	Comment	Response
1	Germany welcomes the proposed project and appreciates its innovative character. The mentioned project addresses two international conventions (UNFCCC and Montreal Protocol) and combines energy efficiency and natural refrigerants. Furthermore, it paves the way for Mauritius to an early transfer towards climate and ozone layer friendly technology in the RAC sector. The small island state thus becomes a key frontrunner in complying with the Kigali Amendment (October 2016) to phase-down HFCs.	Please see the responses above.
2	Although HFOs have a high mitigation potential, HFOs do not represent a sustainable long-term solution because of their short life span, unknown long-term impacts to the environment as well as dependencies on imports and high costs of refrigerants. Given these facts, Germany kindly asks for the drafting of the final project proposal statements and clarification why the GEF project is considering HFOs, and presentation of possible alternatives.	The project will not address any refrigerant transition issues and will offer no preference for HFOs or any other low-GWP refrigerant. Please see responses above.
Comments from Canada		
1	We strongly support the coordination between the GEF and the MLF on energy efficiency and HFC phase-down in this project. The cost effectiveness and high co-financing of this project is of note.	Please see responses above. The project will not claim MLF money as co-financing, as explained above.

Response to Comments from the GEF Council		
Comments from France		
Reference number	Comment	Response
2	Page 7 of the proposal states that there are barriers specific to the manufacturing sector in the area of energy efficiency. The final project proposal should identify these barriers and include strategies to address them.	Noted. The Project Document identifies and fully explains barriers and its strategic response to them in the Strategy section of the Project Document.
3	We request clarification of why GEF grant resources, in addition to AFD's loan contribution, are needed for Component 3 ? establishing a line of credit for energy efficiency. Further, if additional capital is needed to supplement AFD's funds, was the provision of a non-grant instrument considered?	Please see responses above to point 5 of comments from France, which provide some updates in regard to the connection with AFD's SUNREF program. As mentioned there, the Project will seek to mobilize co-finance from a broader set of public and private institutions providing (or planning to provide) financing for EE investments. The Project's additionality in such cases (and in mobilizing such co-finance) will be based on its provision of i) direct TA support to identify, de-risk and enable such EE investment (e.g. through audits, pre-audits, feasibility studies) and/or ii) investment incentives that can enable or catalyze such investments by enhancing their expected financial performance (particularly for those investments where long payback periods might make them unappealing). Throughout the Project preparation process other non-grant models were considered and analyzed in detail (e.g. guarantee facility), but based on current market conditions (including availability of credit lines from other institutions), the provision of TA and performance-based investments has been found to be the best way to complement the non-grant financing other entities can provide.

Response to Comments from the GEF Council		
Comments from France		
Reference number	Comment	Response
4	For a country like Mauritius, which does not manufacture any refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) equipment, improvements in energy efficiency will only be guaranteed if minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) are incorporated into regulations, so that the import and/or use of less efficient equipment is eventually prohibited. While the project will include the development and implementation of MEPS, could it be clarified whether the intent is to ensure such standards are adopted through regulations?	This is a very important consideration not only for RAC but for many types of energy-consuming equipment, and UNDP confirms that related national level consultations have taken place during the PPG process. MEPS will be implemented not only by means of regulations on paper, but also by support for effective enforcement by the responsible agency, including training and support for procurement of needed testing equipment. The MEPS will be implemented in conjunction with a full process for rating, labeling, and certifying energy performance of the relevant equipment. Further details have been provided in the project documentation, including on additional investment into national certification laboratories and MEPS labelling processes as supported by the Indian Ocean Commission.

Responses to Comments from the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel		
Reference number	Comment	Response
1	The project proposes to concentrate its energy efficiency recommendations on steam boilers and RAC systems for large energy consumers, but it is not clear to what extent these depend on fossil fuels.	According to Statistics Mauritius, around 79% (2,496 GWh or 215 ktoe) of electricity generation in Mauritius in 2017 was from combustion of coal (41.6%) and fuel oil (37.4%), while the remaining 21% (661 GWh or 57 ktoe) was from renewable sources, mostly bagasse.[1] Steam boilers are essentially entirely fueled by fossil fuels. Therefore, efficiency gains and resultant energy savings in electricity-using systems (including but not limited to RAC) and steam boilers should lead to significant GHG emissions reductions.
2	The 5 project components aim to overcome the main barriers to reducing emissions from fossil fuel combustion by industry. Similar policies have been undertaken in many other countries so it is hoped the project proponents will undertake a review of lessons learned from these so that the risks of failing to meet the project goals are lessened. For example, the International Energy Agency (IEA) undertakes 5 yearly country reviews of energy policies in its member countries. Successes and failures of numerous energy efficiency measures can be found at www.iea.org .	The project has taken international experiences into account as advised, including lessons from policies and technology adoption in Europe, India, and the United States. The project has also specifically carried out its barrier analysis and designed its activities based on lessons learned from past and current projects in Mauritius, including the GEF-funded project entitled <i>Removal of Barriers to Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation in Buildings</i> , Alliance of Small Island States SIDS DOCK initiative <i>Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Mauritius</i> , the <i>Mapping of Energy Efficiency in Industry and Tertiary Sectors in Mauritius</i> funded by AFD, and the National Energy Efficiency Programme and SUNREF financial facility.
3	Training new energy auditors is included in the proposal, with experienced Mascareignes university staff doing the training. However, there can be a large gap between theory and practice when it comes on-site energy audits: the university staff trainers will need to have considerable practical experience. It is not clear how many auditors will be needed, or the necessary basic skill level, and the time needed to impart the knowledge required.	This comment is noted. The project will engage experienced national experts with support from international experts as necessary, to ensure that its training on energy audit and energy management is well informed by actual on-site practical experience. The number of auditors and the number and duration of associated training sessions will be determined after a review by the project and EEMO in coordination with the university.

	The risks mention that future electricity demand from renewables (bagasse bioenergy, mini-hydro and wind power) may be vulnerable to increasing climate variability - true. But why is solar not included given the solar radiation levels and the reduced costs of the technologies? The project does not include the funding of renewable energy systems, so this risk is not really relevant. Improving energy efficiency can provide cost and other benefits, whether for fossil fuel or renewable generation.	It is noted that risks of climate-related fluctuations in demand for renewable energy systems are not relevant to the project. The climate-related risks noted in the Risk section and Annex 6 of the Project Document now focus on possible effects in terms of performance of recommended energy-efficient technology and practices, as well as very general risks of rising sea levels, rising temperatures, and more severe storms. It is also noted that solar technologies should be included prominently in any list of renewable energy options for Mauritius, given the national climate and falling costs. While the project will focus mostly on end-use energy efficiency rather than supply, it will support the consideration of solar-powered options where appropriate.
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[1] *Energy and Water Statistics ? 2017*. Statistics

Mauritius. http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/Publications/Documents/2018/EI1386/Energy_Yr17.pdf

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 130, 000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Conducting Technical Review	38,960.00	38,960.00	0.00
Finalizing Institutional Arrangement	17,303.00	17,303.00	0.00
Finalizing Financial Planning	25,597.00	25,597.00	0.00

Validation Workshop	48,140.00	43,158.97	4,981.03
Total	130,000.00	125,018.97	4,981.03

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

6.2 Emissions avoided

GHG emission type	Metric tons CO₂-eq (baseline at PIF)	Metric tons CO₂-eq (baseline at CEO ER)	Metric tons CO₂-eq (above baseline at MTR)	Metric tons CO₂-eq (above baseline at TE)
Lifetime direct project GHG emissions mitigated		1.34 million		
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions mitigated		1.55 million		

Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF

investment

	Total number (expected at PIF)	Total number (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total number (achieved at MTR)	Total number (achieved at TE)
Women		57		
Men		113		

Total		170		
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ANNEX F: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing models			
	Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	Deploy innovative financial instruments		
Stakeholders			
	Indigenous Peoples		
	Private Sector		
		Capital providers	
		Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		Large corporations	
		SMEs	
		Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		Non-Grant Pilot	
		Project Reflow	
	Beneficiaries		
	Local Communities		
	Civil Society		
		Community Based Organization	
		Non-Governmental Organization	
		Academia	
		Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	Type of Engagement		
		Information Dissemination	
		Partnership	
		Consultation	
		Participation	

	Communications		
		Awareness Raising	
		Education	
		Public Campaigns	
		Behavior Change	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	Enabling Activities		
	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	Targeted Research		
	Learning		
		Theory of Change	
		Adaptive Management	
		Indicators to Measure Change	
	Innovation		
	Knowledge and Learning		
		Knowledge Management	
		Innovation	
		Capacity Development	
		Learning	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
Gender Equality			
	Gender Mainstreaming		
		Beneficiaries	
		Women groups	
		Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		Gender-sensitive indicators	
	Gender results areas		
		Access and control over natural resources	
		Participation and leadership	
		Access to benefits and services	
		Capacity development	
		Awareness raising	
		Knowledge generation	
Focal Areas/Theme			
	Integrated Programs		
		Commodity Supply Chains ([1]Good Growth Partnership)	
			Sustainable Commodities Production
			Deforestation-free Sourcing

			Financial Screening Tools
			High Conservation Value Forests
			High Carbon Stocks Forests
			Soybean Supply Chain
			Oil Palm Supply Chain
			Beef Supply Chain
			Smallholder Farmers
			Adaptive Management
		Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			Resilience (climate and shocks)
			Sustainable Production Systems
			Agroecosystems
			Land and Soil Health
			Diversified Farming
			Integrated Land and Water Management
			Smallholder Farming
			Small and Medium Enterprises
			Crop Genetic Diversity
			Food Value Chains
			Gender Dimensions
			Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			Sustainable Food Systems
			Landscape Restoration
			Sustainable Commodity Production
			Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			Integrated Landscapes
			Food Value Chains
			Deforestation-free Sourcing
			Smallholder Farmers
		Sustainable Cities	
			Integrated urban planning
			Urban sustainability framework
			Transport and Mobility
			Buildings
			Municipal waste management
			Green space
			Urban Biodiversity
			Urban Food Systems
			Energy efficiency
			Municipal Financing

			Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			Urban Resilience
	Biodiversity		
		Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			Terrestrial Protected Areas
			Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			Productive Landscapes
			Productive Seascapes
			Community Based Natural Resource Management
		Mainstreaming	
			Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			Tourism
			Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			Fisheries
			Infrastructure
			Certification (National Standards)
			Certification (International Standards)
		Species	
			Illegal Wildlife Trade
			Threatened Species
			Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			Crop Wild Relatives
			Plant Genetic Resources
			Animal Genetic Resources
			Livestock Wild Relatives
			Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		Biomes	
			Mangroves
			Coral Reefs
			Sea Grasses
			Wetlands
			Rivers
			Lakes
			Tropical Rain Forests
			Tropical Dry Forests
			Temperate Forests
			Grasslands
			Paramo
			Desert
		Financial and Accounting	

			Payment for Ecosystem Services
			Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			Conservation Trust Funds
			Conservation Finance
		Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			Biosafety
			Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	Forests		
		Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			REDD/REDD+
		Forest	
			Amazon
			Congo
			Drylands
	Land Degradation		
		Sustainable Land Management	
			Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			Ecosystem Approach
			Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			Community-Based NRM
			Sustainable Livelihoods
			Income Generating Activities
			Sustainable Agriculture
			Sustainable Pasture Management
			Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			Sustainable Fire Management
			Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		Land Degradation Neutrality	
			Land Productivity
			Land Cover and Land cover change
			Carbon stocks above or below ground
		Food Security	
	International Waters		
		Ship	

		Coastal	
		Freshwater	
			Aquifer
			River Basin
			Lake Basin
		Learning	
		Fisheries	
		Persistent toxic substances	
		SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		Targeted Research	
		Pollution	
			Persistent toxic substances
			Plastics
			Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		Large Marine Ecosystems	
		Private Sector	
		Aquaculture	
		Marine Protected Area	
		Biomes	
			Mangrove
			Coral Reefs
			Seagrasses
			Polar Ecosystems
			Constructed Wetlands
	Chemicals and Waste		
		Mercury	
		Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		Coal Fired Power Plants	
		Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		Cement	
		Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		Ozone	
		Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		Waste Management	
			Hazardous Waste Management
			Industrial Waste

			e-Waste
		Emissions	
		Disposal	
		New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		Plastics	
		Eco-Efficiency	
		Pesticides	
		DDT - Vector Management	
		DDT - Other	
		Industrial Emissions	
		Open Burning	
		Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		Green Chemistry	
	Climate Change		
		Climate Change Adaptation	
			Climate Finance
			Least Developed Countries
			Small Island Developing States
			Disaster Risk Management
			Sea-level rise
			Climate Resilience
			Climate information
			Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			Adaptation Tech Transfer
			National Adaptation Programme of Action
			National Adaptation Plan
			Mainstreaming Adaptation
			Private Sector
			Innovation
			Complementarity
			Community-based Adaptation
			Livelihoods
		Climate Change Mitigation	
			Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			Energy Efficiency
			Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			Technology Transfer
			Renewable Energy
			Financing
			Enabling Activities
		Technology Transfer	

			Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			Endogenous technology
			Technology Needs Assessment
			Adaptation Tech Transfer
		United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			Nationally Determined Contribution
		Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	Paris Agreement Sustainable Development Goals Climate Change Mitigation 1 Climate Change Mitigation 2 Climate Change Adaptation 1 Climate Change Adaptation 2

[1]

ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)					
		<i>Component 1</i>	<i>Component 2</i>			<i>Component 3</i>	
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 2.3	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 3.2

Contractual services-Company	Contracted services (Companies) hired under this line item will include consultancy in MEPS and consultancies in ISO 50001 enforcement; payment of fees related to the maintenance of accreditation of MSB by MAURITAS; the agency fee for the training of the enforcement officers; and the development of the online MRV system (Output 1.5). Total estimated cost is \$433,500	433,500					
Contractual services-Company	Contractual services (companies) will comprise procuring the services of a local specialist in communication, which will be responsible to create all communication materials for the project such as brochures, flyers and posters, Audio Visual clips, creating the project website as well as carrying out outreach campaigns amongst SME, women engineering students and awareness-raising campaigns in Rodrigues. This line item includes the costs of airfares and accommodation for one such campaign in Rodrigues per year. Total estimated cost is \$100,000						
Contractual services-Company	The project will hire contractual services (companies) as needed for the promotion of awareness raising and providing direct assistance (Output 3.1), to deliver the pre-audits, audits and post-audit studies as well as certification of companies for ISO 50001 (Output 3.2). This line item also covers the costs of training for banks (Output 3.3). Total estimated cost is \$186,500					186,500	

Contractual services- Company	This budget line is for hiring: 1) Training agencies to train and certify energy auditors, energy managers & Mauritius Standards Bureau (MSB) Staff. The cost includes the examinations to be carried out for the certification of the energy auditors, energy managers, measurement and verification specialists and the energy management system auditors. (Output 2.1)-USD 241,040		241,040				
Contractual services- Company	2) Company/ies to support locally based energy audit firms (Output 2.1)-USD 108,000		108,000				
Contractual services- Company	3) Company/ies to carry out gap identification and recommendation study on Energy Service Companies (ESCO) development (Output 2.2) - USD 40,000		40,000				
Contractual services- Company	4) Company/ies to support five energy audit firms to be set up (Output 2.2) - USD32,000		32,000				
Contractual services- Company	5) Company/ies to help purchase of five energy audit instrumentation kits valued and for the energy audit of public buildings with an energy consumption of less than 15 toe (Output 2.2). USD 60,000		60,000				

Contractual services- Company	6) Company to carry out the pre-feasibility study at the MSB (Output 2.3) - USD 50,000		50,000				
Contractual services- Individual	This budget line covers portion of the Project Manager's salary @\$3,500/month for 5 years (\$3,500x60m= \$210,000). Component 2 will cover 22% (22%x\$210,000=\$46,200), the remaining will be covered under Component 1 (21% - \$44,100, Component 3 (22%-46,200) & PMC (35%- \$73,500) as the PM will contribute technically on those components for detail see the PM's TOR. (see BN 4, 11, 19 & 34)	44,100	46,200			46,200	
Contractual services- Individual	This line item is for the salaries of the Project Manager and Project Assistant. ? Project Assistant@\$2,000/month for 5 years - \$120,000						
Equipment	This budget line item is for the procurement exercise, that includes the selection, and installation of the testing equipment for the Mauritius Standards Bureau. The USD 800,000 (to be spent mostly in the second and third project years), includes a study, that will not exceed \$ 10,000, to define the needs for both training and support for new testing equipment needed for the Mauritius Standards Bureau to test the energy performance of key types of equipment such as lighting, pumps, fans, motors, amongst others Total estimated cost is \$800,000				800,000		

Equipment	This line item includes the costs of purchasing IT equipment for the implementing partner and replacing used IT equipment and telecommunications devices. IT equipment includes Laptops, printer, storage devices, telecommunications devices (full set of teleconferencing system), etc. and will be combine with fund earmarked at BN 26. Total estimated cost is \$17,152 This line item includes the costs of purchasing IT equipment including a high-resolution printer and scanner. IT equipment includes Laptops for the Implementing partner, Knowledge Management activity which includes, printer, storage devices, etc. and will be combine with fund earmarked at BN 7. Total estimated cost is \$11,000	17,152					
Equipment	This line item includes the purchase of laptops for the Local Specialist on Energy Efficiency and Energy Management and the Technical Assistant. Total estimated cost is \$2,000			2,000			
Grants	This line item covers the performance-based incentives for EE measures to be executed by the EEMO. This item also includes costs under Activity 3.5.3 (verification agent costs estimated at USD 20,000), and costs under Activity 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 (estimated at USD 15,000 each). Please see footnote31 for more details. Total estimated cost is \$1,000,000						1,000,000

International Consultants	International consultant budget covers the cost of the service the Energy Efficiency Specialist from Y1 - 5 (contracted expert delivering high-level technical advisory services) to support the EEMO/MEPU in the preparation of the roadmap for EEMO, developing standards and good practice guides for conducting energy audits and developing a staffing plan for EEMO, (under Component 1) and delivery of pre-audits, audits, post audits and provide advice on Energy Efficiency financing (under Component 3). The rates of international consultants are estimated at USD 5,000 per week for 41 weeks - Under Component 1 - 14 weeks (Y1 - Y4 -3 wks each and Y5 - 2w) - (14w x\$5000=\$70,000) and Component 3 - 27 weeks (Y1- 5w, Y2- 5w, Y3-6w, Y4-6w & Y5-5w). (27x\$5000=\$135,000) See BN 1 & 17 (see annex 7 for detail)	70,000					135,000	
International Consultants	This budget is reserved to cover the cost to hire an international consultant to perform the MTR @ US\$30,000 in the third year of project implementation and the TE @US\$35,000 in the fifth year of project implementation. Total estimated cost is US\$65,000.							

Local Consultants	1. Gender specialist (from Y1 - Y5) - The gender specialist will ensure that gender-related aspects are integrated into the roadmap being developed and implemented. It is to be noted that the costs of the local consultants are also prorated between the different components. 20 weeks in total at a rate of USD1,500 per week (20 wks x\$1,500=\$30,000). Component 1- 3 wks @\$1,500 =\$4,500, Component 2 - 3 wks @\$1500= \$4,500, Component 3 - 11.5 wks @\$1500=\$17,250 & Component 4 - 2.5 wks @\$1,500=\$3,750. (See BN 2, 9, 18 & 24)	4,500	4,500			17,250	
Local Consultants	2 Technical Assistant (from Y1 - Y5) - (USD550/week) -200 weeks in total for the entire period from Year 1-5. (208x\$550=\$114,400). Component 2 covers 200 weeks (200x550=\$110,000) and Component 3 - 8wks x \$550= \$4,400 (See budget 9, 18)		110,000			4,400	
Local Consultants	3. Energy Efficiency Specialist (from Y1 - Y5) - (USD 800/week) - 208 weeks in total for the entire period from Year 1-5. (208x\$800= \$166,400). Component 2 covers 114 weeks (114x800=\$91,200) & Component 3 covers 94 wks x\$800=\$75,200. (See budget 9, 18) (see Annex 7 for detail)		91,200			75,200	
Local Consultants	This budget is reserved for an independent national consultant to perform the MTR @ US\$15,000 in the third year of project implementation and the TE @US\$19,500 in the fifth year of project implementation. The estimated cost is US\$34,500.						

Local Consultants	? the mid-term and terminal tracking of the core indicator in the 3rd and 5th years of project implementation @ US\$6,000 & US\$6,500 respectively. The estimated sub-cost is US\$12,500.						
Local Consultants	? the monitoring of indicators in project results framework @US\$2,500/yr for 5 years. Total estimated cost is US \$12,500.						
Local Consultants	? the monitoring of environmental and social risks and corresponding management plans @ US\$3,500 for 4 years starting from the 2nd year of project implementation. The estimated sub-cost is US\$14,000.						
Local Consultants	? the monitoring of the GAP @ US\$5,000 per year for three years in the 2nd, 4th & 5th years of project implementation. The estimated sub-cost is US\$15,000.						
Local Consultants	? the monitoring of the lessons learned and knowledge generation @ US\$3,000 per year for three years starting from the 3 - 5 year of project implementation. The estimated sub-cost is US\$9,000						
Other Operating Costs	This line item includes the costs for carrying out the NIM financial audits each year ?\$4,360/yr. Total estimated cost is \$21,758						

Other Operating Costs	This line item includes the costs of layout and printing of training materials, and other documents and graphics generated under this component. Total estimated cost is \$34,520	34,520					
Other Operating Costs	This line item includes the costs of printing of training materials, and other communication materials and graphics generated under this component starting from Yr2 - Yr5. Total estimated cost is \$37,480					37,480	
Other Operating Costs	This line item includes the costs of printing of training materials, and other communication materials and graphics generated under this component. Total estimated cost is \$5,000						
Other Operating Costs	This line item includes the costs of printing of training materials, and other documents and graphics generated under this component. Total estimated cost is \$47,574			47,574			
Training, Workshops, Meetings	This budget line is reserved for workshops/meetings listed below: ? Inception workshop. The estimated sub-cost is US\$11,000.						

Training, Workshops, Meetings	? Lesson learnt workshops/ training and share experiences to be identified during the implementation starting from year 3 US\$3000/year. (\$9,000)						
Training, Workshops, Meetings	? Project board meeting. US\$ 680/yr. The estimated sub-cost is US\$3,400 -						
Training, Workshops, Meetings	This line item includes the costs of hosting workshops in Mauritius and Rodrigues for SME as well as large energy consumers. Total estimated cost is \$21,500						
Training, Workshops, Meetings	This line item is for the training of energy auditors, energy managers, measurement and verification specialists and energy management system auditors. (at least 10 trainings amount USD 4,000 each training including logistics and approx. USD 70 per pax) Total estimated cost is \$40,000			40,000			
Training, Workshops, Meetings	This line item is for the training of loan bank officers as well as workshops organised for the dissemination of outcomes of pre-audits, audits and post- audit supports that have been funded. \$25,000/year starting from Yr 2-Yr 4 Total estimated cost is \$75,000					75,000	

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training, meeting costs, workshop, and conference costs incurred for the development of the roadmap and trainings for enforcement officer of EEMO and officers of MSB and MAURITAS. (at least 10 meetings amount USD 6,700 each meeting). Total estimated cost is \$67,000	67,000					
Travel	This budget is reserved for travel related to M & E activities. @US\$ 1,4000/year for 5 years Total estimated cost is \$7,000						
Travel	This line item includes the in-country travel costs of consultants and project staff, associated with stakeholder consultations and site visits, and the travel cost of overseas training for EEMO technical staff (Output 1.4). Total estimated cost is \$50,000	50,000					
Travel	This line item includes the in-country travel costs of consultants and project staff, associated with trainings and site visits, including meetings and site visits in Rodrigues Total estimated cost is \$12,400		12,400				
Project Total		720,772	795,340	89,574	800,000	577,030	1,000,000