



# REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

## PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

### PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	<b>National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Mauritius</b>		
Country(ies):	<b>Mauritius</b>	GEF Project ID:	<b>t.b.d.</b>
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4893
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security	Submission Date:	22 April 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	20,900

### A. EA FRAMEWORK

**EA Objective:** To integrate Mauritius' obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative 'biodiversity planning' and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By early 2013, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.</li> <li>- By mid of 2013, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.</li> </ul>	<p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes, achievements and failures at the national level are carried out in participative manner.</p> <p>1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.</p> <p>1.4 Resources required for creating an information database determined and in connection with it, Mauritius participates, in an iterative manner, in, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership<sup>1</sup>, Global Biodiversity Information Facility<sup>2</sup> and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre<sup>3</sup>, the Global Environment Outlook portal<sup>4</sup>, among other relevant ones).</p>	35,270	23,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By end 2014, the Mauritius' NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the</li> </ul>	<p>2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Mauritius, anchored into national development frameworks, is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of</p>	98,360	50,000

<sup>1</sup> [www.bipindicators.net](http://www.bipindicators.net)

<sup>2</sup> [www.gbif.org](http://www.gbif.org)

<sup>3</sup> [www.unep-wcmc.org](http://www.unep-wcmc.org)

<sup>4</sup> [geodata.rrcap.unep.org](http://geodata.rrcap.unep.org)

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) to be submitted to the CBD COP	ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. This will include, inter alia, the following Strategic Studies: (A) Ecosystem Valuation in the Republic of Mauritius (B) Advances in cross-sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Mauritius (C) Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience within Mauritius' protected area network.  2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Mauritius is submitted to the CBD within the deadline set by the COP.		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By end 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment</li> <li>- By mid 2015, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms</li> </ul>	<p>3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.</p> <p>3.2 A permanent framework for CBD reporting is established and receives recurrent funding from government and other sources according to needs and in a timely manner; such framework may include: institutional anchoring, the statutory establishment of technical committees, facilities and arrangements in place for data sourcing and monitoring, etc</p> <p>3.3 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed and regularly maintained; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.</p> <p>3.4. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Mauritius in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD.</p>	68,360	30,000
<b>Subtotal</b>				201,990	103,000
<b>EA Management Cost<sup>5</sup></b>				18,010	39,000
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				220,000	142,000

<sup>a</sup> List the \$ by EA components.

<sup>5</sup> This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

## B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Agro-Industry, and Food Security	In kind	120,000
National Government	Ministry of Fisheries	In kind	20,000
GEF Agency	UNDP Mauritius	Grant	2,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>142,000</b>

## C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity (Focal Area Set Aside)	Global	220,000	20,900	240,900
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>220,000</b>	<b>20,900</b>	<b>240,900</b>

## D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	0	0	32,500	32,500
International consultants*	0	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		12,600	4,500	17,100
Travel*		0	0	0
Other**: Project audit		3,000	0	3,000
Other**: Miscellaneous expenses		2,410	2,000	4,410
<b>Total</b>		<b>18,010</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>57,010</b>

\* Details to be provided in Annex A. \*\* Other items to be clearly specified.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

Refer to the Total Budget and Workplan in Annex C for a thorough break-down of above costs for executing the project on the ground. These costs will be shared by GEF, Government and UNDP in a balanced way.

The co-financing will pay for:

- \$32.5k for the time of a Project Admin & Finance Assistant over 2.5 years
- \$4.5k for secure office space in the government premises at the premises of the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security.
- \$2k for miscellaneous expenses in connection with meetings, plus banking, communications and insurance charges.

The GEF is, in turn, requested to pay:

- \$9.6k for the acquisition of IT equipment for project staff and consultants.
- \$3k as a contribution to the costs of utility bills, communications and security services in government premises.
- \$3k for the project audit
- \$2.4k for bank charges, insurance exchange rate fluctuations and miscellaneous expenses.

## PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

## A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The Republic of Mauritius is classified as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with the characteristics of remote location, large population size (around 688 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>), limited land mass, limited natural resources and a high ratio of coastline to land area.

The country's territory consists of the main islands of Mauritius<sup>6</sup> (1865 km<sup>2</sup>) and Rodrigues (109 km<sup>2</sup>) and two groups of outer islands, St. Brandon Archipelago (3 km<sup>2</sup>) and Agalega (21 km<sup>2</sup>). The total surface land area is 2,040 km<sup>2</sup>, with an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) extending over more than two million square kilometers<sup>7</sup>.

Biogeographically, the main island of Mauritius ('Mauritius') forms part of the Mascarene Archipelago, along with Rodrigues and Reunion Island (France). All three are of volcanic origin and share many similarities in terms of their biodiversity. The island of Mauritius was formed some 8 million years ago and is encircled by fringing coral reefs that enclose coastal lagoons of varying widths. It has no proper continental shelf, with the seabed dropping off to a depth of 3000 meters within a few kilometres offshore. The land rises to a central plateau about 600m above sea level. Rodrigues has the most substantial and best developed reefs in the Mascarenes, and its coral reefs are amongst the most preserved in the Western Indian Ocean.

The volcanic origins of Mauritius, along with the tropical climate, topography and over a million of years of isolation, resulted in the evolution of a diverse biota with a high degree of endemism. In Mauritius, around 40% of all higher plants, 65% of land birds, 94% of reptiles and 20% of the bat species are (or were) endemic to the island. Part of the indigenous plant and animal species has disappeared from Mauritius over the past 400 years of human settlement as a result of land transformation and the introduction of invasive alien species (IAS). As a result, Mauritius now has one of the most threatened island floras in the world, with 82% of the endemic flora considered threatened. Of the 48 native species of vertebrates that were known to have occurred on Mauritius and the adjacent islets, 21 are now extinct, including the Dodo (*Raphus cucullatus*), a giant parrot (*Lophopsittacus mauritianus*) and two species of giant tortoise (*Cylindropsis* spp.). Due to its global biodiversity significance, Mauritius has been identified as a Centre of Plant Biodiversity (CPD Site 102) by the IUCN and also forms part of one of the 25 internationally recognized biodiversity 'hotspots' – Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands.

The Republic of Mauritius has a total population of approximately 1.3 million people. The country scored a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.728 in 2011, ranking it 77<sup>th</sup> among the 179 countries assessed (UNDP Human Development Report 2011). This represents a drop from a HDI of 0.804 and a rank of 65<sup>th</sup> in 2007/8. Mauritius is a stable democracy with one of the most successful and competitive economies in Africa. Chief sectors include tourism, textiles, sugar, and financial services emerging. These are the main pillars of the economy and are sectors that display a notable growth ratio and a fair degree of segmentation and diversification. In recent years, real estate and information & communication technology - particularly business process outsourcing - and seafood have also emerged as important business sectors.

There are numerous threats to biodiversity in Mauritius. These include:

**(i) Habitat / land use change:** Approximately 23% of Mauritius is considered forested, of which 10% is natural forests, 7% plantation forests and 6% shrub lands. Most of Mauritius' native forests are moderately to severely degraded and invaded by IAS. Although agricultural land is no longer expanding in any significant way in today's Mauritius, increasing demand for land to respond to housing, commercial and public infrastructure needs has in the past contributed significantly to declining area of forest land and constituted a direct threat to the native vegetation. This threat is now stabilised. Most new housing development happens now in lands that had been previously converted to sugar cane fields. The massive encroachment of the past, has however left terrestrial ecosystems fragile and fragmented. The coastal fringe is, however, under increased pressure and changes in land use happening in these areas represent a direct threat to associated ecosystems (beaches, relict coastal vegetation, mangroves, coral reefs).

**(ii) Overexploitation:** Abusive use of fisheries resources, coral, forest products, water and soil has an important toll on Mauritius' biodiversity. For instance in Rodrigues, overfishing in some lagoons has resulted in depletion of marine resources. Careless tourism and boating activities can damage coral. Also, the selective extraction of forest products can both impact specific species and the ecosystem.

**(iii) Invasive Alien Species:** The influx of population, combined with intensive human activity, has led to the introduction of alien species of animals and plants over the island that have degraded native forests and threatened the habitats of indigenous flora and fauna. In fact, the vast majority of Mauritius' natural green space is essentially composed of alien plant communities providing poor habitat for most native animals and plants. Invasive animal species include, amongst others, pigs, deer, macaques, rats, cats, hedgehogs, mongoose, wolfsnakes and geckos. Invasive plant species include Strawberry guava, Traveller palm, Tecoma, Hiptage,

<sup>6</sup> Including the offshore islets

<sup>7</sup> Mauritius also claims sovereignty over the Chagos islands, which lie around 1,000 km to the north-east. The British territory, which was separated from Mauritius in 1965, is home to the US military base on Diego Garcia.

Wild Privet and Lantana, to name a few.

**(iv) Pollution:** Pollution caused by wide scale application of pesticides and herbicides to control pests, can disrupt natural food chains and negatively impact biodiversity. Widespread use of pesticides is a potential threat to wildlife, marine life, surface waters, ecosystem structure and function, and human health. There are approximately 1100 industrial units in operation in Mauritius. Measures to control pollution exist, but are not always efficient. Land-based and watercourse pollution are known to impact critical lagoons habitats (e.g. in Vieux Grand Port, but also in the North and South-eastern coasts). Furthermore, marine pollution and the cumulative effect of oil spills from intense boating and shipping is a serious pollution issue in Mauritius.

**(v) Climate Change:** Forecasts of climate change scenarios for Mauritius highlight significant negative effects on the biodiversity status of both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Several niche habitats may be lost due to climate change, exacerbating the threat level in some ecosystems and even triggering the extinction of less resilient species. More importantly, the highly fragmented native vegetation remnants will impede migration of most species to more suitable climates, which will lead to more extinction. Sea level rise, as a result of climate change, will likely exacerbate pre-existing beach erosion problems, impacting coral, marine turtles and other organisms. Also, changes in sea temperature attributable to climate change may increase the frequency of coral bleaching events in Mauritius. Furthermore, major episodes of alien plant species recruitment seem to be linked to a greater incidence of catastrophic climatic events e.g. cyclones.

### ***Agencies responsible for managing biodiversity***

The Government of Mauritius is responsible for managing biodiversity primarily through the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD) and the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security (MOAFS). MESD is responsible for overarching environmental and sustainable development policies, while MOA has the National Parks and Conservation Services and the Forestry Service under its aegis. The Ministry of Fisheries plays a key role in the management and protection of marine resources. More specifically on Rodrigues Island, and due to the island's relative autonomy, a key institution is the Rodrigues Regional Assembly. Furthermore, large swaths of forested lands in Mauritius, including good quality native forests, are in the hands of private owners. In a sense, private individuals and corporations also have a role to play in the management of forest biodiversity. A new initiative (the PAN Project) is now stepping up efforts to include these lands into the protected area system and to create incentive measures for land owners to protect biodiversity on their lands.

There is also a strong group of national and international NGOs operating in Mauritius and which are involved in biodiversity management (e.g. Mauritian Wildlife Foundation and Mauritius Herbarium on the national front). Some international NGOs and research institutes contribute actively with resources and expertise for managing the country's biological endowment Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust.

### ***Protected Areas***

The island of Mauritius has twelve formal state protected areas - two *National Parks*, seven *Nature Reserves*, three mainland Ramsar sites- covering a total area of 7,292ha. The offshore islets of the island of Mauritius have 16 formal state protected areas - seven Nature Reserves, eight islet national parks and one *Ancient Monument* - covering a total area of 735ha. Mainland Nature Reserves are managed by the Forestry Services, while the National Parks and Conservation Service (NPCS) oversee the management of the National Parks, the Ramsar sites and the Ancient Monument. The offshore islet, Ile aux Aigrettes Nature Reserve, is leased for conservation management to the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation. Part of the the two islets Nature Reserves are leased for ecotourism companies. The lessee should maintain the islets and are responsible for conservation activities on them. Two marine parks - Blue Bay (353 ha) and Balaclava (485 ha) - were proclaimed in 1997 as Marine parks declared Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in June 2000. The South East Marine Protected Area (SEMPA), on Rodrigues Island (4,200 ha) was Gazetted by the Government of Mauritius on the 28th Feb 2009, an act that was widely aided by a UNDP-GEF project. Government responsibility for the control of formal terrestrial protected areas is divided between the Forestry Service and the National Parks and Conservation Service under MOA. Management of SEMPA is the direct responsibility of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly, which is currently developing co-management models involving local fishermen groups and resource users with some level of success.

In addition, some 6,553ha of privately owned or administered land is classified as *Mountain Reserve* or *River Reserve* as per the Forest and Reserves Act of 1983. In spite of their significant role that these lands play in conservation of biodiversity, they lack the formal protected area status. Mountain Reserves occupy the upper third of mountains while River Reserves vary in width between 3, 8 and 16 m on each side, depending on the size of the river. Deforestation is not permitted in these reserves, although the enforcement of this remains weak. The Forestry Service is responsible for oversight of the Mountain and River reserves.

**Barriers to effective implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan:**

Biodiversity is considered as one of the national priorities for the Government of Mauritius. Conservation, protection and management of threatened native biodiversity as well as offshore islets management have been achieved through effective collaboration and partnerships by the relevant government departments, private sector organizations, academic institutions, research organizations, statutory bodies, CBOs and NGOs. However, measures have met with varying degrees of success. The key constraints and challenges observed are

- Shortage of staff and high turnover rate
- Lack of appropriate technology and qualified personnel to use the technology
- Capacity building
- Impacts of climate change (both extreme events and slow onset), and
- Funding
- Weak NGO participation
- Private land owners cooperation

The above-referred challenges coupled with external factors inherent to a SIDS have rendered the current strategy for biodiversity management weak e.g., conservation of ecosystems, protection of agrobiodiversity.

One of the priorities emerging from the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report is the need to better mainstream biodiversity into natural resource sectors. Another priority was to ensure that biodiversity management in Mauritius is guided by several needs and challenges. On the one hand, biodiversity should be managed in a way that it will ensure ecosystem services, conservation of native habitats and ecosystems, halting extinction of native fauna and flora. On the other, there are the needs for enhancing crop and animal production to meet food, health and other socio-economic needs of the growing population. Finally, Mauritius recognises that viable populations of naturally-occurring species need to be maintained to ensure that biological diversity can continue to evolve, including in the face of climatic challenges.

Mauritius current NBSAP was approved by the government on 2006 and submitted to the CBD in 2007. Nominally, the strategy covers the period 2006-2015. However, CBD priorities and the pressures on Mauritius' biodiversity are evolving. There is a need to be ahead of the curve and start the review and updating of the Strategy sooner rather than later. The following summarises the country's progress with biodiversity planning:

<b>1) National Reporting to CBD</b>			
<b>Reports</b>	<b>Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat</b>	<b>Current Status*</b>	<b>Comments</b>
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	18-Dec-2007	Submitted	Requires revision, improvement and updating Accountability channels to be revived
Revision of NBSAP	Not submitted	Not yet started	Funding being applied for under this grant
1 <sup>st</sup> National Report	29-Jan-2001	Submitted	
2 <sup>nd</sup> National Report	02-Jul-2003	Submitted	
3 <sup>rd</sup> National Report	06-Nov-2006	Submitted	
4 <sup>th</sup> National Report	13-Sep-2010	Submitted	
<b>2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out</b> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			
Start Date: 2003		End Date: 2010	
<i>Please list all of the CBD Program of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:</i>			<b>Dates</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Capacity Self-Assessment: Multi-focal area and biodiversity specific reports, including: Appendix 1: Agro-Biodiversity and Biotechnology Thematic Assessment Report – Mauritius Appendix 2: Terrestrial, Fresh Water, Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Thematic Assessment Report – Mauritius Appendix 6: Biodiversity Thematic Assessment Report – Rodrigues</li> </ul>			2003– 2007
Under the Fourth National Report to the CBD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agricultural Biodiversity</li> <li>▪ Forest Biodiversity</li> <li>▪ Inland Freshwater, Coastal and Marine Biodiversity</li> <li>▪ Invasive Alien Species</li> <li>▪ Protected Areas / PoWPA</li> </ul>			2008-2010
<b>3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?</b>			YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):	N.A..		
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?	N.A.		
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?	N.A.		

**Note:**

Mauritius intends to create and maintain an effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site, one which is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.

**B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES****The Baseline Project: The Current NBSAP and the new CBD Strategic Plan**

The new CBD Strategic Plan, adopted at CoP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya, clearly addresses the need for updating NBSAPs, stating in Target 17 that "By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan." The strategic plan also covers a range of issues that will need to be incorporated into the revised NBSAPs, including guidance to countries to: a) fully realise the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services (Targets 1 and 2), and incorporate these values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies (Targets 1 to 4); b) increase the global terrestrial protected area estate from 12% to 17% and the marine estate from 6% to 10% (Target 11); c) restore and safeguard key ecosystem services, especially for water, health and livelihoods (Target 14); and d) strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change and promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation (Target 15); e) improve the status of biodiversity by stopping natural habitat loss (Target 5) and extinction (Target 12) through sound science (Target 19).

The most recent NBSAP for Mauritius was completed in 2006. This version of the NBSAP does not include the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan's Aichi Targets<sup>8</sup>:

- *A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2)* – the existing NBSAP highlighted the need for an economic analysis of the value of biodiversity, in its various forms and provision of services, to the economy. This was a concern by the NBSAP Steering Committee and it was seen as a vital element in incorporating biodiversity concerns into other sectoral activities. The 4<sup>th</sup> National Report highlighted importance of biodiversity for meeting food, health and other socio-economic needs of the growing population. But a gap remained in terms of recommending this important analysis.
- *A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3)* – Neither the NBSAP, nor the the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report touched upon the issue of incentives and harmful subsidies. These walk hand-in-hand with valuation of biodiversity, but it moves the agenda one step further, as it focuses on what needs to be done for effectively protecting the country's biodiversity from an economic and public finance point of view. During the design of the PAN project, potential incentives for land owners to engage in a stewardship programme were identified. Implementation is being duly planned now and this may provide inputs to the new NBSAP.
- *A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11)* – the existing NBSAP does not adequately address issues related to the establishment of an effective protected area network as outlined in Target 11. Nor does it address the need to strengthen ecosystem resilience and linkage, and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16). Both the NBSAP and the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report identify the need to better account for, manage and plan for climate resilience and adaptation as a major priority.
- *A plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being (Target 14)* – the issue of ecosystem services, in particular those related to water, fisheries, forests and recreational tourism were identified as important for Mauritius in the NBSAP. Quite a few examples of ecosystem restoration and safeguarding were hailed by the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report. However, both reports recognise the need to step up the efforts in a number of critical areas that are rich in biodiversity and considered environmentally sensitive.
- *A plan to improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity through strengthening ecosystem resilience to climate change (Target 16) and the development of a comprehensive plan for sustainable production. (Target 4)* - Climate change is a major concern to Mauritius as an island state. This was recognised both in the NBSAP and in the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report. Yet, the concept of resilience and sustainable production are still to be fully incorporated into the Strategy.

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/zw/zw-nbsap-01-en.pdf>

- *A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20) – neither the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report nor the NBSAP adequately address the issue of sustainable finance. In fact, both treat the issue in a rather superficial manner. This is likely a major barrier to effective implementation of the Strategic Plan in Mauritius.*

One key barrier identified by stakeholders so far is the lack of an effective and consolidated policy on biodiversity. If the EA project is able to raise sufficient awareness on biodiversity in the country, a key result could be the drafting of a policy.

**Proposed Response and Rationale: The new generation of BD EA.** This project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into the NBSAP. This ‘new generation’ of NBSAP will help set a standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets. Special emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming biodiversity into development plans, incorporating protected area networks and sustainable production systems into ecosystem-based climate adaptation and resilience plans, and creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation through the full valuation of key ecosystem services.

**Alignment with Focal Area Outcome(s):**

**BD5 Objective:** Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities (herein serving as the ‘Project Development Goal’):

**Focal Area Outcome 5.1:** Development and sectoral planning frameworks at country level integrate measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets.

**The Project *Objective* is:**

To integrate Mauritius’ obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative ‘biodiversity planning’ and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

**This will be achieved through the following *Outcomes* (corresponding to components described in detail below):**

- Outcome 1 – A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets
- Outcome 2 – The NBSAP is revised/updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as mainstreaming and anchoring the implementation of the plan into national development frameworks, valuing ecosystem services and promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience
- Outcome 3 – National frameworks for resource mobilization, Convention reporting and exchange mechanisms are established and strengthened

Refer to Part I, Table A and to the next section for more details.

**How the project plans to build national capacity**

Enabling Activities are considered foundation activities within the framework of the GEF.

The ultimate goal of Biodiversity Enabling Activities is to build national capacity across the board for biodiversity management. The effective achievement of global biodiversity benefits depend on the development of national capacity for managing biodiversity. The more robust this capacity is in a given country, the more effective the national implementation of the CBD will be.

This project will build national capacity in Mauritius in the following manner:

Individual	Much of the work under this project will be carried out through working groups. This worked well in previous enabling activities projects. Working groups are the ideal forum for imparting knowledge among different individuals involved in biodiversity planning and in environmental matters in Mauritius in general. For many of the civil servants and NGO staff in the country, the opportunity for working within a project like this is a form of training. Furthermore, consultation, participation and ownership are guiding principles of biodiversity planning processes. These are an integral part of this proposal.
Organizational	UNDP’s approach to Biodiversity Enabling activities in GEF5 goes beyond the mere production of national reports and strategies to the CBD and the development of a website for the CHM. Rather, it is concerned about the developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD and for maintaining the CHM interesting and up to date. This implies institutionalizing the



	<p>capacity for eventually achieving this with as little external assistance as possible. Given the ambitious targets of the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020), it is recognized that actions to engage external assistance and retain national are in the meanwhile needed. This will be availed through the project. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building organizational capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation</li> <li>▪ Setting updated targets and priorities</li> <li>▪ Developing implementation plans for the revised NBSAP</li> <li>▪ Assessing and strengthening capacity needs</li> <li>▪ Developing clearinghouse mechanisms</li> <li>▪ Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD</li> </ul>
Systemic	<p>The approach that UNDP has developed for Biodiversity Enabling Activities in GEF5 is transformational with respect to systemic capacity elements (i.e. policy, economic, regulatory, and accountability frameworks within which organizations and individuals operate). The aim is to ensure that the objectives, targets and guidance from the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) become fully anchored into national development frameworks. This will be achieved by the development of the following new aspects of the CBD strategic plan: (i) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; (ii) mainstreaming; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. The knowledge developed through these activities will become part of Mauritius' revised NBSAP to increased influence, and even becoming policy. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building systemic capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation</li> <li>▪ Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies</li> <li>▪ Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs</li> <li>▪ Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan and the updated Global Strategy for Plant Conservation</li> <li>▪ Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation</li> <li>▪ Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios</li> </ul>

**C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION** (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A ).

**Detailed Description of Activities per Project Component / Outcome**

The description that follows has been organized in five modules (I -V), following the GEF's guidance, but which for the sake of simplicity were grouped within the three already mentioned Components / Outcomes. The following are modules:

Component	Outline of modules for NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	Indicative percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal
1	I. Preparation	7%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	10%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	49%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	24%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	10%

**Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting**

**Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:**

- 1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes, achievements and failures at the national level are carried out in participative manner.
- 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a sustainable manner.
- 1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.
- 1.4 Resources required for creating an information database determined and in connection with it, Mauritius participates, in an

iterative manner, in, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the Global Environment Outlook portal, among other relevant ones).

**Key Outcomes:**

- By early 2013, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.
- By mid 2013, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.

**Key Products or publications resulting from activities:**

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Mauritius
- Biodiversity Targets for Mauritius: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020

**Key Activities (I-II):**

**I. *Preparing for the NBSAP revision***

- Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation: This activity will focus on rapidly but accurately and independently taking stock of existing plans, policies and practices, and of the root causes of biodiversity loss. Within country-specific contexts, the aim is not only to identify key threats, but to understand the drivers behind these threats, as well as the key aspects of the policy environment that are barriers and challenges to effective conservation/sustainable use. Based on existing studies and analyses, the emphasis of this activity will be on filling the key gaps in the existing NBSAP, understanding the primary drivers and root causes, and identifying the means of overcoming existing barriers and challenges.

Besides initiating all key recruitments and procurement of goods and services, the Enabling Activity Coordinator will at this stage establish the National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group<sup>9</sup>. This group will congregate representatives from key stakeholder institutions and national specialists. It will and provide support to the project activities from beginning to end. More specifically, the Working Group (or several sub-working groups under it) will ensure the process of wide stakeholder engagement and provide technical and policy inputs to the NBSAP review process, including by providing data and information to and by commenting the key products emanating from the Enabling Activity. The Working Group will be an essential vehicle for ensuring that the Enabling Activity project is successful in building national capacity for biodiversity planning.

- Stakeholder consultation and participation: This activity will focus on ensuring a robust consultative process that engages representatives from key sectors, administrative leaders, and traditionally under-represented groups. It will count on the support and inputs from the National Experts in Biodiversity Management and Consultation Processes and in Biodiversity Planning and Monitoring. The aim is to develop and sustain a participatory process in order to increase the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. This is especially important relative to the goals of mainstreaming biodiversity into national development plans, and promoting resilient landscapes that include production sectors. (Refer to Chapter '*Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project*' further down for more information on the stakeholder engagement strategy.)

**II. *Setting targets***

- Setting targets and priorities: This activity focuses on setting specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets for the NBSAPs based on the global Aichi Targets, including targets on restoration of ecosystems and population of threatened species, protected area coverage, reduce biodiversity loss, and other aspects of the Strategic Plan. This activity, which is linked to priority setting among different aspects within the NBSAP. Ideally, this activity should be completed by CoP-11. However, it is considered that there might be delays and the target-setting exercise will only be completed by early 2013. The Expert in Biodiversity Planning and Monitoring will play a pivotal role in preparing the required document on national target-setting for the COP. The work performed within this activity will be important for shaping the work under Component 2 on the NBSAP update process.

**Component 2. NBSAP Update**

<sup>9</sup> Several working groups have been set-up in 2011 in the context of discussions and consultations around the Maurice Île Durable Policy (MID). The subject matter of many of these groups have direct relevance for biodiversity planning and management. The Working Group(s) proposed under this project will build upon, rather than recreate, the structures that were already established under the MID. In addition, it is worth mentioning the following statutory boards and committees relevant for biodiversity management: Nature Reserve Board; Wildlife and National Parks advisory Council; Invasive Alien Species Committee, National Ramsar Committee; Beach Authority Board; Mauritius Oceanography Institute Board; Tourism Authority Board; Environment Coordination Committee; Environmental Impact Assessment Committee; Environment Liaison Officers Committee; Plant Genetic Resource Committee; and the National Biosafety Committee.

**Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:**

2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Mauritius, anchored into national development frameworks, is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. This will include, inter alia, the following strategic studies:

- (A) Ecosystem Valuation in the Republic of Mauritius
- (B) Advances in cross-Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Mauritius
- (C) Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience within Mauritius' protected area network.

2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Mauritius is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.<sup>10</sup>

**Key Outcome:**

- By end 2015, the Mauritius' NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP.

**Key Products or Publications resulting from activities**

- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Mauritius
- Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in the Republic of Mauritius
- Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming in Mauritius
- Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience within Mauritius' protected area network

**Key Activity (III)**

**III. Developing the NBSAP**

This step will seek to achieve the following: (i) Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations; (ii) Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations, in particular in Rodrigues and Agalega; and (iii) Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations.

The Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator and two national experts (National Expert in Biodiversity management and consultation processes and the National Expert in Biodiversity Planning and Monitoring) will play a key role in the implementation of this activity (see Annex A). In addition, the project will engage an Output-based consultancy to assist in the production of strategic studies that will feed into the updated NBSAP (see Annex D). The National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group will be active throughout the process, interacting with project consultants and the Output-based consultancy in order to ensure the wide participation of relevant stakeholders in the NBSAP development activity.

While the project will focus on updating all aspects of NBSAPs, it will place particular emphasis on those aspects that are both highlighted in the 2011-2020 CBD Strategic Plan. These include the following:

- Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation: The study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) has drawn attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services and to the growing costs of biodiversity loss and degradation. However, Mauritius has not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to our own national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, Mauritius will be able to demonstrate the benefits and values of ecosystems and biodiversity at a national level, and better link ecosystems and priority sectors in national development plans, in order to guide allocation of resources. The aim is to strengthen the point that biodiversity not only underpins human well-being, but that biodiversity and associated ecosystem services can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and economic development. By engaging national specialists and providing support from global specialists, hard economic data will be collected and processed at the country level to demonstrate the costs and benefits of investing in biodiversity management. Capacity to carry out the assessments and make important links to priority economic sectors will be simultaneously built within the country. The availability of essential data and the analysis will allow us to "make the case" for biodiversity and will facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples.

<sup>10</sup> The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of the Republic of Mauritius, not UNDP.

- ✓ Specific steps in this process include:
  - a. Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the national TEEB valuation results, the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g., water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services
  - b. Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
  - c. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.
  - d. Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.

The above sub-activity will involve a number of stakeholders in working groups who will discuss the above themes, avail data for national consultants to compile reports from. The production of a specific report (*Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Mauritius*) will be lead by an Output-based consultancy, whose TOR are described in Annex D. The mentioned study will be incorporated into Mauritius' new NBSAP.

- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies: Mainstreaming has been defined as the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programs, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these sectors.<sup>11</sup> As a minimum, the following key stakeholders will be consulted in connection with this sub-activity: National Parks and Conservation Service, Agricultural Services, and Forestry Services (all three under the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security); Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Housing and Lands; Ministry of Public Utilities and Energy; Ministry of Fisheries ; Rodrigues Regional Assembly; Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; University of Mauritius; Food and Agricultural Research Council; Agricultural Research and Extension Unit; Mauritius Sugarcane Industry Research Institute, Mauritius Herbarium and relevant NGO's.

- ✓ As part of this process, the project will focus on the following sectors:<sup>12</sup>
  - Agriculture
  - Forestry
  - Tourism
  - Water
- ✓ The Project will also focus on the following development areas / topics:
  - Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning
  - Development finance
  - Food security
- ✓ Specific steps in this process will include:
  - Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues
  - Explicitly identifying key stakeholders' interests, and desired outcomes
  - Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes
  - Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector

The above sub-activity will involve a number of stakeholders in working groups who will discuss the above themes, avail data for national consultants to compile reports from. The production of a specific report (*Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Mauritius*) will be lead by an Output-based consultancy, whose TOR are described in Annex D. The mentioned study will be incorporated into Mauritius' new NBSAP. Annex D contains more details on the above steps regarding the 'mainstreaming' sub-activity.

<sup>11</sup> Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

<sup>12</sup> This specific process will involve the

- Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAP: The previous NBSAP did not adequately address aspects of climate change. This activity will involve incorporating aspects of climate change into NBSAPs, including, for example:
  - a) identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon sequestration;
  - b) updating the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
  - c) assessing the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water, soil formation, carbon cycle, species refugia etc.;
  - d) identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors
  - e) identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation;
  - f) explore the role of protected areas in incorporating climate change issues into NBSAP.

The above sub-activity will involve a number of stakeholders in working groups who will discuss the above themes, avail data for national consultants to compile reports from. The production of a specific report relating to the last bullet (*Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience within Mauritius' protected area network*) will be lead by an Output-based consultancy, whose TOR are described in Annex D. The mentioned study will be incorporated into Mauritius' new NBSAP.

### **Component 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms**

#### **Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:**

- 3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.
- 3.2 A permanent framework for CBD reporting is established and receives recurrent funding from government and other sources according to needs and in a timely manner; such framework may include: institutional anchoring, the statutory establishment of technical committees, facilities and arrangements in place for data sourcing and monitoring, etc
- 3.3 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed and regularly maintained; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.
- 3.4 Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Mauritius in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

#### **Key Products or publications (maybe combined into one):**

- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
- Fully functional CHM for Mauritius, based on best international practice on the matter

#### **Key Outcomes:**

- By mid 2015, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms
- By end of 2015, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment

#### **IV. Developing implementation plans**

This activity will focus on developing an overall plan for implementing the NBSAP. The National Expert in Capacity building will play a key role in it, with assistance from the National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group and the International NBSAP Advisor. The NBSAP implementation plan will include the following components:

- a) Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline.

- b) Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: Mauritius is in the process of finalizing its PoWPA implementation plan, and this step will ensure that our work on protected areas, including goals, objectives and next steps, are fully integrated into the NBSAP. Mauritius will place particular emphasis on those aspects of Target 11 from the CBD Strategic Plan, including the country's plans for expanding protected areas, improving management effectiveness, sustainably financing protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape. The Strategic Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience within Mauritius' protected area network (under Component 2) will play a key role in providing the elements for the incorporation of a specific PoWPA Action Plan, with focus on 'climate change & protected areas' issues, into the NBSAP.
- c) Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for Parties "to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention." In the past few years, there has been a wide proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. Mauritius is still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:
- Identifying existing financial gaps for implementing the NBSAP
  - Identifying potential sources of revenue for filling these gaps
  - Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
  - Developing a detailed plan for operationalizing these revenue sources
- d) Assessing and strengthening capacity needs: One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at CoP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and sectoral plans and strategies, and to develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives. This activity will ensure that Mauritius develops a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, Mauritius will identify the following gaps, along with capacity-building strategies to fill those gaps. Based on the recent NCSA report, those gaps are likely to include:

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Mainland Mauritius</i>	<i>Rodrigues</i>
<i>Terrestrial and Forest</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Limited area under protection and inadequate conservation management of native ecosystems</li> <li>▪ Invasive Alien Species management, including high pressure for introduction of new potential invasive alien species</li> <li>▪ Lack of training of Mauritianians</li> <li>▪ Incomplete inventory in some groups</li> <li>▪ Limited management of Protected Areas</li> <li>▪ Limited inter-institutional communication and collaboration</li> <li>▪ Limited research</li> <li>▪ Limited awareness of the population at large</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extremely limited area under protection and inadequate conservation management of native ecosystems</li> <li>▪ Invasive Alien Species (IAS)</li> <li>▪ Lack of training of Rodrigueans</li> <li>▪ Limited management of Protected Areas/ Nature Reserve/Caves</li> <li>▪ Limited inter-institutional communication and collaboration</li> <li>▪ Limited research with lack of data and absence of data base</li> </ul>
<i>Freshwater, Coastal and Marine</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Incomplete inventory</li> <li>▪ Illegal fishing and poaching (in outer islands)</li> <li>▪ Over fishing (lagoon)</li> <li>▪ Limited area under protection and inadequate conservation management</li> <li>▪ Invasive alien species (IAS)</li> <li>▪ Lack of training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unsustainable exploitation of the marine resources</li> <li>▪ Development of off lagoon fishery</li> <li>▪ Setting and Management of Marine Protected Areas</li> <li>▪ Stock assessment of lagoon and off lagoon resources/Preservation and Marketing strategy fishery</li> </ul>
<i>Agro biodiversity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Need for a comprehensive and integrated policy (sugar and non sugar sector)</li> <li>▪ Inadequate Genetic Conservation and Utilisation / Exploitation Activities</li> <li>▪ Absence of regulatory framework to promote research for development</li> <li>▪ Medicinal Plants &amp; traditional knowledge neglected</li> <li>▪ Limited Research and development on Agro-biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Decline in crop production</li> <li>▪ Absence of gene bank</li> <li>▪ Phytosanitary Control</li> <li>▪ Slow animal growth</li> <li>▪ No Rotational Grazing</li> <li>▪ Degeneration and loss of certain breeds</li> <li>▪ Insufficient veterinary services</li> </ul>
<i>Biotechnology</i>	Lack of a comprehensive policy in biotechnology (with particular reference to non-sugar sector, but also on the	

- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  | sugar sector) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Specialized Training</li> <li>▪ Enactment of legal framework and enforcement</li> <li>▪ Lack of co-ordination among institutions</li> <li>▪ Science is misunderstood</li> <li>▪ Limited awareness campaign</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

## V. Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting

- Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios: Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity is a key aspect of several Programmes of Work within the CBD. To date, efforts to monitor and report on the status of biodiversity have been sporadic and have typically not taken into full account the status and trends of biodiversity, the status of effective conservation, the contribution of ecosystem services (such as water and carbon), and the likely impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Through this project, Mauritius will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues. The National Expert in Biodiversity Planning and Monitoring should prepare a robust framework that will allow Mauritius to carry out this sub-activity. The International NBSAP Advisor is also expected to assist with this from a technical point of view, based on guidance from the Ad hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG), under the purview of the CBD and UNFCCC conventions.
- Developing clearinghouse mechanisms (CHM): Of the 90 countries that accessed funding under the Fourth National Report joint global project (UNDP-UNEP/GEF), only 44 had national CHM sites, and of those, 25 were kept up-to-date (data from 2010). At the same time that CHMs are largely out of date, reliance on digital information has increased exponentially. Mauritius is no exception. There is not currently a central clearinghouse for biodiversity information to share data either within or beyond the country's borders. This aspect of the project will help Mauritius develop an effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM that will enable us to effectively share information nationally, regionally and globally. The project will also work in collaboration with the CHM of the Secretariat of the CBD, to ensure that lessons and information are disseminated globally. The Enabling Activity Coordinator will be primarily responsible for this activity. The International NBSAP Advisor can assist by helping the Coordinator tap into best international practices and examples on the matter. The National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group can serve as a primary review forum for CHM content, though would be an element to add in their indicative TOR.
- Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD: Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. In this project, Mauritius will submit a 5<sup>th</sup> National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation, and will develop a long-term reporting framework that will enable us to better track changes over time. The Enabling Activity Coordinator will be primarily responsible for this activity. The International NBSAP Advisor can assist by reviewing the report for technical consistency, though would be an element to add in the Advisor's in TOR. The National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group can serve as a primary review forum for CHM content, though the group may need to be revived when the report is to be prepared.

### **Project consistency with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments relevant for the CBD, as well as other cross-cutting assessments and priority setting exercises**

At a national level, the *National Environmental Policy* (NEP, 2008) defines the overarching environmental objectives and strategies for Government of Mauritius. The NEP in turn provides for the implementation of the *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan* (NBSAP, 2006) and *Forestry Policy* (FP, 2006). This project is a follow-on to the existing NBSAP and it is consistent with it. It will also be guided by priorities in the FP and the NEP.

The project builds on previous biodiversity planning and CBD reporting processes. It also builds on the conclusions from previous capacity assessments, taking these, one step further.

In addition, Mauritius is currently formulating the Maurice Île Durable (MID) Policy, Strategy and Action Plan which will cover a number of environmental and sustainable development aspects of public life in Mauritius. This project will be an important policy contribution to the biodiversity aspects of the MID.

### **Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives**

There is a small but highly relevant portfolio of GEF biodiversity projects in Mauritius, either under implementation or recently

concluded. Some of these projects have direct relevance for the activities under this EA project. The Enabling Activity Coordinator, the host institution and the UNDP Country Office will ensure that this Enabling Activity project can benefit from technical synergies with these projects, which will be fostered in the following manner:

- ✓ UNDP/GEF Project *Partnerships for Marine Protected Areas in Mauritius*, with focus on Rodrigues – reaching terminal stage with good sustainability prospects (as per recent evaluation report). The project has produced interesting results and it is spearheading the concept of MPA in Mauritius Republic. Much data has been collected on Rodriguean ecosystems. The involvement of local communities in governing the MPA SEMPA on Rodrigues is something to showcase in the new NBSAP.
- ✓ UNEP/GEF Project on *National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)* – concluded. The results of the NCSA will guide the gap analysis in the capacity assessment activities under the current project.
- ✓ UNEP/GEF Project *Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework* – recently concluded. The project produced a number of interesting analyses on the theme of biosafety. This can provide inputs to and be showcased in the new NBSAP.
- ✓ UNDP/GEF Project *Expanding Coverage and Strengthening Management Effectiveness of the Terrestrial Protected Area Network on the Island of Mauritius* or the “PAN Project” – on-going and beginning to produce results. There are a number of PA systemic issues which are being addressed by the PAN project. Also, much data has been collected on the terrestrial PA systems and the status of ecosystem in national parks and reserves. The project should be showcased in the new NBSAP, not least also due to its innovative approach to stewardship involving private sector land owners.

A number of other relevant initiatives could be mentioned but are not for the sake of brevity. Representatives and experts from the on-going relevant biodiversity projects will be invited to NBSAP workshops and to participate, where relevant, in specific working groups. The aim is to ensure that the knowledge on biodiversity that these projects have collected and are producing can be incorporated into the NBSAP.

### **Project implementation arrangement**

The project will be implemented over a period of 2.5 years. The Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and it will act as the national *Implementing Partner* for it.

UNDP is the *GEF Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The project is nationally implementation (NIM), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 1974) between the UNDP and the Government of Mauritius, and the Country Programme Document (CPD) (2009-2011 with extension to 2012).

The Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security will be responsible for implementing project activities, functioning as the national implementation entity for the project. This implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes.

The Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPD will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a Government in kind contribution to the Project. The NPD will ensure the effective involvement of the CHM and Cartagena Protocol National Focal Points in project implementation. Other focal points should include those for RAMSAR, CITES the PoWPA among others. The NPD will be technically supported by a Project Technical Coordinator as well as UNDP’s technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the Country Office,

Working closely with the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) providing project assurance services to government; (ii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; (iii) appointment of independent financial auditors; and (iv) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out by the implementing partner and associated executing entities in strict compliance with national legislation and UNDP/GEF requirements, including UNDP Rules and Regulations. A UNDP staff member will be assigned with the responsibility for the day-to-day management and control over project finance.

A *National Project Steering Committee (PSC)* will be convened by the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security. It will serve as the project’s coordination and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include representation of all the key project stakeholders. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the NPD. It will meet according the necessity, but not less than once in 12 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.



The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a the Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator and Project Administrative & Finance Assistant, who will be located within the premises of the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security. The project staff will be recruited using the applicable national recruitment procedures for the NIM modality. The Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator will, with the support of the Project Assistant, manage the implementation of all project activities.

The Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator is accountable to the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security, and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds.

### **Comparative advantage of UNDP in Mauritius with respect to this project**

UNDP has historically been the largest GEF implementing agency in terms of assisting countries in undertaking biodiversity enabling activities, having assisted more than 100 countries with it through several projects. The GEF2 global project 'Biodiversity Support Programme' was jointly implemented with UNEP and has set the stage at the global level in the field of biodiversity planning among GEF eligible countries. Furthermore, UNDP assisted Mauritius in the preparation of third and fourth national reports. UNDP is working with Mauritius on the PAN project and in the development of a pipeline biodiversity project for GEF5.

The Government of Mauritius has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP's track record in Africa. UNDP currently supports the development and implementation of GEF projects in numerous other countries throughout Southern Africa (e.g., Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, Seychelles, among others).

UNDP has an established national office in Port Louis with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. At least four professional staff are directly in charge of the Environment & Energy portfolio in the UNDP Country Office. The Office also counts on support, operational and senior level staff, who ensure programmes are well run. The UNDP Country Office is currently in the process of planning for a new UNDP programming cycle for Mauritius for the 2013- 2016 period.

The project will also benefit from the presence of a UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Biodiversity in Pretoria. UNDP has extensive experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

### **Project's alignment with UNDP's programme for Mauritius**

Biodiversity is addressed both at the level of the current Country Programme Document (CPD) (2009-2011 with extension to 2012) and the new CPD for 2013 to 2016 which is a continuation of the work under the ongoing programme. Pillar 3 of the new CPD 2013-2016 will address Energy and Environment. In relation to biodiversity specifically UNDP will pursue a diversified portfolio of work on sustainable management of natural resources particularly relevant to a SIDS. This effort will address the conservation of biodiversity, management of marine and coastal resources, sustainable land management, integrated water resources management and waste management. In addition, the NBSAP is specifically cited as one of the new Country programme outputs namely Mauritius' National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) becomes anchored in national development and budgeting frameworks and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan (such as valuing ecosystem goods and services and incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience).

### **Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project**

The stakeholder involvement element is embedded in the description of several activities within this proposal which will have a consultative and participatory character. A full stakeholder involvement plan will be developed in connection with the preparation of the UNDP Project Document that will operationalize this proposal at the level of UNDP, allowing Mauritius to access the funding. This plan will depart from the following indicative and non-exhaustive list:

- National Parks and Conservation Service, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security
- Agricultural Services, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security
- Forestry Services, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security
- Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development
- Ministry of Fisheries
- Rodrigues Regional Assembly
- Mauritius Meteorological Services
- University of Mauritius

- Food and Agricultural Research Council
- Agricultural Research and Extension Unit
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development - MOFED
- Ministry of Housing & Lands - MOHL
- Ministry of Local Government MOLG
- Ministry of Tourism MOT
- Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities
- National Coast Guard - NCG
- Albion Fisheries Research Centre - AFRC
- Statistics Mauritius
- Mauritius Research Council - MRC
- Mauritian Wildlife Foundation
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature/World Conservation Union - IUCN
- Association des Pecheurs de L'ile Rodrigues - APIR
- Mauritius Marine Conservation Society - MMCS
- Rodrigues Underwater Group - RUG
- International Consortium for Sugarcane Biotechnology - ICSB
- Mauritius Sugarcane Industry Research Institute - MSIRI
- Mauritius Herbarium
- Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam Botanical Garden Trust
- Valley Osterlog
- Valley de Ferney Conservation Trust
- Private land owners
- National Women's Council - NWC

More specifically, the participation of key stakeholders in the implementation of this project will be ensured at every stage. The government of Mauritius welcomes the efforts engendered by stakeholders in the environment arena, noting that there is scope for strengthening current efforts. NGO and other organisations, either national or international, play an important advocacy and 'watchdog' role with respect to biodiversity. Many of them count on extensive networks of stakeholders and have produced research data that can help enrich the products that this project will be concerned with. These advantages will be explored in full during project implementation.

### **Gender marking**

In 1995, the Constitution of Mauritius was amended to include gender in the definition of discrimination. In addition, the government adopted (in 2000) a law against sexual discrimination. All citizens are equal under Mauritian legislation, but the society remains firmly rooted in tradition, with a bias in favour of men in a wide range of societal relations.

Many rural women (e.g. fisherwomen, farmers) in Mauritius have a role to play as custodians of biodiversity. However, neither the current NBSAP, nor the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report have sufficiently addressed the links between gender and biodiversity in Mauritius. This will need to be corrected in the new NBSAP.

The project coordination will ensure that that gender considerations become an integral part of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.<sup>13</sup> More specifically two pieces of guidance are worth mentioning: (i) COP Decision 1X/24 on the approval and endorsement of the CBD Gender plan of Action; and (ii) COP Decision X/19, which amongst other matters invited Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities.

During the project inception the mandatory UNDP gender marker will be applied. This requires that each project in UNDP's ATLAS system be rated for gender relevance. This will for example include a brief analysis of how the project plans to achieve its environmental objective by addressing the differences in the roles and needs of women and men.

Furthermore, gender marking implies the production of the following data by the project's year 2 and by its end:

- Total number of full-time project staff that are women
- Total number of full-time project staff that are men
- Total number of Project Board members that are women
- Total number of project Board members that are men
- The number jobs created by the project that are held by women
- The number jobs created by the project that are held by men

<sup>13</sup> See e.g. [www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf) and [www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf).

**D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:**

The proposed GEF project will ensure that a national strategy and action plan guide all stakeholders and partners in the conservation of biodiversity within the Mauritius Republic. This is one way of making optimal use of biodiversity planning resources.

The project combines GEF funding with a government investment, plus a small UNDP co-financing, in order to achieve results through a number of project activities. This includes the organization Project Board meetings, but also participation in those meeting, plus other work related to reporting, work plan approvals, signing off on CDR reports, RDPs, reviewing APRs/PIRs. In addition, information and data will be collected and provided by government agencies regularly over the 3 years of project duration.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will further be ensured by combining government internal, national and international expertise in implementing similar projects. GEF funding of consultation costs will be kept to a minimum, as government can finance much of it from existing resources. The same applies to the national contribution to EA working groups.

The government of Mauritius wishes the work on the new NBSAP to be transformational from a biodiversity planning point of view, in particular with respect to the mainstreaming and ecosystem valuation aspects. Hence, the GEF's financing of specialized consultants and knowledge / capacity building within the framework of this project is essential to its success, to the extent that it finances the costs of going beyond what government would be able to do without foreign assistance. The GEF funding to the project will focus in overcoming this specific barrier. UNDP is well positioned to assist Mauritius source the necessary expertise for this EA project in a cost-effective manner.

The project adopts the least-cost means of achieving the project's objectives and follows the activity norms and cost benchmarks defined by GEF guidelines. It will be built upon the strong foundation of the previous developed NBSAP, Capacity Assessments and National Reports.

**E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:**

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Meeting	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$5,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager UNDP CO	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP CO	Printing costs only, if any	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP CO Project team	\$3,000 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b> <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		US\$ 8,000	

<b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b>
-- n/a--

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**  
 (Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)


**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\***

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	Party since 1992-09-04	H.E. The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade

\*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Biodiversity Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu UNDP/ GEF Officer-in- Charge		April 22, 2013	Fabiana Issler, Regional Technical Advisor, EBD Africa.	+27-12- 3548128	fabiana.issler@undp.org

## ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week GEF only</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks GEF only</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
Government financed: National Project Director (support throughout the duration of the project)	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<p>The National Project Director (NPD) is a senior civil servant, who will serve as the focal point for the project within the designated national Implementing Partner, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security. He/She will work closely with the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security to ensure that government policies are well reflected in the work of the project and in liaising with Convention focal points, other government organizations.</p> <p><i>Specifically with respect to this project, the NPD will be responsible for the following tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Have overall responsibility for the implementation of the Project and the engagement of government institutions.</li> <li>- Guide and oversee the work of the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator on a daily basis together with UNDP;</li> <li>- Certifying the workplans for the project, financial reports and request for advance of funds, ensuring their accuracy and in accordance with the project document;</li> <li>- Ensure the timely input from relevant statutory boards and committees to the NBSAP update process (e.g. the Nature Reserve Board; Wildlife and National Parks advisory Council; National Ramsar Committee; Beach Authority Board), as well as from the different MID working groups.</li> <li>- Ensure the effective involvement of the CHM and Cartagena Protocol National Focal Points in project implementation; other focal points should include those for RAMSAR, CITES the PoWPA among others.</li> <li>- Be responsible for the conduct of the Project Steering Committee meetings (Project Board), ensuring in particular high level participation from government and of other relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>- Ensure that products and publication produced by the project follow due the processes of approval within the government.</li> </ul>
Project Admin & Finance Assistant (130 weeks, or 2.5 years financed by government, @ \$250 per week or ~\$13,000 p.a.)	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<p><i>Objective:</i> To perform as the liaison person on administrative and finance matters for the project between UNDP and the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist in preparing for Project Steering Committee meetings (Project Board) and prepare and circulate minutes and any other documentation necessary for the meetings</li> <li>- Compile background material, working papers and statistical data for briefing sessions</li> <li>- Arrange programme visits and prepare reports including travel administration functions</li> <li>- Assist in preparing for training sessions</li> <li>- Prepare payment requests to UNDP including adequate supporting documentation and follow up on status</li> <li>- Draft routine correspondence and follow up and respond to queries on programme matters</li> <li>- Support with procurement of goods and services including contracts administration</li> <li>- Maintain an asset register for programme equipment</li> <li>- Collect, maintain and update data relevant to the programme</li> <li>- Maintain a consultants' database for the programme.</li> <li>- Maintain programme files for technical and financial records and keep information and reference material in a manner which allows easy reference and retrieval.</li> <li>- Provide programme information and data as requested by audit and evaluation missions</li> <li>- Support with preparation of workplans, progress reports including financial reports and obtaining necessary approvals and</li> </ul>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week GEF only</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks GEF only</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>authorisations.</p> <p><i>Required Skills and Experience</i>            Secondary Education preferably with specialized certification in Accounting and Finance. University degree in Public Administration, Business, Finance would be desirable.            5 years or more of relevant administrative or programme experience is required at the national or international level.            Experience in office management, equipment, usage of computers and office software packages (E-mail/Internet, MS Word, Excel, Publisher etc; ) and knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages and in handling of web-based management systems.            Knowledge and experience of Government and UNDP project administration procedures will be an asset. Experience in Biodiversity programming will be an added advantage.</p>
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator	550	130	<p><i>Objective:</i>            To lead the overall process of the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting and the development of the NBSAP in Mauritius and be responsible for the timely drafting and finalization of the NBSAP, the maintenance of the CHM and the production of the 5<sup>th</sup> National Report to the CBD.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are achieved in a timely and appropriate manner.</li> <li>- Serve as team leader for other consultants involved in the NBSAP and be overall responsible for the timely drafting of the document for submission to UNDP, the GEF and the CBD Secretariat; strictly adhering to the deadlines agreed to; and ensuring quality control.</li> <li>- Develop TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project, in consultation with the Project Director/UNDP.</li> <li>- Facilitate, guide and monitor the work of consultants, and approve their deliverables in association with the Project Committee.</li> <li>- Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished under the guidance of the NBSAP Advisors, key national implementing partners and the UNDP technical staff.</li> <li>- Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to International NBSAP Advisor, key national implementing partners and consultants/service providers and to UNDP technical staff for review and support in finalization.</li> <li>- Play a pivotal role in developing the substantive and budgetary part of the project's work plan and coordinating the input and outputs of all consultants, as well as overseeing the technical quality of deliverables.</li> <li>- Submit in a timely manner, work plans and budgets to the Steering Committee and to the UNDP Country Office for approval, as well as Financial Reports as required.</li> <li>- Ensure that implementation adheres to the approved work plans and that it reaches the desired results.</li> <li>- Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan.</li> <li>- Play a leading role in keeping the CHM up-to-date.</li> <li>- Prepare the project's monitoring reports, more precisely, the Abridged PIR, the Risk Log, the Terminal Report and the Lessons learned reporting.</li> <li>- Organize and be a key resource person in project related activities. These may include planning for meetings, local and national workshops, consultations, field trips, and other project related activities.</li> <li>- Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project.</li> <li>- Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the Project Committee and the UNDP.</li> <li>- Maintain records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc.</li> </ul>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week GEF only</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks GEF only</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project's objectives.</li> <li>- Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project.</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> Should have a relevant university degree, preferably with specialization in environmental natural sciences, environmental planning, economics, social sciences, management, administration or related field, preferably with professional exposure to biodiversity conservation issues in Mauritius. Minimum of 5 years of experience, preferably including managerial experience. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, environmental issues in Mauritius, good leadership, coordination, communication, and facilitation skills are essential. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials in the biodiversity/ecosystem management theme (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyze information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs is a plus.</p>
National Expert in Biodiversity management and consultation processes	750	24	<p><i>Objective:</i> Play a leading and resource person role vis-a-vis the National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group and in a number of national sub-national consultation process for all relevant activities under the Enabling Activity project.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop planning methodologies and processes for the sub-national technical meetings and consultations</li> <li>- Review base documents for the inputs to the sub-national technical meetings and consultations</li> <li>- Work on the preparation of base documents for technical meetings.</li> <li>- Together with technical staff from the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security, Ministry of Fisheries and other relevant stakeholders review the consolidated results of the local and national consultations</li> <li>- Review the NBSAP update</li> <li>- Develop methodologies for the national validation of the national targets and draft NBSAP</li> <li>- Carry out consultations with local and national authorities and organize, if applicable sub-national, technical meetings and consultations and National Technical meetings.</li> <li>- Collect and consolidate information arising from the technical meetings.</li> <li>- Provide inputs for evaluation of institutional capabilities.</li> <li>- Work with local experts, NGOs and government authorities to collect available information on biodiversity.</li> <li>- Provide inputs to the development of the NBSAP implementation plans</li> </ul> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Mauritius</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity Targets for Mauritius: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</li> <li>➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Mauritius</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in the Republic of Mauritius</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming in Mauritius</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience within Mauritius' protected area network</li> <li>➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP</li> <li>➤ Fully functional CHM for Mauritius, based on best international practice on the matter</li> </ul> <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i> Should have a relevant advanced degree in environmental, natural sciences, economics, social sciences, or management, preferably with professional exposure to biodiversity conservation issues. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials in the</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week GEF only</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks GEF only</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			biodiversity/ecosystem based adaptation areas (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyze information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs.
National Expert in Biodiversity Planning and Monitoring	1000	9	<p><i>Objective:</i> Play a central role in the process of reviewing previous biodiversity planning processes in Mauritius, working in close collaboration with the National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carry out a thorough analysis of the threats to biodiversity and the causes and consequences of the loss of biodiversity in the country.</li> <li>- Develop proposals for the national targets for Mauritius in line with Aichi global targets</li> <li>- With a view to validating and widely discussing national commitments with respect to implementing the CBD at the national level, carry out consultations on the proposals for the national targets, working with provincial representatives, government counterparts, NGOs, CBOs, experts from research and academia, plus other relevant stakeholder to define national objectives and priorities.</li> <li>- Work on the preparation of base documents for technical meetings.</li> <li>- Regarding the effects of climate change on the ecosystems and biodiversity, evaluate and mainstream the outcomes and results of Mauritius' national communication to the UNFCCC into the work of target-setting, reviewing previous biodiversity planning processes and preparing the new NBSAP for Mauritius.</li> <li>- Collaborate in the preparation of the required documents for the revised NBSAP.</li> <li>- Design a monitoring system and report on the status of biodiversity on the basis of national targets.</li> <li>- Help shape the structure and priorities of Mauritius' updated NBSAP in close collaboration with other NBSAP consultants and the Working Group.</li> </ul> <p><i>Key contribution to the following deliverables under Components 1 and 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Mauritius</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity Targets for Mauritius: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</li> <li>➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Mauritius</li> </ul>
National Expert in Capacity building	1000	9	<p><i>Objective:</i> To consolidate and prepare project components related to capacity building.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consolidate and analyze information on the existing legal framework, the current institutional basis and operational procedures.</li> <li>- Prepare the base document for local / sub-national consultations regarding the national capacity elements of the NBSAP.</li> <li>- Define the main methodological approaches for capacity evaluations to be applied in various contexts of the NBSAP update process, including and in particular the NBSAP implementation plans.</li> <li>- Evaluate national and sub-national institutional capacities to implement a harmonized legal and policy framework, as well as actions on the ground that protect, sustainably use and safeguard biodiversity.</li> <li>- Prepare a report identifying strengths and weaknesses of institutional capacities at various levels and among a wide range of relevant stakeholder for biodiversity management in Mauritius.</li> <li>- Play a significant part in the preparation of the implementation plans for the revised NBSAP.</li> </ul>



<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week GEF only</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks GEF only</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Define straight-forward and costed priority actions to improve the capabilities of national and provincial authorities.</li> <li>- Propose amendments to the legal-institutional dimensions and carry out a gap analysis on the procedures required for effective institutional coordination at the local, regional and national levels.</li> <li>- Prepare a final document (see deliverables) containing a proposed plan of action for capacity building, including a definition of impact and performance indicators and overall costs.</li> </ul> <p><i>Key contribution to the following deliverables under Components 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP</li> </ul>
National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group (as part of the government co-financing)	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<p>The National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group will be an essential vehicle for ensuring that the Enabling Activity project is successful in building national capacity for biodiversity planning. group will congregate representatives from key stakeholder institutions and national specialists. It will and provide support to the project activities from beginning to end. More specifically, the Working Group (or several sub-working groups under it) will ensure the process of wide stakeholder engagement and provide technical and policy inputs to the NBSAP review process, including by providing data and information to and by commenting the key products emanating from the Enabling Activity.</p> <p><i>Iterative and collective contributions to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Mauritius</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity Targets for Mauritius: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</li> <li>➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Mauritius</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in the Republic of Mauritius</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming in Mauritius</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience within Mauritius' protected area network</li> <li>➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP</li> <li>➤ Fully functional CHM for Mauritius, based on best international practice on the matter</li> </ul>
<i>International</i>			
International NBSAP Advisor	3000	8	<p><i>Objective</i></p> <p>To provide technical leadership and support through advisory and capacity building services to the overall process of the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting and the development of the NBSAP for Mauritius.</p> <p>The International NBSAP Advisor will be an experienced expatriate, with wide experience in biodiversity management, including in Africa. He/she will render services to the Enabling Activity Coordinator and the National Project Director as his/her main clients. The International NBSAP Advisor will be responsible for the technical quality control on the process of drafting and finalizing the NBSAP and a number of other related products.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide technical support and advise of high technical quality to other consultants involved in the NBSAP.</li> <li>- Assist the Enabling Activity Coordinator in striking the right balance with respect to the scope of project, its duration and budget, and the tasks to be accomplished by the different project consultants and service providers. This will imply reviewing and revising TORs and supporting the Coordinator in recruitment of consultants and procurement of service providers upon demand.</li> <li>- Help consultants and working groups in preparing and submitting all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to the</li> </ul>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week GEF only</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks GEF only</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>Coordinator, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, as per reporting timelines agreed upon or before the inception meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that all Climate Change-related issues highlighted in the second National Communication to the UNFCCC that affect Biodiversity (Adaptation) or are affected by Biodiversity (Mitigation) are integrated and addressed in the final NBSAP. Guidance from the Ad hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) will apply.</li> <li>- Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors are incorporated into the NBSAP.</li> <li>- Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan.</li> <li>- Submit a final draft to the Project Manager, incorporating stakeholder inputs and guidance provided.</li> </ul> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Mauritius</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity Targets for Mauritius: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</li> <li>➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Mauritius</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in the Republic of Mauritius</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming in Mauritius</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience within Mauritius' protected area network</li> <li>➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP</li> <li>➤ Fully functional CHM for Mauritius, based on best international practice on the matter</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural sciences, preferably with exposure to biodiversity conservation issues at the international level. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials in the biodiversity/ecosystem based adaptation areas (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyze information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention (CBD), Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs at international level is an advantage.</p>

## ANNEX B. CHRONOGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2013				2014				2015				2016				
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1	I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports			X	X													
		2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness				X	X												
		3. Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to human well-being				X	X	X											
	II Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations				X	X	X											
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations				X	X	X											
		6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations						X	X										
		7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations								X	X	X							
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	8. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.											X	X	X				
		9. Technology needs assessment												X	X				
		10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.													X	X			
		11. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation												X	X				
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		13. CHM development.					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach														X	X	X	X
15. Fifth national reports													X	X	X	X	X	X	

**ANNEX C. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN**

<b>GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity</b>	<b>Resp. Party/ Impl. Agent</b>	<b>Fund ID</b>	<b>Donor Name</b>	<b>ERP / ATLAS Budget Code</b>	<b>Atlas Budget Description</b>	<b>TOTAL Amount (USD)</b>	<b>Amount Year 1 (USD)</b>	<b>Amount Year 2 (USD)</b>	<b>Amount Year 3 (USD)</b>	<b>Budget Notes</b>
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	8,000	8,000			a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	6,000	6,000			b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	7,360	3,680	1,840	1,840	c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	8,000	8,000			d
	NEX	61999	GEF-10002	72099	Contractual Services-Companies	5,000	5,000			e
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	910	910			f
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>35,270</b>	<b>31,590</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>1,840</b>	
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	8,000		8,000		a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	6,000		6,000		b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	8,000		8,000		g
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	7,360		7,360		c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	7,000		7,000		d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	10,000		10,000		h
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	50,000		50,000		i
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	2,000		2,000		f
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>98,360</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98,360</b>	<b>0</b>	
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	8,000			8,000	a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	6,000			6,000	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	8,000			8,000	j
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	7,360			7,360	c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	7,000			7,000	d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	9,000			9,000	k
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	2,000			2,000	f
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	12,000		10,000	2,000	l
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	9,000		9,000		m
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)</b>						<b>68,360</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>49,360</b>	
Project Mgt	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	9,600	9,600			n
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	o
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	p
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,410	800	810	800	q
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)</b>						<b>18,010</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>2,800</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (in cash)</b>						<b>220,000</b>	<b>43,990</b>	<b>122,010</b>	<b>54,000</b>	

<b>Budget Notes</b>	
a	Int. Cons.: NBSAP Advisor (8 weeks @ \$3000). Costs spread equally across components 1, 2 and 3.
b	Nat. Cons.: National expert Biodiversity management and consultation processes (24 weeks @ \$800). Costs equally spread across components 1, 2 and 3.
c	Nat. Long-term Cons.: Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator (\$552/week for 40 weeks over 2.5 years). Costs equally spread across components 1, 2 and 3.
d	Travel in connection with project activities, including international travel to bring the Int. NBSAP Advisor to the country.
e	Consultations and meetings in connection with the biodiversity planning stock-taking and target setting exercises.
f	Fuel and stationary in connection with project activities.
g	Nat. Cons.: Expert in biodiversity planning and monitoring (8 weeks @ \$1000).
h	Consultations and meetings in connection with the NBSAP update exercise.
i	Output-based consultancy with the following tree-fold objective: (A) To assess and capture the value of ecosystems' goods and services based on two case studies of native habitat restoration and collective livelihoods in the Republic of Mauritius (namely Ile Aux Aigrettes and Rodrigues' SEMPA); (B) To develop the mainstreaming elements of Mauritius's NBSAP, following the best international guidance and practices available on the matter; and (C) To ensure that Mauritius's PoWPA Action Plan is fully integrated into the NBSAP, including the challenges to the country's protected area system in the 21st Century. Refer to Annex D for detailed TOR.
j	Nat. Cons.: Expert in Capacity building (8weeks @ \$1000).
k	Consultations and meetings in connection with the NBSAP implementation plans, CHM and 5NR.
l	Webdesign in connection with updating the CHM according to activities described in Component 3.
m	Printing of 2000 copies of the NBSAP and related reports.
n	Acquisition of Laptops (2@US\$1400), software licenses (2@US\$800), portable hard drive (2@US\$200), printer (2@US\$300), data projector (1@US\$800) and mobile phone contracts (1@US\$2000) and other peripherals (@US2000) for project staff, including a reserve computer that may be used by project consultants.
o	Contribution to the costs of utility bills, communications and security services in government premises
p	Project Audit
q	Bank charges, insurance, exchange rate fluctuations and miscellaneous expenses.

## ANNEX D. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE PROVISION: TOR FOR LAUNCHING A REQUEST FOR QUOTES

As per the Total Budget and Workplan (TBW) in Annex C of this proposal (see budget note “i”), one output-based consultancy is planned under the project. This Annex describes the work under each of them. The content herein will form the basis to prepare complete a **Requests for Quotes**<sup>14</sup> for the mentioned consultancy.

The complete **Requests for Quotes** prepared by UNDP normally has the following structure:

- i. Instructions to Offerors
- ii. General Conditions of Contract
- iii. Terms of Reference (TOR)
- iv. Proposal Submission Form
- v. Price Schedule

In this annex, **only the TOR are described**. The remainder of the chapters of the Requests for Quotes will be completed before launching the tenders and after due validation by UNDP.

The complete TOR for Requests for Quotes will include the following headings:

- (1) Summary
- (2) Background
- (3) Objective of the Consultancy
- (4) Scope of Work
- (4) Expected Results
- (5) Duty station
- (6) Requirements to the documents
- (7) Responsibility
- (8) Qualification requirements
- (9) Available information
- (10) Selection Process

Sections 1 through 7 are contained herein. Sections 8, 9 and 10 are to be completed before launching the tenders. The number of minimum mission days and schedule of payment are to be completed when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes.

### **TOR for the Output Based Consultancy to assist Mauritius in the preparation of Strategic Studies in connection with the updating of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan**

#### **(1) Summary**

Mauritius is in the process of requesting a GEF biodiversity planning project (under the ‘Enabling Activities’ funding window). Its objective is to integrate the country’s obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative ‘biodiversity planning’ and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

The following key outcomes are sought as part of the project, each representing one Component of the project:

- 1) A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets
- 2) Mauritius’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is revised/updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as mainstreaming and anchoring the implementation of the plan into national development frameworks, valuing ecosystem services and promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. The development of the NBSAP will be supported by the development following key studies:
  - Ecosystem Valuation in Mauritius
  - Advances in cross-sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Mauritius
  - Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience within Mauritius’ protected area network.
- 3) National frameworks for resource mobilization, Convention reporting and exchange mechanisms, including the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) of the CBD, are established and strengthened

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<sup>14</sup> With reference to the applicable procurement process for the type of services being sought and budget allocated to financing them.

The ultimate goal of the project is to build national capacity within the topic of biodiversity planning. This implies procuring knowledge and capacity building services that are usually not available within State Institutions, due to the specificity of the topics at hand and the technical requirements.

Parallel to the Enabling Activities project, which focuses inter alia on NBSAP review, Mauritius is in the process of finalizing its implementation plan for the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Area (PoWPA).<sup>15</sup> These processes are related. A specific sub-activity in the Enabling Activity Project under Component 3 will establish a link between the two processes and ensure that Mauritius's work on protected areas, including goals, objectives and next steps, are fully integrated into the NBSAP – more specifically in the NBSAP's implementation plans. In connection with it, Mauritius will place particular emphasis on those aspects of Target 11 from the CBD Strategic Plan, including the country's plans for expanding protected areas, improving management effectiveness, sustainably financing protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape. The incorporation of climate change issues into the management of protected areas is however a more specific topic and requires a more focused work, which Mauritius wishes to pursue.

Also, the capacity to explore certain issues, such as ecosystem valuation and biodiversity mainstreaming, which are part of the work under Component 2, will require specialised expertise.

Three Strategic Studies are foreseen under Component 2 of the project, and which link the PoWPA work with the NBSAP with focus on climate change and resilience, and which deepens the mainstreaming and valuation elements of the NBSAP with a view to improving the quality of the final National Strategy. These Studies are:

- Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Mauritius
- Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in cross-sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Mauritius
- Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience within Mauritius's protected area network

Hence, an international **Request for Quotes** is being launched in view of having services rendered by a group of specialised consultants within the following areas of expertise to lead the preparation of the mentioned studies:

- Biodiversity
- The interactions between biodiversity & climate change
- Environmental economics, finance and biodiversity mainstreaming
- Ecosystems and protected areas

Services may combine national and international expertise and quotes for qualified companies from within and outside Mauritius should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and admin costs.

## **(2) Background**

*- To be added when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes -*

## **(3) Objective of the Consultancy**

Provide knowledge and capacity building services to the government of Mauritius, as well as to other key stakeholder involved in the implementation of the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Project, with the following specific sub-objectives:

- (A) To assess and capture the value of ecosystems' goods and services based on at least two case studies of collective livelihoods in Mauritius,.
- (B) To develop the mainstreaming elements of Mauritius's NBSAP, following the best international guidance and practice available on the matter; and
- (C) To ensure that Mauritius's PoWPA Action Plan includes costed options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change.

Each of the sub-objectives above represents one 'Block of Service', which is explained in the section that follows.

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<sup>15</sup> This is a CBD COP requirement. See e.g. paragraph 1(b) of decision X/31 of the Conference of the Parties. In paragraph 1(b) of the same decision the Conference of the Parties also requested the Executive Secretary to submit a report on the preparation of such plans to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting.

As part of the process of developing specific inputs to Mauritius's NBSAP, the Consultancy in question will be the main driving force in the preparation of the NBSAP's Strategic Studies mentioned further up.

#### **(4) Scope of Work**

##### ***Block of Services (A) Ecosystem Valuation in Mauritius***

- Become familiar with Mauritius's previous biodiversity planning processes, including the key reports and strategies that were produced and other relevant reports focusing on the economic value of biodiversity for the economy
- Become acquainted with relevant guidance from the CBD COP and with other relevant publications on the matter of ecosystem valuation (e.g. the TEEB<sup>16</sup>) and the context in Mauritius.
- Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g., water, carbon, soil formation and erosion, wildlife habitat, etc.), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services. This may also include comparing valuation studies from ecosystems in neighbouring countries.
- Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
- Work together with the relevant stakeholders and working groups in Mauritius to select one or two case studies to illustrate the value of ecosystems for the Mauritian economy. The case study(ies) may also illustrate the costs of inaction, which lead to ecosystem degradation, showing the foregone benefits, including income streams, that could be derived from the conservation and sustainable use of the ecosystems in focus in the case study(ies).
- Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods. Draw on the case study and similar examples from both Mauritius and in the region as applicable.
- Identify mechanisms for incorporating these values into national accounting practices.
- Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services, including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.
- As a result of the above, prepare specific inputs for Mauritius's set of biodiversity targets (in line with the global Aichi Targets) (due before Sep 2012), for the country's new NBSAP (due by end 2013) and for its Fifth National Report to the CBD (due in March 2014).
- Produce a report that summarizes all findings.
- Prepare a set of simple but strong key economic messages backed up by credible data from the results of the analysis to be included in the conclusion of the case study.
- Presentation of case study findings on NBSAP updating events.

##### ***Block of Services (B) Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Mauritius***

The project will focus on the following sectors in Mauritius with respect to mainstreaming: (i) Agriculture; (ii) Forestry; (iii) Tourism; and (iv) Water.

The Project will also focus on the following development areas / topics: (a) Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning; (b) Development finance; (c) Food security; and (f) Renewable Energy.

- With focus on *threats* to biodiversity and on *benefits* that biodiversity and ecosystem services can generate, establish an analytical link between the selected economic sectors and development topics targeted for biodiversity mainstreaming in Mauritius NBSAP.
- "Map" in an analytical manner the relevant policies, interests of and stakes for productive sectors and development agendas linked to the selected development topics.
- Organise, in collaboration with the project team, a round table involving sectoral representatives and development practitioners to discuss *threats* to biodiversity deriving from economic activities and development policies and agendas, as well as the *benefits* that biodiversity and ecosystem services can generate for these sectors. The goal is to emphasise the role of Biodiversity in development in Mauritius.
- Assist the project team in:
  - Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders involved in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues

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<sup>16</sup> [www.teeb.org](http://www.teeb.org)



- Explicitly identifying key stakeholders' interests, and desired outcomes in line with national priorities
  - Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes
  - Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector
  - Produce a report that summarizes all findings.
  - Prepare a set of simple but strong key economic messages backed up by credible data from the results of the analysis to be included in the conclusion of the case study.
- Presentation of case study findings on NBSAP updating events..

#### Relevant note for Block of Service B:

A set of capacity building modules on national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and other aspects of implementation of the Convention, is available at the CBD website.<sup>17</sup> Module B-3 on mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, plans and programmes has been updated in 2011. It focuses on the theme of biodiversity mainstreaming both into (i) national development and poverty reduction frameworks, as in production sectors. The guidance also suggests a number of tools that can be used for the purpose with examples and further guidance. The document is available in English, French and Spanish. Mauritius will seek inspiration from these materials in its mainstreaming activities in connection with the NBSAP update.

In addition, Biodiversity for Development is a joint initiative involving the CBD Secretariat and UNDP. The aim is to ensure that biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are integral to national and regional economic and social development policies, legal frameworks, development plans and implementation systems.

The CBD provides access to a number of guiding and training materials aimed at developing the capacity of Parties to more effectively assess the impact of different productive sectors on biodiversity and make a win-win link between these and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. They can be explored by departing from the following sites: (1) [www.cbd.int/impact](http://www.cbd.int/impact) and (2) [www.cbd.int/development](http://www.cbd.int/development).

#### ***Block of Services (C) Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience within Mauritius' protected area network***

- Based on existing data (e.g. from the WCMC Protected Area Database) and fine resolution GIS modelling, identify potential areas important for carbon sequestration in Mauritius and make recommendations for their protection and management, which may be incorporated into the national target setting exercise (in line with the global Aichi Targets) and into the country's revised NBSAP.
- Assess the extent to which the country's ecological gap assessment included predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios, making specific recommendations for protected area and corridor expansion, recommendations that should be realistically incorporated into Mauritius's national biodiversity targets and revised NBSAP.
- Assess the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water and nutrient recycling, species refugia, among others, in a geographically-based manner.
- Identify areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors.
- Identify areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.
- As a result of the above, prepare specific inputs for Mauritius's set of biodiversity targets (in line with the global Aichi Targets) (by mid-2013), for the country's new NBSAP (due by end 2014) and for its Fifth National Report to the CBD (due in March 2014).
- Develop a written report that summarizes all findings.
- Prepare a set of simple but strong key economic and political messages backed up by credible data from the results of the analysis to be included in the conclusion of the case study and other similar examples from the Mauritius and in the SADAC region as applicable.
- Presentation of case study findings on NBSAP updating events.

#### **(4) Expected Results**

The completion of the following NBSAP Sub-Products:

- Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Mauritius
- Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Mauritius
- Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience within Mauritius's protected area network

<sup>17</sup> See [www.cbd.int/nbsap/training](http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training).

Presentations and lectures in NBSAP events according to agreed schedule of services.

*– Number of minimum mission days and schedule of payment to be completed when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes –*

**(5) Duty station:**

*- May be complemented when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes*

\*Note: all travel expenses should be included into the breakdown of contract total amount by submission of financial proposal.

**(6) Requirements to the documents**

- Draft and final documents should be submitted in English in MS Word (2007 or later). Used font: Arial, size: 12;
- Presentational documents should be prepared in MS Power Point.

**(7) Responsibility**

- Agrees the above results with the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator, under the guidance from the International NBSAP Advisor;
- Ensures timely and quality execution of the Terms of Reference;
- Ensures unconditional implementation of requirements of the contract

**(8) Qualification requirements**

- As minimum 5 years of work experience (preferably more, given the complexity of the services in question) in the relevant field for the three blocks of services: (a) environmental or natural science, with a specialization in ecosystem based climate change adaptation and/or mitigation; (b) national biodiversity valuation studies, payment for ecosystem services, sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity, policy development, national accounting practices and methods; (c) protected area management; (d) any other field relevant for the consultancy in question.
- Valid certificates and licenses for consulting services in the field of biodiversity and or development.
- Available qualified personnel with university degrees in the required field of expertise.
- Outline of proposed approaches for the three blocks of services.
- List of rendered consulting services for the past 3 years.
- Ability to submit the 2 reference letters confirming the successfully rendered services for the last 2 years.
- Ability to write hold the trainings in English is a requirement.

**(9) Available information:**

Complete Project Document for the UNDP/GEF PIMS 4870 “National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Mauritius”

*– Relevant hyperlink to the project document to be added when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes –*

**(10) Selection Process**

The selection of the company will follow an open competitive process in line with national as well as UNDP procurement standards.