United Nations Development Programme

Project Document

Project title: Supporting the economic empowerment of the artisanal fishing community of the Republic of Mauritius		
Country(ies): Mauritius	**Implementing Partner (Executing Entity):** Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries, and Shipping (Mauritius)	**Execution Modality***:* National Execution DIM
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD **Pillar 1:** Improved public sector management supporting poverty reduction, social inclusion and gender equality is promoted through responsive strategies **Pillar 2:** Design and implementation of a portfolio of activities and solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, integration of ecosystem services approaches, sound management of chemicals and waste, while ensuring that climate change challenges in terms of adaptation and mitigation are fully addressed **(CPD Mauritius 2017-2020)** **Related strategic plan outcome:** **Outcome 1.** Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate	**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN 2	
Atlas Award ID: 00122088	**Atlas Project/Output ID:** 00128126	
UNDP PIMS ID number: NA	**Donor Project ID number:** FED/2020/415-226	
LPAC meeting date: tbd		
Latest possible date to submit to donor: NA		
Planned start date: June 2020	**Planned end date:** May 2024	

Expected date of posting of Mid-Term Review to ERC: May 2022	**Expected date of posting Terminal evaluation report to ERC:** July 2024
Brief project description: The project aims at empowering the artisanal fishers of the Republic of Mauritius in getting out of poverty by improving their economic situation by the provision of advanced technology for identification and exploration of new fishing grounds. The action will assist the artisanal fishers in moving out of the over-exploited lagoon to more sustainable fishing grounds. The government is already providing grants and loans for the purchase of off-lagoon fishing vessels. This project complements the government's initiative by filling a gap which prevented an essential outcome from being reached. An improved catch will lead to a better economic situation for the fishers and will be followed by better social inclusion. A higher catch will also provide additional work for the youth and women who are mostly involved in post-harvest processing. The project will involve 3 phases: 1./ UNDER OUTCOME 1: HARVEST: Assembly and deployment of FADs and training of fishermen in their use. 2./ UNDER OUTCOME 2: POST HARVEST INFRASTRUCTURE: Fish landing station improvement, fitting of green equipment (solar panel, solar ice-making machine, rainwater harvesting system, solar chiller) and training in operation of these equipment. 3./ UNDER OUTCOME 3: POST HARVEST PROCESSING: Training in fish hygiene, fish processing and marketing.	
(1) FINANCING PLAN	
11th European Development Fund (EDF) Budget line: RSO/FED/039-977-EuropeAid/163394/DD/ACT/Multi	EUR 1,000,000)
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**EUR 1,000,000)**
(2) CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING	
Government of Mauritius	EUR 250,000
(3) Total confirmed co-financing	**EUR 250,000**
(4) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**EUR 1,250,000**

SIGNATURES

Signature: N/A	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority**	**Date/Month/Year:** N/A
Signature: N/A	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature: Amanda K. Serumga	**Agreed by UNDP** **UNDP Resident Representative**	**Date/Month/Year:**

I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Table of Contents 3
II. Development Challenge 4
III. Strategy 6
IV. Results and Partnerships 8
V. Project Results Framework 17
VI. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan 19
VII. Governance and Management Arrangements 21
VIII. Financial Planning and Management 24
IX. Total Budget and Work Plan 26
X. Legal Context 31
XI. Risk Management 31
XII. Mandatory Annexes 34
Annex 1: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites 35
Annex 2: Multi Year Work Plan 36
Annex 3: Monitoring Plan: 39
Annex 4: Social and Environmental Screening Procedure 42
Annex 5: UNDP Risk Log 49
Annex 6: Overview of Technical Consultancies 50
Annex 7: Procurement Plan 52
Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan 53

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The proposed action addresses the issue of empowering the artisanal fishers of the Republic of Mauritius in getting out of poverty by filling gaps identified in existing government's measures. The action at the same time addresses the issue of sustainable management and biodiversity conservation of the lagoon area which, at present, are exploited by several competing users.

Relevance of the action to the objectives/sectors/themes/specific priorities of the call for proposals:

In line with the global objective of this call for proposals, the action will improve and strengthen the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the artisanal fisheries of the islands forming the Republic of Mauritius. It will enhance equitable economic growth by empowering artisanal fishers to improve their livelihood. More specifically, it will support sustainable management and development of fisheries by providing logistical support and training to artisanal fishers to:

- move out of the over-exploited and climate change-impacted lagoon to the more productive and sustainably managed off-lagoon area;
- adopt measures that will decrease post-harvest losses by processing their catch and keeping them on ice;
- improve their economic situation by adding value to their products and by making use of existing government's incentives through loans and grants.

This will in turn contribute to alleviate poverty among this economically marginalised community and will ensure local food security. Lower exploitation of the lagoon area will also enhance biodiversity restoration initiatives in marine protected areas, fishing reserves and the lagoon area in general. The proposed action will contribute to the implementation of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication and FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible Governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security. The proposed action will support Result 3 of the call for proposal by implementing concrete fisheries management and governance initiatives in artisanal marine fisheries.

The project contributes to addressing:

- SDG#1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere. The programme will result in a better social inclusion of the artisanal fishers in the Mauritian society. A better financial situation will allow them to come out of poverty and provide better education for their children;
- SDG#2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Artisanal fishers will be trained in fish hygiene and this will ensure better conserved products for the population. Gutted and well-presented fish on ice will secure a higher price and thus will provide additional income to the artisanal fishers;
- SDG#14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development by shifting the fishers from the over-exploited lagoon to the outer lagoon area which has a better development potential;
- Other SDGs that the proposed action addresses include SDG 5, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 12.

The Action will mainstream relevant cross-cutting issues:

- HUMAN RIGHTS are addressed by empowering vulnerable groups to become financially independent and by promoting good governance through participation in decision making processes. Being financially independent will allow fishers to make their own decisions concerning their future. It addresses Article 27

of the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy as all infrastructure will cater for people with disabilities;

- GENDER EQUALITY: A larger number of women are involved in post-harvest processing. Improvement of catch will provide additional entry points to women in fish processing activities;
- YOUTH: Young people will be targeted as beneficiary of the project. It is also expected that a better livelihood would encourage young people to consider a career in artisanal fishing;
- ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: The project will encourage off-lagoon fishing and will allow the heavily impacted lagoon to recover from over-fishing thus promoting environmental sustainability. Provision of an alternative and more lucrative fishing ground will allow the government, at a later stage, to more sustainable manage the lagoon area;
- INDIGENOUS PEOPLE: There is no indigenous population in Mauritius;
- HIV/AIDS HIV/AIDS has a low prevalence. The cumulative total of HIV/AIDs cases since October 1987, when the first case of HIV/AIDS was reported, to June 201 8, stood at 7,2301 i.e. 0.57% of the population.

1 Ministry of Health, Mauritius, 2018: http://health.qovmu.orqiEnqlish/Documents/2018/HIVJun%202018.pdf Accessed on 24 July 2019

III. STRATEGY

The overall project objective is to Support to the artisanal fishing community for the sustainable management of coastal fisheries and to improve their economic situation". Upon completion of the action, activities will lead to the following specific objectives:

(i) Development of a community of empowered and environmentally responsible artisanal fishers who are economically independent

(ii) Support to the artisanal fishers' cooperatives to inform fishers of available financial support and for adding value to their catch by post-harvest process.

According to the National Audit (2018)3, "To sustain artisanal fishery, over the years, Government paid some Rs 60 million (I,5000,000 Euros) annually as Bad Weather Allowance (BWA) to artisanal fishers, and spent some Rs 50 million (1,250,000 Euros) on projects for their relocation to off lagoon areas. Despite these measures, the artisanal fish production during the period 2012 to 2017 was on the decrease." The issue of the artisanal fishers is not only economic but also predominantly social. As they find their fishing grounds being taken over for more lucrative business related to tourism and being largely uneducated, they look up to the government for support. This project will focus on making capital investments in order to improve livelihood opportunities for the artisanal fishers. It is expected that the new opportunities offered would, in the medium and long term, make them less dependent on the government support.

The activities of this project are geared to the attainment of 3 clear-cut Outcomes which are linked to

(i) Better harvest efficiency and sustainable management of resources (HARVEST);

(ii) Improved post-harvest processing infrastructure (POST-HARVEST INFRASTRUCTURE); and

(iii) Enhanced fish processing techniques (POST HARVEST PROCESS).

Component 1: HARVEST

Outcome 1: Artisanal fishers use best fishing practices for sustainable management of marine resources. This outcome addresses the barriers related to decreasing fish stock in the lagoons where artisanal fishers find their catch. With the effects of climate change and increasing exploitation of the lagoons for other economic activities, the fish reserves in the lagoon are decreasing leading to a decrease in the catch of artisanal fishers and thereby a decrease in revenue. Moreover, it is known that the artisanal fishers community is an increasingly ageing one, with younger generations not keen on taking up this activity as their main source of income. The use of technology is proposed to incentivitise the latter to take up artisanal fishing as a means of livelihood. The action seeks to achieve this outcome through two outputs namely:

- **Output 1.1** Artisanal fishers have improved livelihoods through better understanding of the impact of governance and marine and coastal management policies on poverty and food security
- **Output 1.2** Artisanal fishers are trained in the use of modern FADs to improve fishing efficiency and reduce over-exploitation of lagoons

Component 2: POST HARVEST INFRASTRUCTURE

Outcome 2: Artisanal fishers operate environmentally friendly post-harvest fish processing plant. This component seeks to address barriers related to the lack of infrastructure to preserve their catch of the day. This, in turn prevents artisanal fishers from under-taking any post-harvest processing activities which could lead to the development of value-added products. By providing the required infrastructure to allow post-harves processing, artisanal fishers will be empowered to vertically diversify their economic activities, leading to an improvement in their socio-economic situation. The action will achieve this outcome through the following outputs:

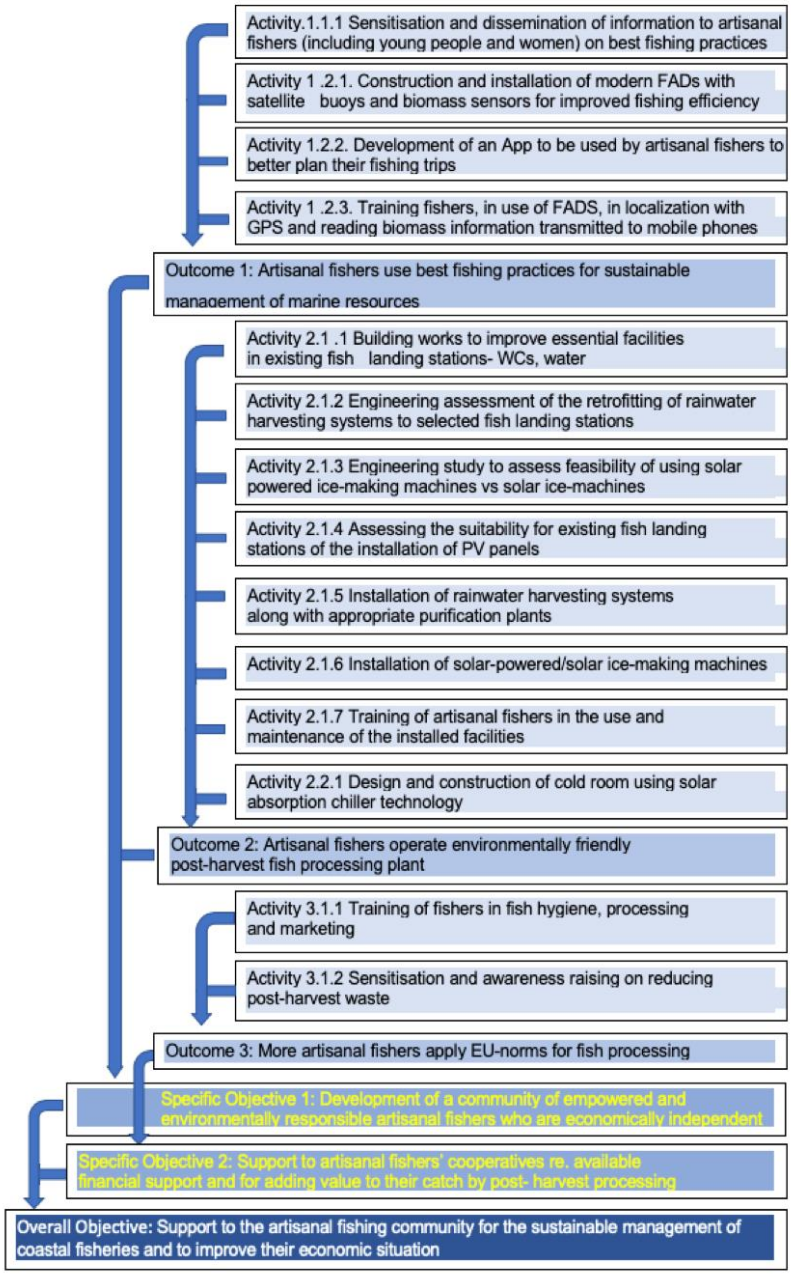
- **Output 2.1** Fish landing stations are upgraded and equipped with rainwater harvesting systems and powered using renewable energy.
- **Output 2.2** Operationalisation of a modern gutting plant at Trou Fanfaron Fishing Port for artisanal fishers

Component 3: POST HARVEST PROCESS

Outcome 3: More artisanal fishers apply EU-norms for fish processing. This outcome will tackle barriers related to the lack of knowledge and skills of artisanal fishers in terms of fish hygiene and post-harvest processing too international standards. This gap in knowledge and skills present a further hinderance to the economic empowerment of artisanal fishers as they are unable to access regional or international export markets. Traditionally, post-harvest processing has been mainly practised by women and hence activities in this component will focus on the economic empowerment of women involved in post-harvest processing. The action seeks to achieve this outcome through the following outputs:

- **Output 3.1** Increased of women and young people in post-harvest processing

The intervention through the various activities will produce the relevant Outputs and help to meet the 3 Outcomes which will in turn meet the objectives of the project as outlined below in the flow chart.



IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results*:*

Component 1: HARVEST

Outcome 1: Artisanal fishers use best fishing practices for sustainable management of marine resources.

Output 1.1: Artisanal fishers have improved livelihoods through better understanding of the impact of governance and marine and coastal management policies on poverty and food security

Under this output, artisanal fishers will have improved livelihoods through better understanding of the impact of governance and marine and coastal management policies on poverty and food security. This will be achieved through an intensive sensitization and dissemination of information campaign to artisanal fishers (including young people and women) on best fishing practices and ways to tap into financing being offered by banks and Government.

Activity.1.1.1 Sensitisation and dissemination of information to artisanal fishers (including young people and women) on best fishing practices

This sensitisation campaign will form the opening activity of the action. The purpose is to explain to fishers, especially young people and women, the reason for the situation in which they find themselves; the fact that their traditional \fishing grounds are depleted and that they need to move to the off-lagoon area in order to improve their catch and thus their livelihood. They will be explained that there are obviously additional risks in venturing to fishing grounds away from land sight but through facilities made available to them by the government, they can have access to grant and loans to buy better crafts for open sea fishing. Their action will not only improve their livelihood but also decrease pressure on the over-exploited lagoon. The methods of fishing outside the lagoon will be more efficient through new technologies being made available to them and thus they will improve their catch and their livelihood. This action will be carried out by the co-applicant.

Output 1.2: Artisanal fishers are trained in the use of modern FADs to improve fishing efficiency and reduce over-exploitation of lagoons

Artisanal fishers will be trained in the use of modern FADs comprising of satellite buoys and biomass sensors to improve fishing efficiency and reduce over-exploitation of lagoons. The proposed action will also support the development of an app to be used by artisanal fishers to locate the FADs.

Activity 1 .2.1. Construction and installation of modern FADs with satellite buoys and biomass sensors for improved fishing efficiency

The co-applicant has recently designed a single buoy FAD and constructed three such prototypes which have been successfully tested at sea. The FAD is a reinforced fibreglass unsinkable structure constructed to resist cyclonic conditions. It has been designed to buffer the impact of collision with sea going vessels with minimal impact to both parties. The design is the result of over 30 years of research from the first FADs engineered in Mauritius through a FAO/UNDP project in 19858. FADs which are presently used are long and vulnerable to damage by navigating vessels as they are caught and dragged away. They are also prone to wear and tear due to the dynamic and rough sea conditions and heavy fishing pressure. The FADs loss per year has increased from 35 to 50 per cent. The Ministry was replacing annually at least 20 FADs at a cost of some Rs 100,000 each3. The new FADS are less vulnerable as they are centred around a sturdy buffered buoy and have fewer moving parts.

Attached to each single buoy FAD, would be a satellite buoy with a biomass sensor. These will be purchased through an international tendering process by the Project Office. The satellite buoys/biomass sensor combination will be attached to the single buoy FAD. The engineering works required for attaching the two buoys will be done by the co-applicant at FiTEC.

The buoy will communicate, via satellite, with the server of the co-applicant for giving information on its position and the biomass around the sensor. These would be analysed by the software and sent as user-friendly information to the mobiles of the fishers. Information that would be made available would be position of FADs closest to them and the potential amount of fish in the vicinity. Fishermen would thus have advance information on their potential catch and would not have to spend on fuel if for some reason, the biomass was low in a particular area.
The FAD and satellite buoy/biomass sensor combination would be attached together and they would be anchored with steel cables to heavy iron weights placed on the sea bottom at depths ranging from 800 to 3000 metres. The co-applicant has been doing such works at sea and are very familiar with the technique.

All purchases will be done by the Project Office set up for this action. Assembly and deployment of FADs will be carried out by the co-applicant.

Activity 1.2.2. Purchase of Satellite Buoy Tracking/Biomass Software and development of an App to be used by artisanal fishers to locate the FADS as well as to better plan their fishing trips

The data sent by the satellite buoy and the biomass sensor will be received by the co-applicant's server and transmitted by a mobile application (App) to fishers. The App will be developed by a programmer who will use local spatial information so that it can be used to assist the fishers in locating the FADs. The App will also give them an estimate of the biomass. The mobile application will be tried and tested in collaboration with the co-applicant and the fishers to ensure its user-friendliness

Tenders will be launched for the development of the mobile application by the Project Office. The development will be done under the supervision of the co-applicant.

Activity 1.2.3. Training fishers, in use of FADS, in localization with GPS and reading biomass information

As the use of a mobile App for locating FADs and determining potential catch would represent a new technology for fishers, they will be trained in its use both at the Fisheries Training and Extension Service (FiTEC) and out at sea. For fishers who are unable to use the application, a back-up service via audio messages will be used. The training will be done by the App developer and the co-applicant

Once the FADs are in place and operating, fishers will be trained in long lining by a master longlining fisherman. The theoretical part will be done at FiTEC while the hands-on training will be done on board the co-applicant's support vessel. The selection of the master fishermen will be done by the Project Office in collaboration with the co-applicant. The training will be done using the facilities of the co-applicant and under its supervision

Component 2: POST HARVEST

Outcome 2: Artisanal fishers operate environmentally friendly post-harvest fish processing plant

Output 2.1: Fish landing stations are upgraded and equipped with rainwater harvesting systems and powered using renewable energy.

Proposed activities under this output include building works to improve essential facilities in existing fish landing stations through provision of solar-powered ice-makers and rain water harvesting systems thereby reducing the overall carbon footprint of the artisanal fishing sector.

Activity 2.1.1 Building works to improve essential facilities in existing fish landing stations (e.g. WCs and continuous supply of running water)

As at September 2019, out of 61 fish landing stations, 20 % had running water, 2% had bathroom and toilet facilities, 23% had a surface for cleaning fish, 28% had a shed and none provided ice[3]. Activity 2.1.1 will be carried out in order to

improve the situation and will be broken down as follows:

- Identification and nomination of a Civil Engineering Firm as Project Coordinator.
- Assessment of work required for improvement of facilities at fish landing stations.
- Launch of tenders for civil engineering works
- Actual upgrade of the fish landing station facilities

This activity will be carried out by the Project Office, set up for this action, for identification and nomination of a Civil Engineering Firm as Project Coordinator and launch of tenders. The Project Coordinator will oversee the works under the overall supervision of the co-applicant.

Activity 2.1.2 Engineering assessment of the retrofitting of rainwater harvesting systems to selected fish landing stations

This activity will involve retaining the services of an engineering firm which will carry out the assessment of the retrofitting of rainwater harvesting systems to selected fish landing stations. The system to be designed should be able to maintain the fish-landing station water self-suffienciency for at least three days. The results of such an assessment will lead to obtained detailed Bills of Quantities (BOQ) and cost estimates of such a retrofit for each fish landing station.

Activity 2.1.3 Engineering study to assess feasibility of using solar powered ice-making machines vs solar ice-machines

*T*he activity consists in choosing the best technology for producing ice using solar energy. Two technologies exist: (i) the first one is a traditional ice-making machine powered by electricity from a Photo Voltaic (PV) panel (ii) the second choice is an integrated solar ice machine. A Call of Interest will be advertised to carry out a feasibility and to advise on the best technology between solar powered ice-making machines and solar ice-machines.

Activity 2.1.4 Assessing the suitability for existing fish landing stations of the installation of PV panels

An assessment of the suitability of installing PV panels on the selected fish landing stations will be carried out by an engineering consulting firm. The results of this assessment will quantify the yield of solar energy that can be harnessed taking into account specific geographic conditions and user requirements. The engineering consulting firm will provide detailed BOQ and cost estimates for carrying out such a retrofit for each fish landing station.

Activity 2.1.5 Installation of rainwater harvesting systems along with appropriate purification plants

This activity will involve:

(i) A tender for the supply and installation of rainwater harvesting systems for four fish landing stations in Mauritius and 1 in Rodrigues along with appropriate purification plants and training on use and maintenance of the system
(ii) Actual installation of the plants

Supervision of the works will be done by the engineering firm contracted in activity 2.1.2 under the overall supervision of the co-applicant.

Activity 2.1.6 Installation of solar-powered/solar ice-making machines and installation of small solar PV panels for lighting

This activity calls for

(i) a tender for supply and installation of 4 solar-powered or solar ice-making machines and installation of 5 small solar PV panels for lighting of fish landing stations. Training on use and maintenance
(ii) Actual installation of the machines

Supervision of the works will be done by the engineering firm contracted in activity 2.1.3 and 2.1.4 under the overall supervision of the co-applicant.

Activity 2.1.7 Training of artisanal fishers in the use and maintenance of the installed facilities

Fishers who will be using the facilities at the fish landing stations will be trained in their use and basic maintenance of the newly retro-fitted fish landing stations. The training will be carried out by the suppliers under the supervision of the co-applicant.

Output 2.2: Operationalisation of a modern gutting plant at Trou Fanfaron Fishing Port for artisanal fishers

This output will involve the design and construction of cold room using solar absorption chiller technology to power the ice-making machine.

Activity 2.2.1 Design and construction of cold room using solar absorption chiller technology

This facility will be built at the Fishing Port in Port Louis. The co-applicant has already had talks with the Mauritius Ports Authority for the identification of a suitable zone where a structure could be set up to accommodate a cold room using solar absorption chiller technology and an ice machine which has been budgeted for purchase by the government at a cost of 250,000 Euros.

This activity will involve:

- Confirmation of a location for the cold room
- Identification and nomination of an Engineering Firm as Project Coordinator.
- Tender for design and construction of cold room using solar absorption chiller technology and to house an industrial ice machine to be bought by the Government of Mauritius.

The location of the cold room will be finalised by the co-applicant. Identification and nomination of the Engineering firm to act as Project Coordinator and the tendering for the design and construction of the cold room will be done by the Project Office. The Engineering firm will oversee the construction under the overall supervision of the co-applicant.

Component 3: POST HARVEST PROCESS

Outcome 3 whose activities are listed below concerns training in post-harvest processing

Output 3.1 Increased of women and young people in post-harvest processing

Increased participation of women and young people in post-harvest processing by providing training in fish hygiene, fish processing and marketing and carrying out sensitization and awareness campaigns on reducing post-harvest waste. It is intended that women who are already involved in the artisanal fisheries sector will act as local community champions to increase women and youth participation in this sector. Being trained to process sea-food as per EU-norm will open up new markets for artisanal fishers and even offers the opportunity to tap into the export sector, thereby providing a regular revenue stream, thus improving the livelihoods of the fishers.

Activity 3.1.1 Training of fishers especially women and young people in fish hygiene, fish processing and marketing

Activity 3.1.2 Sensitisation and awareness raising on reducing post-harvest waste

For these two activities, fishers and especially women and young people will be trained in fish hygiene, fish processing and marketing at the Fisheries Training and Extension Centre (FiTEC) and Hands-on training will be carried out at the upgraded fish landing stations. Fishers will also be provided with information on grants, loans and ways of tapping them. This activity will be carried out by the co-applicant in collaboration with relevant development banks.

Partnerships:

The proposed action will complement and support the government's initiative of modernising the artisanal fishery, improving the economic situation of the artisanal fishers and promoting sustainable exploitation of the ocean by providing incentives to fishers to move out of the over-exploited lagoon. To meet this end, in 2014 the government introduced two schemes:

1./ The 'Canotte' Scheme aims at providing financial support to registered artisanal fishers to acquire newly constructed fishing boats ('Canottes'), and related accessories to enable them to go fishing off lagoon in order to enhance their livelihood and reduce pressure on the over-exploited lagoon. Registered fishers benefit from a grant of up to MUR 200,000 (EUR 5,000) for the purchase of fibre-glass fishing boats of length 8 — 12 m for fishing in the off-lagoon areas. A total of 48 registered fishers have benefitted from the scheme since the beginning of the programme (National Audit Office, 2018[2]).

2./ The 'Semi-Industrial Fishing Scheme' provides for a grant of up to MUR 4 million (EUR 100,000) for the purchase of fully equipped fishing boats to fish around the banks. Four fishers' cooperatives benefitted from this scheme. There is now an extension of the scheme for fishers' cooperative societies to acquire semi-industrial vessels for another year (National Audit Office, 2018[2]).

While the government of Mauritius is providing grants and loans for the purchase of larger crafts and semi-industrial vessels, the proposed action will be an essential add-on by providing the technology and know-how for identifying and exploiting untapped fisheries resources outside their traditional fishing grounds. Fishers will be further supported by provision of modern green equipment for fish processing to decrease post-harvest losses. The proposed action will culminate in an improvement of the economic situation of the fishers and will address the increasing demand for fresh fish for the population and for the booming tourism industry. It is expected that better returns on investment will encourage younger people to join the industry. Women are generally involved in post-harvest processing; an increase in catch will provide additional opportunities for them.

The action will further add onto government's action in developing the off-lagoon fishery through Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs). As of November 201 7, there were 28 dedicated sites where Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) had been set up, with the aim to increase and diversify the income of fishers, and concurrently, divert fishing effort from

[2] Report of the Director of Audit on the accounts of the Republic of Mauritius for the Financial Year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

the lagoon. To promote off lagoon fishery, FADs were maintained at a cost of some 60,000 US$ annually (National Audit Office, 2018[2]). This project will enhance the government's efforts by providing advanced technology for locating FADS through user-friendly satellite communication.

The proposed action will also complement the government's initiative in providing fish landing facilities to artisanal fishers. While fishers are provided with a dedicated place for landing their catch, these places do not presently have the necessary facilities required for cleaning the fish or for basic needs of fishermen like provision for a bathroom and toilets. As at September 2019, out of 61 fish landing stations, 20 % had running water, 2% had bathroom and toilet facilities, 23% had a surface for cleaning fish, 28% had a shed and none provided ice[3].

The project plans to upgrade five fish landing stations in order to provide better post-harvest facilities to fishers. This will include rainwater harvesting systems, bathrooms and toilet facilities, a solid shed and table for fish gutting and cleaning and solar ice flake making machines in four fish landing stations in Mauritius and one in Rodrigues.

Experience has shown that only building infrastructure does not satisfy the requirements of the artisanal fishermen. They always request for training in using new infrastructure and new techniques. This action will train the artisanal fishers in long-lining operations both at the FiTEC and on board the co-applicant's support vessel around FADs. They will also be trained in the use of ice machines, in maintenance and operation of the water harvesting system, in fish hygiene, gutting and gilling of fish, marketing and tapping of existing financial resources namely government grants and loans.

Risks:

ACTIONS	RISKS	MITIGATING MEASURES
1.1 .1. Sensitisation and dissemination of information to artisanal fishers (including young people and women) on best fishing practices.	Some fishers may be less inclined to leave the protected lagoon to venture into the open sea (Technical/Social risk).	A spaced out training with the help of the co-applicant will be organised to gradually accustom the fishers to their new fishing environment.
1 .2.1. Construction and installation of modern FADs with satellite buoys and biomass sensors for improved fishing efficiency.	The FADs are carried away in very rough seas during cyclones. (Technical risk).	Stainless steel cables are used to anchor the FADs. However, even if they are carried away, they can still be retrieved through their GPS satellite transmitter.
1.2.2. Purchase of Satellite Buoy Tracking/Biomass Software and development of an App to be used by artisanal fishers to locate the FADS as well as to better plan their fishing trips.	Making a complex system simple enough for fishers to use may be challenging to develop as an application. (Technical risk).	Fishers who find the system too complex can also call the server on their mobile to receive audio instructions on FADs location and associated information.
1.2.3. Training of artisanal fishers, especially young people, in the use of FADS (i) in localization of FADs using GPS signals (ii) in reading biomass information transmitted to mobile phones (iii) long lining around FADs.	Some of the fishers may have a problem interpreting images from a graphic interface. (Technical/Social risk).	The application developer will be requested to develop an optional text interface. Fishers who still find the system too complex can also call the server on their mobile to receive audio instructions on FADs location and associated information.
2.1 .1 Building works to improve essential facilities in existing fish landing stations (e.g. WCs and	Damage to newly constructed infrastructure through vandalism. (Technical risk).	All the five fish landing stations which will be improved will be next

[3]Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping, Sept 2019, Personal Communication - 1.

continuous supply of running water).		to Fisheries Protections Posts which are manned 24/7 by trained officers.
2.1.2 Engineering assessment of the retrofitting of rainwater harvesting systems to selected fish landing stations.	The annual level of rainfall is too low for a rainwater harvesting system to be effective throughout the year. (Technical/Environmental risk).	The system will be backed up by water from the piped water supply.
2.1.3 Engineering study to assess feasibility of using solar powered ice-making machines vs solar ice-machines.	This action involves an assessment only and there are no risks involved.	Either of the two system would work as the coastal region has a high insolation level throughout the year.
2.1.4 Assessing the suitability for existing fish landing stations of the installation of PV panels	The roof of the existing structure is unable to hold a solar PV panel. (Technical risk).	The PV Panel will be mounted on a separate stand.
2.1.5 Installation of rainwater harvesting systems along with appropriate purification plants	The annual level of rainfall is too low for a rainwater harvesting system to be effective throughout the year. (Technical/Environmental risk).	The system will be backed up by water from the piped water supply
2.1.6 Installation of solar-powered/solar ice-making machines and installation of small solar PV panels for lighting	The output of the machine will depend on the level of insolation. (Technical/Environmental risk).	The coastal region has a high insolation level throughout the year.
2.1.7 Training of artisanal fishers in the use and maintenance of the installed facilities.	Artisanal fishers are not receptive to the training (Social risk)	The Fisheries Protection Officer will also be trained as they office will be next to the facilities.
2.2.1 Design and construction of cold room using solar absorption chiller technology + a room for accommodating an industrial ice machine.	Non-availability of space in the port region for these facilities. (Technical risk)	The Mauritius Ports Authority has already informed the co-applicant that an area has been reserved for the cold room.
3.1.1 Training of fishers especially women and young people in fish hygiene, fish processing and marketing.	A small number of the targeted trainees are not interested in following the training. (Social risk)	The training will put emphasis on the added financial advantage of the know-how to be gained.
3.1.2 Sensitisation and awareness raising on reducing post-harvest waste.	A small number of people trainees are not interested in following the awareness campaign. (Social risk)	The campaign will be enhanced through games and activities to render it more interactive and attractive.

Stakeholder engagement plan:

(i) The co-applicant, the Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping, represented by the Permanent Secretary, will be responsible for actions marked "CA" in the last column in the table below in section 2.1.3.

These roles have been assigned to the co-applicant as this initiative and the proposed actions fall under its national mandate and it is already carrying out activities related to these actions. In fact the proposed actions will fill in gaps identified by the co-applicant in the existing government actions. The proposed actions will therefore fit in seamlessly and will complement the existing activities of the co-applicant.

(ii) The target group is the artisanal fishers who will benefit from the action. The demand for the action comes from the target group; they requested the co-applicant for support to be able to make better use of the facilities being offered by the government, for example they were offered grants and loans for purchase of fishing vessels but they were unable to find the productive fishing grounds in the off-lagoon areas in the absence of a location system to the FADs. It is expected that the target group plays an active role in the implementation of the project by participating fully in all aspects of the implementation and evaluation of the project. Also, fishes presently caught are kept un-gutted exposed to the sun and the quality of the product deteriorates increasing the risk of contamination and post-harvest losses. The project will train fishermen in fish gutting and gilling and will provide ice at the fish landing stations before they set off on their fishing trips. Government has recently started providing isotherm ice boxes.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:

Off-lagoon fishing does not traditionally attract a lot of women. However, with the advanced techniques being provided by this action, it will become easier for women to join the industry. It is expected that this project will result in an increase in fish catch. As a larger number of women are involved in post-harvest processing. Improvement of catch will provide additional entry points to women in fish processing activities. All trainings supported by this project, under Outcome 3, will be designed in a gender-responsive manner to encourage the participation of women. Women who are already involved in the artisanal fisheries sector will act as local community champions to increase women and youth participation in this sector.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC):

The project can be replicated in the other Indian Ocean Islands and in the African region. Mauritius already has a history of experimenting on new Anchored Fish Aggregating Device (aFAD) design and of transferring its know-how by constructing such devices in the region and building capacity in collaborating centres in the Indian Ocean. A related project on FAD fishery, pioneered and carried out in Mauritius, was successfully replicated with local know-how in the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP) participating member states under a World Bank Project between 2009 and 2012.[4]

Learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during project implementation. To present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as Africa Solutions Platform, the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA[5].

In addition, to bring the voice of artisanal fishers to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on artisanal fishing. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on artisanal fishing in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

1. Innovativeness:
The project will use a number of innovative technologies, namely solar powered and GPS-fitted Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs), solar panels for lighting, solar ice-making machine, rainwater harvesting system and solar chillers. The purpose is both to increase fishing efficiency and to decrease the impact of the project on the environment.

2. Sustainability:

[4] IOTC–2013–WPTT15–11: Seasonal Abundance of the Tropical Tunas around Fish Aggregating Devices anchored off the Coast of Mauritius (2010-2012)
[5] https://panorama.solutions/en

a. *Financial sustainability*: All the infrastructure that will be enhanced though additions (e.g. FADs) and improvements (e.g. fish landing stations) exist already and are maintained by the government's annual recurrent budget. Fishermen are already being trained at the FiTEC and their training ,beyond the project life, will be taken care of in the national budget

b. *Institutional sustainability*: The co-applicant already maintains 28 traditional FADs. The 5 modern satellite buoy FADs being set up for this project will replace 5 of the traditional FADs that have reached the end of their effective life. Such a situation will not add on to the workload of the staff and can be accommodated in their normal work schedule and thus be institutionally sustainable.

c. *Policy level sustainability*: Government policy for encouraging off-lagoon fishing will not only be maintained but will also be enhanced as the modern FADs will naturally attract more fishers due to the reduced Catch per Unit Effort and the easy location of the FADs via satellite communication.

d. *Environmental sustainability*: It may be argued that an increased Catch per Unit Effort may relate to a higher rate of exploitation of a resource and be unsustainable. However, in this case, the fishes which come around the FADs are nearly entirely tuna and tuna-like fishes which are migratory in nature. Most of the shoal continue on their migration route and only a few (but enough for the local fishery) stay back to feed around the FADs. These constitute the catch of the artisanal fishers. Another argument in favour of this method of fishing is that the gear used is long lines and hand lines. These are passive gear and are less aggressive as compared to active gear like purse seines.

3. Potential for scaling-up:

The project can be scaled up to cover a larger off-lagoon area and additional fish landing stations.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):

- SDG#I: End poverty in all its forms everywhere. The programme will result in a better social inclusion of the artisanal fishers in the Mauritian society. A better financial situation will allow them to come out of poverty and provide better education for their children;
- SDG#2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Artisanal fishers will be trained in fish hygiene and this will ensure better conserved products for the population. Gutted and well-presented fish on ice will secure a higher price and thus will provide additional income to the artisanal fishers;
- SDG#14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development by shifting the fishers from the over-exploited lagoon to the outer lagoon area which has a better development potential;

Other SDGs that the proposed action addresses include: SDG 5, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 12.

This project will contribute to the following country outcome (CPD 2017 - 2020):

Pillar 1: Improved public sector management supporting poverty reduction, social inclusion and gender equality is promoted through responsive strategies

Pillar 2: Design and implementation of a portfolio of activities and solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, integration of ecosystem services approaches, sound management of chemicals and waste, while ensuring that climate change challenges in terms of adaptation and mitigation are fully addressed

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	**Baseline** *2019*	**Mid-term Target** *2022*	**End of Project Target** *2024*
Project Objective: Support to the artisanal fishing community for the sustainable management of coastal fisheries and to improve their economic situation	Indicator 1: Lagoon and off-lagoon fish catch in tonnes	808 tonnes (2017)	*1,000 tonnes*	*2,000 tonnes*
	Indicator 2: Fisher's monthly income	*200 Euro (2019)*	*300 Euro*	*400 Euro*
	Indicator 3: Number of fishers who avail of existing financial support	*48*	*60*	*100*
Project component 1	*HARVEST*			
Project Outcome 1 Artisanal fishers use best fishing practices for sustainable management of marine resources	*Indicator 4:* Number of artisanal fishermen who move from lagoon to off-lagoon fishing through provision of new technologies	*0*	*40*	*100*
	Indicator 5: Average income of artisanal fishers from fishing activities	*200 Euro (2019)*	*300 Euron*	*400 Euro*
	Indicator 6: Number of artisanal fishers who are trained in modern FADs fishing	*282*	*350*	*550*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	*Output 1.1 Artisanal fishers have improved livelihoods through better understanding of the impact of governance and marine and coastal management policies on poverty and food security* *Output 1.2 Artisanal fishers are trained in the use of modern FADs to improve fishing efficiency and reduce overexploitation of lagoons*			
Project component 2	*POST HARVEST INFRASTRUCTURE*			
Outcome 2	*Indicator 7: Number of fishers who use newly setup processing plant at fish landing stations*	*0*	*30*	*200*

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Baseline *2019*	Mid-term Target *2022*	End of Project Target *2024*
Artisanal fishers operate environmentally friendly post-harvest fish processing plant	*Indicator 8: Number of upgraded fish landing stations*	*0*	*4*	*5*
	Indicator 9: Modern gutting facilities operational in Trou Fanfaron Fishing Port	*None*	*Construction started*	*One gutting facility completed*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	*Output 2.1 Fish landing stations are upgraded and equipped with rainwater harvesting systems and powered using renewable energy* *Output 2.2 Operationalisation of modern gutting facilities at Trou Fanfaron Fishing Port for artisanal fisher*			
Project component 3	*POST-HARVEST PROCESS*			
Outcome 3 More artisanal fishers apply EU-norms for fish processing	*Indicator 10: . Number of artisanal fishers trained in EU norms for fish processing*	*0*	*60*	*200*
	Indicator 11: Number of women and young people participating in enhanced post-harvest processing	*0*	*60*	*200*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5	*Output 3.1 Increased participation of women and young people in post-harvest processing*			

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Monitoring of the project will be done by a committee chaired by UNDP and consisting of the co-applicant, the Project Manager, a representative of the artisanal fishers' community and co-opted members. The Committee will meet at least once each semester or as often as the chairperson of the committee may decide. In addition, monitoring will be done on a regular basis by the applicant applying the usual UNDP internal procedure as is done for all its actions.

Inception Workshop and Report:
A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of completion of project signature, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
h. Formally launch the Project.

Knowledge management:

During the first five months of the implementation of the project, along with other recruitments, a part-time Communications Officer will be recruited and will be required to develop a Communications and Visibility Strategy targeting the public and more specifically young people. The strategy will use traditional communication media like press communiques, meetings, brochures and leaflets but will also integrate youth-oriented ones like social media and You Tube channels. The EU's contribution will be prominently displayed on all communication material. The EU support to the initiative will be acknowledged in all documents, articles and audio-visual materials. The purpose of these actions would be to provide visibility of the EU and to publicize the partnership between the EU and the UNDP for the

improvement of Sustainable Fisheries in Mauritius.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

A mid-term evaluation by an independent assessor has been planned and budgeted.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An end-of-project external evaluation by an independent assessor has been planned and budgeted.

Final Report:
The Project Manager will prepare and submit a final report at the end of the project.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
M&E requirements	**Responsible Parties**	**Indicative costs (EUR)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner Project Manager	1.650	Within 30 days of recruitment of Project Manager.
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	Within 30 days of recruitment of Project Manager.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Gender, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Included in salary of Gender, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Annually
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	Gender, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Included in salary of Gender, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	On-going.
Monitoring of gender action plan	Gender, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Included in salary of Gender, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	On-going.
Project Board Meetings	Implementing Partner Project Manager	None	Annually.
Reports of Project Board Meetings	Implementing Partner Project Manager	None	Annually.
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Communications Officer	Included in salary of Communications Officer	Annually.
Mid Term Evaluation And Terminal Evaluation	UNDP	5000	At mid term and at project closure
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None	Annually
Audit	Appointed auditors for project audits	11.000	Annually – Four times in all
TOTAL indicative COST		**EUR** 18,150	

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is *UNDP.*

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

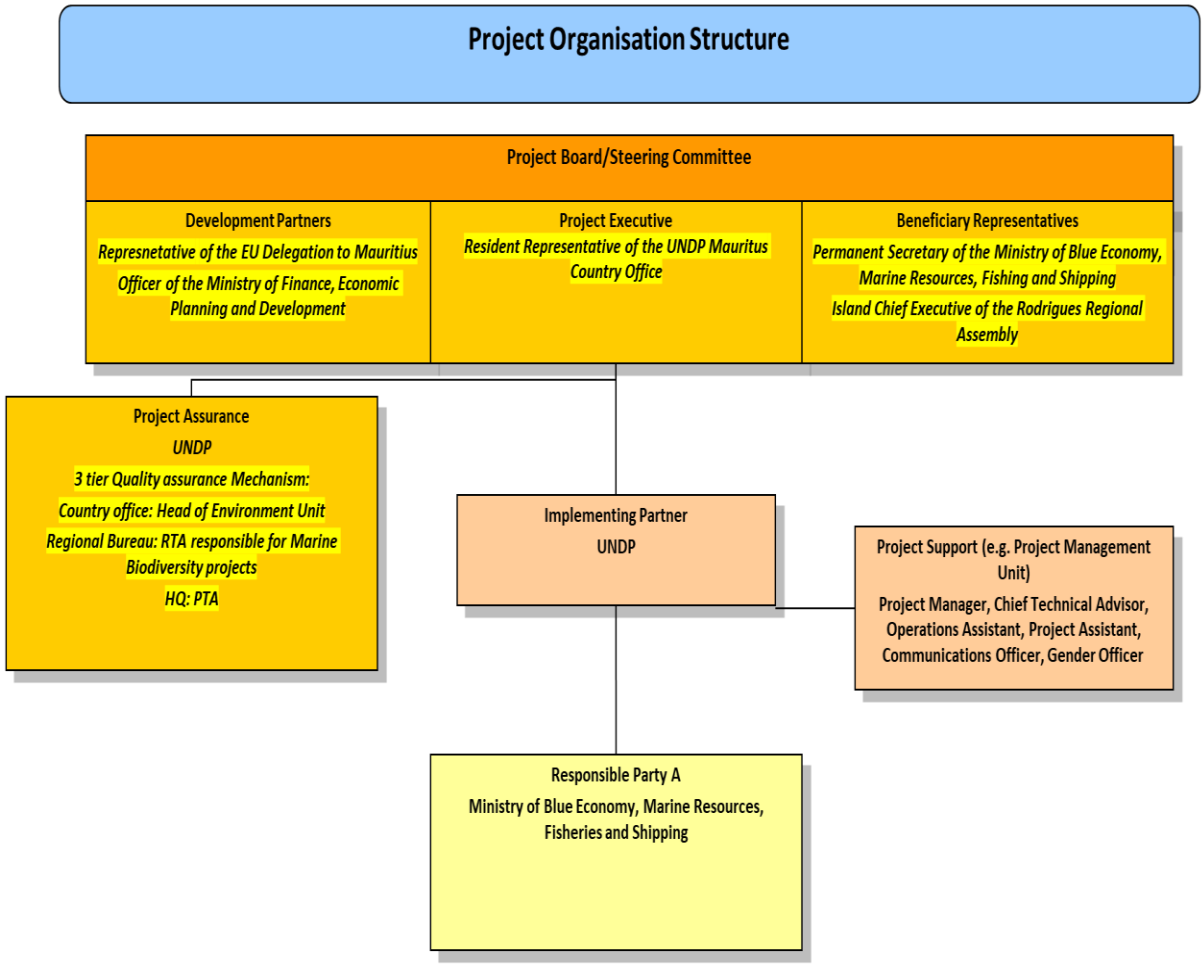
Responsible Party: Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resource, Fisheries and Shipping.

Project stakeholders and target groups: The Fishermen Welfare Fund, Fishermen Cooperatives, Rodrigues Regional Assembly. A participative approach will be adopted regarding to decisions taken for the implementation of project activities. The Project management Unit will also hold regular consultation meetings with the relevant stakeholders to ensure the activities being implemented respond to the needs of the relevant stakeholders.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the EU Delegation for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

As UNDP is the implementing partner for this project, a strict firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and execution.

Project organisation structure:



The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

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

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;

- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

a. Project Executive: Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: *the Resident Representation of the UNDP Mauritius CO*

b. Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representative (s) are: an officer of the Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resource, Fisheries and Shipping not below the grade of Deputy Permanent Secretary and the Chief Executive of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly.

c. Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) are: the representative of the EU Delegation to Mauritius and an officer of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development not below the grade of Lead Analyst.

d. Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

Project extensions: Project extension will be subject to UNDP and EU rules

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is **EUR 1,250,000.** This is financed through a European Union grant of **EUR 1,000,000** and **EUR 250,000** in other co-financing. UNDP is responsible for the oversight of the EU resources transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Confirmed Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the donor. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Planned Co-financing Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
Government of Mauritius	Purchase of equipment for the project	EUR 250,000	Purchase of an industrial ice-making machine for the fishing port as part of the project and construction of new gutting facility at Trou Fanfaron Fishing Port	This item already appears in the official budget of the Ministry of Ocean Economy. So, risks are minimal except if there is a substantial rise in cost	Government would top up any increase in price due to inflation

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board.

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/CTA and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the donor team to ensure accurate reporting to the EU:

a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project budget with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more;
b) Introduction of new budget items that exceed 5% of original EU allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available EU grant amount will be absorbed by non-EU resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen with 3 months of posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC**. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when

operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[6]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the representative of the donor for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Refund to EU: In accordance with UNDP and EU rules under the FAFA.

6 See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00122088	Atlas Output Project ID:	00128126
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Supporting the economic empowerment of the artisanal fishing community of the Republic of Mauritius		
Atlas Business Unit	MUS10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Supporting artisanal fishing		
UNDPPIMS No.	NA		
Implementing Partner	UNDP		

Atlas Activity	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party, IP, or UNDP)	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (EUR)	Amount Year 2 (EUR)	Amount Year 3 (EUR)	Amount Year 4 (EUR)	Total (EUR)	Budget Notes
Component 1: Harvest	**UNDP**	**11598**	**EU**	71200	International Consultants	16,300.00	-	-	-	16,300.00	1
				71300	Local Consultant	8,000.00	4,000.00	-	-	12,000.00	2
				71400	Contractual Services – Individ	47,000.00	-	-	-	47,000.00	3
				71600	Travel	3,859.00	6,606.00	-	-	10,465.00	4
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	2,500.00	-	-	-	2,500.00	5
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	43,500.00	24,900.00	-	-	68,400.00	6
				72500	Supplies	8,100.00	12,150.00	-	-	20,250.00	7
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	10,000.00	-	-	-	10,000.00	8
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,500.00	500.00	-	-	3,000.00	9
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	2,400.00	-	-	-	2,400.00	10
					Total Component 1	**144,159.00**	**48,156.00**	**-**	**-**	**192,315.00**	
COMPONENT 2: Post-harvest infrastructure	**UNDP**	**11598**	**EU**	71300	Local Consultant	-	16,000.00	4,000.00	-	20,000.00	11
				71400	Contractual Services – Individ	-	57,000.00	-	-	57,000.00	12
				71600	Travel	-	2,475.00	2,100.00	-	4,575.00	13
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	-	57,500.00	25,000.00	-	82,500.00	14
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	-	-	100,000.00	3,031.00	103,031.00	15

Atlas Activity	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party, IP, or UNDP)	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (EUR)	Amount Year 2 (EUR)	Amount Year 3 (EUR)	Amount Year 4 (EUR)	Total (EUR)	Budget Notes
				72500	Supplies	-	8,100.00	8,100.00	-	16,200.00	16
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	-	2,500.00	1,500.00	-	4,000.00	17
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	-	600.00	500.00	-	1,100.00	18
					Total Component 2	-	***144,175.00***	***141,200.00***	***3,031.00***	***288,406.00***	
COMPONENT 3: Post-harvest process	**UNDP**	**11598**	**EU**	71300	Local Consultant	-	6,000.00	8,000.00	2,000.00	16,000.00	19
				71400	Contractual Services – Individ	-	6,000.00	61,000.00	46,500.00	113,500.00	20
				71600	Travel	-	2,100.00	2,350.00	2,100.00	6,550.00	21
				72500	Supplies	-	8,100.00	8,100.00	8,100.00	24,300.00	22
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	-	-	2,500.00	500.00	3,000.00	23
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	-	-	800.00	400.00	1,200.00	24
					Total Component 3	**-**	***22,200.00***	***82,750.00***	***59,600.00***	***164,550.00***	
KM, M&E and Project Management Cost	**UNDP**	**11598**	**EU**	71200	International Consultants	-	2,500.00	-	2,500.00	5,000.00	25
				71400	Contractual Services – Individ	33,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00	55,500.00	186,500.00	26
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	2,500.00	-	-	-	2,500.00	27
				73100	Rental & Maintenance - Premises	2,700.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	13,500.00	28
				74100	Professional Services	-	-	-	8,500.00	8,500.00	29
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	-	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	2,000.00	30
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	2,600.00	100.00	100.00	-	2,800.00	31
					Total Management	***40,800.00***	***56,200.00***	***52,700.00***	***71,100.00***	***220,800.00***	
					Project Total	***184,959.00***	***270,731.00***	***276,650.00***	***133,731.00***	***866,071.00***	
					Contigency	***13,951.00***	***13,951.00***	***13,951.00***	***13,951.00***	***55,804.00***	

Atlas Activity	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party, IP, or UNDP)	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (EUR)	Amount Year 2 (EUR)	Amount Year 3 (EUR)	Amount Year 4 (EUR)	Total (EUR)	Budget Notes
					UNDP Agency Fee	***19,531.25***	***19,531.25***	***19,531.25***	***19,531.25***	***78,125.00***	
					Grand Project Total	***218,441.25***	***304,213.25***	***310,132.25***	***167,213.25***	***1,000,000.00***	

Summary of Funds:

	Amount Year 1 (EUR)	Amount Year 2 (EUR)	Amount Year 3 (EUR)	Amount Year 4 (EUR)	Total(EUR)
EU	*218,441.25*	*304,213.25*	*310,132.25*	*167,213.25*	*1,000,000.00*
Government		50,000	150,000	30,000	250,000
TOTAL	**218,441.25**	**354,213.25**	**460,132.25**	**197,213.25**	**1,250,000.00**

Disbursement (as per Article 4 of the Contract Agreement)

First Pre-financing installment: EUR 173,567.20

Further pre-financing instalment(s): EUR 730 897.12 following the end of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd reporting period

Forecast balance of the final amount of the EU Contribution, if any: EUR 95 535.68

Budget note number	Comments
Component 1: Harvest	
1	This budget line is to retain the services of an International Consultant as Master Fisherman/Longline expert to train local fishers to fish in deeper waters outside the lagoon. (Output 1.2)
2	This budget line is to retain the services of a National Consultant as Chief Technical Advisor to advise and oversee the project.
3	This budget line will cover part of the salary of project staff for technical inputs provided for Component 1 of the project: Communications Officer (EUR 2,000/month for 4 months); Gender and M&E officer (EUR 2,00/month for 2 months); Operations Assistant (EUR 1,000/month for 4 months); Project Assistant (EUR 1,500/month for 5 months); Project Manager (EUR 4,000/month for 4 months) and the Project Procurement Assistant (EUR 1,500/month for 5 months)
4	This budget line covers local travel costs incurred during site visits in Mauritius and Rodrigues
5	This budget line will cover the costs of contracting a company for the development of a mobile app lined to the satellite buoys and bionass sensors of the new-generation FADs (Output 1.2)

Budget note number	Comments
6	This budget line covers expenses related to the purchase of equipment such as: Reinforced fibreglass buoys; satellite buoys and biomass sensors and associated satellite tracking software; cables and ballasts; and of an electric vehicle.
7	This budget line will cover the costs related to recurrent expenses such as puchase of stationery and monthly phone and broadband subscriptions
8	This budget line will cover the costs related to the purchase of IT equipment such as laptops, mobile phones and printers.
9	This budget line will cover the costs of designing and printing brochures (Output 1.1)
10	This budget line will cover the costs related to holding workshops, training sessions and meetings.
Component 2 – Post Harvest Infrastructure	
11	This budget line is to retain the services of a National Consultant as Chief Technical Advisor to advise and oversee the project.
12	This budget line will cover part of the salary of project staff for technical inputs provided for Component 2 of the project: Communications Officer (EUR 2,000/month for 1 month); Gender and M&E officer (EUR 2,00/month for 2 months); Operations Assistant (EUR 1,000/month for 6 months); Project Assistant (EUR 1,500/month for 6 months); Project Manager (EUR 4,000/month for 6 months) and the Project Procurement Assistant (EUR 1,500/month for 12 months)
13	This budget line covers local travel costs incurred during site visits in Mauritius and Rodrigues
14	This budget will cover the costs of contracting an entity for the execution of different activities under Output 2.1. This includes: Civil works for upgrading of 5 fish landing station (EUR 10,000 each); purchase and installation of 5 small PV kits (EUR 5,000 each); Purchase and installation of rain water harvesting system and related purification devices (EUR 2,500 each); and the costs of carrying out engineering and feasibility studies to assess for the retrofitting of rainwater harvesting system to existing fish landing stations, engineering study to assess the feasibility of using solar powered ice-making machines/solar absorption chilers, assess the suitability of existing fish landing stations with PV panels (EUR 15,000)
15	This budget line will cover the costs of purchasing four solar powered ice-making machine (EUR 12,500 eacch), a solar absorption chiller for the facility at Trou Fanfaron Fishing Port (EUR 50,000) as well as spare parts for the machinery purchased.
16	This budget line will cover the costs related to recurrent expenses such as purchase of stationery and monthly phone and broadband subscriptions
17	This budget line will cover the costs of designing and printing brochures and training materials.
18	This budget line will cover the costs related to holding workshops, training sessions and meetings.
Component 3 – Post Harvest Process	
19	This budget line is to retain the services of a National Consultant as Chief Technical Advisor to advise and oversee the project.
20	This budget line will cover part of the salary of project staff for technical inputs provided for Component 3 of the project: Communications Officer (EUR 2,000/month for 8 months); Gender and M&E officer (EUR 2,00/month for 4 months); Operations Assistant (EUR 1,000/month for 12 months); Project Assistant (EUR 1,500/month for 11 months); Project Manager (EUR 4,000/month for 10 months) and the Project Procurement Assistant (EUR 1,500/month for 4 months)
21	This budget line covers local travel costs incurred during site visits in Mauritius and Rodrigues
22	This budget line will cover the costs related to recurrent expenses such as purchase of stationery and monthly phone and broadband subscriptions
23	This budget line will cover the costs of designing and printing brochures and training materials
24	This budget line will cover the costs related to holding workshops, training sessions and meetings.
Component 4: KM, M&E and PMC	
25	This budget line will cover the cost of retaining the services of the Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluators in year 2 and year 4 of the project.

Budget note number	Comments
26	This budget line will cover part of the salary of project staff: Communications Officer (EUR 2,000/month for 5 months); Gender and M&E officer (EUR 2,00/month for 4 months); Operations Assistant (EUR 1,000/month for 21 months); Project Assistant (EUR 1,500/month for 21 months); Project Manager (EUR 4,000/month for 23 months) and the Project Procurement Assistant (EUR 1,500/month for 16 months)
27	This budget line covers the cost of purchasing a still/video camera to be used for the project communication purposes.
28	This budget line covers the cost related to renting and cleaning of office space for the project staff
29	This budget line covers the cost related to conducting a financial audit at project closure.
30	This budget line will cover the costs of designing and printing brochures and training materials
31	This budget line will cover the costs related to holding workshops, training sessions and meetings.

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on 29 August 1974. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by the UNDP ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][7] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][8] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:

a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
    i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
    ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
c. In the performance of the activities under this Project, UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes and policies to prevent and/or address SEA and SH.

d. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

e. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

f. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

h. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

   Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

   Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

i. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

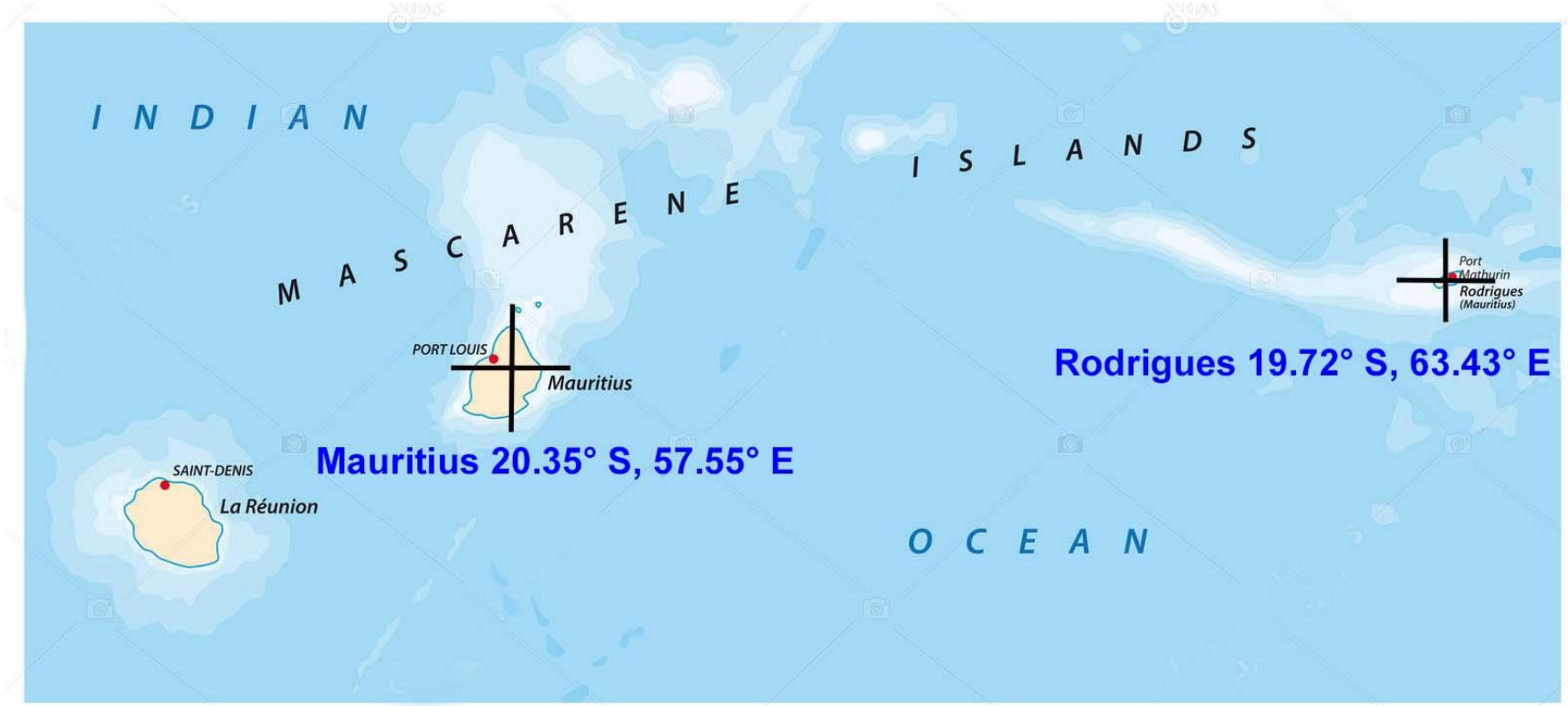
j. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

k. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

1. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
2. Multiyear Workplan
3. Monitoring Plan
4. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
5. UNDP Atlas Risk Register
6. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
7. Procurement Plan – for first year of implementation especially
8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
9. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)

Annex 1: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites



Annex 2: Multi Year Work Plan

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				`Year 4			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 1: Artisanal fishers use best fishing practices for sustainable management of marine resources	1.1 Artisanal fishers have improved livelihoods through better understanding of the impact of governance and marine and coastal management policies on poverty and food security.	1.1.1 Sensitisation and dissemination of information to artisanal fishers (including young people and women) on best fishing practices.																
	1.2 Artisanal fishers are trained in the use of modern FADs to improve fishing efficiency and reduce overexploitation of lagoons	1.2.1 Construction and installation of modern FADs with satellite buoys/biomass sensors.																
		1.2.2 Purchase of Satellite Buoy Tracking/Biomass Software and development of an App to be used by artisanal fishers to locate the FADS as well as to better plan their fishing trips.																
		1.2.3 Training of artisanal fishers, especially young people, in use of FADS in (i) localisation of FADs using GPS signals (ii) reading biomass information transmitted to mobile phones (iii) long-lining around FADs.																

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				`Year 4			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 2: Artisanal fishers operate environmentally friendly post-harvest fish processing plant	2.1 Fish landing stations are upgraded and equipped with rainwater harvesting systems and powered using renewable energy.	2.1.1 Building works to improve essential facilities in existing fish landing stations (e.g. WCs and continuous supply of running water .																
		2.1.2 Engineering assessment of the retrofitting of rainwater harvesting systems to selected fish landing stations.																
		2.1.3 Engineering study to assess feasibility of using solar powered ice-making machines vs solar ice-machines.																
		2.1.4 Assessing the suitability for existing fish landing stations of the installation of PV panels.																
		2.1.5 Installation of rainwater harvesting systems along with appropriate purification plants.																
		2.1.6 Installation of solar-powered/solar ice-making machines and installation of small solar PV panels for lighting																
		2.1.7 Training of artisanal fishers in the use and maintenance of the installed facilities.																

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				`Year 4			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	2.2 Operationalisation of modern gutting facilities at Trou Fanfaron Fishing Port for artisanal fishers	2.2.1 Design and construction of cold room using solar absorption chiller technology + a room for accommodating an industrial ice machine.																
Outcome 3: More artisanal fishers apply EU-norms for fish processing	3.1 Increased participation of women and young people in post-harvest processing	3.1.1 Training of fishers especially women and young people in fish hygiene, fish processing and marketing.																
		3.1.2 Sensitisation and awareness raising on reducing post-harvest waste.																

Annex 3: Monitoring Plan:

This Monitoring Plan and the M&E Plan and Budget in Section VI of this project document will both guide monitoring and evaluation at the project level for the duration of project implementation.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project objective from the results framework: Support to the artisanal fishing community for the sustainable management of coastal fisheries and to improve their economic situation	*Indicator 1: Lagoon and off-lagoon fish catch in tonnes*	*2,000 tonnes*	The amount of fish caught by artisanal fishers both in the lagoon and off-lagoon	Statistics Mauritius	Annual	Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping	During mid-term and final evaluation of project	Assumption: Artisanal fishers adopt and adapt to new fishing techniques Risk: Poor weather condition could affect the number of fishing trips effected.
	Indicator 2: Fisher's monthly income	*EUR 400*	Data on income of fishers are not systematically collected. This figure is extrapolated from an ad-hoc study	Statistics Mauritius	Annual	Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping	During mid-term and final evaluation of project	Assumption: A rise in catch increases the supply to a level that prices fall and income of fishers do not increase as expected Risk: A sudden fall in the price of fish in the local market
	Indicator 3: Number of fishers who avail of existing financial support	*100*	The number of artisanal fishers who are now eligible/are now aware of financial support schemes they could benefit from	Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping	Annual	Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping	During mid-term and final evaluation of project	Assumption: Existing financial support are maintained
Project Outcome 1 Artisanal fishers use best fishing practices for sustainable management of	*Indicator 4: The number of artisanal fishermen who move from lagoon to off-lagoon*	*100*	This is a conservative estimate of the fishers who potentially will migrate to new fishing grounds	Annual Report of the Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping	Annual	Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping	During mid-term and final evaluation of project	Assumption: Fishers readily adopt the new measures that are being proposed

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
marine resources	*fishing through provision of new technologies*							
	Indicator 5: Average income of artisanal fishers from fishing activities	*EUR 400*	Data on income of fishers are not systematically collected. This figure is extrapolated from an ad-hoc study	Statistics Mauritius	Annual	Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping	During mid-term and final evaluation of project	Assumption: A rise in catch increases the supply to a level that prices fall and income of fishers do not increase as expected Risk: A sudden fall in the price of fish in the local market
	Indicator 6: Number of artisanal fishers who are trained in modern FADs fishing	*550*	Participation rate if artisanal fishers in trainings conducted on the use of modern FADs	Project Staff	Annual	UNDP/Project Management Unit	Training attendance sheets	Assumption: Government continues with its policy of providing grants and loans for buying larger fishing crafts
Project Outcome 2: Artisanal fishers operate environmentally friendly post-harvest fish processing plant	*Indicator 7: Number of fishers who use newly setup processing plant at fish landing stations*	*200*	Actual users of the new facilities	Annual Report of the Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping	Annual	Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping	During mid-term and final evaluation of project	Assumption: Fishers are sensitised to take proper care of the new facilities
	Indicator 8: Number of upgraded fish landing stations	*5*	The total number of fish landing stations that have been upgraded as	Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping	Annual	Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping	During mid-term and final evaluation of project	Risk: Delay in upgrading of fish landing stations

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			a result of this project					
	Indicator 9: Modern gutting facilities operational in Trou Fanfaron Fishing Port	*1*	Completion of the modern gutting facility at the Trou Fanfaron Fishing Port	Handing over certificate from the building contractors	At the end of the project	Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping	Visual inspection of construction site	Risk: Non-availability of space in the port region for these facilities. (Technical risk)
Project Outcome 3: More artisanal fishers apply EU-norms for fish processing	*Indicator 10: Number of artisanal fishers trained in EU norms for fish processing.*	*200*	Participation rate if artisanal fishers in trainings conducted on fish hygiene and processing of fish to EU norms	Project Staff	Annual	UNDP/Project Management Unit	Training attendance sheets	Assumption: Artisanal fisher readily adapt to new techniques being imparted
	Indicator 11: Number of women and young people participating in enhanced post-harvest processing	*200*	Women participation in trainings and sensitisation campaigns carried out during the project	Project Staff	Annual	UNDP/Project Management Unit	Training attendance sheets	Assumption: Artisanal fisher readily adapt to new techniques being imparted

Annex 4: Social and Environmental Screening Procedure

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and Toolkit for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Supporting the economic empowerment of the artisanal fishing community of the Republic of Mauritius
2. Project Number	11th European Development Fund - Budget line: RSO/FED/039-977- EuropeAid/163394/DD/ACT/Multi
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Republic of Mauritius

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach
HUMAN RIGHTS are addressed by empowering vulnerable groups to become financially independent and by promoting good governance through participation in decision making processes. Being financially independent will allow fishers to make their own decisions concerning their future. It addresses Article 27 of the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy as all infrastructure will cater for people with disabilities
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
GENDER EQUALITY: A larger number of women are involved in post-harvest processing. Improvement of catch will provide additional entry points to women in fish processing activities;
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: The project will encourage off-lagoon fishing and will allow the heavily impacted lagoon to recover from over-fishing thus promoting environmental sustainability. Provision of an alternative and more lucrative fishing ground will allow the government, at a later stage, to more sustainable manage the lagoon area

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***
Risk 1: (ENVIRONMENTAL) A higher catch-per-unit-effort will increase the fishing efficiency and in an unmanaged fishery may lead to overexploitation of fish stocks.	I = 2 P = 2	Moderate	The off-lagoon fishery is monitored and managed by the Ministry of Fisheries and entry to the fisheries will be controlled.	The off-lagoon fishery around the FADs catch mostly skipjack tuna, a migrating species. Artisanal fishers catch them by hook and line or by long lines. Both are passive gear (as compared to purse seining which is an active gear) and exploitation beyond Maximum Sustainable Yield is unlikely
Risk 2: (SOCIAL) The project uses advanced technology for the detection of fish shoals. There is a risk that non-adaptation to new technology leads to social exclusion and a new category of 'un-adapted' fishers using older systems	I = 1 P = 1	Low	The GPS fitted Fish Aggregating Devices uses simple and user-friendly interfaces which have been tested with fishers	The electronic system has for both a graphical and an audio interface in the local language to cater for people who cannot read or who are unwilling to use an electronic screen.
[add additional rows as needed]				

QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
Select one (see SESP for guidance)		**Comments**
Low Risk	X	The project has been discussed with artisanal fishers and they are enthusiastic about using improved techniques for increasing their catch
Moderate Risk	☐	
High Risk	☐	

	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	X	Vulnerable groups will become financially independent and will participate in decision making processes
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X	Improvement of catch will provide additional entry points to women in fish processing activities
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	X	The project will result in artisanal fishers moving from the over-exploited lagoon to the more sustainably managed off-lagoon area
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	X	The lagoon area is impacted by rising sea levels resulting from Climate Change. Moving out to the of-lagoon area will help alleviate pressure on the lagoon
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☐	
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	

Final Sign Off

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		**Answer (Yes/No)**
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	NO
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [9]	NO
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	NO
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	NO
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	NO
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	NO
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	NO
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	NO
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	NO
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	NO
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	NO
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	NO
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	NO

[9] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	NO
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	NO
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	NO
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	NO
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	NO
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	YES
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	NO
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	NO
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.*	NO
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[10] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	NO
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	NO
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	NO
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	NO
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	NO

[10] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	NO
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	NO
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	NO
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	NO
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	NO
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	NO
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	NO
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	NO
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	NO
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[11]	NO
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	NO
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.*	NO

[11] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	NO
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	NO
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	NO
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	NO
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	NO
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol*	NO
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	NO

Annex 5: UNDP Risk Log

#		Description	Date Identified	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Status
	GUIDANCE:	Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause. Risks identified through HACT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be included. *(In Atlas, use the Description field. **Note: This field cannot be modified after first data entry)***	Enter date	Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see Deliverable Description for more information) *(In Atlas, select from list)*	Describe the potential **effect** on the project if the future event were to occur. Enter **probability** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected) Enter **impact** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Low; 5 = Critical) *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box. This field can be modified at any time. Create separate boxes as necessary using "+", for instance to record updates at different times. Check "critical" if P x I = 20 or above)*	What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk. *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box)*	The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk. *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box)*	Status and effectiveness of management measures. *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box to describe status of management measures. Update Probability and Impact as needed)*
1		This project was developed based on a priority identified by the government in its five-year programme and by artisanal fishers. There is a risk that Government priority changes.	November 2019	Political risk	Even with a change in policy, the problem of artisanal fishers will remain a priority as their association is very active in mobilising public opinion. Furthermore, the same government has been re-elected for another mandate which make a policy change unlikely. P =1 I = 1	The proposal has already been endorsed by the Ministry concerned as Co-Applicant and Implementing Agency	The Project Manager	
2		Lack of interest from the artisanal fishers to adopt the new fishing techniques		Operational risk	The artisanal fishers have themselves asked for this project and it is most likely that they will fully participate in the project P =1 I = 1	Sensitisation campaign to explain the impact of the project on their economic situation	The Project Manager	

Annex 6: Overview of Technical Consultancies

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs (Further details are in the Terms of Reference for Key Project Staff below)
For Project Management / Monitoring & Evaluation		
Local / National contracting		
Project Manager *Rate: EUR 4,000/month* *Duration: 43 months over 4 years* *Cost: EUR 172,000*	*100%*	Manage the overall project; plan the activities of the project and monitor progress; manage personnel, goods and services; provide technical inputs to consultants; Prepare reports and annual and quarterly plans as required.
Operations Assistant *Rate: EUR 1,000/month* *Duration: 43 months over 4 years* *Cost: EUR 43,000*	*100%*	Assist the Project Manager in all operation matters; Assist in the collection of field data and in preparation of reports.
Gender, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer *Rate: EUR 2,000/month* *Duration: 12 months over 4 years* *Cost: EUR 24,000*	*28%*	Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work. Monitor project progress; Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports;
Communications Officer *Rate: EUR 2,000/month* *Duration: 18 months over 4 years* *Cost: EUR 36,000*	*42%*	Develop a project communications strategy, incorporate it with the annual work plans and coordinate its implementation
Project Assistant *Rate: EUR 1,500/month* *Duration: 43 months over 4 years* *Cost: EUR 64,500*	*100%*	Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities; Ensure all project documentation are properly maintained
Project Procurement Officer *Rate: EUR 1,500/month* *Duration: 43 months over 4 years* *Cost: EUR 64,500*	*100%*	Keep records of project funds and expenditures; review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document

For Technical Assistance		
Local / National contracting		
Chief Technical Advisor *Rate: EUR 4,000/month* *Duration: 12 months over 43 moths* *Cost: EUR 48,000*	*28%*	The Chief Technical Adviser will be an expert in the area of the action and will be recruited to advise and to oversee the project. He/She will attend all meetings of the Steering Committee. He/She will provide technical inputs and advice to meet the Project objectives; ensure that all activities are carried out according to best practices. THE CTA will also facilitate training sessions to be held with artisanal fishers on several areas including use and maintenance of newly installed facilities as well as fish hygiene. He/She will be recruited for a period of 12 months spread over a period of 43 months.
International / Regional and global contracting		
Master Fisherman Longline Expert *Rate: EUR 16,300/month including DSA for 1 month at the duty station*	*1 month*	The Master Fisherman Longline Expert will be an international expert who will provide both theoretical and hands-on training to artisanal fishers on long-line fishing and fushing in deeper waters outseide the lagoon; develop a manual for long-line fishing and on the care and use of long-line fishing gear. The consultant will be posted at the UNDP Mauritius Country Office for the duration of the assignment (1 month maximum)
Other services will be delivered via contractual services – companies, described below		
Mobile App development *Amount: EUR 2,500*		A service provider will be contracted to support the development of a mobile application to be used by artisanal fishers to enable them to better plan their fishing trips (Output 1.2). The application will be developed and adapted to the local context and in the local language and will take into consideration the complexity of combining the FAD location with the biomass information to be relayed via satellite. It will be the interface between the co-applicant's server and the fishers.
Building contractors/Engineering Consulting Firm *Amount: EUR 82,500*		One or several service providers will be contracted to carry out the following tasks under Output 2.1: - Consulting Engineering Fees for the feasibility of using solar powered ice-making machine as compared to solar ice machines. This study will also evaluate the merits of using solar absorption chillers to meet the cooling load of the Trou Fanfaron Fishing Port Facility in Output 2.2. - Consulting Engineering Fees for the assessment of suitability for existing fish landing stations to be retrofitted with rainwater harvesting system and installation of PV panels. - Costs of acquisition and installation of the rainwater harvesting systems and PV panels - Costs of hiring a contractor to carry out building works for the upgrading of the fish landing stations - Engineering management fees to oversee any building works

Annex 7: Procurement Plan

General Description	Procurement type	Contract Value EUR (cumulative)	Procurement Method	Procurement By	No. of Contracts	Advertisement/Search Date (quarter/year)	Implementation Start date
Chief Technical Advisor	Consultancy	€ 48,000.00	RFP	UNDP	1	Y1Q1	Y1Q3
Purchase of IT	Goods	€ 7,500.00	RFQ		1	Y1Q1	Y1Q2
Purchase of printer	Goods	€ 2,500.00	RFQ		1	Y1Q1	Y1Q2
Purchase of still video camera	Goods	€ 2,500.00	RFQ		1	Y1Q1	Y1Q1
Reinforced fibreglass buoys	Goods	€ 12,500.00	RFQ		1	Y1Q2	Y1Q2
Satellite buoys and biosensors	Goods	€ 7,500.00	RFQ		1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
Cables and ballast	Consultancy	€ 10,000.00	RFQ		1	Y1Q2	Y1Q2
Longline fisherman	Services	€ 16,300.00	RFP		1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
Satellite tracking software	Goods	€ 2,000.00	RFQ		1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
Purchase of electric vehicle	Goods	€ 36,400.00	RFQ		1	Y1Q2	Y1Q4
Upgrading of fish landing station	Services	€ 50,000.00	RFQ		1	Y1Q3	Y2Q1
Engineering Studies		€ 15,000.00	RFP		1	Y1Q3	Y2Q1
Solar Powered Ice-making machines	Goods	€ 50,000.00	RFQ		1	Y2Q2	Y3Q1
Solar absoption chiller	Goods	€ 50,000.00	RFQ		1	Y2Q2	Y3Q1
Installation of small PV panel	Services	€ 5,000.00	RFP		1	Y2Q2	Y2Q1
Rainwater harvesting system	Goods	€ 12,500.00	RFQ		1	Y3Q1	Y3Q3

Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

A desktop study carried out for this proposal indicated that the government had already initiated measures in support of artisanal fishers but needed complementary support in terms of best practices to further enhance it and take it to completion. During the preparation of this full application, meetings were held with the Director of Fisheries, to determine the priorities of the government and to validate the results of the desktop study. Meetings and discussions were also held with the representatives of the fishers' community so as to determine their real needs and to identify the problems that they were facing. For the fishers, the problem was not only monetary but also one of technical support. While they were ready to make a move to fish in the off-lagoon area, they asked for training on how to locate fishing grounds efficiently and without wasting the money that they were investing in fuel.

Both parties confirmed the gaps identified in the desktop study and provided additional supporting information for the drafting of this proposal.

The Secretary of the Fishermen Welfare Fund also provided inputs for this proposal and considered that the project will help fill in gaps that were left after recent government measures to provide incentives to fishers to move to more productive off-lagoon fishing grounds. He believed that the absence of a reliable navigations system to locate the FADs was a major barrier to the movement of the fishers out of the lagoon and thought that this project would eliminate this barrier.

The two major stakeholders are (i) the Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fishing and Shipping and (ii) the fishers. The first one is the also the implementing agency and the second one is the final beneficiary. Both will be fully involved in the project as their representatives will be members of the Steering Committee.

Communications and Visibility Plan

A – Objectives

Overall Communication Objective
The communication and Visibility Plan has two overall objectives:

- To ensure that the main project beneficiaries are aware and have access to measures implemented through the action
- To showcase the results, impact and achievement of the action.

Target groups

The target groups/direct project beneficiaries identified in the Republic of Mauritius are as follows:

- Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping (i.e. the co-applicant)
- Artisanal fishers
- Fishers Cooperatives
- Fish processing enterprises
- Young people and women involved in the artisanal fisheries
- Rodrigues Regional Assembly
- Media (Audio-visual, Print and Digital)

Specific objectives

The specific project communication objectives and the identified are as per Table 1.

Table 1: Specific Communication Objectives and Target Group

Communication Objective	Target Group	Project Phase
To ensure beneficiaries are aware of the scope of the action and their roles and keep them updated on the progress of implementation	Government of Mauritius Artisanal fishers Fishers Cooperatives Fish processing enterprises Young people and women Rodrigues Regional Assembly Donor	Inception workshop and inception report at the start of the action (Semester 1) Project steering committees held at least twice a year Distribution of annual project progress report (once a year)
To explain and highlight the role of the project to support sustainable management of fish stock and the use of new generation FADs	Artisanal fishers Fishers Cooperatives Young People and Women Media	Dissemination of brochures, video clips and social media posts and carrying out sensitisation campaigns for artisanal fishers as well as through training workshops (Semester 2)
To explain and highlight the role of the project to support food hygiene and reduction of post-harvest waste	Young people and Women Fish processing enterprises Artisanal Fishers Fishers Cooperatives	Awareness campaign and hands on training (Semester 6 and 7)
Raise local administration awareness to support project implementation	Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping Rodrigues Regional Assembly Fishers Cooperatives	Project Steering Committee held at least twice a year. Technical meetings (as required)

B – Communication Activities
Main Activities

Details of the main communication activities and the responsibilities for delivering these activities have been defined in Table 2:

Table 2: Details of communication activities and responsibilities

Communication Objective	Communication Activities	Responsible Party
To ensure beneficiaries are aware of the scope of the action and their roles and keep them updated on the progress of implementation	Organisation of the Inception Workshop and preparation of inception report	UNDP Project Management Unit (Project Manager, Project Assistant and Operations Assistant)
	Convening Project Steering Committees and preparation of notes of meeting	
	Preparation and dissemination of annual progress report	
To explain and highlight the role of the project to support sustainable management of fish stock and the use of new generation FADs	Design and production of communication materials (i.re. brochures, video clips, social media posts)	UNDP through the Project Communications Officer and with support from the Project Manager, Project Assistant and Operations Assistant. The Project Manager will also liaise with the Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping, Rodrigues Regional Assembly and Fishers Cooperatives to organise the sensitisation and awareness raising campaigns and relevant trainings.
	Organisation of sensitisation and awareness raising campaigns	
	Organise training session for the relevant beneficiaries on best fishing practices and use of FADs	
To explain and highlight the role of the project to support food hygiene and reduction of post-harvest waste	Design and production of communication materials (i.re. brochures, video clips, social media posts)	
	Organisation of sensitisation and awareness raising campaigns	
Raise local administration awareness to support project implementation	Convening Project Steering Committees and Technical Committees	UNDP Project Management Unit (Project Manager, Project Assistant and Operations Assistant)

A participatory approach involving all target groups identified would be adopted to ensure all the specific communication objectives are achieved. Representatives of each of the target group will be invited to be members of the Project Steering Committee and Technical Committees, as well as participate in workshops and trainings organised. This will help in ensuring that project stakeholders are kept abreast of the progress achieved and the role of the EU and UNDP in the implementation of the action.

Communication Tools chosen

A variety of communication tools have been selected to engage with project stakeholders and achieve the communication objectives.

Project Steering Committees and Technical Meetings – this will ensure that relevant beneficiaries and partners remain actively engaged in monitoring progress and steering the implementation of project activities towards its intended outcomes.

Workshops - Workshops will be used to inform and actively engage larger groups of stakeholders in consultation processes, generating buy-in and sharing knowledge.

Brochures/ Video Clips/ Social Media posts – The media will be used to reach broader stakeholder groups, mobilise support, share progress and raise awareness on the project. Although emphasis will be placed on the use of digital media, some printed knowledge management material will also be required. This is because the artisanal fishers are mostly an ageing community and might not be skilled in the use of IT.

Face-to-face sensitisation and awareness raising campaigns – These campaigns will provide an opportunity for the dissemination of knowledge material developed and inform on the role of the EU and UNDP in the implementation of the action. Considering the possible low-literacy rate among artisanal fishers, community skits in Mauritian Creole would also be developed to ensure better buy-in and support for the action.

Progress report – progress reports will be used to document the results achieved, challenges encountered, and lessons learned during implementation of the action. These will be shared with the Donor, Government and project beneficiaries.

Completion of communication objectives

To ensure completion of communication objectives, the Project Communications Officer will regularly report on the communication activities implemented, challenges encountered, success stories and planned forthcoming activities at each Project Steering Committee held.

In line with the project objective, indicators developed for the communication objective and targets to be achieved are described in:

Communication Objective	Indicator	End-of-project Target
To ensure beneficiaries are aware of the scope of the action and their roles and keep them updated on the progress of implementation	Indicator 1: Number of meetings held	Project Steering Committee: 8 (at least twice a year) Technical Meetings: 12
	Indicator 2: Number of progress reports produced	4 (one annually)
To explain and highlight the role of the project to support sustainable	Indicator 3: Number of communication materials produced	Brochures: 3

Communication Objective	Indicator	End-of-project Target
management of fish stock and the use of new generation FADs		Video clips: 5 short clips of less than 5 min and at least one clip of 10 min Social media posts: 12
	Indicator 4: Number of artisanal fishers who are trained in modern FADs fishing	550
To explain and highlight the role of the project to support food hygiene and reduction of post-harvest waste	Indicator 5: Number of artisanal fishers trained in EU norms for fish processing	200
Raise local administration awareness to support project implementation	As Indicator 1 and 2	As indicator 1 and 2

Provisions for feedback

Feedback from target groups will be obtained as follows:

- Testimonials received during sensitisation campaigns
- Public reaction through comments posted on social media
- Questionnaires distributed following training sessions

The target groups will also be able to provide feedback comments directly to the Project Manager via e-mail.

C – Resources
Human resources

Under the guidance of the Head of Environment Unit of UNDP and the Project Manager, the Project Communications officer will be responsible for the development and implementation of the communication activities. The Communications officer will be working on this action on a part-time basis. The Communications Officer is expected to work for 18 months over four years for this action at a monthly rate of EUR 2,000. The Communications Officer will also be assisted by the Project Assistant and Operations Assistant in ensuring completion of the communication objectives.

Financial resources

The financial resources earmarked for communication activities is EUR 40,000, which represents 4% of the total budget of the action). Details of the communication budget is listed in Table 3

Table 3: Detailed communication budget

Item	Unit cost	Cost (EUR)
Publication of project technical report	2 units at EUR 1,000 each	2,000
Sensitisation campaigns	5 campaigns at EUR 1,500 each	7,500

Item	Unit cost	Cost (EUR)
Printing of brochures, banners, video production and photography	EUR 2,500/year	10,000
Purchase of a still/Video Camera	EUR 2,500	2,5000
Salary of Communications Officer	EUR 2,000/month	18,000
Total		40,000