

Country: Mauritius

Project Title: *Mauritius: Preparation of initial national communication for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*

GEF Focal Area: Climate Change

Country Eligibility: Ratified UNFCCC on 4 September 1992

GEF Financing: US\$140,000

Government Counterpart Funding US\$40,000

GEF Implementing Agency: UNEP

Executing Agencies: Meteorological Services,  
Vacoas, Mauritius

Estimated Starting Date: July 1997

Project Duration: 6 months

## Background

1. The State of Mauritius is situated in the south-west Indian Ocean (20°S, 57.5°E). It consists of the following islands: Mauritius, Rodrigues, St. Brandon, Agalega and a number of smaller islands. It has a land area of 2000 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of about 1.1 million.
2. Mauritius is the largest island with approximately 1,865 km<sup>2</sup> and a coastline of 330 km almost entirely surrounded by coral reefs. It has a central plateau which rises to a level of 600 m marked by deep extinct volcanic craters, crisscrossed by rivers, streams and waterfalls. Bordering this tableland are three mountain ranges with fantastically-shaped masses of basalt which testify to the volcanic origin of the island. From these mountains, several peaks emerge: Piton de la Riviere Noire (828 m), Pieter Both (823 m) and Le Pouce (812 m). About 48% of the island is allocated to agriculture, 13% is occupied by built-up areas and 2% by public roads; the remaining consists of forests, scrub land, grasslands and grazing lands, reservoirs and ponds, swamps and rocks.
3. In the central part of the island, the average maximum/minimum day-time temperature varies from about 20°C/14°C in August to about 26°C/20°C in February. Along the coastal areas, the temperatures are generally 3 to 5°C higher. The western and northern regions are warmer and relatively drier than the east and south.
4. A green cover of vegetation is maintained over much of the country throughout the year. April-June and September-November are usually the most pleasant months.
5. Mauritius is situated in the tropical cyclone belt and is very vulnerable to changes on global climate.
6. Mauritius has one of the highest population densities in the world (with more than 500 people per km<sup>2</sup>) and concerted efforts have been made to limit population growth so the annual increase is now around 1% and expected to still drop slightly. At the same time Mauritius has been able to achieve one of the highest literacy rates among developing countries and has a relatively stable economic growth.
7. Mauritius island and its outlying islands are endowed with remnants of flora, fauna and habitats, both terrestrial and marine. For instance, Rodrigues island contains 145 plant species, of which 41 are endermic. Round Island represents the largest areas in the Mascarenes free of introduced animals and contains the last remnants of the palm savannah once characteristic of northern Mauritius island. Ile aux Aigrettes contains the last viable area of coastal ebony forest, a type now lost on the island of Mauritius. About 300 species, including 8 genera of plants, are endermic to the country. However, approximately 80% of these are threatened and many survive only as tiny relict populations whose extinction is imminent without immediately intervention. Indigenous species loss is due to competition from exotic species, habitat destruction, over-exploitation and pollution (especially of aquatic habitats).

## Economy

8. The Mauritian economy is dominated by three activities: textile manufacturing, sugar production and tourism. Approximately half of the land area is cultivated and 90% of this area is used for production of sugar cane. The Mauritian economy has traditionally been very

dependant on sugar production, but although it is still the dominant crop a deliberate diversification of the economy over the last decades has led to rapid expansion of especially the textile manufacturing and tourism industries making these the two largest foreign exchange earners. Priorities in the national planning process is generally on further diversification of the economy especially within the agricultural and manufacturing sectors. The marine environment contributes substantially to the island economy through rational exploitation of its living and non-living resources.

### **National environmental policy**

9. Environmental concerns have been given increased priority in the latest development plans, and both in terms of institutional structures and legislative foundation, major steps have been taken in the early 1990s.

10. Mauritius has participated actively in international environmental cooperation since the UN conference on the environment in Stockholm in 1972, but it was only more than a decade later that environment was "promoted" to a ministerial responsibility under a Ministry of Housing, Land and the Environment though with very limited staff and responsibilities. In 1990, a separate Ministry of Environment and Quality of Life was established.

11. In 1991, the Environmental Protection Act was prepared and approved by parliament to address risks of industrial pollution, oil spills and other disasters. It sets out both the guiding principles for national sustainable development and establishes the institutional mechanisms for policy making and enforcement. These principles are further elaborated in an ambitious state of the environment report prepared by the government as input to the Earth summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

12. Related sectoral policies like the Forest and Reserves Act and the Wildlife Act have been in place for a long time, but the Environmental Protection Act (1991) was the first comprehensive set of legislation on environmental protection. Several areas of the framework provided by the Act still need to be elaborated, but it is evident that environmental concerns are increasingly integrated in decision making.

13. Mauritius prepared a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) in 1990, and then approved its Environmental Investment Plan (EIP) to support the NEAP. The EIP outlines a \$109 million programme focusing on (i) institutional strengthening to develop the necessary framework of environmental policy and legislation; (ii) land management and tourism control to ensure the protection of natural resources and historic architecture; (iii) industrial, sewerage and solid waste pollution control to address the effects of such land-based pollution; (iv) marine conservation to preserve and monitor marine resources; (v) agricultural residues to control the effects of pesticides and fertilizers; and (vi) terrestrial conservation to protect and/or restore natural habitats.

### **Mauritius and international conventions**

14. Mauritius has signed or ratified the following international conventions, among others:

- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1992)
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1992)

- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
- Convention On Biological Diversity (1992)
- Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes (1992)
- Convention on the Law of the Sea (1994)
- Convention to Combat Desertification (1996)

15. Mauritius was the first country to ratify the UNFCCC. A National Climate Committee (NCC) was established in 1991 with a mandate to improve knowledge on climate change and its social, economic and environmental impacts. The NCC is chaired by a representative of the Prime Minister's Office and co-chaired by the Director of the Meteorological Services (MS). It has remained the main policy advisory body in the area of climate change. It will play a key role in the implementation of the present project (see paras. 20, 56 and 70).

#### **Past and on-going activities on climate change**

16. Mauritius has participated in the following climate change programmes:

(a) US Country Studies Programme (USCSP), which includes:

- Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions for 1990 data, which was undertaken by a Working Group of the NCC led by the Ministry of Environment and Quality of Life and the Meteorological Services.

The inventory was completed in November 1996.

- Preliminary Studies on Vulnerability and Impact Assessment to Climate Change on the following sectors have been undertaken:

- (i) coastal zone (led by Meteorological Services);
- (ii) agriculture (led by Sugar Industry Research Institute);
- (iii) water resources (led by Ministry of Water Resources);
- (iv) forestry (led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Forest Department);
- (v) Infrastructure (led by the Ministry of Public Infrastructure).

This part of the study will be completed by August 1997.

It is expected that the USCSP report will be completed by the end of 1997.

(b) UNEP/GEF Project on "*Economics of GHG Limitation - Phase 1: Establishment of a methodological Framework of Climate Change*".

This project deals with GHG mitigation analysis and options, focusing on four main issues: (a) associated macro-economics; (b) land use and forestry; (c) transport and (d) energy. It is expected to be completed by the end of 1997.

## **Project Objectives**

17. Article 12.5 of the UNFCCC requires non-Annex 1 Parties (except those least-developed countries) to make their initial national communications "*within three years of the entry into force of the Convention for that Party, or of the availability of financial resources...*". The Government of Mauritius is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC, and hence it intends to prepare and submit its initial national communication six months after the approval of the "top-up" funding requested for this project.

18. Thus, the main objective of this proposal is to enable the country to fulfil its commitments and obligations as required by Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the Convention, especially the preparation and the reporting of its initial national communication as required by Article 12.1 (a), (b) and (c) of the UNFCCC based on the recommended COP2 guidelines and format for non-Annex 1 Parties.

## **Project Description**

19. This proposal follows the "*GEF Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communication from Non-Annex 1 Parties (February 1997)*". It consists of nine clearly defined activities, each of which is briefly described as follows:

### ***Activity 1: Establishment of the Project Management and National Study Teams***

20. Based on the existing scientific and technical expertise, a Project Management Team (PMT) and a National Study Team (NST) will be established under the auspices of the Meteorological Services (MS) and other relevant ministries and governmental departments, as well as the private sector, including NGOs. The NCC will provide advice and guidance to the PMT on the implementation of the project (see paras. 56 and 70).

21. The NST will comprise four core groups: GHG Inventory, Mitigation Options, Vulnerability/Impacts Assessment and Adaptation, and National Communication. Each core group will be composed of a number of experts drawing from public and private sectors. The NST will be coordinated by a Project Coordinator, who will be designated by the NCC to coordinate the day-to-day project activities. The Director of the MS, together with the Project Coordinator and the leader of each core group, will form the PMT, which will be supported by a secretary. The PMT will have adequate and appropriate computer and telecommunication facilities, including Internet.

### ***Major output:***

22. The major output of this proposed activity will be the establishment of the PMT and NST which are fully committed to the successful implementation of the project.

### ***Activity 2: GHG inventory***

23. Following the new COP2 guidelines, the GHG inventories will mainly focus on CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O in (a) all energy sources; (b) industrial processes; (c) agricultural processes; (d) land use change and forestry; and (e) other sources, while data for other GHG may be collected where available.

24. The following GHG emission sources have been identified in the USCSP: (a) petroleum use in power generation, industries and transportation; (b) woodfuel, including fuel wood and charcoal, harvesting, conversion and consumption; (c) landfill/illegal waste dumps areas for both CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>; (d) agriculture and related activities, including fertilizer application; (e) land use change; and (f) industry and domestic wastewater.

25. As the first step, all existing data will be critically reviewed and any data gaps will be identified. An updated inventory based on the latest version of the IPCC Guidelines and using the data for the year 1994 will be undertaken, taking into consideration Decision 10/CP.2 of COP.2 with regard to the appropriate use of emission factors. This component will be undertaken by the GHG Inventory Group, which will draw from the available expertise especially from the previous and ongoing studies.

26. A data collection and management system will be set up so that the inventory can be updated regularly.

27. Special attention will be paid to further build up and sustain the capacity of various relevant institutions participating in this activity, so that GHG inventory can be updated regularly in the future without further relying on the assistance of external experts. This would involve further institutional strengthening, as well as training, which will be coordinated with the regional efforts, such as CC:TRAIN (Phase II) and UNDP's "*Building Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa to Respond to the UNFCCC*" where appropriate.

28. At the end of the updated GHG inventory, a review workshop will be held among relevant experts to assess the data before they are presented to national policy and decision makers in a national workshop later.

**Major outputs:**

29. The major outputs of this proposed activity will be:

(a) A critically reviewed GHG inventory based on the results of the USCSP, which will be updated for the year 1994, so that it can be used as a basis for the selection of mitigation options.

(b) Identification of shortcomings and gaps of the IPCC Guidelines in relation to the local conditions.

(c) A description of any original research needed to develop and/or apply new emission factors for specific activities.

(d) Recommendations on areas of targeted research to improve future inventories and to suggest revisions to the existing IPCC GHG inventory methodology.

(e) A mechanism for regular updating of the inventory.

(f) Strengthening of the inventory study team, drawing from the expertise of all previous studies.

(g) Workshop report.

***Activity 3: Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement***

30. Based on the results of the GHG inventory, this project will identify, analyze and assess a range of potential mitigation options so that a national strategy and plan for viable measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and to enhance removals by sinks can be developed and formulated.

31. This activity will build on the work being undertaken in the UNEP/GEF Project on "*Economics of GHG Limitation - Phase I: Establishment of a methodological Framework of Climate Change*", and it will fill in any gaps where necessary.

32. The proposed activity will be undertaken by the Mitigation Options Group, drawing from available expertise from both the public and private sectors. The capacity for this group to undertake the task will be strengthened and enhanced where necessary.

33. A workshop will be conducted for key stakeholders (see para. 56) and policy and decision makers to review the options and strategies at the end of the study.

***Major outputs:***

34. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

- (a) Identification and assessment of mitigation options.
- (b) Recommendations on reducing the number and intensity of emissions from various sources and the enhancement of sinks.
- (c) Preparation of the first national mitigation strategy for the national communication.
- (d) Workshop report.

***Activity 4: Policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts***

35. This project will identify and develop policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts assessment. However, these policy options will be based on the quantitative analysis of vulnerability and impacts assessment, using the *IPCC Technical Guidelines*.

36. The preliminary results of the USCSP will be critically reviewed. In particular, this activity will focus on areas which have not been covered under the USCSP, and these include human health, natural ecosystems and socio-economic aspects. A Vulnerability/Impact Assessment and Adaptation Group, drawing from the available expertise of both the public and private sectors, will be formed within the NST to undertake this task. The capacity for this group to undertake the task will be strengthened and enhanced where necessary.

37. Despite the USCSP in this area, which is largely of preliminary nature, there is still an urgent need to build up and sustain the capacity of various relevant institutions participating in this activity, including further institutional strengthening, as well as training, which will be coordinated with the regional efforts, such as CC:TRAIN (Phase II) where appropriate.

In addition, lessons will be learned from the methodology as developed by UNEP's "*Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments (Phase 1)*".

38. Based on this study, policy options will be identified and developed for the response strategies.

39. A workshop will be held for various stakeholders as well as policy and decision makers to review and publicize the results at the end of the study.

**Major outputs:**

40. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

- (a) Important baseline data required for the assessment of climate change vulnerability/impacts and adaptation options.
- (b) A comprehensive vulnerability/assessment for various sectors based on established procedures.
- (c) Policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems.
- (d) Workshop report.

**Activity 5: Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies**

41. Based on the results of the vulnerability and impacts assessment for various sectors, this project will identify, analyze and assess a range of potential adaptation (stage 1) options so that a national strategy for the viable measures can be developed and formulated to minimize the impacts of climate change on the economy. No adaptation assessment has been undertaken by any previous or on-going programmes.

42. Based on this study, policy frameworks will be developed for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies in the context of coastal zone management, disaster preparedness, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, with a view to integrating climate change impact information, as appropriate, into planning and decision-making processes.

43. The capacity for the Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Group to undertake this task will be strengthened and enhanced where necessary.

44. A workshop will be conducted for key stakeholders (see para. 56) and policy-makers to review the adaptation options and strategies and the policy frameworks for their implementation at the end of the study.

**Major outputs:**

45. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

- (a) Identification and assessment of adaptation (stage 1) options.

- (b) Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.
- (c) Workshop report.

**Activity 6. Building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning**

46. In the context of undertaking national communication, there is a need to build or strengthen the national capacity to integrate climate change concerns into medium and long-term planning. This may include education and training on climate change for national development planners, as well as for policy and decision-makers.

**Major output:**

47. Enhanced capacity of the national development planners and policy and decision-makers to integrate climate change concerns into planning.

**Activity 7: Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc**

48. This project will identify and develop programmes in climate change which are related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc.

49. For example, Activities 2 to 6 will contain elements in research and systematic observation, education and training. In addition, it is proposed to develop a cost-effective public awareness programme so that public awareness campaigns can be undertaken throughout the project cycle when and where possible and that the campaigns can reach all levels in all districts of the country. Both the public and private media (television, radio and newspapers) will be used to assist in creating and enhancing public awareness on all aspects of climate change. CC:INFO/Web will also be used as a tool to enhance the national and international information flow. A CC Web site will be established in coordination with the CC:INFO/Web initiative. *new addition.*

**Major outputs**

50. The major outputs of this proposed activity will include:

- (a) Information packages, video aids, relevant publications, etc.
- (b) Enhanced public awareness at all levels and in all districts of the country.

**Activity 8: Provision of other information**

51. This project will also provide any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the UNFCCC. It will identify the technical and financial needs associated with proposed projects and response measures under Article 4. If feasible, it will also provide material or data relevant for calculation of global GHG emission trend. In addition, it may describe the financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the communication of information. In particular, and following the evolving recommendations of the Conference of the Parties through its subsidiary bodies, the description may cover

needs and constraints associated with the further improvement of national communications, including reduction of the margin of uncertainty in emission and removal variables through appropriate institutional and capacity-building.

#### **Activity 9: Preparation of national communication**

52. Based on the outputs of Activities 2 to 8 as described above, the initial national communication will be prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

53. This task will be coordinated by the National Communication Group. It will involve all members of the PMT and NST, each of which will prepare the relevant sections of the initial national communication.

54. The draft national communication will be reviewed by respected technical institutions. Based on this review, a revised version will be produced. A meeting will then be organized for key stakeholders and policy and decision makers to review this revised draft national communication before it is finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

#### **Major output:**

55. The major output of this proposed activity will be the initial National Communication to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

#### **Project management and coordination**

56. This project will be executed by the MS. The National Climate Committee (NCC) will guide the implementation of this project and to provide overall policy advice (see para. 15). This Committee comprises members from key government ministries and departments, university and NGOs, including: Ministry of Environment and Quality of Life, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Public Utilities, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Ministry of Housing, Lands, and Town Country Planning Central Electricity Board, Mauritius Sugar Authority, Mauritius Sugar Research Institute, Central Water Authority, Chamber of Agriculture, Chamber of Commerce, Joint Economic Council, Mauritius Export Processing Zone Associations, University of Mauritius, Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS) and Association of Consumers Mauritius (ACIM).

57. The project management and coordination structure is shown in Figure 1.

#### **Proposed work schedule**

58. The proposed timetable for commencement and completion of all activities described above is given in Table 1. Detailed work plans for each activity will be developed later by the Project Coordinator in consultation with the NCC and with the assistance of UNEP, which will be consulted throughout the period of the project implementation.

#### **Appropriate sequencing**

59. The above project activities will be undertaken in appropriate sequence based on good practice. Established guidelines will be followed, while established tools and methodologies

will be used. Lessons learned from the past studies and other enabling activities projects, including UNEP's "*Country Case Studies on Sources and Sinks of Greenhouse Gases*", UNEP/UCCEE's "*Economics of GHG Limitations - Phase I: Methodological Framework for Climate Change Mitigation Assessment*", and UNEP's "*Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments (Phase I)*", will be useful for the implementation of the project.

### Activity matrix

60. The activity matrix which indicates the areas needed to be covered by this proposal are shown in Table 2. It has been ensured that there will be no duplication of effort for this project with the past and on-going activities.

### Training

61. All training activities, including national workshops and participation of regional and international workshops to be organized by UNEP, UNDP or other international agencies for their on-going enabling activities programmes, will be coordinated by the PMT. The request for participation in the UNITAR CC:TRAIN programme as an observer will be explored where appropriate.

62. Training materials from the past and on-going activities may be obtained from various regional and international sources, such as IPCC and UNITAR (CC:TRAIN). Lessons can also be learned from other on-going enabling activities programmes in the region implemented by UNEP, UNDP, IOC and WMO.

63. UNEP, with its extensive experience in training in enabling activities, will be consulted on all aspects of training, such as the workshop agenda and the trainers. Technical assistance will be provided where necessary.

### National level support

64. This project enjoys a very high level and a wide range of national support. The proposal has been thoroughly reviewed and then approved by the Prime Minister Office and fully endorsed and supported by the Director of Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, who is also the National GEF Operational Focal Point. It will be implemented under the guidance of NCC which has broad representation from both the public and private sectors (see para. 56).

65. The support of the UNDP field office is crucial, and it will be regularly consulted during the implementation of the project. Other support, including the logistical support, by UNDP will be solicited where appropriate.

### Project financing and budget

66. As the proposed activities are standard enabling activities as defined by the Operational Guidelines, so the incremental cost for undertaking these activities are also full cost. The requested GEF funding of US\$140,000 reflects the current needs and concerns of the country in order to fulfilling its commitments for the preparation of its initial national communication (Table 3). This budget has been realistically estimated by the MS, the designated executing

agency of the project, with the guidance of UNEP.

67. The Senior Programme Officer (Climate Change) of the GEF Coordination Office, UNEP, visited the country in May 1997 to provide guidance on the formulation of the proposed budget, and to critically assess the scope and extent of the past and on-going activities, as well as the availability of existing resources for the implementation of this project. UNEP is fully convinced that the requested funding is most appropriate and most essential for the successful implementation of the project over the next six months.

68. As one of the "small island countries" (Article 4.8 (a) and "countries with low-lying coastal areas" (Article 4.8 (b)), "countries with areas prone to national disasters" (Article 4.8 (d)), "countries with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems" (Article 4.8 (g)), "countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export..." (Article 4.8 (h)), Mauritius deserves special consideration under Article 4, paragraph 8 of the Convention, including necessary actions related to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet its specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures.

69. The contribution of the Government of Mauritius, which will amount to US\$40,000 over the period of the project, will include salaries for technicians and other supporting staff, vehicles for field trips and their maintenance, office rentals, library and information facilities, insurance, and others.

#### **Institutional framework and project implementation**

70. As shown in the project management structure (Figure 1), the NCC (see paras. 15 and 56) will oversee the overall execution of the project, which will be executed by the MS under the supervision of the Director, with the support of a Project Coordinator who will be coordinating the day-to-day activities for the project (see para. 21).

71. This project will seek to strengthen the existing institutional framework for project management where necessary.

72. As a GEF implementing agency, UNEP will play a technical support and advisory role through its Atmosphere Unit with the support of the Waters Unit, Regional Office for Africa based in Nairobi and the UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment (UCCEE) based in Denmark, so as to ensure that the project will be successfully implemented.

#### **Rationale for GEF support**

73. This is a standard enabling activities proposal which will assist Mauritius to fulfil its reporting requirements under the UNFCCC. As GEF is the international entity entrusted to operate the financial mechanism for the UNFCCC on the interim basis, the proposed activities are eligible for GEF funding.

#### **Sustainability and participation**

74. The Government of Mauritius is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC, and hence the goals and objectives of this project. The strengthening of scientific, technical

and institutional capacities of Mauritius in various aspects of the proposed activities, as well as the leading role taken by the MS to execute the project under the guidance of the broadly represented NCC, would enable the country to fulfil its obligations and commitments to the UNFCCC on a sustainable basis. Indeed, the whole project management structure is designed in such a way that full participation by local experts in all aspects of activities are ensured, so that further activities in the future are sustainable.

## Issues and risks

### Issues

75. In order to successfully implement the project, close coordination between the MS, the NCC and the PMT is essential to ensure the success of the project. Also, MS needs to consult with all relevant stakeholders in both the public and private sectors, including NGOs and research organizations.

### Risks

76. The potential risks which may mask the objectives and goals of the project are:

(a) Longer time period than expected for collection and analysis of data and the preparation of the national communication.

(b) Irregular consultations among various stakeholders.

(c) Lack of involvement of major policy and decision makers in the formulation of final strategy and national communication.

77. Necessary actions will be undertaken to prevent all the risks mentioned above from arising.

### Monitoring and evaluation

78. The Project Coordinator will provide a monthly progress report to the MS, which will share it with UNEP. If possible, these reports may be compiled into an electronic newsletter that will be distributed to all participating institutions. These reports will enable the MS and its supporting institutions to evaluate the implementation of the project on an ongoing basis and identify difficulties and shortcomings at an early stage. They will be reviewed by the NCC for their quality and standard, comprehensiveness, and conformity to the proposed terms of reference and dates of completion.

79. The NCC will meet on a monthly basis to review project implementation and provide scientific, technical, policy and strategic guidance. The minutes of these meetings will be shared with all participating institutions. The NCC will make recommendation to the Meteorological Services, which, in turn, will provide monthly progress reports and bi-monthly financial reports to UNEP based on UNEP's standard format.

80. UNEP will provide its established monitoring and evaluation guidelines and assessment procedures, which will be applied to evaluate the progress of the project during mid-term and after its completion.

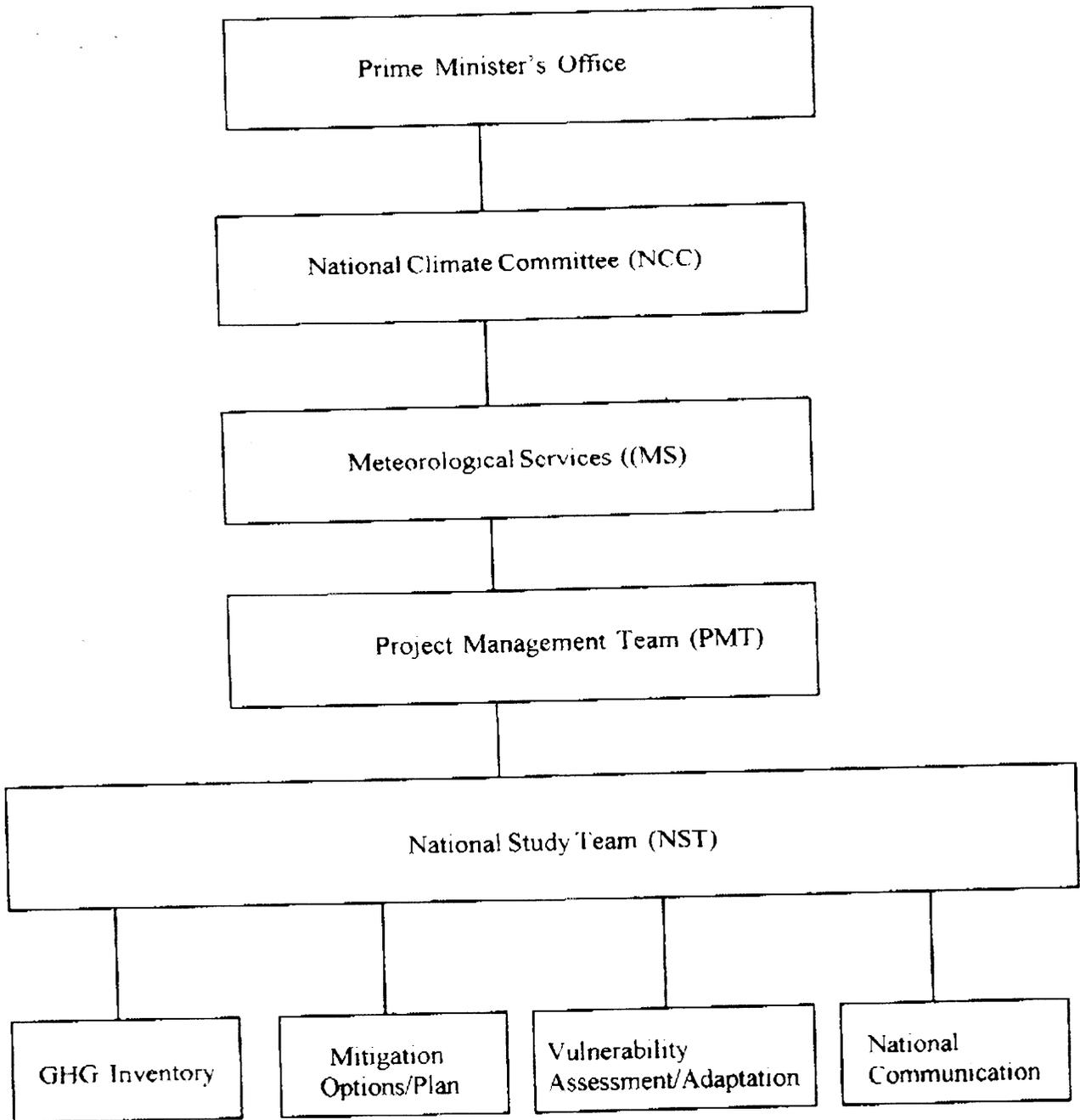


Figure 1: Project management structure

TABLE 1. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

| ACTIVITY             | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | PM | M&E |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|-----|
| TIME<br>IN<br>MONTHS | 1 | ■ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ■  |     |
|                      | 2 |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |   | ■  | ■   |
|                      | 3 |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |   | ■  |     |
|                      | 4 |   |   | ■ |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  | ■   |
|                      | 5 |   |   |   |   |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  |     |
|                      | 6 |   |   |   |   |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  | ■   |

NB: Some activities are expected to run concurrently as indicated.  
 PM is Project Management.  
 M&E is Evaluation and Monitoring.

**Table 2: Enabling Activities required for Initial National Communications (Mauritius)**

| Enabling Activity   | Planning and execution |     | Capacity Building            |                             |                      |     |
|---|------------------------|-----|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----|
|   |                        |     | Data Gathering and Research* | Institutional Strengthening | Training & Education |     |
| <u>1. National Circumstances</u>  |                        | x   |                              | x                           | N/A                  | N/A |
| <u>2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories</u><br>(See Table A2 as completed)                                       | USCSP                  | (x) | USCSP                        | (x)                         |                      | x   |
| 1. -All Energy Sources  | "                      | (x) | "                            | (x)                         | x                    | x   |
| 2. -Industrial Processes  | "                      | (x) | "                            | (x)                         | x                    | x   |
| 3. -Agricultural Processes  | "                      | (x) | "                            | (x)                         | x                    | x   |
| 4. -Land use Change & Forestry  | "                      | (x) | "                            | (x)                         | x                    | x   |
| 5. -Other Sources   | "                      | (x) | "                            | (x)                         | x                    | x   |
| <u>3. General Description of Steps taken or envisaged to implement the Convention</u>                     |                        |     |                              |                             |                      |     |
| (a) Program related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.                          |                        | x   |                              | x                           | x                    | x   |
| (b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts                             | USCSP                  | (x) | USCSP                        | (x)                         | USCSP                | (x) |
| (c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies                        |                        | x   |                              | x                           | x                    | x   |
| (d) Building Capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning                                  |                        | x   |                              | N/A                         | x                    | x   |
| (e) Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement. | UNEP/GEF               | (x) | UNEP/GEF                     | (x)                         | UNEP/GEF             | (x) |
| <u>4. Other Information</u>   |                        |     |                              |                             |                      |     |
| (a) Calculation of Emission Trends  |                        | x   |                              | x                           | x                    | x   |
| (b) Financial and Technological Needs and Constraints for   |                        |     |                              |                             |                      |     |
| - Projects for Financing  |                        | x   |                              | x                           | x                    | x   |
| - National Communications   |                        | x   |                              | x                           | x                    | x   |
| - Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation   |                        | x   |                              | x                           | x                    | x   |
| <u>5. Compilation and Production of the Initial National Communication</u>                                |                        | x   |                              | N/A                         | N/A                  | N/A |

\* In the context of communication-related enabling activities.

**Table 3: Budget for the Enabling Activities Project for Mauritius**

| Enabling Activity Commitment   | Planning and execution (US\$) | Capacity Building                  |                                    |                               |         | Technical & Admin. Support (US\$) | Total Cost (US\$) |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
|  |                               | Data Gathering and Research (US\$) | Institutional Strengthening (US\$) | Training and Education (US\$) |         |                                   |                   |
| <b>2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories</b>   | 4,500                         | 2,500                              | 2,000                              | 1,000                         | 10,000  |                                   |                   |
| <b>3. General Description of Steps</b>   | 29,250                        | 16,250                             | 13,000                             | 6,500                         | 65,000  |                                   |                   |
| (a) Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.              | 4,500                         | 2,500                              | 2,000                              | 1,000                         | 10,000  |                                   |                   |
| (b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts                  | 6,750                         | 3,750                              | 3,000                              | 1,500                         | 15,000  |                                   |                   |
| (c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies             | 9,000                         | 5,000                              | 4,000                              | 2,500                         | 20,000  |                                   |                   |
| (d) Building Capacity to integrate Climate concerns into Planning                              | 4,500                         | 2,500                              | 2,000                              | 1,000                         | 10,000  |                                   |                   |
| (e) Programs to address climate change, adverse impacts, including abatement, sink enhancement | 4,500                         | 2,500                              | 2,000                              | 1,000                         | 10,000  |                                   |                   |
| <b>4. Other Information</b>  | 4,500                         | 2,500                              | 2,000                              | 1,000                         | 10,000  |                                   |                   |
| (a) Material relevant for Global Emission Trends   | 2,250                         | 1,250                              | 1,000                              | 500                           | 5,000   |                                   |                   |
| (b) Financial, Technological Needs and Constraints   | 2,250                         | 1,250                              | 1,000                              | 500                           | 5,000   |                                   |                   |
| <b>5. Completion and Production of Initial National Communication</b>                          | 9,000                         | 5,000                              | 4,000                              | 2,000                         | 20,000  |                                   |                   |
| <b>Project Management</b>  |                               |                                    |                                    |                               | 5,000   |                                   |                   |
| <b>Monitoring/Evaluation</b>   |                               |                                    |                                    |                               | 20,000  |                                   |                   |
| <b>Total</b>   | 47,250                        | 26,250                             | 21,000                             | 10,500                        | 130,000 |                                   |                   |
| % of Total   | 45%                           | 25%                                | 20%                                | 10%                           |         |                                   |                   |
| <b>UNEP Coordination (8%)</b>  |                               |                                    |                                    |                               | 10,000  |                                   |                   |
| <b>Total</b>   |                               |                                    |                                    |                               | 140,000 |                                   |                   |

**FAX 3**

MEPD/TA 33/20/8/2

17 June 1997

07/1949

Mr Ahmed Djoghla  
UNEP/GEF Executive Director  
UNEP  
P.O. Box 30552  
Nairobi  
KENYA

Dear Sir,

Enabling Activities to Support the Preparation of the Initial National Communication for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

This is to confirm that the Government of the Republic of Mauritius fully endorses the above project, which has been developed with the active collaboration of Dr. Pak Sum Low of your office, and requests that funding in the amount of US \$ 140,000 be sought from GEF for its implementation.

The project will enable the Republic of Mauritius to meet its obligations under UNFCCC and submit the Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Regards.

Yours sincerely,

G. Wong  
Director, MEPD

GEF National Operational Focal Point

|                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>UNEP</b>                 |                              |
| GEF UNIT                    |                              |
| <b>RECEIVED</b>             |                              |
| ACTION                      | REQUIRED                     |
| NO <input type="checkbox"/> | YES <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19 JUN 1997                 |                              |
| WHAT .....                  |                              |
| WHO .....                   |                              |
| WHEN COMPLETED .....        |                              |
| CIRCULATE                   | NO YES                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/>    | <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| FILE IN                     |                              |