Project title: Indian Ocean Regional Project - **Mauritius** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)		
Country(ies): *Mauritius*	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** *Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change*	**Execution Modality**: *National Implementation Modality (NIM)*
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): **Mauritius CPD (2017-2020):** *Outcome*: 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. *Output 3*: Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and hazardous waste. *Indicator 3.1*. Extent to which Mauritius fulfils its obligations regarding international conventions on chemicals and wastes – Stockholm Convention and Minamata Convention (Baseline: 2, Target: 4).		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: *High*	**UNDP Gender Marker:** *2*	
Atlas Award ID: *00128245*	**Atlas Project/Output ID:** *00122254*	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: *6400*	**GEF Project ID number:** *10261*	
LPAC meeting date: 11 February 2022		
Latest possible date to submit to GEF: *13 December 2020*		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: *13 December 2021*		
Project duration in months: *60*		
Planned start date: *3 October 2022*	**Planned end date:** *July 2026*	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: *June 2024*	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation:** *April 2026*	

Brief project description:

The project in Mauritius is part of the "*Indian Ocean Regional Project*" that will be implemented by the respective governments of four Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Union of Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles, the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and Business Mauritius, with the support of UNDP. The main focus of the project in Mauritius will look at addressing the recommendations from the Mercury Initial Assessment report (2018) such that Mauritius meets its obligations under the Minamata Convention; building the capacity of the National Environment Laboratory in terms of POPs reporting mechanisms; assisting the Ministry of Health and Wellness in the implementation of a central treatment facility for healthcare waste; and upscaling of the GEF-SGP empty pesticide container recycling programme.

The objective of the *Indian Ocean Regional Project* is for each participating SIDS to prevent the future build-up of materials and chemicals entering SIDS that contain POPs and mercury and other harmful chemicals; to safely manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals, products and materials currently present in those SIDS; and to ensure the safe management of products continuing to enter SIDS by closing materials and product loops. The ultimate objective of the project is to protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of hazardous chemicals and wastes.

The Indian Ocean Regional Project is one of five (5) child projects that is part of a GEF funded UN Environment led global programme entitled "Implementing Sustainable Low And Non-Chemical Development in SIDS ("**the GEF ISLANDS Programme**"), which will be implemented in 30 SIDS across 3 regions (Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific). The GEF ISLANDS Programme also contains a global coordination, knowledge management and communication child project which will share knowledge and experiences across all regions to address challenges posed by chemicals and wastes common to all SIDS and to stimulate inter regional cooperation on these issues.

(1) FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund	USD 4,050,000
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 4,050,000**
(2) CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING	
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change	USD 28,750,000
Ministry of Health and Wellness	USD 925,000
Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security	USD 320,000
(3) Total confirmed co-financing	**USD 29,995,000**
(4) Grand-Total Project Financing (1) + (2)	**USD 34,045,000**

SIGNATURES:		
Signature: GEF Operational Focal Point, Financial Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority[1]**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement*
Signature: Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change	**Agreed by Implementing Partner[2]**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement*
Signature: UNDP Resident Representative to Mauritius & Seychelles	**Agreed by UNDP[3]**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement*
Key GEF Project Cycle Milestones: **Project document signature**: within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement **First disbursement date**: within 40 days of GEF CEO endorsement **Inception workshop date**: within 60 days of GEF CEO endorsement **Operational closure:** within 3 months of posting of TE to UNDP ERC **Financial closure:** within 6 months of operational closure		

1 *Other evidence of government agreement may be accepted in lieu of a signature, unless the programme country government requires a signature.*

2 Not required when UNDP is the implementing partner (i.e. DIM implementation modality). If a UN Agency is the implementing partner, and has signed a SBEAA with UNDP, then the Government Development Coordination Authority, UNDP and UN Agency sign the project document. If an IGO is the implementing partner, and has signed a SBEAA with UNDP, then the Government Development Coordination Authority, UNDP and IGO sign the project document. If a CSO/NGO is the implementing partner, the Government Development Coordination Authority and UNDP sign the project document and attached it to the Project Cooperation Agreement to be signed by the CSO/NGO and UNDP.

[3] For NIM projects this is the Resident Representative. For DIM projects in a single country this is the Resident Representative. For global, regional DIM projects this is BPPS.

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ACRONYMS

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AHRIM	Association of hoteliers and Restaurants in Mauritius
BAT	Best Available Technologies
BEP	Best Environmental Practices
BFR	Brominated Flame Retardants
CCKM	Coordination Communications and Knowledge Management Child Project
CTF	Centralized Treatment Facility
DCCB	Dangerous Chemicals Control Board
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELV	End of Life Vehicle
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	European Union
FSP	Full Sized Project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GHS	Global Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemical Substances
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HCF	Health Care Facility
HCW	Health Care Waste
HCWM	Health Care Waste Management
HHP	Highly Hazardous Pesticides
Hg	Mercury
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
KM	Knowledge Management
LCM	Life Cycle Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
MNS	Mauritius Network Services
MoAIFS	Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security
MoESWMCC	Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change
MoHW	Ministry of Health and Wellness
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MQA	Mauritius Qualifications Authority
MRL	Maximum Residue Level
MSB	Mauritius Standards Bureau
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSP	Medium Sized Project
MSTQ	Metrology, Standards, Testing and Quality Assurance

MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MT	Metric Tonnes
MTR	Mid Term Review
NEL	National Environment Laboratory
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIP	National Implementation Plan
PANeM	Pesticide Action Network
PBDEs	Polybrominated diphenyl ethers
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PET	Polyethylene Terepthalate
PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SCCP	Short-Chain Chlorinated Paraffins
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SMC	Sound Management of Chemicals
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
SWMD	Solid Waste Management Division
TE	Terminal Evaluation
ToC	Theory of Change
UCCIOI	Union des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie de l'Ocean Indien
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
uPOPs	Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (e-waste)

DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

SIDS are a distinct group of 38 countries across the: Caribbean, Pacific, the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea (AIMS). Globally, development in SIDS is guided by the 2014 SAMOA Pathway, which recognizes the adverse impacts of climate change and sea-level rise on SIDS' efforts to achieve sustainable development as well as to their survival and viability, and addresses economic development, food security, disaster risk reduction and ocean management, as well as chemicals and waste management. On chemicals and waste management, the SAMOA Pathway recognizes the need to reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and return approaches according to national capacities and priorities inter alia through capacity-building and environmentally appropriate technologies[4].

SIDS are characterized by their small physical scale, geographic isolation, unique biodiversity, exposure to natural hazards and disasters, limited resource base, remoteness from global markets and small economies of scale[5]. There are multiple drivers and pressures affecting SIDS and hampering their development. These include vulnerability to climate change, local access to potable water, nutrition and food security, energy and transport demand, exploitation of natural resources, local sectoral development, poor management of waste and pollution, including from chemicals, coastal squeeze and loss of ecological resilience[6].

The root cause of chemicals and wastes problems in SIDS is that they are largely import-dependent economies, located remotely from global markets and production centres. This situation is exacerbated by limited available landmass to manage increasing waste loads, which are in many SIDS exacerbated by intensive tourism; high economic vulnerability to economic and natural exogenous shocks (such as tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanoes and cyclones); lack of a critical mass of people, infrastructure and investments; and economic migration of qualified individuals (brain drain) due to a lack of economic opportunities. Lack of communication and management of knowledge relating to SIDS exacerbate these root causes.

As SIDS progress along import-dependent development pathways, the quantities and variety of products that are being imported (ranging from mercury containing thermometers to plastic [food] packaging, from second hand electronic products to motor vehicles, from agricultural chemicals to industrial chemicals) is rapidly increasing. This is leading to the generation of a large variety of different types of hazardous and toxic wastes for which SIDS do not have the technical capacity, infrastructure, critical mass, appropriate treatment facilities or private sector interest to address alone[7]. The disposal of non-biodegradable materials, and industrial and agricultural chemicals pose an increasing challenge[8].

Waste volumes are also increasing due to changing consumption patterns. On a per capita basis, waste generation in SIDS is rising. In 2014, it was slightly lower than in OECD countries (1.29 kg/capita/day, compared to 1.35 kg/capita/day), but as of 2019, it is 2.3 kg/capita/day, 48% higher than that of OECD countries[9]. The large number of tourists is also often skewing the per capita waste generation of the permanent population[10]. The excess amount of waste produced by tourism[11], an important economic sector for most SIDS, places additional stress on already limited landfill infrastructure.

Additionally, the complexity and hazard of waste streams such as e-waste, pesticides, asbestos, used oil, items containing heavy metals and biomedical wastes is adding pressure and complexity to local waste management systems, since facilities for their treatment and disposal are often not in place[12].

[4] http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/336SAMOA%20Pathway.pdf
[5] GEO SIDS Outlook, 2014: https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/unep/document/global-environment-outlook-small-island-developing-states
[6] Ibid
[7] Cleaner Pacific Strategy, https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/WMPC/cleaner-pacific-strategy-2025.pdf
[8] GEO SIDS Outlook 2014
[9] SIDS Waste Management Outlook, 2019, IETC https://www.unenvironment.org/ietc/node/44
[10] Mohee, R., Mauthoor, S., Bundhoo, Z., Somaroo, G., Soobhany, N., Gunasee, S. (2015). Current status of solid waste management in small island developing states: A review. *Waste Management, 43*, 539-549. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2015.06.012
[11] Global Waste Outlook (2018), https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/report/global-waste-management-outlook
[12] Global Waste Outlook (2018), https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/report/global-waste-management-outlook

Furthermore, SIDS' environments are particularly vulnerable to damage caused by pesticides, such as Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs). SIDS are rich in biodiversity hotspots including primary rainforests and coral reefs. Pollution and sedimentation negatively affect the marine environments by smothering coral reefs, killing fish and reducing the recreational value of beaches. The Global International Waters Assessment[13] pointed out that the use of agrochemicals within the agricultural sector is a source of significant damage to both surface and groundwater resources and highlighted the indiscriminate and improper disposal of agricultural wastes (including stockpiles of obsolete pesticides as well as empty pesticides containers) as a priority issue.

To ensure the protection of human health and the environment, there is thus an urgent need in SIDS to move to the sound management of chemicals throughout their lifecycle and integrated waste management[14]. Extensive evidence shows the costs of inaction in SIDS are significant in term of the economic costs of impacts to health, environment, tourism and fisheries. The SIDS Waste Outlook 2019 suggests that waste reduction can save SIDS municipalities between US$35 and US$400 per ton, depending on the location and the waste management technologies used[15].

Furthermore, a number of factors demonstrate the importance of adopting a gender-responsive approach to the management of chemicals and wastes: Gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) is both a sustainable development goal (SDG) on its own (SDG 5) as well as a determinant for achieving all other SDGs. GEWE is thus an important component of sustainable development and understanding the relationship between gender and the sound management of chemicals and wastes is important for the overall effectiveness of any project in this area.

Global Barriers – Common to all SIDS: According to the Global Waste Management Outlook (2015)[16], waste management is recognized as one of the areas for priority attention for SIDS. Despite SIDS economies ranging from least developed country status to high income, the following barriers to improved chemical and waste management are common to all SIDS:

- **Lack of regulations and limited capacity at customs level to manage and monitor imports of chemicals contained in products:** Most SIDS lack comprehensive regulatory frameworks and standards to adequately curb and control the influx of products that are challenging to dispose of when they become wastes, and the institutional capacity to effectively implement and enforce these policy and regulatory frameworks effectively.

- **Lack of scale and critical mass, resulting in limited recycling opportunities in SIDS:** Due to small population sizes, most SIDS do not have onshore recycling facilities. Besides, because of geographical isolation and associated high shipping costs, economies of scale often cannot be reached to stimulate recycling activities in SIDS. As a result, segregation of waste streams in many SIDS has not been prioritized and is still uncommon. This means that a high percentage of potentially recyclable waste (e.g. compostable material, plastics, paper, glass, etc.) is dumped or ends up in a landfill or unregulated dumps. Limited human capacity and lack of incentives to encourage recycling, including the absence of legal and regulatory provisions for recycling, economic instruments for citizens and businesses or voluntary agreements with the private sector, are additional barriers to efficient recycling systems.

- **Lack of technical capacity and infrastructure to manage, safely store and dispose of hazardous substances**: Generally, the only disposal option available for SIDS is export, which is expensive. SIDS therefore require assistance to avoid and minimize the import of products that cannot be treated with the local constraints, while at the same time introducing best practices and technologies fit for SIDS settings to improve the systems, capacity and physical infrastructure to properly manage, isolate, store, dispose and (occasionally) export toxic substances, wastes and products containing hazardous and toxic substances. Improved disposal of hazardous

[13] GIWA (2006) Regional Assessment 3a – Caribbean Sea/Small Islands Assessment
[14] SIDS Waste Management Outlook, 2019, IETC https://www.unenvironment.org/ietc/node/44
[15] SIDS Waste Management Outlook, 2019, IETC https://www.unenvironment.org/ietc/node/44
[16] UNEP and ISWA 2015. Global Waste Management Outlook. United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, Kenya

waste, including chemical, medical and electronic waste as well as lead-acid batteries, asbestos and used oil is critical for SIDS and should be considered a top priority requiring coordination between SIDS[17].

- **Climate Change and rising sea levels**: In many SIDS, climate change is considered as one of the greatest threats to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of their people, particularly on low-lying atolls which may face serious threat of permanent inundation from sea-level rise, presenting significant barriers to the sound management of chemicals and wastes. In addition, poor waste management leads to greenhouse gas emissions, with between 8-10% of annual greenhouse gas emissions in SIDS attributed to poor waste management[18].

- **Waste generated by the tourism, hotel and cruise industry**: For many SIDS, tourism and the cruise industry are very important in terms of job creation and gross domestic product (GDP). However, the waste generated by the cruise industry and the tourism and hotel sector places a significant burden on SIDS' limited infrastructure.

- **Lack of broad awareness of chemicals and waste issues in SIDS:** Whilst issues of climate change vulnerability and biodiversity protection are increasingly well understood by SIDS populations, chemicals and waste issues are less well understood. Broad understanding of the need for sound waste management practices is necessary to stimulate behavioural change in SIDS populations. Good behaviours at the household and community level can significantly decrease total volumes of waste mismanaged, as well as releases of uPOPs.

MAURITIUS

The management of hazardous wastes remains a major issue of concern in Mauritius with the constraints that are specific to SIDS. One of the main challenges being that it is often not economically viable to set up recycling/ treatment/disposal systems for certain hazardous waste streams as the quantities generated are too low, necessitating their export. However, export remains logistically complicated and costly and financial instruments and incentives that support such mechanism are essential to make them sustainable.

A hazardous waste inventory carried out in 2011 estimated that around 17,000 tons of hazardous wastes were generated on a yearly basis. In total, it was estimated that approximately 470 tons per year of hazardous waste would need to be stored in an interim hazardous waste storage facility prior to export. A summary of the hazardous wastes inventoried in 2011 is given in Table 1:

Table 1: Summary of the 2011 hazardous waste inventory

Waste type	Quantity (tons)
Used oil	4,940.0
Wastewater sludge	1,610.0
Solvent-based sludge	173.4
Organic liquid wastes	216.0
Lead from batteries	850.0
Other inorganic solid wastes	393.0
Inorganic liquid wastes	254.0
Other solid wastes	561.0
E-wastes	7,600.0
Medical/Biowastes	201.1

[17] SIDS Waste Management Outlook, 2019, IETC https://www.unenvironment.org/ietc/node/44
[18] SIDS Waste Management Outlook, 2019, IETC https://www.unenvironment.org/ietc/node/44

Expired/Unused chemicals and products	0.3
Total	16,798.8

Following the UNDP supported GEF-3 project #3205, which resulted in the successful collection and joint export of 5 tons of PCB containing oils, 138 tons of obsolete DDT, 300 m^3 of DDT contaminated soil and 6.7 tons of non-POPs hazardous waste, the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (MoESWMCC) decided to make an investment of 6.5 million USD to construct an interim hazardous waste storage facility, which was completed in 2017. The operation of the facility started in April 2017 and was contracted out to a Greek waste management company (Polyeco) to ensure the safe collection, management, storage and export of hazardous chemical wastes that cannot be treated in the country. To date, the facility has collected hazardous waste from 306 sites, totaling 234 tons, of which 78 tons has been exported (Data obtained from Polyeco). Costs for the operation of the facility are budgeted at 5 million USD for the period 2019-2024.

Even though the construction and operation of the interim hazardous waste facility is a success story, the quantities of hazardous wastes that are being recovered are far lower than what is being generated. Efforts are required to obtain a better sense of how much hazardous waste remains in storage and is being generated on a yearly basis, as well as improve incentives for hazardous waste holders to have their hazardous waste disposed of within a certain time frame.

Opportunities for local recycling, treatment and disposal exist for a few hazardous waste streams such as waste oil (refined locally), e-waste (exported to RSA), car batteries (exported to South Korea) and healthcare wastes (non-BAT decentralized incineration), but the management and treatment of these waste streams requires further improvement and efforts to reduce releases of POPs and mercury and achieve an increase in collection and treatment rates. For example, out of the 5,000 tons of used oil being generated on a yearly basis, only 980 tons are collected and recycled; and of the 7,600 tons of e-waste estimated to be generated on a yearly basis, only 200 tons were exported in 2014. PET recovery is currently only at 40% while the recovery of car batteries is estimated at 55% [Cap Business 2019]. With the considerable increase in the number of vehicles on Mauritian roads, the issue of the disposal of end-of-life vehicles (ELVs) and POPs-containing materials contained in ELVs, is also becoming apparent. As of December 2018, there were 556,001 vehicles registered at the National Transport Authority. This represents a net increase of 24,204 vehicles (4.6%) as compared to end of year 2017. During the same period, some 5,478 vehicles were taken off the roads[19].

With respect to Health Care Waste Management (HCWM), Mauritius used to operate 5 incinerators installed at government hospitals and 5 incinerators installed at private clinics to treat healthcare waste, which resulted in uPOPs releases of 5.5 g-TEQ/year [2005 NIP]. However, because the country does not have in place an emission standard for point sources (and thus incinerators do not require to be BAT conform), communities were severely impacted by incinerator smoke. Following community pressure, most incinerators are not being operated anymore and instead infectious wastes are temporarily dumped at the landfill with the exception of anatomical and pathological wastes which are incinerated at the Brown Sequard Mental Health Care Centre (Non-BAT conform incinerator). Mauritius requires thus a BAT conform HCWM solution that keeps the population protected from infectious waste and a finance mechanism that can ensure financial sustainability of the set-up. Furthermore, a regulation that aims to reduce emissions from relevant point sources needs to be put in place.

In the agricultural sector, the main issue faced by the country is the heavy reliance on pesticides (herbicides, insecticides and fungicides) and the disposal of empty pesticide containers (40 tons of pesticide containers are put on the market, out of which only 172 kg were recovered in 2019). During the year 2018, the amount of insecticides, fungicides and weed killers imported was 831 tons, 206 tons and 1,171 tons respectively[20]. The 2018 "*Use of Pesticides Act*" does not have a regulation which specifies the distance between water bodies/communities and

[19] http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/Publications/Documents/2019/EI1443/RT_RTA_Yr18.pdf
[20] http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/StatsbySubj/Documents/Digest/Agriculture/Digest_Agri_Yr18.pdf

pesticide spraying, resulting in the pollution of water ways and water sources and impacting human health at community level. The law also requires an updated list of banned pesticides (in line with EU regulations) to ban/limit the import of POPs and Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs).

Mauritius' tourism sector and food packaging industry and related job opportunities are extremely important to its economy but come with the challenges of increased waste volumes, in particular single use plastics during peak tourism seasons. Although efforts have been undertaken to green the Mauritius Tourism Industry and Business Mauritius has undertaken an initial assessment of the main quantities of wastes that are being generated by their member companies, additional efforts are necessary to introduce greener alternatives, further reduce the generation of waste and increase recovery and recycling.

Mauritius already has a number of economic measures/financial incentives in place either to help discourage the use of certain products (e.g. import taxes on Insecticides, Herbicides and Fruit Ripeners), support recycling efforts (levies on PET, cans, single use plastics, etc.) and ensure environmental protection or help fund general waste management. However, as can be seen, the collection, recycling and treatment of certain waste streams could and should be significantly increased (e-waste, waste oil, plastics, car batteries, empty pesticide containers, ELVs, etc.).

An improved policy and legal framework for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes is key to creating the appropriate conditions for the management of chemicals and priority waste streams and creating market-based opportunities. In addition, adapted finance instruments for chemicals and waste management can support the effective implementation of a chemicals and waste policy and regulatory framework by stimulating investment, improving cost recovery and cost effectiveness, changing behaviors and supporting sustainable sector specific practices. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to take a comprehensive approach for the financial sustainability of the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes based on realistic costing and financial gap assessments of the implementation of proposed actions.

Mauritius submitted its first National Implementation Plan (NIP) to the Stockholm Convention on 11 October 2006. It is expected that a request for an Enabling Activity to prepare Mauritius' NIP update will be submitted to the GEF after the CEO endorsement request for the ISLANDS programme has been submitted, which would allow GEF ISLANDS and NIP activities to be implemented concurrently. It is expected that priorities to be taken up in the NIP update are fully in-line with the proposed child project.

Furthermore, Mauritius finalized and submitted its Minamata Initial Assessment to the Minamata Secretariat in November 2019. All mercury related activities taken up in the proposed child project are from the Action Plan in the MIA and are thus fully in line with national priorities.

COVID-19 IMPACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected every economic sector in Indian Ocean SIDS and all segments of society, however with differential impacts depending on age group, gender, disabilities, socioeconomic status, geographic location etc.

Upon the request of IO SIDS governments, the UN System, often with the UNDP Country Office leading the assessment under the guidance of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, supported COVID-19 socio-economic impact assessment in Comoros and Maldives as well as the preparation of UN Socio-Economic Response Plans for Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to support IO SIDS in responding to and recovering from COVID-19 related socio and economic challenges.

COVID-19 related impacts in Indian Ocean SIDS include (but are not limited to): Impact on Human Health; A depression of economic growth; A significant decline in tourism and remittances, that have led to reduced forex earnings; Reduced income from major income contributing sectors (e.g. tourism, fishery, agriculture, services, etc.);

Job losses, especially in the informal and SME sector; Reduced access to basic services; Household food insecurity (often worsening as a result of a decline in the economy and a breakdown in supply chains); Fragile healthcare systems that will be stretched further in the short run but could emerge stronger in the medium- to long- term; and Women and girls more adversely affected.

Indian Ocean SIDS' governments have responded to the crisis in different ways. The most common response measures, however, have been the implementation of fiscal stimulus packages, complete or partial lockdowns and movement restrictions, and the enforcement of basic hygiene practices such as regular hand washing and social distancing.

Within the context of the *Indian Ocean Child Project* in Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles, the impact of COVID-19 has been considered and included as part of the PRODOC risk analysis and the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening procedures. The most significant COVID-19 related risks to the implementation of the project include the following (risks and their mitigation measures have been described in more detail in the risk table): 1. Travel restrictions between countries, between islands and atolls or on islands themselves might hamper the execution of project activities; 2. Project implementing partners/national partners might be working at a low(er) capacity; 3. Projects might experience an increase in the risk of corruption; 4. A likely reduction in the availability of (co-)financing for waste/chemicals related investments; 5. Reduced markets for recyclables, at national, regional and international level making recycling systems less viable and sustainable; and, 6. Social inequalities might worsen – impacting vulnerable communities, collectors of recyclables, women, among others.

In order to help alleviate and mitigate COVID-19 impact on IO SIDS people, society and economic sectors, help address recovery related needs and in certain cases use COVID-19 as an opportunity to advance the objectives of the project, there are a number of interventions foreseen as part of the project, these include:

1. The Indian Ocean Child Project will build on UNDP's in-country *"COVID 2.0" Beyond Recovery: Towards 2030 offer* where applicable (funded by UNDP's Rapid Financing Facility - RFF). Initiatives funded by the RFF will strengthen programme countries' Covid-19 socioeconomic response capacities, working in clear alignment with the UN System's response under the coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator. The RFF will allow Country Offices to deliver catalytic *Beyond Recovery* projects that support national recovery efforts in line with the UNDP Covid 2.0 programme priorities.
2. Introduce digital solutions for (remote) project implementation (including trainings/meetings/workshops), monitoring, reporting, audits, as well as the exchange of experiences and lessons learned. Project interventions will for example introduce remote/digital record keeping and monitoring/reporting by establishing reporting mechanisms/Apps for e.g. (hazardous) waste inventories and (hazardous) waste generation reporting, making the waste generator an integral part of the reporting mechanism. Another example is the design and provision of remote trainings to customs officials and environmental inspection officers, including the development of remote training modules and courses, which will be offered through training platforms, ensuring the availability of training materials beyond the duration of the project and allowing SIDS in other regions to make use of the same materials. Finally, lessons-learned captured by each and every SIDS in GEF ISLANDS tailored publications will be made available through a global Knowledge Management platform. Combined these interventions will contribute to building the capacity of institutions and stakeholders in digital record keeping/monitoring/reporting, training, awareness raising, etc. which would simplify and facilitate future work and help entities in certain countries to build their technological capacity to reduce the digital divide.
3. Support livelihoods/job creation in the waste management/chemicals sector through the design and introduction of financial instruments/mechanisms, building capacity of the private sector, establishing private sector partnerships in country as well as in the region to increase the collection, recycling, export and treatment of wastes, and finally in a limited number of IO SIDS support the creation and capacity building of new waste management / recycling SMEs. This will thus promote circular solutions to reduce unsustainable resource extraction and environmental degradation.

4. Build the capacity of NGOs, CBOs, private sector companies, municipalities, government departments, etc. on the safe management of various types of (hazardous) waste, including the use of Personal Protection Equipment, safeguarding waste management workers from health impacts, including COVID-19.
5. Contribute to avoiding marine and freshwater pollution from single use plastics, which has risen dramatically during COVID-19, due to a rise in the use of disposables, particularly those used in the medical and food sectors.
6. Improve practices and treatment solutions for infectious Healthcare Waste (HCW), including COVID-19 waste, through the introduction of environmentally sound practices for waste management and treatment, and improving the capacity of healthcare facilities to soundly manage their waste streams to keep staff, patients, visitors and surrounding communities safer. In countries where the Indian Ocean Child Project supports HCWM interventions (Comoros/Mauritius), the project will also support the development of HCWM emergency plans for future pandemics in order for countries to be ready. This will help SIDS manage risks attached to potential future similar crises.

STRATEGY

The objective of the *Indian Ocean Regional Project* is for each participating SIDS to:

- Prevent the future build-up of materials and chemicals entering SIDS that contain POPs and mercury and other harmful chemicals;
- Safely manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals, products and materials currently present in those SIDS; and
- Ensure the safe management of products continuing to enter SIDS by closing materials and product loops.

The ultimate objective of the project is to protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of hazardous chemicals and wastes.

In order to achieve the project's objective, the barriers identified in the previous section need to be addressed or overcome (if that is feasible, as not all barriers, like Climate Change, rising sea levels, lack of scale and critical mass or limited space, can be addressed by the project).

The Theory of Change (ToC) designed for this project has been depicted in Figure 1 below and is based on addressing barriers, through the following strategies and approaches:

Barrier #1: Lack of regulations and limited capacity at customs level to manage and monitor imports of chemicals and products containing chemicals

Project Strategy:

- Improve the capacity of customs officials and environmental enforcement/inspection officers through tailored training on the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of (future) banned chemicals and products containing these, as well as the implementation of existing and future bans.
- Establish or improve electronic monitoring systems to facilitate day-to-day monitoring by customs and environmental inspection agencies to limit/eliminate the import of (future) banned chemicals and products and improve the management of (hazardous) wastes.
- Develop regulatory/policy measures to adequately control/limit and prevent imports of chemicals controlled under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions as well as chemicals and products that can result in (hazardous) waste at the end of their lifecycle.

Barrier #2: Lack of scale and critical mass, resulting in limited recycling opportunities in SIDS

Project Strategy:

In order to compensate for the lack of scale and critical mass, as well as limited local recycling opportunities, financial incentives need to be designed and implemented to reach a tipping point where it becomes financially attractive for the private sector to get and remain involved in waste management and recycling.

- Based on an assessment of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments/measures, along with the development of required legislation/regulations for their successful implementation, a number of feasible economic instruments, that would:
  - Reduce the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives;
  - Reduce the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives;
  - Reduce waste generation; and/or
  - Finance sustainable and long-term collection, management, storage, recycling, export/treatment of priority products/wastes streams.
- Establish/improve life-cycle management systems for waste/recycling streams in partnership with the private sector. Existing regional private sector business partnerships for the export and recycling or treatment of recyclables/hazardous wastes will be assessed and further strengthened (including transport related partnerships – see also CCKM Output 2.2). Furthermore, the capacity of the private sector, in partnership with Business Mauritius and Chambers of Commerce in the 4 participating SIDS, will be further improved through tailor-made training to increase opportunities for the private sector in the area of waste management and recycling/export/treatment.

Barrier #3: Lack of technical capacity and infrastructure to manage, safely store and dispose of hazardous substances

Project Strategy:

- Put measures in place to monitor hazardous wastes generation in the country and facilitate reporting. Conduct (hazardous) waste assessments (including current stocks and generation rates) that include an assessment on the current capacity for the management of various (hazardous) waste streams. The outcomes of these assessments will identify priorities, potential waste management approaches, BAT/BEP technology solutions and financial requirements for the long-term operations of waste mechanisms.
- Draft regulatory/policy measures to achieve the phase-out, reduced release and improved management of chemicals and wastes.
- Support the introduction of safer alternatives in priority economic sectors to reduce reliance on hazardous chemicals in supply chains.
- Support the design and undertake the necessary requirements (e.g. EIAs, land allocation etc.) for national waste recycling, treatment and/or disposal infrastructure as well as financial measures (along with the development of required legislation/regulations for their successful implementation) to financially operate new systems.
- Support the export of hazardous wastes for the environmentally sound recycling/treatment/final disposal abroad, which cannot be treated at national level.
- Build national (government institutions, entities, private sector operators, etc.) and regional capacity for the sound collection, transport, interim storage, export and treatment of chemicals and waste.

Barrier #4: Waste generated by the tourism, hotel and cruise industry

Project Strategy:

- Establish partnerships between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to exchange lessons-learned/best practices on greening their hotels and completing the green label certification process.
- Promote the adoption of green certification labels.
- Assess potential and viable fiscal and other financial incentives for resorts to join a sustainable tourism label.
- Assess the potential of introducing cruise ship levies to cover waste management costs.

Barrier #5: Lack of broad awareness on chemicals and waste issues in SIDS

Project Strategy:

- Develop and disseminate SIDS specific learning-, knowledge management-, and awareness raising products on chemicals and waste management.
- Conduct training, capacity building and awareness raising activities.
- Develop and disseminate case studies which capture best practices at national level and among SIDS.

This project has been designed in alignment with the GEF-7 principles of cost-effectiveness; sustainability; innovation; private sector engagement; promotion of resource efficiency (including circular economy approaches); and builds on the use of existing networks.

The GEF Chemicals and Wastes focal area is the only focal area with a specific programme for SIDS and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) to promote advancement and ensure progress on these issues. This project has been designed in line with the GEF-7 Programming direction on SIDS[21], which supports:

- Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development Strategies in SIDS and least developed countries (LDCs);
- Promoting Best Available Technologies (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) to reduce uPOPs releases from sectors relevant to the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions in SIDS and LDCs;
- Promoting cleaner healthcare waste management based on the lessons learnt from GEF funded healthcare waste projects to reduce uPOPs and mercury releases;
- Strengthening the management system for e-waste, addressing all stages of the life cycle (i.e. acquisition of raw materials, design, production, collection, transportation and recycling) in SIDS and LDCs;
- Phasing out of mercury-containing products;
- Undertaking gender mainstreaming and project M&E; and
- Developing a strategy to ensure that technical assistance and investments are solidly linked to enhance countries' ability to deal with the management of POPs and mercury in a sustainable manner.

[21] GEF-7 Programming Directions, https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF-7%20Programming%20Directions%20-%20GEF_R.7_19.pd

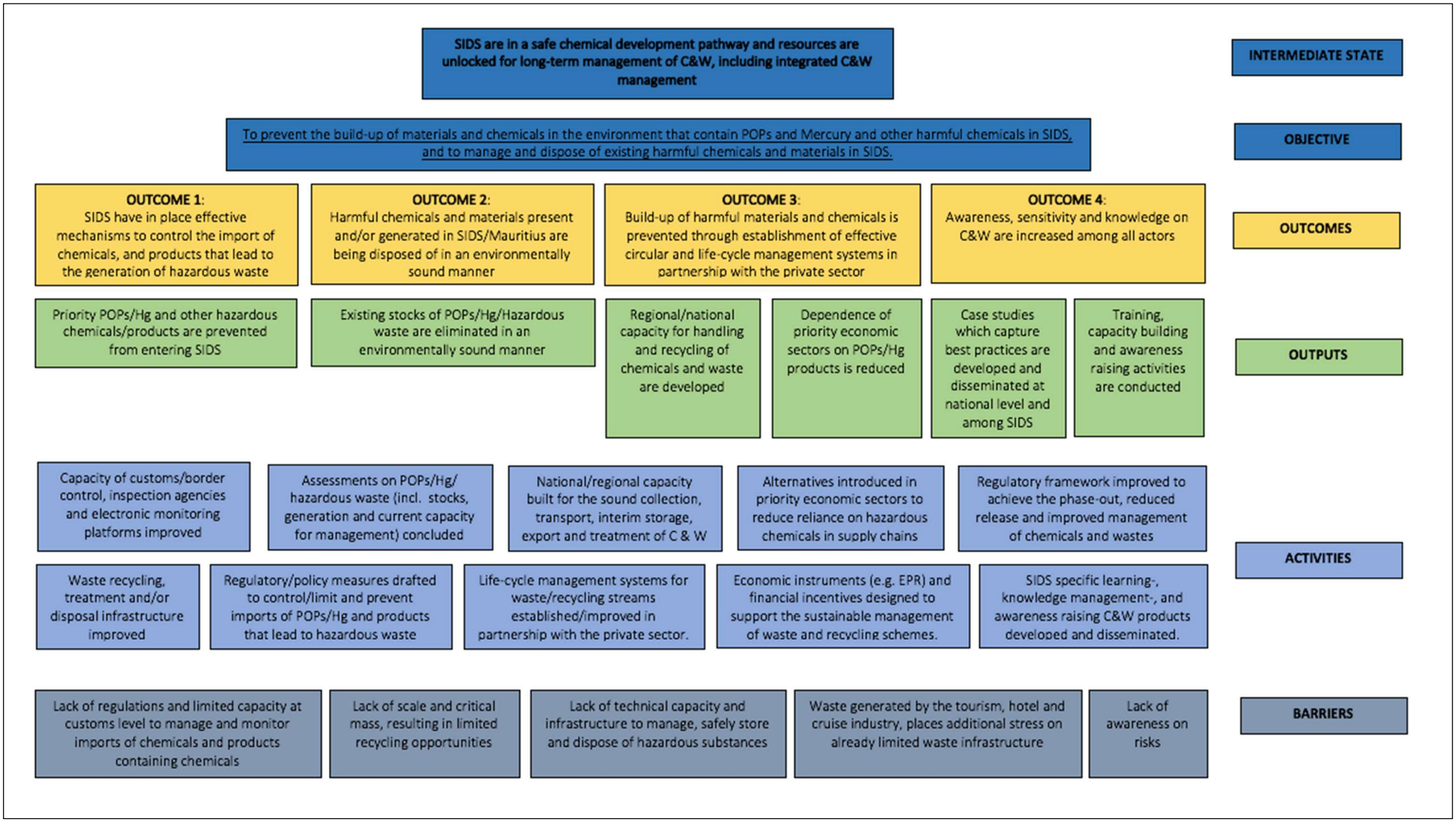


Figure 1: *Theory of Change (ToC)*

RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results: This section explains and provides details on how the strategy described in Chapter III will be translated into the work that will be implemented through the project. This section describes planned project interventions linked to the Theory of Change (ToC) presented above and elaborates in detail on project activities and how these will contribute to achieve the project's targets, outcomes and overall objective.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE: **TO PREVENT THE BUILD-UP OF MATERIALS AND CHEMICALS IN THE ENVIRONMENT THAT CONTAIN POPS AND MERCURY AND OTHER HARMFUL CHEMICALS IN MAURITIUS AND TO MANAGE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING HARMFUL CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS IN MAURITIUS.**

Objective Indicators

- **Objective Indicator 1:** *343,480 direct project beneficiaries (171,735 women + 171,745 men).*
- **Objective Indicator 2:** *In addition to the 1,283 metric tons/year, 200 metric tons/year of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products reduced, disposed/destructed, phased out, eliminated and avoided*
- **Objective Indicator 3:** *0.09 metric tons/year of mercury (86.9 kg/year) reduced*
- **Objective Indicator 4:** *7.5 g-TEQ of POPs emissions avoided*

PROJECT COMPONENT 1: PREVENTING THE FUTURE BUILD-UP OF CHEMICALS ENTERING MAURITIUS

Output 1.1: National regulatory framework strengthened to prohibit/limit the import/use of products and materials of concern.

Activity 1.1.1 *Update the Third Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulation 2017*

The national regulatory framework in Mauritius does not yet ban all mercury-added products listed in Part 1 of Annex A of the Minamata Convention. Through this activity, the project will align the Third Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulation 2017 with the Minamata Convention on Mercury by including all the mercury-added products not yet banned in Mauritius and listed in Part 1 of Annex A of the Convention and submitting same to the relevant authorities for approval. This will support Mauritius in achieving the complete ban of mercury products as stipulated by the Minamata Convention.

Additionally, in order to ensure coordination and that all ministries/departments concerned duly carry out their responsibilities to enforce this regulation, an action plan will be developed detailing out their responsibilities. This action plan will also include any implications on other sectors of the government/private sectors that might be impacted by this update and the associated measures that need to be undertaken to address these implications.

Lead Entity: Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Department responsible for the Minamata Convention) with support from the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Protection

Activity 1.1.2 *Improve the MNS system of the DCCB*

At present, the Mauritius Network Services (MNS) system - supporting the licensing, permitting and clearance for chemical products - does not enable the Dangerous Chemicals Control Board (DCCB) to easily/automatically monitor/track quantities/types of imported chemicals. It involves the uploading of scanned documents, which are

reviewed by DCCB officers prior to approval. The system does not enable any retrieve of information on the types and quantities of imported chemicals.

This project activity will improve the MNS system to include an interface that is user friendly, such that individuals/companies seeking approval from the DCCB can input the types/quantities of chemicals being imported.

The new design will also allow access to be granted to other ministries/departments. For instance, the Solid Waste Management Division (SWMD) of the MoESWMCC will be able to access the system in order to trace hazardous waste generators. Consequently, this will enable monitoring and tracking of imports as well as hazardous wastes generators.

Lead Entity: Ministry of Health and Wellness (DCCB)

Activity 1.1.3 *Develop regulations to the "Use of Pesticides Act 2018"*

The "Use of Pesticides Act 2018" consists of three schedules:

1. The First Schedule provides an overview of the active ingredient in the pesticide used and the Maximum Residue Level (MRL) on agricultural produce;
2. The Second Schedule is the template for "*Notice of collection and removal for examination, analysis or testing*"; and
3. The Third Schedule provides the template for "*Improvement Notice*".

The Entomology Division of the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security reported that they received several complaints from residents living in close proximity to agricultural activities complaining about the odor of pesticides and that these pesticides might impact people's health, especially vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children and those suffering from chronic illnesses (for example, asthmatic patients). The officers of the Pesticides Regulatory Office have been able to track down planters who use pesticides excessively on their agricultural produce. Samples are collected for analysis and a 'Report of Pesticide Residue' is posted monthly on the website of the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security, providing information on samples taken which exceeded the MRL.

The proclaimed 'Use of Pesticides Act 2018' does not presently have regulations specifying the minimum distance between water bodies/communities/business activities/academic institutions and pesticide spraying activities. The list of banned pesticides also needs to be updated, to ensure the Act is in line with EU regulations and conform to the Stockholm Convention requirements. These shortcomings will be addressed by developing the appropriate regulations to the "Use of Pesticides Act 2018" and submitting same for approval to the relevant authorities.

Lead Entity: Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (Pesticides Regulatory Office)

Output 1.2: Capacity improvement of customs and environmental enforcement officers and environmental/inspection agencies.

Activity 1.2.1 *Build capacity of customs officials and enforcement officers on the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of banned chemicals and products*

Though there are regulations in place, government officials lack the enforcement capacity to ensure implementation of these regulations and with a particular act/regulation being multi-dimensional, several ministries/departments are concerned with its implementation.

This project activity seeks to address the limited capacity of customs officials and enforcement officers by training them on the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of banned chemicals and products.

Capacity building will focus on (but will not be limited to) the following regulations/bans in place: List of prohibited goods in line with the updated Third Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulations 2017 (Activity 1.1.1); Regulations developed to support the implementation of the Use of Pesticides Act 2018 on banned pesticides (Activity 1.1.3); Banned products as per the Environment Protection (Banning of Plastic Bags) Regulations 2020 ; and the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (banning of disposable plastic food items Regulations 2019).

Lead Entity: Solid Waste Management Division with support from Mauritius Revenue Authority (Customs Office), Pesticides Regulatory Office and Ministry of Labour, Human Resource Development and Training

Output 1.3: Conducting a supply chain analysis for single use plastic packaging and plastic bags and making recommendations for further phase-out of their use.

Activity 1.3.1 *Carry out a comprehensive supply chain analysis for single use plastic packaging as well as plastic bags*

The Environment Protection (Banning of Plastic Bags) Regulations 2015, as amended ban the import, manufacture, sale or supply of plastic bags since 1 January 2016 and include non-woven polypropylene bags with some exemptions as listed in the First Schedule of the Regulations. The regulation was amended in 2020 to include possession of plastic bags as an offence and delist transparent roll-on bags and pocket bags of less than 300 cm^2 as exempted plastic bags

The government has also placed an excise duty of Rs 2 per unit of non-biodegradable disposable plastic containers, namely take-aways, plates, bowls, cups and trays, taking effect as from 2 May 2019. However, the remaining challenges are the actual implementation of the plastic bag ban and the fact that the user of single-use plastic containers has been taxed but local manufacturers who put their products in plastic containers are not. Hence, this project activity will start to address this challenge by analyzing the whole supply chain of single-use plastic packaging as well as plastic bags with a focus on the food and tourism industry.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (Policy and Planning Division) with support from the private sector (Business Mauritius, AHRIM)

Activity 1.3.2 *Recommendations prepared (in coordination with indicator 10) on how to further reduce the use of single use plastics and prevent their import*

Following the conclusion of Activity 1.3.1, recommendations will be prepared (in coordination with indicator 10) on how to further reduce the use of single-use plastics and prevent their import. In this way, at the point of entry (import), measures will be proposed to address the issue of single-use plastic packaging. Recommendations will also include alternatives to single-use plastic packaging; that is locally manufactured bags, available suppliers, a cost comparison and durability.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (Policy and Planning Division) with support from the private sector (Business Mauritius, AHRIM, etc.)

PROJECT COMPONENT 2: SAFE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF EXISTING CHEMICALS, PRODUCTS AND MATERIALS

Output 2.1: Detailed hazardous wastes inventory conducted and continuous hazardous waste monitoring improved.

Activity 2.1.1 *Carry out a comprehensive hazardous waste inventory*

The Solid Waste Management Division (SWMD) in collaboration with the Africa Institute carried out a hazardous waste inventory in 2011[22]. However, in order to undertake feasibility studies for appropriate hazardous waste management methods, an updated hazardous waste inventory is required. Findings will also support the future planning for the operation of the Interim Hazardous Waste Storage Facility.

This activity consists of undertaking a comprehensive hazardous waste inventory which will detail out:

- Types and quantities being generated on a monthly/yearly basis from all relevant sectors;
- Stockpiles of hazardous wastes and their state;
- Current management methods for hazardous wastes;
- Identification of priority waste streams; and
- Appropriate management methods for these priority wastes.

Through this work, a more precise and reliable quantification of the amount of hazardous wastes that should be managed in an environmentally sound manner will be obtained.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (SWMD) with support from the private sector (Business Mauritius, AHRIM, etc.)

Activity 2.1.2 *Develop an online system for hazardous wastes generators and management companies and train its intended users*

The Solid Waste Management Division of the MoESWMCC is the enforcing agency for hazardous wastes in Mauritius. Guidelines from the enforcing agency stipulate that generators of hazardous wastes need to carry out an inventory of hazardous wastes every 3 months and submit the report to the enforcing agency. Since this involves a lot of paperwork, very few generators of hazardous wastes abide by this guideline. Hence, using input from Activity 2.1.1, an online system for hazardous waste generators and management companies will be developed such that the generators/hazardous waste management companies can easily provide required information and submit it to the enforcing agency.

This online system will preferably be linked with the system developed by Polyeco S.A. (the contractor appointed by the government to operate the hazardous waste interim storage facility) and MoESWMCC. Hence, on a single web-based platform, information on hazardous wastes generation will be available, along with the necessary procedures that need to be followed for interim storage/disposal prior to treatment/disposal in approved facilities.

Capacity building will be provided to the platform's users (including hazardous waste generators, officers of the Solid Waste Management Division and operators of the interim hazardous waste storage facility) in order to facilitate reporting. As and when needed, data and information could be extracted from the system to obtain an inventory of hazardous wastes and their generation rates. The system will thus provide traceability of hazardous wastes from the point of generation to treatment/disposal.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (SWMD)

[22] https://africainstitute.info/download/study-mauritius-hw-inventory-report/

Output 2.2: Capacity building of environmental officers for improved POPs and Hg monitoring and reporting.

Activity 2.2.1 *Develop a national monitoring plan for measuring POPs/Hg levels in ambient air near major point sources to support regulatory actions*

The National Environmental Laboratory (NEL), operating under the aegis of MoESWMCC, is the responsible body for performing regular environmental monitoring to ensure compliance with the National Environmental Guidelines and Standards. It has the capacity to monitor CO, NO_x, CO_x, SO_x and PM_{10} in ambient air only (not from point sources). It also does not have any capacity to monitor UPOPs/Hg emissions in ambient air or from point sources. Through this activity, the capacity of NEL will be enhanced by developing a national monitoring plan for measuring POPs/Hg levels in ambient air in Mauritius near major point sources to ultimately support regulatory actions.

With respect to enhancing the capacity of NEL staff regarding siting and sampling of POPs using active samplers, the sub-activities foreseen are:

i. Procurement of one active and 25 passive POPs samplers for measuring POPs in ambient air;
ii. Training of NEL staff on how to operate the equipment, using software if any and reporting of results;
iii. Use of the Fixed Urban Background ambient air monitoring station in Port Louis as the main facility to deploy the active sampler to establish the POPs baseline. This will enable establishing a baseline for POPs within an urban background setting in Mauritius;
iv. Development and implementation of a monitoring plan. This includes measuring POPs in ambient air near residential areas where there are operational public and private incinerators for infectious waste, coal-fired power plants and industries. The national monitoring plan will have the following phases: 1) Development of a concept/plan based on regulations and intended objectives; 2) Discussions and refinements during working sessions with authorities; 3) Development of a draft plan; 4) Review and quality check; and 5) Finalize the national monitoring plan and start its implementation.
v. Around 60 exposed filters including blanks will be sent abroad to an international laboratory for POPs analysis; and
vi. A report will be produced that provides an overview of the POPs analysis results obtained, conclusions drawn and recommendations for reducing POPs emissions from point sources.

Additionally, the staff of NEL is not equipped to carry out monitoring of mercury in ambient air. Under this project, the activities that will be conducted involve:

i. Procurement of two automatic continuous mercury analyzers: one of them will be placed at an urban fixed monitoring station to establish baseline data for mercury in ambient air while the second one will be installed in a mobile ambient air monitoring station that can be easily deployed to point sources;
ii. Capacity building of NEL staff in terms of siting, sampling of mercury and interpretation of results; and
iii. A report will be produced that provides an overview of the Hg analysis results obtained, conclusions drawn, and recommendations for reducing Hg emissions from point sources.

In the event the emission levels are above those permissible, enforcement measures will be taken. Hence, through this activity, Mauritius will be able to meet its commitments under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions which encourage countries to undertake efforts to continuously reduce emissions of POPs and Hg and consequently adopt BEP/BAT measures. Biomonitoring of mercury for high risks groups will also be undertaken as part of this activity.

Lead Entity: MOESWMCC (NEL)

Activity 2.2.2 *Review the Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998*

Mauritius used to rely on agriculture as its main source of income but is now a fully diversified economy with an upper-middle income status. The evolving manufacturing industries make use of heavy fuel oil while the thermal power plants use mainly coal as their source of fuel outside of the sugarcane crop period (during the sugarcane crop

period, bagasse or a bagasse-coal combination are used). With a population of 1,265,637 (December 2018)[23], residential areas in Mauritius are now located close to hospital incinerators, thermal power plants and industrial activities. Hence, monitoring of the ambient air quality and enforcing regulations to abide by set limits are essential and these limits have not yet been set in the Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998.

With NEL being equipped (see Activity 2.2.1) to measure mercury and POPs in ambient air, Activity 2.2.2 will focus on incorporating limit levels for mercury and POPs in ambient air, incinerator stack emissions and coal fired power plants into the Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998 and devising an implementation plan. Subsequently, this will be submitted for approval to the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate change.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (Environment Law and Prosecution Division) with support from NEL

Activity 2.2.3 *Carry out a requirement analysis for NEL to monitor flue gases for mercury*

Activity 2.2.2 involves prescribing the limits of mercury in flue gases in the Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998. However, to ensure enforcement of this regulations, NEL must be able to counter check since it is the authorized body for monitoring environmental emissions.

In that respect, a requirement analysis for NEL to monitor flue gases for mercury will be carried out, detailing out the following:

i. The type of equipment and specifications;
ii. Related accessories and software;
iii. Training needs (including interpretation of results);
iv. Staffing;
v. Costs;
vi. Potential suppliers; and
vii. Dissemination of information to key stakeholders

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (NEL with support from the Pollution Prevention and Control Division)

Activity 2.2.4 *Undertake a requirement analysis for the Mauritius Standards Bureau (MSB) Metrology Division to become an accredited laboratory for the calibration of non-mercury liquid in glass thermometers*

Under the provisions of the Minamata Convention, Governments have agreed on a range of mercury-containing products whose production, import and export will be banned by 2020. This includes mercury-in-glass thermometers for which one of the alternatives is liquid-in-glass thermometers. Though Mauritius will not be able to abide by this provision by 2020, it seeks to do so through this project.

MSB is the responsible body to deliver Metrology, Standards, Testing and Quality Assurance (MSTQ) services. Hence, it needs to upgrade itself to be able to calibrate non-mercury liquid in glass thermometers such that Mauritius, being a party to the Minamata Convention, is able to meet its commitments under the Convention.

The requirement analysis that will be carried out under this activity will include:

i. A detailed description of the type of equipment required, including its specifications, related accessories and software;
ii. Training needs;
iii. Staffing;
iv. Costs;

[23] http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/Publications/Pages/Pop_Vital_Yr18.aspx

v. Potential suppliers; and
vi. Dissemination of information to key stakeholders

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (Division responsible for Minamata Convention) with support from the Mauritius Standards Bureau

Activity 2.2.5 *Prepare a National Plan to set out the measures to be taken to control releases of mercury from point sources to air, land and water*

According to the Minamata Convention on Mercury, point sources are:

- Coal-fired power plants;
- Coal-fired industrial boilers;
- Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals;
- Waste incineration facilities; and
- Cement clinker production facilities.

Mauritius has coal-fired power plants and medical waste incinerators. This project activity will develop a National Plan (based on POPs/Hg emission analysis results and the recommendations made as part of Activity 2.2.1 including BAT/BEP), to prescribe the measures that need to be taken to control emissions and releases of mercury to air, land and water from point sources

Lead Entity: MOESWMCC (NEL)

Output 2.3: National regulatory/policy framework/plans/guidelines developed/reviewed for improved hazardous waste management.

Activity 2.3.1 *Review the Environment Protection (Standards for hazardous wastes) Regulations (2001)*

The first and foremost requirement in waste management is to determine whether the waste is hazardous or not. The different schedules in the Environment Protection (Standards for hazardous wastes) Regulations (2001) set out the criteria for this classification:

- The First Schedule provides an overview of the waste streams and the description of the waste;
- The Second Schedule gives a list of hazardous wastes; and
- The Third Schedule elaborates on hazardous properties.

The other schedules concern storage, labelling, inventory and transportation for ultimate disposal/treatment:

- The Fourth Schedule lists out potential incompatibility between wastes as well as potential consequences;
- The Fifth Schedule gives guidance on the labelling for hazardous wastes;
- The Sixth Schedule provides the template for hazardous wastes inventory reporting; and
- The Seventh Schedule is the template for the consignment note for hazardous wastes.

However, several concerns have been raised on the need for (1) Harmonizing the different schedules as some contradict each other; (2) Defining hazardous wastes from a layman perspective; in order for definitions to be clear and concise; (3) Specifying the maximum period of time for which hazardous waste may be kept by a waste generator; and (4) Ultimately, providing minimum management requirements for waste streams having similar characteristics.

This project activity will address these shortcomings by reviewing, updating and submitting for approval the Environment Protection (Standards for hazardous wastes) Regulations 2001.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (SWMD)

Activity 2.3.2 *Review the draft e-waste regulations*

E-wastes are considered hazardous wastes because of the chemicals contained therein such as lead, cadmium, brominated flame retardants (BFR) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), among others. The hazardous waste inventory carried out in 2011 indicated that a total of 7,600 tonnes of e-wastes are being generated on a yearly basis in Mauritius. Out of this amount, only a mere 277 tonnes is exported/dismantled for exportation yearly (Data obtained from the SWMD). This can be related to the fact that there is no regulatory framework in place to assist in the proper management of e-wastes.

In 2014, a consultancy firm was appointed by the Solid Waste Management Division of MoESWMCC, with the support from the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), to develop an e-waste regulation for Mauritius. The objective of the regulation was to provide for the legal conditions for the implementation of measures aiming at the collection and recovery or export of e-waste in order to protect the environment and human health by reducing the adverse impacts of e-waste disposal and by improving the efficiency of the use of resources. However, this regulation is yet to be proclaimed since there are some sections requiring amendments to meet the intended objectives.

This project activity will review, amend and submit for approval the draft e-waste regulations based on the prevailing and preferred situation on the management of e-waste (see also Activity 2.1.1) and the need to achieve a sustainable solution.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (SWMD)

Activity 2.3.3 *Develop guidelines on the management of End-of-Life-Vehicles*

In Mauritius, as at the end of December 2018, there were 556,001 vehicles registered at the National Transport Authority. This represents a net increase of 24,204 vehicles (4.6%) as compared to the end of 2017. During the year 2018, some 5,478 vehicles were put out of circulation[24]. These out of use vehicles either remain on the premises of the owners or are left on unoccupied lands causing health nuisances since they become a breeding places for vector-borne diseases and they also lead to environmental concerns, which result from the leaching of hazardous components such as spent oils, solvents, heavy metals, organic toxins such as flame retardants and ozone depleting substances.

The Solid Waste Management Division intended to set-up a scrapyard facility in Mauritius. During the past years, two bidding exercises were launched for the recruitment of a consultancy firm to carry out a feasibility study for the setting-up of the scrapyard facility but neither of these two bidding exercises had a positive outcome. A third one has just been launched in June 2020. Hence, at present, there is no facility for the management of end-of-life vehicles.

Therefore, this project activity will seek to provide the necessary framework by developing appropriate guidelines and submitting same for approval to the relevant authorities. The factors that must be taken into due consideration are amongst others:

- As-is analysis;
- International best practices;
- Extended producer responsibility;
- Role of authorities;
- Collection, recycling and recovery targets taking into account environmentally safe and sound management of end-of-life vehicles and their residues;
- Proper deregistration policy (using a certificate of destruction or other options as appropriate);
- Sustainable financial mechanisms;

[24] http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/Publications/Documents/2019/EI1443/RT_RTA_Yr18.pdf

- Cooperation among stakeholders; and
- Monitoring system.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (SWMD) with support from the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development

Activity 2.3.4 *Review the Environment Protection (Collection, Storage, Treatment, Use and Disposal of Waste Oil) Regulations (2006)*

There are presently two companies involved in the recycling of waste oil/sludge oil. The 2011 hazardous waste inventory estimated that a total of 5,000 tons of used oil is generated per year, while only 980 tons/year is collected for recycling/refining. In order to improve the recycling rate, this project activity will review, amend and submit for approval the Environment Protection (Collection, Storage, Treatment, Use and Disposal of Waste Oil) Regulations (2006). The aspects that need to be considered are (among else) making it mandatory for a company/garage to have their generated waste oil (over a certain quantity) recycled/treated by a registered/licensed recycler, submit a certificate of recycling/treatment to the SWMD, etc.

Project activities will encompass conducting a legal review and gap analysis, the drafting of regulatory amendments, (including those regulatory measures that would enable the implementation of relevant economic instruments for the sound management of waste oil) and their submission to the concerned authorities for approval.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (SWMD)

Activity 2.3.5 *Draft regulations/guidelines for the management of mercury-containing wastes*

Mercury-containing waste is recognized as a global threat to human health and the environment. As such, there is a need for special provisions for its safe disposal. This project activity will seek to mitigate any risks associated with the management of mercury-containing waste by drafting and submitting for approval regulations/guidelines on the identification, collection, storage, transport and treatment/disposal of mercury-containing wastes.

Lead entity: MoESWMCC (SWMD)

Activity 2.3.6 *Develop gender responsive national protocols (technical guidelines) for the handling of mercury and mercury compounds*

This project activity will develop national protocols (technical guidelines) on the handling of mercury and mercury compounds during use, spillage, storage, etc. These will include:

- Legal bases;
- Risks to health and the environment;
- Use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE);
- Understanding safety measures provided in material safety data sheet (MSDS);
- Contingency plan in case of spillage; and
- Sound waste management practices.

Guidelines will be developed taking into consideration experiences from other countries, outcomes of project activities and the Mauritian setting.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (Division responsible for Minamata Convention)

Output 2.4: Increased local treatment and/or export and sound disposal abroad of hazardous wastes.

Activity 2.4.1 *Review the current mechanism for hazardous waste management at the interim storage facility*

At present, the hazardous waste interim storage facility is operated by a private company Polyeco S.A. The 6.5 million US$ facility was constructed by the Government of Mauritius and the budget allocated for the yearly operation/management of the facility is $ 945,000[25]. During the past 3 years, a total of 234 tonnes of hazardous waste have been collected from 306 sites, out of which, 78.1 tonnes have been exported for disposal abroad (Data obtained from PolyEco S.A). Waste generators contribute 2.3 euro/kg (50% of the costs for shipment/disposal) and the government covers the other half. However, the remaining operational costs of the facility is entirely borne by the government.

This project activity will analyze global best practices using a sectoral approach in line with the current project priority waste streams, the current mechanism and propose amendments such that a sustainable approach is developed. This will ensure the long-term sustainability of the facility. The aspects that need to be reviewed are, among others, the:

- Mechanisms/incentives (in coordination with Activity 2.1.1) to increase the collection of hazardous wastes; and
- Cost-recovery mechanism.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (SWMD) with support from the Operator of the Interim Hazardous Waste Storage Facility and the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development

Activity 2.4.2 *Develop disposal/export plans/approaches for priority waste streams*

The small economies of scale in Mauritius causes the setting up of local hazardous waste treatment/disposal facilities not financially feasible. As such, the export of hazardous waste for treatment abroad remains for most hazardous waste streams the most cost-effective option. There are currently various ways to dispose of hazardous wastes. Waste oils are refined locally, e-waste is exported to South-Africa, used car batteries are exported to South-Korea, while other types of hazardous wastes are exported making use of the interim hazardous waste storage facility where they have the capacity for waste analysis, packaging and storage prior to exportation for treatment or disposal abroad. However, as explained in Section II (Development Challenge), although there are collection, export and treatment systems in place, a significant increase in collection and treatment rates is required to further reduce environmental and human health impacts from hazardous wastes.

As part of Activity 2.1.1, a comprehensive hazardous waste inventory will be carried out and priority waste streams will be identified. Using the outcomes from Activity 2.1.1, this activity will focus on developing disposal/export plans/approaches for priority waste streams. The sub-activities will be:

i. An assessment of the treatment/disposal facilities for priority waste streams in the region (building on the 2019 IOC/AFD/Cap Business assessment);
ii. Developing disposal/export plans/approaches for a number of priority waste streams.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (SWMD)

[25] http://budget.mof.govmu.org/budget2019-20/V_12_022019_20Environment.pdf

Activity 2.4.3 *Develop a gender-responsive phase-out plan for mercury-containing products (listed in Part I, Annex A of the Minamata Convention on Mercury)*

The phase-down/phase-out of the use of mercury containing products and high mercury content products is one of the seven (7) mercury related priorities around which the Mauritius National Action Plan on Mercury (2015-2020) is structured. In order to comply with the Minamata Convention, this project activity will develop a gender-responsive phase-out plan for mercury-containing products listed in Part I, Annex A of the Minamata Convention.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (Division responsible for Minamata Convention)

Activity 2.4.4 *Conduct gender responsive training on the management of mercury as well as mercury-containing products and wastes and on the safe use, handling and storage of chemicals at places of work*

Using the protocols/guidelines developed under Activity 2.3.6, training will be provided on the management (handling, clean-up, storage, disposal, treatment, transport) of mercury as well as mercury-containing products and wastes for institutions and entities that have responsibilities pertaining to mercury management. Training will also be provided to officers of the Occupational Safety and Health Division of the Ministry of Labour, Human Resource Development and Training and other relevant stakeholders on the safe use, handling and storage of chemicals at places of work with a view of ensuring proper management of hazardous wastes.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (Division responsible for Minamata Convention) with support from Ministry of Labour, Human Resource Development and Training

Activity 2.4.5 *Develop a gender-responsive plan to ensure inter-institutional coordination with regards to the management and elimination of hazardous wastes*

Throughout the life-cycle management of chemicals and the resulting wastes, responsibilities for proper management and elimination fall under different ministries/departments. Though the mandate for hazardous waste management falls under the SWMD, several other aspects such as financial, legal, safety, emissions aspects etc. lie with other ministries/departments, for example:

- *Financial*: Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development;
- *Legal*: State Law Office as well as the Law Division of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change;
- *Safety at places of work*: Ministry of Labour, Human Resource Development and Training; and
- *Emissions*: National Environmental Laboratory.

Prior to developing the gender-responsive plan, an assessment will be carried out to identify the various responsibilities of different ministries/departments concerned with the management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, after which a plan for inter-institutional coordination will be developed. The gender responsive plan will in particular incorporate responsibilities associated with the management of chemicals, newly listed POPs and mercury-containing products listed in Part I, Annex A of the Minamata Convention on Hg.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (SWMD)

Output 2.5: Increased recovery of empty pesticide containers and their sound handling, treatment and disposal/recycling.

Activity 2.5.1 *Assess and improve the current empty pesticide container recycling programme*

The Entomology Division, under the aegis of the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security, supports the empty pesticide container recycling programme. Small planters are sensitized on triple-rinsing of the containers and reusing the residues as diluted fertilizers. The cleaned containers are then placed in dedicated bins located in strategic locations around the island. These cleaned HDPE and LDPE containers are sold to a local recycling company involved in the processing of the recovered plastic together with wood chips into outdoor furniture and farming tools. As an incentive to encourage the planters who make an effort in triple-rinsing the pesticide containers, organic fertilizers and farming tools are sold to them at a reduced price.

The pilot project emanated from a joint initiative undertaken by CropLife International Mauritius and UNDP with funding provided by the Global Environment Facility Small Grants programme (GEF SGP). The project aimed at reducing pollution caused by plastic containers and pesticide residues to ensure the provision of safe and healthy agricultural produce while at the same time reducing the use of pesticides. The initiative was also supported by Pesticide Action Network (PANeM), an NGO involved in awareness raising related to the project's activities.

CropLife International Mauritius is a pesticide product stewardship, comprising of education and training programmes for pesticide users and handlers with the safe disposal of used empty containers being a major thrust. Pesticides are hazardous and require sound knowledge on their properties, safe use and proper disposal to avoid health hazards and environmental pollution. CropLife International Mauritius warns and creates awareness about dangers and malpractices while CropLife International Mauritius Training Services, which is Mauritius Qualifications Authority (MQA) Registered, provides training on improving knowledge on chemicals, safe-use, safe-handling, safe-disposal of empty containers and on 'best practices' based on global experiences.

Though this GEF SGP pilot project started in 2015, the recovery rate of empty pesticide container has been very low. For the year 2019, only 172 kg of empty containers was collected out of the 40 tons imported (Data obtained from the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (Entomology Division)). Hence, there is a need for significant scale-up.

This project activity will therefore seek to improve this initiative by conducting an 'as is situation' analysis, proposing recommendations on best practices and implementing the recommended measures and also propose incentives to get the involvement of the private sector.

Lead Entity: Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (Entomology Division) with support from the private sector (Small Planters Welfare Fund) and the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development

PROJECT COMPONENT 3: SAFE MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTS ENTERING SIDS/CLOSING MATERIAL AND PRODUCT LOOPS FOR PRODUCTS

Output 3.1: Establishment of a central treatment facility (CTF) for healthcare waste (HCW).

Activity 3.1.1 *Carry out a feasibility study for a centralized treatment facility for healthcare waste*

On the island of Mauritius, there are five regional hospitals, namely Dr A.G. Jeetoo Hospital, Sir S. Ramgoolam National Hospital, Flacq Hospital, J. Nehru Hospital and Victoria Hospital as well as two district hospitals namely Souillac Hospital and Mahebourg Hospital. There are two Community Hospitals: Dr Yves Cantin Community Hospital at Riviere Noire and Long Mountain Community Hospital. There are also a psychiatric hospital and 3 other specialized hospitals for chest diseases, eye diseases, ear, nose and throat (E.N.T.) diseases and 2 Cardiac Centres. The number of beds in government health institutions totals 3,829. There are also 139 medi-clinics, area health centres and

community health centres. In addition, the private sector manages nineteen private health institutions, with a total of 725 beds[26].

Out of the five government-owned regional hospitals, none of the incinerators are currently operational. Only the incinerator at the psychiatric hospital is in operation but treats only 120 kg of anatomical/pathological waste per week. A survey conducted in 2015 estimated a medical wastes generation of 20 tons per week (Data from feasibility report conducted by SWMD). All the remaining medical wastes are presently landfilled.

In order to protect human health from exposure to infectious waste and the environment from the release of UPOPs, this project activity will focus on carrying out a feasibility study for a Central Treatment Facility (CTF) for healthcare waste. The feasibility study will support the design based on the principle of BAT, planning (e.g. waste truck route planning, community consultations), operation and financing for the central healthcare waste treatment facility. On the onset, it may include preparation of tender documents for the implementation of the most desirable option for healthcare waste management in Mauritius.

The Ministry of Health and Wellness supports that the project of having a CTF for the treatment/disposal of healthcare waste from health institutions (both public and private) using BAT and BEP is definitely an option to be considered for the country as compared to the present practices of disposing untreated healthcare waste to Mare Chicose Landfill and incineration of healthcare waste through incinerators not fitted with BAT.

Lead Entity: Ministry of Health and Wellness with support from the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (SWMD)

Activity 3.1.2 *Conduct the EIA for the CTF as well as ESIA and ESMP*

Hospital incinerators have been the subject of several public outcries with respect to the pollution they cause to nearby resident[27]. In order to avoid the recurrence of such complaints and safeguard the environment/communities, this project activity will identify all risks and safeguards by conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in compliance with national laws as well as applicable policies.

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will also be carried out.

Lead Entity: Ministry of Health and Wellness

Activity 3.1.3 *Provide technical assistance and capacity building to support the construction and operation of the CTF for HCW*

Once the feasibility study, EIA, ESIA and ESMP have been carried out, technical assistance and capacity building to the staff of the Ministry of Health and Wellness will be provided. The technical assistance will ensure that all technical specifications provided in the feasibility study are taken into consideration during the construction phase while capacity building will enhance the know-how of the staff on the operational phase of the project, including the interpretation of the results of flue gases monitoring.

Lead Entity: Ministry of Health and Wellness

[26] Ministry of Health and Wellness, 2020

[27] https://www.lexpress.mu/article/369527/hopital-rose-belle-lincinerateur-en-panne-pourrit-vie-employes?fbclid=IwAR0ddRbGVkEyhr53V4CNUR5QpOwIFMzDI3_xn7ovF6hYJax6gCRJJr4XrjU; https://defimedia.info/incineration-des-dechets-dune-clinique-la-grogne-des-habitants; https://defimedia.info/port-louis-quand-lhopital-nous-pollue-la-vie-0; https://defimedia.info/incinerateur-de-lhopital-dr-jeetoo-les-habitants-ecoeures

Activity 3.1.4 *Develop enabling policies and regulations (including financial mechanism/models) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the CTF*

As per the Government Programme 2020-2024: "A centralised medical and clinical waste incineration project will also be implemented to ensure better management of toxic and hazardous products".

Since the CTF for medical wastes will be designed to service both government and private hospitals/clinics, enabling policies, regulations and financial mechanism/models will be developed with the support of the project to ensure the long-term sustainability of the CTF.

Lead Entity: Ministry of Health and Wellness with support from Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development

Activity 3.1.5 *Provide gender-responsive training to Health Care Facilities (HCF) staff on improved waste management practices*

In all health care facilities, regular municipal waste constitutes the largest proportion of the total amount of waste being generated with only 15% on average considered as infectious waste.

In order to ensure that only infectious wastes are diverted to the CTF, proper segregation is important. HCF staff will be trained on proper and safe waste segregation, handling, storage and transport to minimize risks to human health. For instance, infectious, pathological and anatomical wastes must be stored in leak-proof containers while sharps must be kept in puncture-proof containers. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) must also be worn. This project activity will impart gender-responsive training to HCF staff on improved waste management practices. These will include, among others:

i. Identification of the different types of wastes generated in healthcare facilities;
ii. Categories in which they must be segregated;
iii. The containers in which the different categories of waste must be stored;
iv. Use of PPE and handling measures; and
v. First aid measures in case of needle stick injuries or exposure.

It is proposed that the gender consultant have a background knowledge/experience in healthcare waste, waste management relevant to the aims and objectives of the project.

Lead Entity: Ministry of Health and Wellness

Output 3.2: Assessment/development of financial instruments related to waste management to achieve long-term sustainability.

Activity 3.2.1 *Assess existing financial instruments related to waste management and propose recommendations to achieve long-term sustainability*

A policy and legal framework is key to creating the appropriate conditions for the sound management of chemicals and creating market-based opportunities. In addition, adapted financial instruments for chemicals and waste management can support the effective implementation of a chemicals and waste policy and regulatory framework by stimulating investment, improving cost recovery and cost effectiveness, changing behaviors and supporting sustainable sector specific practices.

This project activity will assess existing financial instruments (see overview provided below) related to waste management, conduct feasibility studies and carry out detailed financial assessments to identify and prioritize

financial solutions, based on realistic costing and financial gap assessments for the implementation of proposed actions (e.g. e-waste and other prioritized hazardous waste streams). This project activity will also make recommendations on which financial instruments should be developed (as part of Activity 3.2.2) to achieve financial sustainability for hazardous waste management.

Mauritius has a number of financial instruments in place with respect to waste management:

1. As of August 2018, the PET bottle refund scheme has been increased from Rs 5 to Rs 15 per kg of used PET bottles in excess of 1 ton, when PET bottles are recycled into reusable goods by a local manufacturer;
2. A refund of Rs 2,000 per ton of waste tires exported or recycled into reusable goods, other than rethreaded tires is applicable as from October 2019; and
3. As per the budget speech 2020/21, the refund mechanism of Rs 25 per retreaded tire will be extended to local retreading of tires.

The Government has also placed levies on products which present environmental implications at the end of their supply chain:

1. An excise duty of Rs 2 is applicable on each PET bottle (for soft drinks and water only);
2. An excise duty of Rs 2 per can used in the soft drink/beer industry as from 2014;
3. As for non-biodegradable plastic containers including take-aways, cups and plates, the levy charged is Rs 2 per unit, effective as from May 2019;
4. An environment protection fee is levied on the following activities, as specified in the Schedule of the Environment Protection (Amendment of Schedule) Regulations (2008):
    i. Hotels, guesthouses and tourist residences (irrespective of the number of rooms) with a tariff structure of 0.85% of their turnover;
    ii. Stone crushing plants and manufacturing or processing of aggregates, concrete blocks, pre-cast units with a tariff of 0.75% of their turnover;
    iii. Mobile phones (Rs 70 for import values exceeding Rs 1000);
    iv. Batteries for vehicles other than motorcycles, electric bicycles and electric wheelchairs (Rs 50 per unit); and
    v. Pneumatic tires meant for all vehicles except for motorcycles, bicycles and wheelchairs (Rs 50 per unit).

For the financial year 2017/18, the total levy amount collected was Rs 747 million (19 million USD), while a refund was only paid for PET bottles and amounted to Rs 5.6M (143,000 USD) for the export of 1,125 tons of PET bottles.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (SWMD) with support from Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development

Activity 3.2.2 *Develop and submit for approval a minimum of two (2) financial instruments for prioritized waste streams (from Indicator 7.1) along with their regulations*

Under Indicator 7.1, further to the hazardous waste inventory, priority waste streams will be identified. Thereafter, building on the findings and recommendations resulting from Activity 3.2.1, as part of this project activity, a minimum of two financial instruments will be developed for priority waste streams along with the necessary regulations to allow for their implementation.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (SWMD) with support from the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development

Output 3.3: Greening of the hotel industry and capacity enhancement of waste management service providers.

***Activity* 3.3.1** *Enhance the capacity of 3 waste management service providers (private sector)*

Waste management service providers play an important role in supporting a sustainable waste management system. Under this activity, 3 waste management service providers (private sector) will be further capacitated to increase the collection, recycling and/or export of priority hazardous waste streams/recyclables (e-waste, car batteries, waste oil, empty pesticide containers, ELVs, etc.). Capacity building exercises will focus, among else, on:

- How to identify and develop partnerships/business agreements with certified recycling/disposal facilities for hazardous wastes in the region/world for hazardous waste streams that cannot be treated/recycled in Mauritius;
- How to identify and develop partnerships/business agreements with shipping companies (in collaboration with the CCKM GEF ISLANDS Child project) to reach agreements on reduced shipping costs for hazardous waste export and recyclables;
- The required procedures in place at the SWMD of the MoESWMCC:
    - The facility should be registered at the SWMD;
    - An inventory needs to be submitted to the SWMD on a timely basis;
    - Consignment notes need to be sent to the SWMD;
    - Appropriate segregation in line with the updated Fourth Schedule of The Environment Protection (Standards for hazardous wastes) Regulations 2001; and
    - All other requirements specified in the regulations need to be followed.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (SWMD)

Activity 3.3.2 *Link 3 hotel chains with hotel chains in the Seychelles and Maldives to further reduce waste generation through partnerships with the Association of Hoteliers and Restaurants in Mauritius (AHRIM) and The Travel Foundation*

The European Union under the Switch Africa Green programme in partnership with the Association des Hotels de Charme has supported an initiative entitled "*Greening the Mauritian Tourism Industry*" which was completed in 2018. Another project is currently ongoing: "*Transforming tourism value chains in developing countries and small island developing states (SIDS) to accelerate more resource efficient, low carbon development*"[28] and is led by the Ministry of Tourism in Mauritius. It involves 10 countries, including Mauritius and the implementing organization is UNEP.

Using the results from the ongoing project which are due by Dec 2020, Activity 3.3.2 will be on establishing cooperation between hotel chains in Mauritius, Seychelles and Maldives. The support of the AHRIM and The Travel Foundation will be sought to identify 3 hotel chains where the waste management system will be assessed to further reduce waste generation.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (SWMD) with support from the private sector (AHRIM, The Travel Foundation, etc.)

[28] https://unepdtu.org/project/transforming-tourism-value-chains-in-developing-countries-and-mall-island-developing-states-sids-to-accelerate-resource-efficient-low-carbon-development/

PROJECT COMPONENT 4: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, COMMUNICATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Output 4.1: Extraction and dissemination of experiences, lessons learned and best practices.

Activity 4.1.1 *Prepare gender-responsive case-studies/publications*

Several best practices on chemicals and waste management are currently in place in Mauritius and additional ones will most likely be implemented as part of the project. This project activity aims at sharing those best practices by preparing gender-responsive case studies/publications on the:

i. Collection, transport and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW);
ii. Product Stewardship mechanisms in Mauritius;
iii. Refining of used oils in Mauritius;
iv. Collection, interim storage and export of hazardous waste in Mauritius;
v. Design and implementation of a Centralized Treatment Facility for healthcare waste management;
vi. Collection, dismantling and export of e-waste; and
vii. Collection, processing and export of recyclables (plastics, car batteries, scrap tires).

These case-studies/publications will be disseminated to the concerned stakeholders using the means identified in the SEP.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (SWMD)

Output 4.2: Awareness raising campaign on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices.

Activity 4.2.1 *Develop a national gender-responsive communication plan*

This project Activity will develop a national gender-responsive communication plan that will support all aspects of the project, including but not limited to the below awareness raising programmes (part of these awareness raising activities will be implemented with the support of NGOs).

Activity 4.2.2 *Organize a gender responsive awareness campaign targeting small holder farmers/planters on the sound application of pesticides and the management of empty pesticide containers*

The 'Use of Pesticides Act' came into force in 2018. Under Activity 1.1.3, regulations under this act will be developed to specify the distance between water bodies/communities/business activities/academic institutions and pesticide spraying activities. While there are farmers well-versed with this Act, a large proportion of the farmers are not. There is an urgent need for farmers to be made aware on the sound application of pesticides, the use of protective equipment as well as the proper management of empty pesticide containers. The pilot project under the GEF SGP programme was able to start the implementation of an empty pesticide container recycling scheme but the collection rate has been low.

Under Activity 4.2.2, a gender responsive awareness raising campaign will be organized to sensitize farmers, especially small holder farmers, on the use of protective equipment, the sound application of pesticides, availability of alternatives to banned pesticides and Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) and the proper management of empty pesticide containers. Farmers will also be sensitized on the supply chain of agricultural crops and how high levels of pesticides in these crops affect both human health and the environment. The campaigns will ensure the inclusion of female field laborers. Finally, this project activity will also test the level of pesticides in the blood of farmers to support awareness raising.

Lead Entity: Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (Entomology Division)

Activity 4.2.3 *Develop tailored gender-responsive technical information on mercury management for risk groups*

As aforementioned, mercury impacts on human health as well as the environment. Hence, capacity building of risk groups is necessary. Risks groups are, among others, waste handlers, dentists, schools and educational institutions having laboratories, power generation sector, jewelry sector and laboratory personnel involved in mercury use and analysis. This project activity will be developing tailored gender-responsive technical information in a simple, accessible and relevant format on mercury management for risk groups and will include (but will not be limited to):

- The different products containing mercury that the risk groups use;
- If material safety data sheet (MSDS) are available, how to read and put into practice the measures listed especially on first aid measures in case of direct contact and spillage;
- Handling and storage methods as a product and/or as waste;
- Waste treatment/disposal methods; and
- Product alternatives that are available.

The technical information will be posted on the online mercury database that will be developed as part of Activity 4.2.4.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (Division responsible for Minamata Convention)

Activity 4.2.4 *Establish a publicly accessible online mercury database and information repository*

Awareness raising campaigns are able to sensitize people but only during a specific period of time when these campaigns are actually being carried out. Hence, there is a need for the public to have access to updates as and when required. For this reason, a publicly accessible online mercury database and information repository will be developed and will contain information related to:

i. Results and outcomes of studies pertaining to mercury;
ii. Legal requirements;
iii. Gender-responsive awareness raising materials;
iv. A list of locally available mercury-free or low mercury content cost-effective alternatives; and
v. Guidelines on the prevention and reduction of anthropogenic releases of mercury and the sound management of mercury waste.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (Division responsible for Minamata Convention)

Activity 4.2.5 *Conduct a gender responsive awareness raising exercise with all ministries regarding the procurement of mercury containing equipment and products and availability of mercury-free alternatives*

Under this activity, a gender responsive awareness raising exercise will be conducted with the procurement personnel of relevant ministries/departments on prohibited mercury-containing products in line with the updated Third Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulations (2017). This will also include a capacity building programme on the availability of mercury-free alternatives. The non-exhaustive list of ministries/departments who will be engaged are:

- Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change;
- Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities;
- Ministry of Education, Tertiary Education, Science and Technology;
- Ministry of Local Government, Disaster and Risk Management;
- Ministry of Land Transport and Light Rail;

- Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives;
- Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security;
- Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Protection;
- Ministry of Technology, Communication and Innovation;
- Ministry of Health and Wellness; and
- Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (Division responsible for Minamata Convention)

Activity 4.2.6 *Incorporate the Minamata Convention on Mercury and/or effects of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds in all programmes/courses dealing with environment/health/law/chemistry taught at tertiary level*

An assessment will first be carried out on the courses concerned at tertiary level. Discussions will then be held with the relevant authorities and the different sub-topics will be validated. Once finalized, the module will be developed to include these main sections:

1. The Minamata Convention on mercury;
2. Mercury-containing products;
3. Routes of exposure to mercury and its effects; and
4. First aid measures.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC (Division responsible for Minamata Convention) with support from the Ministry of Education, Tertiary Education, Science and Technology

Activity 4.2.7 *Provide gender-responsive training to key stakeholders on new/amended regulations*

Several regulations are being developed/amended to meet the objectives of this project and these concern different ministries/departments. In order to disseminate the content of these regulations and inform the ministries/departments on their required roles and responsibilities, a gender-responsive training will be provided to key stakeholders on the new/amended regulations with the purpose of communicating the content and impact of these regulations, the related obligations/responsibilities and opportunities for investors, emphasizing on the requirement for proper hazardous waste management.

Lead Entity: MoESWMCC/ Ministry of Health and Wellness/ Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security

Output 4.3: Application of standard UNDP/GEF M&E and adaptive management processes in response to project oversight needs and Mid-Term Evaluation findings, as well as implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan to mainstream gender throughout project activities.

Activity 4.3.1 *Tailor the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to the national and local context for Mauritius*

During the inception phase of the project and using the global GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) (*not yet available*) developed for regional child projects as well as the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that was developed specifically for the Mauritius project (See Annex 8), tailor the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to the national and local context for Mauritius, for subsequent implementation.

Lead Entity: UNDP

Activity 4.3.2 *Conduct a country specific gender assessment and tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan to the national and local context for Mauritius*

During the inception phase of the project, using the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan (*not yet available*), and the Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan that was developed for the Indian Ocean Regional Project (See Annex 10), conduct/carry out a country specific gender assessment and subsequently tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan to the Mauritius context, for subsequent implementation.

Lead Entity: UNDP

Activity 4.3.3 *Support monitoring and reporting on project progress and ensure coordination with the IO SIDS and the GEF ISLANDS programme*

In order to support project monitoring and ensure reporting on progress and challenges, the project team will:

- Contribute to quarterly (or more frequent) Indian Ocean programme calls to share progress;
- Contribute to annual programme monitoring reports for the IO Regional Child Project;
- Contribute to IO Regional Child Project reporting (using GEF ISLANDS templates), provide narrative updates on a semi-annual basis and provide annual updates with quantitative data on the agreed indicators;
- Contribute inputs to the Yearly Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) for the Indian Ocean Regional Child Project; and
- Prepare (field) mission reports.

Lead Entity: UNDP

Activity 4.3.4 *Support evaluation and audit related activities*

Although the independent Mid-Term Review and the Independent Terminal Evaluation will cover the entire Indian Ocean Regional Child Project and will be organized by the regional component of the Indian Ocean Regional Child Project, some support (in the form of the engagement of national evaluation consultant) are expected to be provided by the national Mauritius component.

In addition, the national Mauritius component will have to organize Audits, when required.

Lead Entity: UNDP

Partnerships:

The project will work with a multitude of partners and initiatives to achieve the project's objective. In Table 2 below, an overview is provided of the project's stakeholders and partner initiatives, what these stakeholders/initiatives are currently doing to address the development challenge, what the role of the partner/initiative will be in the project's implementation, as well as the assumptions and expected results that will be achieved by the project's partners that are critical for the achievement of the results of this project.

Table 2: *Partnerships – Project stakeholders and partner initiatives*

Name of stakeholder/initiative	What is the stakeholder/initiative currently doing to address the development challenge	What will be the role of the partner in the project's implementation?	What are the assumptions and expected results (to be) achieved by partners that are critical for the achievement of results of this project? A = Assumption; (R) = Result
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Department of Environment)	▪ National authority for environmental policies and regulations. ▪ Focal point for the Stockholm-, Minamata-, Bamako- and Basel- Conventions. ▪ Conduct Preliminary Environment Report (PER) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) monitoring in collaboration with other ministries/departments. This encompasses quantifying and monitoring emissions to air, water and the soil.	**Project Implementing Partner (Lead)** ▪ Responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes and for the effective use of UNDP GEF resources. ▪ Assist in the implementation of activities to enhance compliance with chemicals related conventions. ▪ Support the implementation of the recommendations from the MIA report.	▪ (A) Regulations, policies or standards developed by the project are approved to allow for the effective implementation and fulfillment of chemicals related conventions. ▪ (A) The Ministry will establish a coordination mechanism among several stakeholders (Project Steering Committee) namely the private sector, academia and civil society organizations (CSOs) to enable achieving the intended project results. ▪ (R) Mauritius' institutional and regulatory capacity is increased which enables it to fulfill its commitments to international chemicals related conventions.
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Solid Waste Management Division)	▪ Responsible for the protection of the environment and public health through proper management of solid and hazardous waste. ▪ Organization of campaigns to support the collection and export of E-waste. ▪ Subsidize and monitor the operation of the interim hazardous waste storage facility. ▪ Oversee and provide financial support to the operation of the Mare Chicose Sanitary landfill which accommodates both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.	▪ Support the hazardous waste inventory. ▪ Support the drafting, facilitate the approval/adoption and implementation of laws and regulations related to hazardous waste management. ▪ Provide data and information on hazardous waste generators, if available, and provide logistical and administrative support to establish contact with hazardous waste generators. ▪ Assist in the setting-up of the online reporting platform for hazardous waste generators. ▪ Support the development of guidelines for managing end-of-life-vehicles.	▪ (A) Generators of hazardous wastes cooperate in providing data and information during the hazardous waste inventory. ▪ (A) Laws and regulations are approved to allow for implementation and enforcement actions. ▪ (A) Private sectors collaboration is obtained, and their interest secured in developing and implementing the most suitable financial mechanisms for the management of (hazardous) waste streams. ▪ (R) A nationwide hazardous waste inventory is carried out.

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Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (National Environment Laboratory)	▪ Perform regular environmental monitoring to ensure compliance with the National Environmental Guidelines and Standards.	▪ Support the design and implementation of a national monitoring plan for measuring ambient air level of POPs/Hg in Mauritius near major point sources. ▪ Support the development of regulations to reduce emissions from relevant point sources. ▪ Support the preparation of a national plan for setting out the measures to be taken to control releases of mercury from point sources to air, land and water. ▪ Support the NEL requirement analysis to monitor flue gases for Hg.	▪ (A) Higher management approval is obtained for the implementation of the POPs and Hg monitoring plans. ▪ (A) There will not be too much resistance from government ministries and industries to the development and approval of the emission regulation. ▪ (R) Monitoring plans for POPs and Hg are developed and implemented.
Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	▪ GEF Operational Focal point. ▪ Mobilize resources to support the implementation of projects in the field of chemicals and hazardous wastes. ▪ Ensure allocation of budget to carry out activities related to chemicals and waste management (Sector Ministry Support Team).	▪ Support the design, approval and implementation of financial mechanisms in support of sustainable long-term financing mechanisms for (hazardous) waste management. ▪ Disseminate related information on GEF policies to relevant stakeholders.	▪ (A) The Ministry will consider the proposed financial mechanisms for the management of HCW, e-waste management as well as other potential financial mechanisms. ▪ (R) The Ministry supports the implementation of the financial instruments.
Local authorities falling under the Ministry of Local Government, Disaster and Risk Management	▪ Undertake collection of E-wastes on specific dates in different regions to support its export and treatment abroad.	▪ Provide guidance and support to private sector waste collection and transportation companies for the collection and transportation of chemicals and hazardous wastes to specific locations for onward recovery/ treatment/ disposal. ▪ Support training of local authorities on the management of hazardous wastes (handling, clean-up, storage, disposal, treatment, transport).	▪ (A) Both the public and private sector cooperate in the collection of chemicals and hazardous wastes. ▪ (R) Collection rate of hazardous waste significantly improves.
Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security	▪ National authority for the agricultural sector. ▪ Implements the GEF SGP (2015 -2017) follow-up project on the management and collection of empty pesticides containers.	▪ Support the development, approval process and implementation of regulations to the "*Use of Pesticide Act 2018*".	▪ (A) Regulations to the Use of Pesticide Act 2018 are approved for implementation. ▪ (R) Successful upscaling of the collection of empty pesticide containers project.

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	▪ Support the implementation of a scheme to encourage the use of bio-fertilizers. ▪ Promotes Chemical Free Bio-Foods and a Farming programme by FAREI.	▪ Support capacity building initiatives for officers of the Pesticide Regulatory Office. ▪ Support the upscaling of the empty pesticide containers recycling project. ▪ Support a gender responsive awareness campaign targeting small holder farmers/planters on the sound application of pesticides and the management of empty pesticide containers.	
Farmers Welfare Centres	▪ Support farmers in moving from chemicals-based agriculture to organic-based agriculture.	▪ Assist in establishing contacts with planters and raising their awareness to increase the recovery of empty pesticide containers by 50% and ensure their sound handling, treatment and disposal/recycling. ▪ Support a gender responsive awareness campaign targeting small holder farmers/planters on the sound application of pesticides and the management of empty pesticide containers.	▪ (A) Farmers understand the importance of sustainable waste management practices and are willing to adopt best environmental practices. ▪ (R) The recovery rate of empty pesticide containers is significantly increased. ▪ (R) The reliance of farmers on HHPs has reduced.
Ministry of Health and Wellness	▪ National authority responsible for managing the health sector and liaising with the Solid Waste Management Division to ensure proper management of medical wastes. ▪ Operates hospital incinerators. ▪ Undertaking discussions and negotiations on the establishment of a centralized healthcare waste BAT treatment facility. ▪ Supports the implementation of a centralized and harmonized system for the distribution of medicines to hospitals (Cabinet decisions 6 December 2019).	▪ Support the feasibility study to support the design, BAT technology selection and implementation of a centralized healthcare waste treatment facility. ▪ Support the implementation of measures for the abatement of environmental, social and health impacts related to the central healthcare facility (EIA and SEMF). ▪ Support all healthcare facilities in the implementation of improved waste segregation practices. ▪ Support the development of policies and regulations (including financial mechanism/models) and their approval and implementation to ensure the long-term sustainability of the central healthcare waste disposal facility.	▪ (A) Sound healthcare waste management is a priority for the Ministry. ▪ (A) Hospital personnel actively participate in waste segregation and the phase-out of mercury containing medical devices. ▪ (R) Appropriate policy and measures are in place to ensure the sound management of healthcare wastes. ▪ (R) The UNDP/GEF will prepare a feasibility study and depending on the recommendations, the new healthcare waste management facility will be constructed.

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Dangerous Chemical Control Board	▪ Ensure enforcement of the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act (DCCA) 2004 which is the legal framework for the control of dangerous chemicals in order to prevent damage to health and to the environment by chemical substances and to provide for better protection of workers, members of the public and the environment. ▪ Ensures and monitors the registration and licensing of chemical importers and distributors and provides clearance for the import of chemicals.	▪ Support in improving the Mauritius Network Services (MNS) DCCB online system to allow for import monitoring/tracking and reporting of types/quantities of chemicals so as to automatically generate reports of the type of chemicals and their quantities that are being imported.	▪ (A) The interface of the DCCB online system allows for improvements to be made in terms of additional entries for users. ▪ (R) The DCCB online system is improved to allow for retrieving information by relevant ministries/ departments on the types and quantities of chemicals imported/used.
Mauritius Revenue Authority (Customs Office)	▪ MRA Customs works in close collaboration with the other government agencies, namely the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security, the Ministry of Health and Wellness, the Government Pharmacist, the Veterinary Services, the Police, etc. for effective and efficient border control with respect to the import of chemicals and products containing chemicals.	▪ Support amendments to the DCCB online system to improve import monitoring/tracking and the automatic reporting of types/quantities of chemicals that are being imported. ▪ Support the training designed for customs officials on the identification, safe handling and management/ treatment/ disposal of banned chemicals and products.	▪ (A) Management supports the designed capacity building programme. ▪ (R) Effective training is imparted to customs officers.
Ministry of Education, Tertiary Education, Science and Technology	▪ Curriculum is constantly improved with the support of the Higher Education Commission (HEC) to be in line with national priorities.	▪ Ensure that the Minamata Convention on Mercury and/or effects of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds is incorporated in all programmes/courses dealing with environment/health/law/chemistry taught at tertiary level.	▪ (A) The related modules are approved for incorporation in relevant programmes/courses. ▪ (R) Related programmes/courses are upgraded.
Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare	▪ Responsible for the design and implementation of social policies and programmes, which promote women empowerment, child development, family welfare as well as the welfare of communities.	▪ Support the country specific gender assessment and the tailoring of the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan to the national and local context for Mauritius.	▪ (A) National guidelines for women empowerment, child development, family welfare as well as the welfare communities are taken into consideration during project implementation. ▪ (R) Gender aspects are adequately mainstreamed into the project's activities and throughout its implementation. ▪ (R) Country specific gender assessment conducted for Mauritius and GEF ISLANDS gender framework

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			action plan tailored to the national and local context for Mauritius.
Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Protection	▪ Ensure that there is smooth exchange of goods and services at national and international levels.	▪ Support the update of the Third Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulations 2017 and facilitate its approval.	▪ (A) The regulations are approved for implementation. ▪ (R) All mercury-added products listed in Part 1 of Annex A of the Minamata Convention are banned for import in Mauritius.
Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs & Cooperatives	▪ Currently implementing the "Industrial Waste Management - Cost Structure Review" project with the technical and financial assistance of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation under the Partnership for Action on Green Economy Initiative. The objectives of the project are to promote sustainable industrial development and enhance the competitiveness of enterprises through sound industrial waste management.	▪ Share the results from the ongoing UNIDO-funded project to support the project activity: *Support 3 food industry companies in the introduction of safer alternatives and the reduction of plastic packaging*.	▪ (A) Results of the UNIDO-funded project are available prior to the start of the project activity supporting the food industry. ▪ (R) Outcomes of the UNIDO-funded project are used to support 3 food industry companies in the implementation of sustainable alternatives.
Ministry of Tourism	▪ Leading the project '*Transforming tourism value chains in developing countries and small island developing states (SIDS) to accelerate more resource efficient, low carbon development*'. The project aims at reducing GHG emissions and improving resource efficiency in key tourism sector value chains with high resource use i.e. accommodation, food & beverage, and meetings, incentives, conferences and events (MICE).	▪ Share the results from the ongoing project which are expected to be available by Dec 2020 to establish cooperation between hotel chains in Mauritius, Seychelles and Maldives whereby the waste management system will be assessed to further reduce waste generation. ▪ Support 3 hotel chains in reducing waste generation and adopting safer alternatives.	▪ (A) Timely delivery of the results of the ongoing project led by the Ministry of Tourism. ▪ (R) 3 hotel chains are successfully supported in reducing waste generation and adopting safer alternatives.
Mauritius Standards Bureau (MSB)	▪ MSB is responsible to spearhead industrial development and the economic growth of Mauritius through the timely delivery of Metrology, Standards, Testing and Quality Assurance (MSTQ) services.	▪ Support a requirement analysis for the MSB Metrology Division to become an accredited laboratory for the calibration of non-mercury liquid in glass thermometers.	▪ (A) MSB fully participates in identifying its needs. ▪ (R) All aspects required for MSB to be an accredited laboratory are taken into due consideration.
Ministry of Labour, Human Resource Development and Training	▪ Responsible for supporting employers and workers in creating a safe workplace.	▪ Support in enforcing safety by verifying compliance with the OSH Act 2005 for the safe use, handling and storage of chemicals at places of work. Provide support to training and awareness	▪ (A) Relevant stakeholders cooperate in establishing a safe working environment. ▪ (R) Regulations, guidelines and recommendations in relation to the OSH Act 2005 for proper

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		on the safe use, handling and storage of chemicals, including hazardous wastes at places of work.	chemicals and waste management are duly implemented. ▪ (R) Training and Awareness at places of work for the safe use, handling and storage of chemicals including hazardous wastes
Regional partner agencies such as IOC	▪ Fund regional projects on chemicals and waste. The two ongoing projects are: o '*Approche régionale de la gestion des déchets entre les iles du sud-ouest de l'océan indien'*; and o '*ExPLOI (Expedition Plastique dans L'ocean Indien) - Contribuer à la réduction de la pollution plastique et à l'innovation technologique dans les pays du sud-ouest de l'océan Indien'*.	▪ Ensure synergies and complementarities among the different ongoing projects in order to avoid duplication of activities.	▪ (A) There is sharing of information on various ongoing projects among the different donors. ▪ (R) Ongoing initiatives complement each other to achieve the best results.
Business Mauritius	▪ The coordinating body and the voice of local businesses which provides services that sustain the progress of both business and community. ▪ Supports at national level the project « Approche régionale de la gestion des déchets entre les iles du sud-ouest de l'océan indien »	▪ Provide support to establish contacts with industries to facilitate the supply chain analysis for single use plastic packaging (with a focus on the food and tourism industry) as well as plastic bags; ▪ Support the identification and selection of food industry companies and hotel chains that would be a good fit for the introduction of greener alternatives and the reduction of plastic packaging and waste generation. ▪ Provide support to establish contact with industries to facilitate the creation of regional private sector partnerships on the transport, recycling and treatment of hazardous waste.	▪ (A) Companies cooperate in the inventories with the support of Business Mauritius. ▪ (R) Business Mauritius has supported the creation of successful partnerships between the project and businesses who were successful in introducing greener alternatives and reducing their waste generation; and/or ii) establishing regional partnerships in the recycling/treatment of hazardous wastes.
Private sector	▪ Within the project's context, the private sector is considered to include hazardous waste management facilities such as the interim hazardous waste storage facility, landfill operators, waste collection companies, recyclers, waste/recyclable exporters, private laboratories, private healthcare facilities,	▪ Provide relevant data and information to support the development of the hazardous waste inventory. ▪ Participate in training activities to enhance compliance with chemicals and waste conventions.	▪ (A) Private companies cooperate to provide information on ongoing initiatives with respect to hazardous waste generation and management as well as the use of chemicals. ▪ (A) The private sector makes sufficient funding available during project implementation to meet its commitments in the co-financing letters.

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	pesticide distributors, association regrouping private companies, among others. ▪ The private sector supports at national level the IOC/AFD/Cap Business project « *Approche régionale de la gestion des déchets entre les iles du sud-ouest de l'océan indien* ». ▪ A private sector (PolyEco) has been assigned the responsibility for the management and operation of the interim hazardous waste storage facility which identifies, analyses and collects hazardous wastes prior to regrouping, reconditioning, repackaging and labelling for storage and subsequent shipment to licensed facilities for recovery/treatment/disposal. ▪ A private sector company is responsible for the operation, maintenance and post-closure management of the Mare Chicose Landfill site. ▪ BEM Enterprises Ltd is involved in the dismantling of e-wastes while NEEL Trading & Facilities Ltd collects and exports e-wastes to South-Africa as it is. ▪ Virgin Oil Co. Ltd and Ecofuel Ltd recycles (purifies) used waste oil (from garages, from ships, etc.) into furnace fuel. ▪ There are also numerous exporters of batteries.	▪ Support in the enhancement of the empty pesticide container recycling project. ▪ Support the collection, segregation, packing and exportation of hazardous wastes for final treatment. ▪ Support the establishment of national and regional partnerships and solutions for recycling and treatment of hazardous waste especially with regards to product stewardship mechanisms. ▪ Support the identification and selection of food industry companies and hotel chains that would be a good fit for the introduction of greener alternatives and the reduction of plastic packaging and waste generation. ▪ Provide data and information on hazardous waste generators, if available, and provide logistical and administrative support to establish contact with hazardous waste generators. ▪ Assist in the setting-up of the online reporting platform for hazardous waste generators. ▪ Participate in capacity building for private sector entities involved in waste collection, transportation, treatment of hazardous wastes, etc. to improve safety procedures and BEP. ▪ Review and support the development and approval of waste and chemicals related regulatory and financial measures.	▪ (A) Companies cooperate in the inventories. ▪ (A) The amount of chemicals and waste collected is economically feasible and interesting for private sector entities to get involved in recycling/export or expand their operations. ▪ (A) The private sector is willing to participate in training programme. ▪ (R) Support the creation of successful partnerships between the project and businesses who were successful in introducing greener alternatives and reducing their waste generation. ▪ (R) Regional partnerships have been established/enhanced for the recycling/treatment of hazardous wastes. ▪ (R) The amount of hazardous wastes/recyclables that are recovered/recycled/treated/disposed on a yearly basis has increased. ▪ (R) A thorough hazardous waste inventory is carried out with recommendations on way forward regarding treatment and disposal solutions. ▪ (R) A comprehensive analysis is made on plastic packaging and plastic bags.
Mauritius Dental Association	▪ Regroups people in the dental profession and ensures the promotion of high standard dental practices safeguarding the public, foster ethical conduct and keep-up the ethical standard of the profession.	▪ Support the development of technical information for risk groups.	▪ (A) Private as well as public dental clinic cooperate in the development of technical information for risk groups (Dentists). ▪ (R) Technical information for risk groups helps in the reduction/phase-out of dental amalgam in Mauritius.

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AHRIM (Association of Hoteliers and Restaurants in Mauritius)	▪ Assist in promoting a sustainable tourism industry.	▪ Support in establishing links with hotel chains in Seychelles and Maldives to exchange lessons-learned on how to further reduce waste generation and phase out single use plastics.	▪ (A) Hotels are willing to cooperate to implement sustainable waste management practices, reduce waste generation, introduce greener alternatives and phase out single use plastics. ▪ (R) There is transfer of knowledge on best practices to reduce waste generation. ▪ (R) It is economically attractive (through marketing results and benefits) to be labelled as a green hotel.
The Travel Foundation	▪ Supports projects aiming to green the tourism industry.	▪ Support the in-depth study on waste management for selected hotels.	▪ (A) Hotels cooperate in conducting the assessment on waste management. ▪ (R) The assessment on waste management results in the implementation of quick wins to achieve a sustainable situation.
Academia	▪ Dissemination of information on the management of chemicals and wastes throughout their life cycles and assess their impacts on the environment and human health. ▪ Build technical capacity in terms of waste management.	▪ Assist in the incorporation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and/or effects of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds in all programmes/courses dealing with environment/ health/law/chemistry taught at tertiary level.	▪ (A) Academia provides inputs on hazardous wastes being generated at research and tertiary education facilities. ▪ (A) Academia supports the design and incorporation of related modules in programmes/courses. ▪ (R) Relevant modules are incorporated in programmes/ courses.
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) - **Pesticide Action Network; and** - **MACOSS.**	▪ Conduct awareness raising campaigns on the availability and effectiveness of environment friendly alternatives to pesticides and mercury containing products.	▪ Collaborate on the dissemination of information and awareness raising of the general public and vulnerable groups related to various aspects of the project. ▪ Support awareness campaign targeting small holder farmers/planters on the sound application of pesticides and the management and disposal of pesticide containers. ▪ Promote public awareness on the hazards of mercury to human health and on the availability of mercury-free alternatives.	▪ (A) CSOs, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), are actively engaged in dissemination and awareness raising campaigns for the project. ▪ (R) Awareness raised of various (vulnerable) population groups and workers regarding chemical exposure and safe handling and use of hazardous substances.
			▪ (A) General Assumption: Every partner will be willing to introduce a gender perspective in

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			every activity implemented within the framework of the project.

Risks*:* The table below lists the main risks identified for the project, as well as the main risk management strategies that will be necessary to manage the identified risks throughout the project's duration. For a more detailed overview of the risks, kindly refer to the Project Risk Register contained in Annex 6.

In addition to a risk assessment, the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) has been updated during the PPG phase and can be found in Annex 5. SESP identified risks have been reflected in the risk table below as well as in the Project Risk Register contained in Annex 6.

Because the 4 SIDS specific SESPs identified the overall regional project as a high-risk project, an Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) has also been developed for the ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project, which can be found in Annex 9.

Further assessment and management plans are to be undertaken during project implementation, and the below listed project activities cannot start until those plans are in place:

- Construction and operationalization of a Centralized Treatment Facility (CTF) for the management/treatment of Health Care Waste (HCW).
- Big corperate sector planters, as well as small planters, have been supported in partnership with Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security and PolyEco to increase the recovery of their empty pesticide containers by 50% and ensure the sound handling, treatment and disposal/recycling of these empty pesticide containers.
- 0.09 tons/year of mercury (86.9 kg/year) reduced.
- 200 tonnes of hazardous wastes (including mercury containing wastes) that cannot be treated in the country, have been exported and soundly treated.
- At least two (2) circular systems for waste management established/ improved in priority economic sectors.

The project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism is described both in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) which can be found in Annex 8 and the Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) which can be found in Annex 9.

Table 3*: Risk Table*

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	**Risk 1: Climate Risk (short term)** Mauritius is particularly vulnerable to climate-related hazards such as extreme rainfalls resulting	Environmental	**P = 2** **I = 4** **Moderate Risk**	Prior to the selection of project sites (e.g. central healthcare waste treatment facility), the project will conduct environmental risk assessments that will assess potential risks that might jeopardize the safe management of hazardous/infectious wastes and could result in the pollution of nearby environment/community/settlement areas.	**Project Coordinator**

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	in torrential rains and flash floods appearing within few hours. From a waste perspective, the primary climate risk to waste management facilities in Mauritius appears to be related to effects of torrential rains and flash floods that may lead to flooding and leaching of hazardous constituents from a storage/waste management/disposal site. *(Non-SESP)*			The central healthcare waste treatment facility will be designed in such as way to protect against severe climatic conditions, which is justified to prevent long-term impacts due to flash flood waters washing hazardous/infectious waste into the environment, nearby community/settlement as well as farming and agricultural activities. As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, there will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation, ahead of the start of any project activity execution. Note that the ESIA and ESMP will also update the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan, as well as address management plans, as necessary for areas such as additional technical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from various stages of collection, storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project.	**Officers from the Ministry of Health and Wellness responsible for managing projects**
2	**Risk 2: Economic incentives perceived too low to get involved in (hazardous) waste management/recycling or adopt and replicate BEP/BAT practices resulting in continued polluting practices.** *(Non-SESP)*	Financial/ Operational	**P = 2** **I = 3** **Moderate Risk**	Improving countries' waste and chemicals management mechanisms and systems requires the existence of appropriate financial incentives for municipalities, private sectors or NGOs/CBOs to successfully operate in the area of (hazardous) waste and recycling. If economic incentives are perceived too low, waste sector service providers will not respond to market opportunities with the appropriate capacity investment, and they will not implement or replicate BAT/BEP practices. This is even more so the case for municipalities or tourism resort owners who are expected to introduce or replicate waste/UPOPs reduction measures, however they will be unlikely to do so if economic benefits from reducing waste generation, separation, recycling and reuse are not clearly demonstrated. The project will therefore undertake a detailed financial and economic inventives assessment, to identify gaps and propose amendments to existing financial instruments and design two most promising and feasible economic instruments along with the development of required legislation/regulations for their successful implementation.	**Project coordinator** **Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development**
3	**Risk 3: Delay in the implementation of project activities due to co-dependencies with other projects.** *(Non-SESP)*	Regulatory Operational	**P = 4** **I = 3** **Moderate Risk**	There are a number of (hazardous) waste related projects and interventions on-going in the country as well as at regional level. Certain activities of the proposed project depend on the progress/completion of activities as part of projects that are not under the control of this project, while on the other hand, there are quite a large number of donors/lenders/actors supporting fast moving activities in the waste sector which might lead to duplication/overlap of efforts. The project steering committee will ensure continuous communication with related/linked/dependent projects to ensure that the various projects complement each other and can build upon each other's efforts, while avoiding duplication/overlap. Finally, the project will take a flexible approach, meaning that if at times of monitoring and reporting (e.g. MTR, annual progress reports, PIRs), it becomes apparent that the project needs to redirect some of its activities as there is a risk of overlap/creation of gaps, the project will have the opportunity to realign its activities, while ensuring that it will meet the targets it set out to achieve.	**Project Steering Committee**

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
4	**Risk 4: Lack of political willingness to ensure consolidated coordination between relevant institutions/ministries and stakeholders involved in chemicals/POPs management** *(Non-SESP)*	Political	**P = 1** **I = 3** **Low Risk**	The Project Steering Committee will comprise high-level officers from different ministries/ departments involved in the project and who report directly to the ministers/ senior chief executives to ensure political commitment, proper planning, implementation and monitoring. (see also Section VIII Governance and Management Arrangements).	**Project Steering Committee**
5	**Risk 5: Change of mandate of instututions and roles during project implementation** (Non-SESP)	Operational	**P = 2** **I = 2** **Low Risk**	Changes in the mandate of involved institutions might occur during project implementation, which might also include changes in staff assisgnments. To minimize the risks in project interruption, the project aims to engage high officials in the project steering committee and technical respresentatives in the technical advisory committee and will also ensure proper documentation of meeting minutes, discussion points, workplans, roles and responsibilities, among else. This should allow for information to be kept on file, which can be easiliy shared with newly appointed staff.	**Project coordinator** **Project assistant**
6	**Risk 6: Risk of release of hazardous substances during transport between facilities, storage, export for disposal and testing of substances**. **Related to risks:** - Principle 3, Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management; 1.1 - Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.1, 3.2, and 3.7 - Principle 3, Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency; 7.1 and 7.2 *(Risk identified in the SESP)*	Social and Environmental	**P = 4** **I = 4** **High Risk**	Transport, storage and disposal operations for any hazardous substance may pose potential human and ecosystem health risks, whether to workers or the wider community, local environment or transboundary ecosystems. Therefore, for any project activity which involves collection, handling, packaging, transport, destruction or disposal of waste, particularly hazardous chemicals waste, there is always a standing risk of release to the environment. However, with proper packaging according to UN international norms, in UN approved containers and ensuring appropriate segregation during transportation, risks can be minimized. In addition, the project will ensure that transportation of hazardous wastes will be carried out by licensed companies with the required expertise. As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, there will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation, ahead of the start of any other project activity execution. Note that the ESIA and ESMP will also update the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan, as well as address management plans, as necessary for areas such as livelihoods, and include additional technical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from various stages of collection storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project.	**Project team**
7	**Risk 7: Pollution risk from construction, operation and decommissioning of the healthcare waste treatment facility** **Related to risks:** - Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management; 1.1	Social and Environmental	**P = 3** **I = 4** **High Risk**	Any pollution risk associated with treatment facilities represents a threat of hazardous substance release to the environment with risks to workers, community and the environment. Therefore, this is a critical risk in such a project and is identified here for special management consideration in the ESIA/ESMP preparation process. As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, there will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation, ahead of the start of any other project execution.	**Project team**

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	- Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.1. 3.2 - Principle 3, Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resources Efficiency; 7.1 *(Risk identified in the SESP)*			Note that the ESIA and ESMP will also update the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan, as well as address management plans, as necessary for areas such as livelihoods, and include additional technical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from various stages of collection storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project.	
8	**Risk 8: Capacity of workers may not be sufficient to execute safe collection, packaging, transport, storage and/or disposal steps.** **Related to risks:** - Principle 1: Human Rights. *(Risk identified in the SESP)*	Social and Environmental	**P = 3** **I = 2** **Moderate Risk**	The project involves several assessment and capacity building exercises related to the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of banned chemicals and products, among else. As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, there will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation, ahead of the start of any other project execution. Note that the ESIA and ESMP will also update the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan, as well as address management plans, as necessary for areas such as livelihoods, and include additional technical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from various stages of collection storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project.	**Project team**
9	**Risk 9: Potential perception of gender inequality and/or unintentional social backlash against the attempts to especially include women into the recognized waste management structures.** **Related to risks:** - Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, 1, 2. *(Risk identified in the SESP)*	Social and Environmental	P = 3 I = 4 Substantial Risk	The PPG Gender Analysis already identified that women are largely involved in waste separation, transportation and disposal activities at the household level. They also face particular health risks associated with unsound management of products-containing POPs and this risk can extend to their children and others in the community. They have the potential to play a formal, monied role in waste segregation in a streamlined waste management system, but there should also be care taken to ensure they have the right capacity, tools and environment in which to carry out their work. As such, there needs to be special effort to include women at community level in the decision-making and capacity-building processes, which could be in some instances a new role for women, creating new collaborations in which some (men and women) may not be comfortable. Note that at the start of project implementation, a country specific Gender Assessment will be carried out and used to tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan to the national and local context for Mauritius and ensure that gender mainstreaming is taken into due consideration throughout all the phases of the project.	**Gender specialist**
10	**Risk 10: There exists the possibility that the project generates potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns.** **Related to risk:** - Principle 3, Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Resources Management, 1.10	Operational/ Environmental	**P = 4** **I = 3** **High Risk**	Measures that will be taken to minimize this risk is proper packaging according to UN international norms, in UN approved containers and ensuring appropriate segregation during transportation. It should be noted that the operator of the interim hazardous waste storage facility is an internationally recognized hazardous waste management company (Polyeco), which has been involved in the exportation of hazardous wastes to licensed facilities abroad for treatment/disposal. Hence, past experience acquired will be applied during this project to ensure transportation by appropriate sea carrier so as to mitigate the possibility of any adverse transboundary impacts.	**Operator of the interim hazardous waste storage facility**

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	(Risk identified in the SESP)				
11	**Risk 11: Risk to community health due to the transport, storage and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials, including hazardous waste storage management.** **Related to risks:** - Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.2, 3.3 and 3.7 *(Risk identified in the SESP)*	Social and Environmental	**P = 2** **I = 4** **Moderate Risk**	The project will ensure that transportation of hazardous wastes (well-packaged in UN approved containers and properly segregated) is carried out by licensed companies with the required expertise. Appropriate measures will also be taken to ensure that only those recyclers/exporters registered at the Solid Waste Management Division of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change or Polyeco (appointed by the government to manage the hazardous waste interim storage facility) manage hazardous waste with the objective of those wastes to be recycled/treated/disposed.	**Solid Waste Management Division**
12	**Risk 12: Health and safety risk for the workers at the healthcare waste treatment facility** **Related to risks:** - Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.7 *(Risk identified in the SESP)*	Social and Environmental	**P = 2** **I = 4** **Moderate Risk**	An ESIA and ESMP will be prepared prior to the construction of the healthcare waste treatment facility. The ESMP will include an Occupational Health and Safety Plan to ensure that workers are safe during construction, operation and decommissioning. The plan will include conditions under which the use of PPE is mandatory. It will ensure that first aid kits are available on site with trained workers, if not health staff, prepared to care for minor injuries. For major injuries, emergency, primary and preventative care, workers will have access to health facilities.	**Project team**
13	**Risk 13: Continued exposure of recyclers to POPs containing material** **Related to risks:** - Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.7 - Principle 3, Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resources Efficiency; 7.3 *(Risk identified in the SESP)*	Social and Environmental	**P = 2** **I = 4** **Moderate Risk**	Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that only those recyclers registered at the Solid Waste Management Division of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change or Polyeco (appointed by the government to manage the hazardous waste interim storage facility) manage hazardous waste with the objective of those wastes to be recycled/treated/disposed.	**Solid Waste Management Division**
14	**Risk 14: Loss of income to small and medium sized farms due to banning of import or restricting the use of certain pesticides** **Related to risks:** - Principle 3, Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement; 5.2 *(Risk identified in the SESP)*	Social and Environmental	**P = 2** **I = 2** **Low Risk**	The project will engage relevant stakeholders, especially farmers, in awareness-raising campaigns aimed at reducing the need for pesticides and finding affordable and effective alternatives for ones that will be banned in view of the introduction of safer alternatives.	**Contracted company**

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
15	**Risk 15: Government will not invest in the construction of the central healthcare waste treatment facility.** *(Non-SESP Risk)*	Financial	**P = 4** **I = 4** **Substantial Risk**	As per the Government Programme 2020-2024: "A centralised medical and clinical waste incineration project will also be implemented to ensure better management of toxic and hazardous products". The construction of a National Healthcare Waste Disposal Facility forms part of the *List of Projects under Preparation/ Public Sector Investment Programme 2020/2021- 2024/2025* at the level of the Ministry of Health and Wellness. However, at present infectious healthcare waste from the ENT Hospital and the various Quarantine Centres are not being landfilled but sent to the Brown Sequard Mental Health Care Centre for incineration. However, the Ministry of Health and Wellness is still in favour for the setting up of the central treatment facility. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the need to dispose of infectious wastes in a sound manner is of high importance. Proper documentation on the need for the construction of the central healthcare waste treatment facility, will be submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers to get their approval.	**Ministry of Health and Wellness**
16	**Risk 16: Planters are not willing to adopt green practices (e.g. using the appropriate dosage of pesticides, using alternatives to banned pesticides, or alternatively switch to safer alternatives).** (Non-SESP Risk)	Operational/ Social and Environmental	**P = 3** **I = 3** **Moderate Risk**	Awareness raising campaigns will aim at sensitizing the planters on the sound usage of pesticides by educating them on the food chain and important health and environmental impacts.	**Contracted company/ NGO**
17	**Risk 17: Travel restrictions between countries, between islands and atolls or on islands themselves might hamper the execution of project activities** (e.g. trainings, meetings, facility visits, assessments/feasibility studies, etc.). *COVID-19 related risk*[29]	Operational	**P = 4** **I = 1** **Moderate Risk**	If travel restrictions (at international, regional and/or national level) remain in place due to the on-going COVID-19 pandemic, remote support will be provided by: i) Conducting trainings and capacity building activities virtually (e.g. via Webinars organized in partnership with the GEF ISLANDS Global Knowledge Management Child Project); ii) Making training modules available via on-line training options, which will facilitate attendance as trainings will not be place- or time-bound; iii) Facilitating on-line exchanges (using Zoom, Teams, Skype, Whatsapp, email, phone, etc.) between international, regional and national experts and project stakeholders when face-to-face exchanges, meetings, workshops, etc. are not feasible; iv) Conducting assessments in partnership with local stakeholders via video or drones (e.g. Zoom, Teams, Skype, Whatsapp, email, phone, etc.). If face-to-face project activities (e.g. trainings, meetings, field visits, etc.) will be able/allowed to take place, they will take into account international and national COVID-19 guidelines (including but not limited to: social distancing measures, wearing masks, hand sanitation stations, open-air venues, pre-and post- deep cleaning, etc.).	Project team

[29] At the start of the project's implementation, in close coordination with the national partners, including COs and, if already on-board, national expert teams, the Regional Expert Team will do a quick risk assessment to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the project and how the pandemic will impact project implementation at national and regional level. Subsequently recommendations will be proposed on how to mitigate those risks or reduce their impact.

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
18	**Risk 18: Project Implementing Partners/national partners might be working at a low(er) capacity**, resulting in reduced attention/dedication to the project's implementation resulting in a slower implementation rate. *COVID-19 related risk*[29]	Operational	**P = 4** **I = 2** **Moderate Risk**	In order to increase the capacity of Project Implementing Partners/national partners/experts, the project can provide support in the form of providing fast mobile/data allocations, and in certain cases (if deemed critical to project success) enter into agreements to provide (temporarily) computer/conferencing equipment or purchase such equipment that would facilitate virtual work for key stakeholders and personel. However, it is assumed that by the time the project starts implementation, a lot of these measures have already been put in place by national partners themselves.	Project team
19	**Risk 19: Projects might experience an increase in the risk of corruption** as it might be more challenging for audit firms, project teams, and national implementing partners/experts to check in person bookkeeping records, the delivery and proper commissioning of equipment, conduct in-depth HACTs/PCATs, etc. *COVID-19 related risk*[29]	Operational	**P = 4** **I = 2** **Moderate Risk**	As much as possible, audit and monitoring related activities will continue to be excuted in person, however, if this would prove unsafe or not feasible, the project would ensure that by using electronic means e.g. using videoconferencing (e.g. Zoom, Teams, Skype), dated photos, drones, or similar means would be applied to obtain copies of records or evidence of project implementation, purchases and commissioning of equipment. If face-to-face project monitoring will be able/allowed to take place, they will take into account international and national COVID-19 guidelines (including but not limited to: social distancing measures, wearing masks, hand sanitation stations, open-air venues, pre-and post- deep cleaning, etc.).	Project team
20	**Risk 20: A likely reduction in the availability of (co-) financing for waste/chemicals related investments**. Due to the economic impact of COVID-19 many governments might redirect investments from C&W related infrastructure/systems to reviving the economy, economic sectors (tourism, agriculture, industry etc.) might be less likely to want to invest in going green; shipping companies might increase their transport fees (impacting the viability of recycling schemes), etc. *COVID-19 related risk*[29]	Operational	**P = 4** **I = 4** **High Risk**	This is a risk that is challenging for project to address as most economic activities have been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and will require time to rebounch. For example, the GDP of 3 of the 4 SIDS participating in the Indian Ocean Regional Project rely heavily on tourism, which has come to almost a complete stop. It is expected that governments and companies, when they have the means, will use stimulus packages for particular (if not all) eocnomic sectors to keep them operational and allow employees to earn a salary. This might mean that governments and private sector partners are less likely to invest in waste and chemicals related priorities, greener practices, including infrastructure and that co-financing allocations (especially investment mobilized) will be much lower than expected during the PIF stage of the project. To mitigate the impact of this risk, the project will, through Output 3.2. (Design and development of financial instruments), support the design and review process of a minimum of 2 financial instruments (measures/tax exemptions/import duties/fiscal incentives) to: i) Finance the collection, processing and safe disposal of priority waste streams; ii) Reduce the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives; iii) Reduce the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives. Such financial instruments are intended to stimulate private sector involvement, and thus job creation in the waste and recycling sector. It is expected that governments would be supportive of such incentives which provide sustainable financial means to operate waste and recycling systems and create and sustain jobs in the process.	Project team
21	**Risk 21: Reduced markets for recyclables at national, regional and international level making recycling systems less viable and sustainable.** Due to COVID-19, most recycling markets came to a halt	Operational	**P = 2** **I = 4** **Moderate Risk**	This is an important risk, as recycling markets only operate and function when there is a buyers market that offers a price that makes it viable to collect, process (e.g. shred, compact), transport and export recyclables. Most SIDS participating in the Indian Ocean Regional Project process certain recyclables (waste oils, plastics, empty pesticide containers) at national level but export	Project team

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	or significantly reduced because of safety issues related to the segregation of recyclables, closed borders, limited affordable transport, slow processing of customs, etc. *COVID-19 related risk*[29]			other waste streams (car batteries, e-waste, plastics). Postponing the export of heavy, compact and valuable recyclables can be worth the wait for certain wastes (e.g. car batteries), while for other waste streams (plastics/paper) the space to store them is so costly, that sending them to the landfill or dumpsite makes more financial sense. To mitigate this risk, the project will work closely with the regional component of the Indian Ocean Regional Project to assess regional/SIDS-SIDS opportunities for private sector collaboration on recycling and develop and implement regional disposal/export plans/approaches for priority waste streams.	

Stakeholder engagement: GEF ISLANDS is taking a harmonized approach to ensure that consultations and engagement undertaken during the child project design phase can be aggregated and used to inform the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which will guide the work of all child projects during implementation.

In order to aggregate consultations and engagement undertaken during the child project design phase, regional child projects used a GEF ISLANDS programmatic template (which has been attached as Annex 8 and to which UNDP specific stakeholder engagement requirements have been added) to ensure a harmonized approach to engage stakeholders.

At project inception, a draft programmatic Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be developed for GEF ISLANDS. The GEF ISLANDS SEP will document stakeholder engagement completed by all child projects during project development and preparation and will include data on stakeholders and beneficiaries. **The GEF ISLANDS SEP will be tailored to and implemented by all child projects**.

In order to document stakeholder engagement undertaken by the UNDP Indian Ocean Regional Project (child project) during its development and to inform the project's design and determine methods for stakeholder engagement throughout its implementation, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was developed (see Annex 8), following a Stakeholder Analysis (also included in Annex 8).

The Stakeholder Analysis describes the various stakeholders that have been identified to have an interest in the project (see Table 3 – Annex 8). Based on the stakeholder identification, the interests and concerns of key stakeholder groups were identified (see Table 4), as well as methods for stakeholder engagement, the type of information that will be communicated to stakeholders and methods of communicating to stakeholders.

Methods/methodologies that will be used by the project to target and engage stakeholders and beneficiaries will depend on the actor(s) and the stage of project implementation. In summary, engagement of stakeholders and beneficiaries would be attempted through one or more of the following approaches/means (for a detailed description kindly refer to Annex 8): **Project Steering Committee (PSC)**; **Workshops**; **Strategic / informal meetings; Liaisons**; **Expert consultations**; **Field visits**; **Exchange visits**, among else.

In addition to the above-mentioned engagement tools, the project will develop a communication plan, using the UNEP "*Guidance Note for ISLANDS Child projects on Communications*" that will take into consideration the stakeholder engagement plan and can be adapted depending on the stage of the project and in response to feedback from stakeholders as well as the grievance mechanism.

Contents and formats of information dissemination will be specifically adapted to targeted audiences, their educational background, cultural contexts and languages in order to obtain the highest possible levels of understanding and buy-in, including through the following mechanisms (for a detailed description kindly refer to Annex 8): **Community skits and bulletin boards**; **Brochures/flyers/newsletters**; **Radio, TV, newspapers, press releases, social media**; **Exhibitions**; **Policy briefs**; **Progress reports**; **Online media**, among else.

South-South and SIDS-SIDS cooperation:
The project in Mauritius is part of the "*Indian Ocean Regional Project*" that will be implemented in four (4) Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Union of Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles. In addition to national components, the "*Indian Ocean Regional Project*" also has a regional component that supports cooperation, coordination, knowledge exchange and communication on the management of chemicals and waste between the 4 SIDS participating in the Regional Project. A full overview of the activities to be supported by the Regional Component can be found in its respective project document (attached), however a few selected activities are listed below:

- Organize joint training sessions for customs officials and enforcement/government agencies.

- Coordinate and collaborate on waste/recycling related regional activities.
- Share between IO SIDS best practices and knowledge on waste and chemicals management.
- Participate in yearly regional IO SIDS project meetings, site visits (including project board meetings).
- Develop GEF ISLANDS Knowledge products on (e.g.): Interim hazardous waste storage & export; management of waste oils, car batteries, empty pesticide containers, ELVs, e-waste, plastics, etc.
- Exchange between SIDS experiences on the development and implementation of financing mechanisms related to waste management and recyclables.
- Share regional/SIDS experts on waste management and financing.
- Build regional partnerships on waste management, recycling and treatment with private sector recycling/treatment entities located in the region (Reunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Tanzania, South-Africa, India, South-Korea, etc.).
- Establish partnerships with shipping companies to obtain better deals/reduced shipping costs for the transport of recyclables/wastes.

Furthermore, the Indian Ocean Regional Project is one of five (5) child projects that together make up "**the GEF ISLANDS Programme"** (**I**mplementing **S**ustainable **L**ow **A**nd **N**on-Chemical **D**evelopment in **S**IDS), which will be implemented in 30 SIDS across 3 regions (Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific).

One of the main objectives of the GEF ISLANDS programme is to facilitate South - South / SIDS – SIDS cooperation, coordination, knowledge exchange and communication on the management of chemicals and waste between the 30 SIDS participating in the programme. One of the five (5) child projects of the GEF ISLANDS Programme (the "Coordination Communications and Knowledge Management Child – CCKM Project") is tasked with sharing knowledge and experiences across all regions and between all SIDS to address challenges posed by chemicals and wastes common to all SIDS and to stimulate inter-regional cooperation on these issues. A full description of the activities that will be carried out by the CCKM child project can be found in its respective project document. Linkages between national and regional IO activities and the CCKM project, are described in detail in component 4 of the CCKM Child Project.

In addition, to bring the voice of Mauritius 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 Waste and Chemicals Management. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on *Waste and Chemicals Management* in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Mauritius.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:

The project will take into account women's and men's vulnerabilities and needs and experiences and skills as an integral dimension of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. This will result in women and men participating and benefitting according to their respective needs and ensures the project avails itself of the whole spectrum of knowledge, skills and expertise required to achieve maximum development results.

The Regional Gender Analysis (see Annex 10) carried out during project formulation has found that data on gender in general and gender and chemicals on the one hand and gender and waste on the other is extremely scarce. Further, although project countries are parties to important global and regional gender conventions and have set up dedicated government bodies that work on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), gender inequalities continue to persist in sector-related areas. This includes women's limited participation in decision-making and their underrepresentation in the academic community and STEM fields – despite being important actors of change. These and further results are found in the Regional Gender Strategy and Gender Action Plan (see Annex 10) for this project which aim at achieving an equitable distribution of its benefits and resources, thereby responding to the different vulnerabilities and needs of women and men in the context of chemicals and waste. This includes close collaboration with stakeholders working on GEWE and raising awareness, particular among private sector representatives, about the importance and benefits of including women in the labour market for businesses, households and communities as a whole, accompanied by advice to achieve this. It is also the project's aim to bring

about transformative changes in the norms, cultural values and the roots of gender inequalities and discriminations, for instance through the integration of gender-related issues and opportunities in capacity building and knowledge management activities and a focus on gender-responsive recruitment processes.

To sum up, the project expects to include gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps and promote GEWE, including improvements related to women's participation in decision-making, access to resources and economic empowerment. The project results framework and logical framework include the gender-responsive indicators needed to achieve this goal.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

Innovativeness: The GEF ISLANDS Programme is unique in its geographical and topical scope. The innovative elements of the project revolve around bringing SIDS and SIDS specific resources, knowledge and experiences together and facilitating and ensuring strategic communication between SIDS implementing sustainable changes at national and regional level in the management of chemicals and waste.

Regional collaboration in the Indian Ocean has traditionally not been as strong as compared to regional cooperation in the Pacific and Caribbean regions. IO SIDS are quite diverse, they range from LDCs to high income countries and are located far from each other, to the point that often they collaborate more with the mainland than other SIDS. In addition to that, there is currently not a regional organization which support all Indian Ocean SIDS.

However, building on past and on-going regional Indian Ocean waste related initiatives (for an overview kindly refer to the regional project document), part of the regional component of the "*Indian Ocean Regional Project*" will be implemented through a new partnership between UNDP and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) which is based in Mauritius and which is composed of five African Indian Ocean nations: Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion (an overseas region of France) and Seychelles. That said, past and on-going IOC supported waste and recycling related initiatives also included collaboration with Zanzibar (part of Tanzania), Madagascar, and other countries. As such, extending support to the Maldives is considered to be a natural addition to this network of countries, as was confirmed by the IOC Council of Ministers which endorsed support of the IOC to the implementation of the "Indian Ocean Regional Project" during their 34th meeting (2 – 6 March 2020, Seychelles).

In addition, the GEF ISLANDS programme will better connect previously isolated SIDS regions, as interventions in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and the Pacific, have traditionally occurred in isolation from each other. GEF ISLANDS will provide a link between the regions, allowing SIDS stakeholders the opportunity to communicate, participate in communities of practice, share experiences, participate in webinars, consult experts and learn from each other in how to address challenges related to chemicals and waste. Key knowledge will be communicated in a strategic way, making use of a knowledge management platform for SIDS, which will remain operational (being managed by a suitable entity, to ensure that the resources curated and developed are maintained after GEF ISLANDS comes to an end.

A major innovation in the area of waste management and recycling in the Indian Ocean will be the development and advancement of regional and global private sector partnerships on (hazardous) waste collection, export, recycling and/or treatment. Currently, some private sector entities at national level are involved in the local treatment/ export of recyclables or hazardous wastes (including but not limited to waste oil, car batteries, e-waste, scrap metal, plastics, ELVs, among others). Inventories carried out with the support of AFD and IOC (2019 and 2014) indicated that (depending on the countries) certain amounts of wastes/recyclables[30] were recovered and exported, however collection rates and export could be significantly improved. The "*Indian Ocean Regional Project*" will work closely with the private sector at national, regional and global level to develop profitable partnerships to ensure the sound recycling of certain hazardous wastes that cannot be treated at national level. Indian Ocean SIDS will also be able to benefit from two innovative private sector partnerships with shipping companies (to provide free shipping for

[30] Waste oil, e-waste, car batteries, pesticides, tires, paper/carton, plastics and metal.

recyclables from SIDS), and with cruise lines (to facilitate ongoing assistance to SIDS, through cruise companies committed to improving environmental performance).

Sustainability: The sustainability of the project itself and the interventions that it will support, will be ensured by:

- Improving the capacity of customs officials and environmental enforcement/inspection officers and the (import/monitoring) systems that they use in their work, to limit/eliminate the import and disposal of (future) banned chemicals and related wastes and improve the management of hazardous wastes.
- Putting in place management and financial mechanism and structures for the sound management of hazardous wastes.
- Export of hazardous wastes for recycling/treatment/final disposal.
- Development of regulatory/policy measures that help to control/limit and prevent imports of chemicals controlled under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions as well as chemicals and products that can result in (hazardous) waste at the end of their lifecycle.
- Designing (along with the development of required legislation/regulations for their successful implementation) a number of promising and feasible economic instruments (see below).

Every SIDS has different economic measures in place to finance waste management and encourage recycling and national priorities vary, therefore tailor-made economic instruments will be developed for each of the IO SIDS. The ultimate idea of these is that waste management and recycling is costly and to ensure entities (government, private sector, NGOs, CBOs) are interested in getting involved, there need to be financial incentives to do so. Only for recyclables for which the intrinsic value is high (scrap metal, car batteries) and collection and transport costs are not prohibitive for SIDS, these export markets will establish themselves, however it is the waste streams for which the costs of management are higher than potential profits, financial measures/economic incentives can help shift a market.

During the PPG phase, a preliminary finance assessment was conducted for three of the four SIDS, which also proposed a large number of potential interventions. During the project's implementation, an in-depth assessment will be conducted of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments/measures/tax exemptions[31]/import duties/fiscal incentives to:

- Reduce the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives.
- Reduce the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives.
- Reduce waste generation.
- Finance sustainable and long-term collection, management, storage, recycling, export/treatment of priority products/wastes streams.

A minimum of two (2) of the most promising and feasible economic instruments will be designed, along with the development of required legislation/regulations for their successful implementation.

Potential for Scaling-up: There are many opportunities for replication and scale up. All the SIDS participating in the "*Indian Ocean Regional Project*" consist of multiple islands (Maldives: 22 geographical atolls comprising of about 1,200 islands, only about 200 islands are inhabited; Mauritius: 16 Islands and Islets; Comoros: three major islands and numerous smaller islands; Seychelles: 115 islands), which means that potential for scale-up and replication is significant. The project aims to start activities on one of the main inhabited islands and subsequently roll-out and replicate activities on the other islands and by doing so will increase impact, collection rates, recycling rates, exports rates, etc.

[31] Cleaning chemicals, detergents, agro-chemicals are currently tax exempt. Damaged vehicles only have an import tax of 35%, while new vehicles have an import tax of 200%.

In addition, in partnership with the private sector, the project will support the establishment and/or improvement of life-cycle management systems for priority (hazardous) waste streams (e.g. waste oils, e-waste, ELVs, empty pesticide containers, car batteries, plastics, etc.) in conjunction with the design of financial mechanisms to ensure the financial sustainability of these mechanisms and continued interest from the private sector to remain involved.

Experiences from these efforts can be replicated in other areas of waste management, in other SIDS as well as in other countries (for example, the Mauritius experience in the construction and management of an interim hazardous waste storage and export facility). The proposed interventions will therefore provide valuable capacity and experience to the government, private sector and NGOs on replicating and scaling up similar mechanisms for other waste streams.

PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 3 "Good Health and Well-being" protecting local, regional and global populations from the health impact of hazardous chemicals; SDG 5 "Gender Equality" promoting gender perspective; SDG 6 "Clean Water and Sanitation" protecting water resources from contamination; SDG 9 "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure" supporting industry in reducing its harmful releases; SDG 11 "Sustainable Cities and Communities" making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; SDG 12 "Responsible Consumption and Production" phasing out products containing harmful substances; SDG 14 "Life below water" safeguarding marine life from exposure to hazardous chemicals and wastes.

This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD):
Country programme document for Mauritius (2017-2020)
Outcome: 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.
Output 3: Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and hazardous waste.
Indicator 3.1. Extent to which Mauritius fulfils its obligations regarding international conventions on chemicals and wastes – Stockholm Convention and Minamata Convention (Baseline: 2, Target: 4).

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Objective: *To prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in Mauritius and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in Mauritius.*	Project Objective Indicator 1 (GEF Core Indicator 11): Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people).	0 direct project beneficiaries.	100,000 direct project beneficiaries (45,000 women + 55,000 men).	343,480 direct project beneficiaries (171,735 women + 171,745 men).
	Project Objective Indicator 2 (GEF Core Indicators 9): Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products [Metric Tons].	Per year, Mauritius generates ~ 5,000 metric tons of used oil (of which 980 metric tons/year is being collected/recycled); 7,600 metric tons of e-waste (of which 277 metric tons/year is collected/exported) and ~470 metric tons of hazardous waste that requires storage/export (of which 26 metric tons/year have been exported over the past 3 years). Therefore, 1,283 metric tons/year of hazardous waste is being collected/ exported for recycling.	In addition to the 1,283 metric tons/year, 80 metric tons/year of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products reduced, disposed/destructed, phased out, eliminated and avoided.	In addition to the 1,283 metric tons/year, 200 metric tons/year of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products reduced, disposed/destructed, phased out, eliminated and avoided.
	Project Objective Indicator 3 (GEF Core Indicator 9.2): Quantity of mercury reduced [Metric Tons].	The Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) Report for Mauritius (2018) states that in its baseline year (2016), approximately 33,500 (+ 1,262 obsolete) mercury containing thermometers were still present in the country, combined containing an estimated 86.9 kg of mercury. Mercury releases from light sources were estimated to be 1.7 kg/year to air and 33.1 kg/year to waste.	0.04 metric tons/year of mercury (40 kg/year) reduced.	0.09 metric tons/year of mercury (86.9 kg/year) reduced.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
		In addition, the 2018 MIA report indicated that the total estimated mercury emissions to air were 201 kg/year, with the highest mercury source emitters being (i) extraction and use of fuels/energy sources (82 kg/year; 40.9%); and (ii) waste incineration and burning (55 kg/year; 27.3%).		
	Project Objective Indicator 4 (GEF Core Indicator 10): Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources [g-TEQ].	The 2005 NIP (base year 2003) indicated that medical waste incineration in Mauritius was responsible for 5.5 g-TEQ/year, representing 20% of UPOPs releases in the country. Since 2005, no NIP update has taken place. A NIP update is planned for 2020/2021 and UPOPs emissions monitoring is planned as part of the NIP update, after which adjusted UPOPs release data can be used as a baseline.	2.5 g-TEQ of POPs emissions avoided.	7.5 g-TEQ of POPs emissions avoided.
Project Component 1	**Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering Mauritius**			
Project Outcome 1 *Mauritius has in place effective mechanisms to control the import of chemicals and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste*	Indicator 5: Regulatory/policy measures developed to adequately control/limit and prevent imports of chemicals controlled under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions as well as chemicals and products that can result in (hazardous) waste at the end of their lifecycle.	5.1 The national regulatory framework does not yet ban all mercury-added products listed in Part 1 of Annex A of the Minamata Convention. 5.2 The Mauritius Network Services (MNS) system - supporting the licensing, permitting and clearance for chemical products - does not enable the Dangerous Chemicals Control Board (DCCB) to easily/automatically monitor/track quantities/types of imported chemicals.	5.1 A draft (to include Mercury-added products listed in Part I, Annex A of the Minamata Convention) of the Third Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulation 2017 has been prepared and submitted for approval. 5.2 Design proposal finalized to improve the MNS system in order to automatically track/monitor imported quantities of chemicals.	5.1 Idem. 5.2 The MNS system is improved to automatically track/monitor quantities and types of imported chemicals.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
		5.3 The 2018 adopted Law "*Use of Pesticides Act*" requires regulations to specify the distance between water bodies/communities and pesticide spraying limits. The law also requires an updated list of banned pesticides (in line with EU regulations).	5.3 List of banned pesticides has been reviewed and updated.	5.3 Regulations to support the implementation of the "Use of Pesticides Act" developed and submitted for approval.
	Indicator 6: The capacity of officers (men and women) further improved to limit/eliminate the import/use and disposal of (future) banned chemicals and wastes related products.	6.1 Customs, environmental inspection officers and officers from the Pesticide Regulatory Office do not have sufficient capacity to prevent the import and use of i) mercury-added products listed in Part 1 of Annex A of the Minamata Convention; 2) banned pesticides; and 3) banned products as per the "Environment Protection (Banning of Plastic Bags) Regulations 2015, as amended" and Rodrigues Regional Assembly (Banning of disposable plastic food items Regulations 2019). 6.2 The government has banned plastic bags in 2015 and placed an excise duty of Rs 2 per unit of non-biodegradable disposable plastic containers, namely take-aways, plates, bowls, cups and trays taking effect from 2 May 2019. Remaining challenges are the actual implementation of the plastic bag ban and the fact that the user of single use plastic containers has been taxed but local manufacturers who put their products in plastic containers are not.	6.1 Fifteen (15) customs officials and enforcement officers (of which 6 women) have been trained on the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of banned chemicals and products and the implementation of these bans. 6.2 A comprehensive supply chain analysis completed for single use plastic packaging (incl. plastic bags).	6.1 Capacity of 20 customs/border control, 12 environmental/inspections officers and 5 officers from the Pesticide Regulatory Office (28 men and 9 women) improved to ensure the adequate monitoring/ enforcement of import/use and bans in place (in particular those related to Hg, agro-chemicals and plastics). 6.2 Recommendations prepared (in coordination with indicator 10) on how to further reduce the use of single use plastics and prevent their import.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	Output 1.1: National regulatory framework strengthened to prohibit/limit the import/use of products and materials of concern. Output 1.2: Capacity improvement of customs and environmental enforcement officers and environmental/inspection agencies. Output 1.3: Conducting a supply chain analysis for single use plastic packaging and plastic bags and making recommendations for further phase-out of their use.			

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Component 2	**Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, Products and Materials**			
Project Outcome 2 *Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in Mauritius are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner*	Indicator 7: Measures in place to monitor hazardous waste generation in the country and facilitate reporting.	7.1 The last hazardous waste inventory for the country was carried out in 2011. An updated inventory is necessary to support the identification of hazardous wastes in the possession of waste generators. Findings will support the future planning for the operation of the Interim Hazardous Waste Facility and management and export of hazardous wastes. 7.2 The National Environmental Laboratory (NEL) under the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change has capacity to monitor CO, NOx, COx, SOx and PM_{10} in ambient air but not from point sources. It also does not have any capacity to monitor UPOPs/Hg emissions to support regulatory actions.	7.1 One comprehensive hazardous waste inventory completed (including an assessment of how hazardous wastes are currently being managed) and national priorities for selected waste streams set. Design on online system based on results of hazardous waste inventory. 7.2 National monitoring plan developed to measure ambient air levels of POPs/Hg in Mauritius near major point sources (coal-fired power stations, medical waste incinerators, industry, etc.) to support regulatory actions.	7.1 Online hazardous waste generator database (to facilitate regular reporting) established and 300 users (men and women) trained. 7.2.1 Regulations to reduce emissions from relevant point sources developed and submitted for approval. 7.2.2 National plan drafted to set out the measures to be taken to control releases of mercury from point sources to air, land and water.
	Indicator 8: Tons of hazardous wastes that cannot be treated in the country have been exported and soundly treated.	8.1 In 2017, the Government of Mauritius completed the construction of a 6.5 million US$ facility for the interim storage of hazardous wastes and awarded the contract to Polyeco S.A. in March 2017 to operate the facility. To date, 234 tons of hazardous waste have been collected from 306 sites and 78.1 tons have been exported for disposal abroad. Waste generators contribute 2.3 euro/kg (50% of the costs) and the government covers the other half. Remaining challenges are quantities of hazardous waste that remain stored on the premises of waste generators, as regulations do not stipulate the maximum time limit for this. Two (2) companies deal with e-waste management; i) BEM Enterprises Ltd:	8.1.1 The regulatory framework for hazardous waste management has been revised and submitted for approval to ensure that various hazardous waste streams are properly managed, collected, stored, treated/ exported. 8.1.2 In addition to the 1,283 tons/year, an additional 80 tons/year of hazardous wastes (including mercury containing wastes) have been treated in a sound manner at local level or have been exported for sound treatment abroad.	8.1.1 Idem. 8.1.2 In addition to the 1,283 tons/year, an additional 200 tons/year of hazardous wastes (including mercury containing wastes) have been treated in a sound manner at local level or have been exported for sound treatment abroad.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
		dismantles e-waste, while NEEL Trading & Facilities Ltd exports e-waste for dismantling/treatment in RSA. The 2011 hazardous waste inventory stated that 7,600 tons of e-waste is generated on a yearly basis in Mauritius but only 277 tons/year is collected for recycling. Two (2) companies treat waste oil/sludge oils: i) Virgin Oil Co. Ltd; and ii) Ecofuel Ltd. The 2011 hazardous waste inventory stated that 5,000 tons of used oil is generated yearly. It is reported that 4,899 tons/year of used oil is collected for recycling, but this includes sludge oil from ships which accounts for ~ 80% of waste oil collection. Hence, only 980 tons of used engine oil is collected for recycling. Therefore, 1,283 tons/yr of hazardous waste is being collected/exported for recycling. 8.2 The Entomology Office, under the aegis of the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security, supports the collection of empty pesticide containers with the triple-rinsed cleaned plastic being recycled into outdoor furniture by a local company. The rate of collection in 2018 was extremely low (172 kg out of 40 tonnes imported) and requires significant scale-up.	8.2 Big sector corporate planters, as well as small planters, are supported in partnership with Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security and PolyEco S.A. to increase the recovery of their empty pesticide containers by 25% and ensure their sound handling, treatment and disposal/recycling.	8.2 Big sector corporate planters, as well as small planters, are supported in partnership with Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security and PolyEco S.A to increase the recovery of their empty pesticide containers by 50% and ensure their sound handling, treatment and disposal/recycling.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	Output 2.1: Detailed hazardous wastes inventory conducted and continuous hazardous waste monitoring improved. Output 2.2: Capacity building of environmental officers for improved POPs and Hg monitoring and reporting. Output 2.3: National regulatory/policy framework/plans/guidelines developed/reviewed for improved hazardous waste management. Output 2.4: Increased local treatment and/or export and sound disposal abroad of hazardous wastes. Output 2.5: Increased recovery of empty pesticide containers and their sound handling, treatment and disposal/recycling.			

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Component 3	**Safe Management of Products entering Mauritius/Closing Material and Product loops for Products**			
Project Outcome 3 *Build-up of harmful materials and chemicals is prevented through establishment of effective circular and life-cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector*	Indicator 9: The government has financed, constructed and commissioned a Centralized Treatment Facility (CTF) for the management/ treatment of Health Care Waste (HCW).	9.1 A few years ago, Mauritius counted 10 HCW incinerators (5 at government facilities and 5 at private clinics), which incinerated infectious HCW. Currently, most infectious waste is dumped at the landfill (posing a serious risk for everyone who comes into close contact from the point of generation to the point of disposal) as the incinerators have broken down and public opposition against smoke and pollution from non-BAT incinerators has been such that some are not being operated anymore. One incinerator at a government facility remains operational but treats very small amounts of pathological/ anatomical waste that is not allowed to be disposed at the landfill.	9.1.1 Feasibility study for the design, BAT technology selection, planning, operation and financing for a CTF for HCW completed (including an EIA). 9.1.2 Enabling policies and regulations developed (including financial mechanism/models) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the CTF for HCW.	9.1.1 Technical assistance and capacity building provided to support the construction and operation of the CTF for HCW. 9.1.2 Gender-responsive training provided to 300 Health Care Facilities (HCF) staff (both men and women) that will be served by the CTF for HCW, on improved waste management practices.
	Indicator 10: Number of economic instruments designed and circular systems for waste management established/improved in priority economic sectors.	10.1 Mauritius has a number of economic measures/financial incentives in place that either i) help discourage the use of certain products (e.g. import taxes on Insecticides, Herbicides and Fruit Ripeners), ii) support recycling efforts (levies on PET, cans, single use plastics, etc.) or iii) ensure environmental protection. However, the collection, recycling and treatment of certain waste streams could be significantly increased. New or adapted financial instruments for chemicals and waste management can support the effective implementation of a chemicals and waste policy and regulatory framework by stimulating investment, improving cost recovery and cost effectiveness. 10.2 Business Mauritius has undertaken an initial assessment	10.1 Assessment conducted of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments to finance the long-term management, recycling, treatment and export of priority products/ wastes streams (including HCW, e-waste, among else). 10.2 In-depth waste management analysis conducted for 3 waste management service providers.	10.1 A minimum of two (2) economic instruments designed to sustainably finance waste management. 10.2 Waste management service providers (private sector) have been further

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
		(with IOC support) of the main quantities of wastes that are being generated by their member companies (plastic (PET); waste oil; used batteries and tyres) with the aim to identify national and joint regional solutions with UCCIOI-Union des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie de l'Ocean Indien to reduce waste generation and increase reuse and recycling in the Indian Ocean region. 10.3 The European Union under the Switch Africa Green programme in partnership with the Association des Hotels de Charme had supported an initiative entitled "Greening the Mauritian Tourism Industry". The overall objective was to support the sustainable development of small and medium hotels and assist them in greening their practices and achieve better environmental and economic performance favoring growth and employment both directly and indirectly through the value chain.	10.3 Partnerships established between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to exchange lessons-learned/best practices on greening their hotels.	capacitated to support the collection, recycling and/or export of recyclables. 10.3 Three (3) hotels have reduced their waste generation by 25%.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	Output 3.1: Establishment of a central treatment facility (CTF) for healthcare waste (HCW). Output 3.2: Assessment/development of financial instruments related to waste management to achieve long-term sustainability. Output 3.3: Greening of the hotel industry and capacity enhancement of waste management service providers.			
Project Component 4	**Knowledge Management, Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation**			
Project Outcome 4 *Knowledge generated by the programme is disseminated to and applied by SIDS in all regions*	Indicator 11: Gender-responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS published and shared at national and regional level and through the global knowledge management child project.	11.1 Zero (0) Gender-responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS published.	11.1 Three (3) Gender-responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS published and shared through the global knowledge management child project.	11.1 Seven (7) Gender-responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS published and shared through the global knowledge management child project.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
	Indicator 12*:* Awareness raised on the sound management of chemicals and wastes, waste segregation, introduction of safer alternatives, among else.	12.1 Awareness raised of 0 people.	12.1 Awareness raised of 100,000 people (50,000 women and 50,000 men) on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices.	12.1 Awareness raised of 383,364 people (191,682 women and 191,682 men) on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	Output 4.1: Extraction and dissemination of experiences, lessons learned and best practices. Output 4.2: Awareness raising campaign on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices. Output 4.3: Application of standard UNDP/GEF M&E and adaptive management processes in response to project oversight needs and Mid-Term Evaluation findings, as well as implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan to mainstream gender throughout project activities.			

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 4 details the roles, responsibilities, and 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.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[32]. The costed M&E plan included below and the Monitoring plan guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

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

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, 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.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):
The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

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

GEF Core Indicators:
The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 12 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):
The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by June 2024. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):
An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE and MTR will be coordinated by the regional budget while Cos will hire only local consultants to support the international evaluators.

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by April 2026. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

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

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information:
To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper

acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[33] and the GEF policy on public involvement[34].

Table 4: ***Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget***

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget: This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. These costs are included in Component 4 of the Results Framework and TBWP. For ease of reporting M&E costs, please include all costs reported in the M&E plan under the one technical component. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units are not included as these are covered by the GEF Fee.		
GEF M&E requirements	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	5,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework	None	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of 1) environmental and social risks ***National SESP Officer**	15,000	On-going.
Monitoring of 2) gender action plan ***National Gender Specialist**	9,000	Ongoing
Supervision missions	None	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	6,000	June 2024
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	6,000	April 2026
TOTAL indicative COST	41,000	

[33] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
[34] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change, Mauritius.

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 Parties:

Several ministries and government entities will implement different outputs. A written agreement between the implementing partner, Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change and following individual Responsible Parties (2) will guide the operations of the Responsible Parties and the use of the project budget for project activities. The Responsible Parties will be accountable for Outputs under their responsibilities, coordinated by the Project Management Unit (PMU). As required, the Responsible Parties will directly collaborate with the project partners, businesses and industries to deliver relevant project outputs and select appropriate sub-contractors to implement relevant project activities.

The Ministry of Health and Wellness: The Dangerous Chemical Control Board and the operation of Health Care Waste Facilities falls under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Wellness. Hence, this Ministry will be one of the Responsible Parties engaged in the project supporting the implementation of project activities related to: (i) Upgrading the information system for the tracking and monitoring of chemicals falling under the Dangerous Chemicals Act; (ii) The design and choice of technology to be acquired for the Centralized Health Care Waste Facility.

The Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security: National authority responsible for implementing schemes regarding the recycling of empty pesticides containers as well as regulating the use of pesticides and other agrochemicals. The Ministry is also part of the Dangerous Chemical Control Board.

Project stakeholders and target groups

Three (3) Technical Committees will be set up. The Technical Committees will be comprised of stakeholders from both the Public, Private and NGO/CBO sectors. As required, stakeholders from additional public bodies and the private sector will be invited to participate in Technical Committees to discuss and advise on specific project activities. Technical Committees will review deliverables under the project as well as any other matters referred to them for advice by the Project Board and will make appropriate recommendations to the Project Board.

The four (4) Technical Committees will be set up as follows:

Implementation Committee 1 - Minamata Convention:

- Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change- Department of Environment **(Chair)**
- Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change- SWMD
- National Environmental Lab
- Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
- Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Protection
- Ministry of Education, Tertiary Education, Science and Technology
- Mauritius Standards Bureau
- UNDP
- Representative of NGOs/CSOs
- Academia

Implementation Committee 2 - Hazardous Waste Management:

- Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change- SWMD **(Chair)**
- Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Policy and Planning Division)
- Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
- Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives
- Interim Hazardous Waste Management Facility
- Registered recyclers of waste
- Business Mauritius
- UNDP
- Representative of NGOs/CSOs
- Academia

Implementation Committee 3 - Health Care Waste and Chemicals Management:

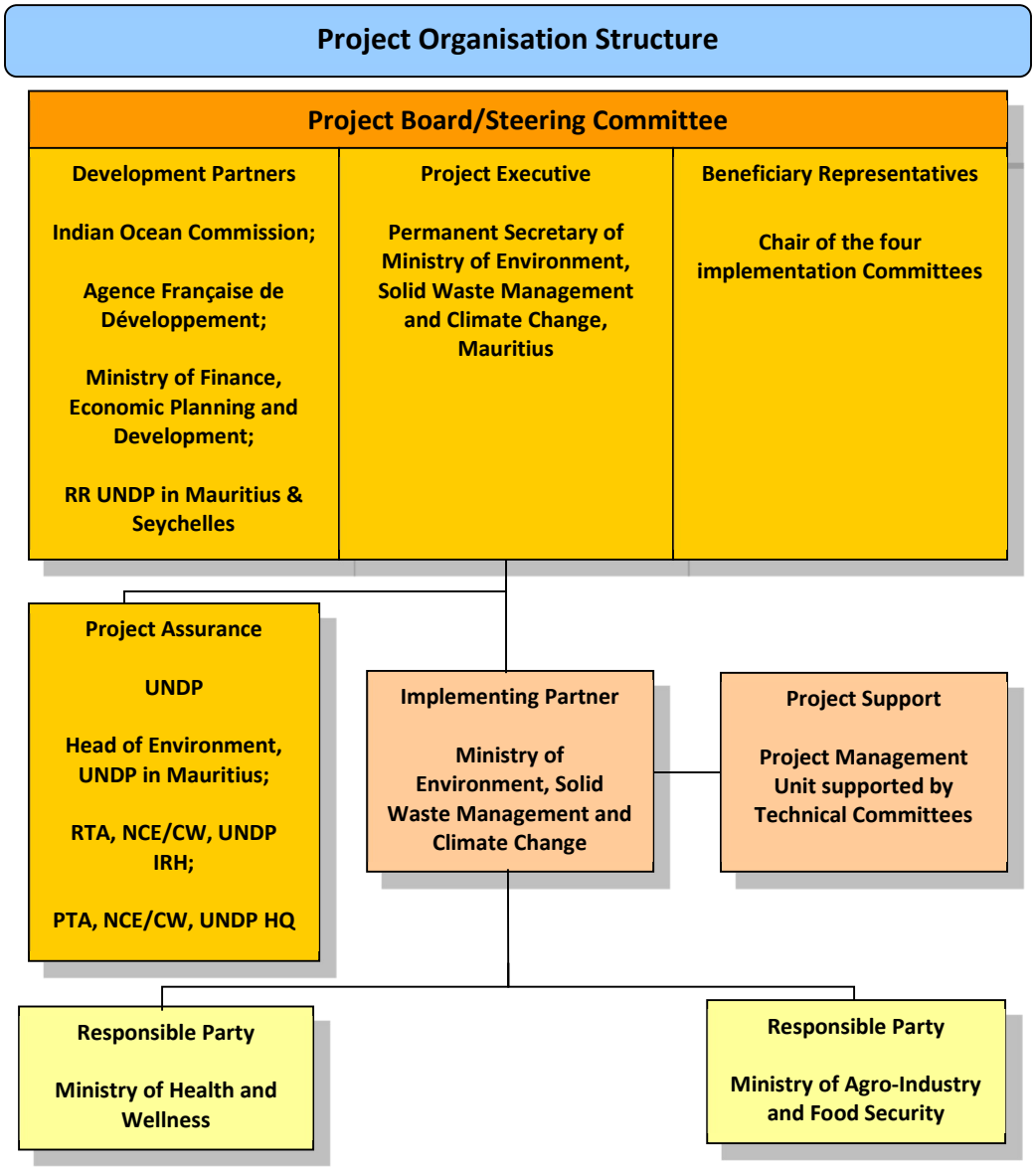
- Ministry of Health and Wellness **(Chair)**
- Dangerous Chemical Control Board
- Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change- SWMD
- Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
- Ministry of Labour, Human Resources Development and Training
- Energy Savings Division
- Customs department
- UNDP
- Representative of NGOs/CSOs
- Academia

Implementation Committee 4 - Agro-Chemical Waste Management

- Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security **(Chair)**
- Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Policy and Planning Division)
- Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change- SWMD
- Entomology Division
- Pesticides Regulatory Office
- FAREI
- MCIA
- Small Farmers Welfare Fund
- Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
- UNDP
- Representative of NGOs/CSOs
- Academia

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF 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.

Project organisation structure:



The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking 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:

   Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change

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 representatives are:

   Chair of the Minamata Convention Implementation Committee: Officer of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate; not below the grade of Divisional Environment Officer

   Chair of the Hazardous Waste Management Implementation Committee: Officer of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate (Solid Waste Management Division); not below the grade of Deputy Director

   Chair of Health Care Waste and Chemicals Management Implementation Committee: Officer of the Ministry of Health and Wellness; not below the grade of a senior officer/ Deputy Permanent Secretary.

   Chair of Agro-Chemical Waste Management Implementation Committee: Officer of the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security; not below the grade of Principal Scientific Officer

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 Partners are:

Indian Ocean Commission (IOC): The Secretary General of the IOC will nominate a representative to the Project Board. The representative will be an Officer of the IOC not below the grade of a Charge de Mission conversant with waste management.

Agence Française de Développement (AFD): The Director of AFD will nominate a representative to the Project Board. The representative will be an Officer of the AFD not below the grade of a Charge de Mission conversant with waste management

Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Planning: The Financial Secretary will nominate a representative to the Project Board. The representative will be an officer not below the grade of Lead Analyst.

Resident Representative (RR), UNDP in Mauritius & Seychelles

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: The UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is *USD 34,045,000.* This is financed through a GEF grant of *USD 4,050,000* and *USD 29,995,000* in other co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing 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 GEF. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Table 5: Co-financing sources, risks and risk mitigation measures

Co-financing source	**Co-financing type**	**Co-financing amount**	**Planned Co-financing Activities/Outputs**	**Risks**	**Risk Mitigation Measures**
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change	Grant	28,750,000	Operation and Maintenance of Interim Hazardous Waste Storage Facility Operation and maintenance of Mare Chicose landfill	Low – Change in political will	Mauritius has ratified the Minamata and Basel Conventions for which the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change is the focal point
Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security	In kind	320,000	Empty pesticide container recycling programme Representation in steering committees, site visits, submission of inputs	Low – Change in political will	PMU will engage with officials of the Ministry to ensure stakeholder engagement
Ministry of Health and Wellness	In kind	550,000	Recurrent health care waste management costs Representation in steering committees, site visits, submission of inputs	Moderate- Delays in implementation of project activities	PMU will be monitoring the progress of related activities and provide support where required.
	Grant	375,000	Capital Healthcare waste management costs		
Total		29,995,000			

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 BPPS/GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF:
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 GEF allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF 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[35]. 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 BPPS/GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

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

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00128245	Atlas Output Project ID:	00122254
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	ISLANDS - Mauritius		
Atlas Business Unit	MUS10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Implementing Low & Non-Chemical Development		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6400		
Implementing Partner	*Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change*		

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	*See Budget Note:*
Component 1. Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering Mauritius	MoESWMCC	62000	GEF	71200	International consultants	15,000	15,000	15,000	12,500	12,500	70,000	*1*
				71300	Local Consultants	15,000	1,500	7,500	1,500	1,500	27,000	*2*
				71600	Travel	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	31,000	*3*
				72100	Contractual Services - companies	24,000	-	-	-	-	24,000	*4*
				72800	IT Equipment	12,000	-	-	10,000	-	22,000	*5*
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	2,000	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	22,800	*6*
				75700	Training, workshop and conferences	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	10,000	*7*
					sub-total 1 MoESWMCC	**79,200**	**32,900**	**33,900**	**35,400**	**25,400**	**206,800**	
	MoAIFS	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	28,230	15,350	4,350	4,350	20,000	72,280	8
				71600	Travel	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	28,000	9
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	1,000	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	11,400	10
				75700	Training, workshop and conferences	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	11
					sub-total 1 MoAIFS	**39,830**	**23,550**	**12,550**	**12,550**	**28,200**	**116,680**	

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	*See Budget Note:*
	MoHW	62000	GEF	71600	Travel	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	31,000	12
				72100	Contractual Services - companies	-	100,000	100,000	85,000	-	285,000	13
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	2,000	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	22,800	14
				75700	Training, workshop and conferences	-	5,000	10,000	10,000	-	25,000	15
					sub-total 1 MoHW	**8,200**	**116,400**	**121,400**	**106,400**	**11,400**	**363,800**	
	Total Component 1					**127,230**	**172,850**	**167,850**	**154,350**	**65,000**	**687,280**	
Component 2. Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials	MoESWMCC	62000	GEF	71200	International consultants	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	16
				71300	Local Consultants	15,000	7,500	13,500	31,500	7,500	75,000	17
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	-	200,000	100,000	120,000	-	420,000	18
				71600	Travel	800	800	800	800	800	4,000	19
				72100	Contractual Services - companies	-	120,000	335,000	173,000	-	628,000	20
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	-	3,600	4,000	4,000	4,000	15,600	21
				75700	Training, workshop and conferences	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	22
					sub-total 2 MoESWMCC	**30,800**	**346,900**	**468,300**	**344,300**	**27,300**	**1,217,600**	
	MoAIFS	62000	GEF	71600	Travel	200	200	200	200	200	1,000	23
				72100	Contractual Services - companies	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	24
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	-	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,900	25
					sub-total 2 MoAIFS	**200**	**51,100**	**1,200**	**1,200**	**1,200**	**54,900**	
	Total Component 2					**31,000**	**398,000**	**469,500**	**345,500**	**28,500**	**1,272,500**	

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	*See Budget Note:*
Component 3. Safe Management of Products entering SIDS/Closing Material and Product loops for Products	MoESWMCC	62000	GEF	71200	International consultants	20,000	20,000	120,000	20,000	20,000	200,000	*26*
				71300	Local Consultants	3,000	46,500	28,500	1,500	1,500	81,000	*27*
				71600	Travel	600	600	600	600	600	3,000	*28*
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	2,500	2,500	1,800	2,600	2,600	12,000	*29*
					sub-total 3 MoESWMCC	**26,100**	**69,600**	**150,900**	**24,700**	**24,700**	**296,000**	
	MoHW	62000	GEF	71200	International consultants	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	35,000	30
				71300	Local Consultants	12,150	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	48,150	31
				71600	Travel	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	12,000	32
				72100	Contractual Services - companies	240,000	277,500	210,000	110,000	-	837,500	33
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	10,000	10,000	7,200	10,400	10,400	48,000	34
				75700	Training, workshop and conferences	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	35
					sub-total 3 MoHW	**284,550**	**318,900**	**243,600**	**146,800**	**36,800**	**1,030,650**	
					Total Component 3	**310,650**	**388,500**	**394,500**	**171,500**	**61,500**	**1,326,650**	
Component 4. Knowledge Management, Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation	MoESWMCC	62000	GEF	71200	International consultants	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	87,500	36
				71300	Local Consultants	6,000	28,500	24,000	6,000	6,000	70,500	37
				71600	Travel	2,480	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	12,080	38
				72100	Contractual Services - companies	-	-	140,000	22,500	19,500	182,000	39
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	16,800	20,000	19,736	20,000	20,000	96,536	40
				75700	Training, workshop and conferences	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	34,000	41

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	*See Budget Note:*
					sub-total 4 MoESWMCC	**44,780**	**70,400**	**213,636**	**78,400**	**75,400**	**482,616**	
	MoAIFS	62000	GEF	71600	Travel	620	600	600	600	600	3,020	42
				72100	Contractual Services - companies	-	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	43
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	4,200	5,000	4,934	5,000	5,000	24,134	44
					sub-total 4 MoAIFS	**4,820**	**25,600**	**5,534**	**5,600**	**5,600**	**47,154**	
	sub-total Component 4 KM					**49,600**	**96,000**	**219,170**	**84,000**	**81,000**	**529,770**	
	MoESWMCC	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	6,000	4,500	10,500	4,500	10,500	36,000	45
				75700	Training, workshop and conferences	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	46
	sub-total Component 4 M&E					**11,000**	**4,500**	**10,500**	**4,500**	**10,500**	**41,000**	
	Total Component 4					**60,600**	**100,500**	**229,670**	**88,500**	**91,500**	**570,770**	
Project Management Cost	MoESWMCC	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual Services - individuals	15,240	34,940	34,290	30,290	43,640	158,400	*47*
				74100	Professional Services	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000	*48*
				72800	IT Equipment	7,000	-	-	7,400	-	14,400	*49*
					Total Project Management	**26,240**	**38,940**	**38,290**	**41,690**	**47,640**	**192,800**	
					TOTAL MoHW	**292,750**	**435,300**	**365,000**	**253,200**	**48,200**	**1,394,450**	
					TOTAL MoAIFS	**44,850**	**100,250**	**19,284**	**19,350**	**35,000**	**218,734**	
					TOTAL MoESWMCC	**218,120**	**563,240**	**915,526**	**528,990**	**210,940**	**2,436,816**	
PROJECT TOTAL						**555,720**	**1,098,790**	**1,299,810**	**801,540**	**294,140**	**4,050,000**	

Summary of funds

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount Year 5	Total
GEF	$555,720	$1,098,790	$1,299,810	$801,540	$294,140	$ 4,050,000
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change	$ 5,750,000	$ 5,750,000	$ 5,750,000	$ 5,750,000	$ 5,750,000	$ 28,750,000
Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security	$ 64,000	$ 64,000	$ 64,000	$ 64,000	$ 64,000	$ 320,000
Ministry of Health and Wellness	$ 90,000	$ 90,000	$ 215,000	$ 315,000	$ 215,000	$ 925,000
TOTAL	$6,459,720	$7,002,790	$7,328,810	$6,930,540	$6,323,140	$ 34,045,000

Budget Notes:		
No.	**Budget Line**	**Component 1. Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering Mauritius**
1	71200	International Chief Technical Expert to provide expert advice on the technical aspects of the project ($ 50,000) and International Customs Expert to advise on training needs for customs officials ($ 20,000)
2	71300	One National Gender Specialist to mainstream gender in all project activities ($ 9,000); One Environmental Law Expert recruited to update the Second Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulation 2017- Activity 1.1.1 ($ 12,000) and One National Plastics Expert engaged to prepare recommendations on how to reduce single use plastics and prevent their import in coordination with indicator 3.2- Activity 1.3.2 ($ 6,000)
3	71600	Travel to support implementation of activities under Component 1 for project visits ($ 6,000) and Travel costs related to regional meetings ($ 25,000)
4	72100	Contractual services to conduct supply chain analysis for single use plastic packaging and plastic bags ($ 24,000)
5	72800	Standard IT equipment ($ 22,000)
6	74200	Printing and publications costs related but not limited to the training workshops to achieve Targets 5.2 and 6.1 ($ 22,800)
7	75700	International Customs Expert to conduct training on the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of banned chemicals and products ($ 10,000)
8	71300	One National Technical Consultant engaged for the coordination, oversight and follow-up of activities at the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security ($ 60,280); One National Legal Expert recruited to develop Regulations to the 'Use of Pesticides Act 2018'- Activity 1.1.3 ($ 12,000)
9	71600	Travel to support implementation of activities under Component 1 for project visits ($ 3,000) and Travel costs related to regional meetings ($ 25,000)
10	74200	Printing and publications costs related but not limited to the training workshops to achieve Targets 5.2 and 6.1 ($ 11,400)
11	75700	International Customs Expert to conduct training on the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of banned chemicals and products ($ 5,000)

12	71600	Travel to support implementation of activities under Component 1 for project visits ($ 6,000) and Travel costs related to regional meetings ($ 25,000)
13	72100	Contractual services to meet Target 5.2 The Mauritius Network Services (MNS) system of the Dangerous Chemical Control Board (DCCB) is improved to automatically track/monitor quantities and types of imported chemicals ($ 285,000).
14	74200	Printing and publications costs related but not limited to the training workshops to achieve Targets 5.2 and 6.1 ($ 22,800)
15	75700	International Customs Expert to conduct training on the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of banned chemicals and products ($ 5,000) and Training to users of the MNS system of the DCCB to be carried out by the contracted company appointed to improve the online system ($ 20,000)
No.	**Budget Line**	**Component 2. Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials**
16	71200	International Chief Technical Expert to provide expert advice on the technical aspects of the project ($ 25,000)
17	71300	One National Gender Specialist recruited to mainstream gender in project activities under Component 2 ($ 9,000); One Environmental Law Expert engaged to: (i) Update Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998 ($ 6,000); (ii) Update Environment Protection (Standards for hazardous wastes) Regulations 2001 ($ 6,000); (iii) Review draft e-waste regulations ($ 6,000); and (iv) Update Environment Protection (Collection, Storage, Treatment, Use and Disposal of Waste Oil) Regulations 2006 ($ 6,000) and One Mercury Expert recruited to develop (i) Regulations/guidelines for mercury-containing wastes ($ 6,000); (ii) National plan to control releases of Hg ($ 6,000); (iii) Phase-out plan for Hg-containing products ($ 6,000); and (iv) National protocols for the handling of Hg and Hg compounds ($ 12,000) and One national consultant engaged to devise a Plan for inter-institutional coordination for the management of hazardous wastes ($ 12,000)
18	72200	Equipment for NEL- one active and 25 passive POPs samplers as well as two automatic continuous mercury analyzers ($ 420,000)
19	71600	Travel costs related to implementation of activities under Component 2 ($ 4,000)
20	72100	Contractual services to Undertake a hazardous waste inventory ($ 180,000); Carry out a requirement analysis for NEL ($ 40,000); Develop national monitoring plan for NEL ($ 40,000); Carry out a requirement analysis for MSB ($ 40,000); Develop guidelines for management of end-of-life vehicles ($ 30,000); Review mechanism at the interim storage facility ($ 30,000); Develop an online system for hazardous waste ($ 150,000); Analysis of POPs sample ($ 100,000); and Develop disposal/export plans/approaches for priority waste streams ($ 18,000)
21	74200	Printing and publications costs related but not limited to the training workshops to achieve Targets 7.1, 7.2.1 and 8.1.2 ($ 15,600)
22	75700	Training to (i) Users of the hazardous waste online system- to be carried out by contracted company appointed to develop the online system for hazardous wastes ($ 20,000); and (ii) NEL staff in terms of siting, sampling and interpretation of results using the procured POPs samplers and mercury analyzers. This training will be carried out by the contracted company from which the equipment will be procured ($ 20,000) and Training on the management of mercury products and wastes by the National Mercury Expert in coordination with the international Chief Technical Expert ($10,000)
23	71600	Travel costs related to implementation of activities under Component 2 ($ 1,000)
24	72100	Contractual services to undertake an assessment in view of improving the empty pesticide container recycling programme ($ 50,000)
25	74200	Printing and publications costs related but not limited to the training workshops to achieve Targets 7.1, 7.2.1 and 8.1.2 ($ 3,900)
No.	**Budget Line**	**Component 3. Safe Management of Products entering SIDS/Closing Material and Product loops for Products**
26	71200	International Chief Technical Expert to provide expert advice on the technical aspects of the project ($ 100,000) and International Finance Expert to assist in the review and development of financial instruments ($ 40,000 and $ 60,000)
27	71300	One National Gender Specialist recruited to mainstream gender in project activities under Component 3 ($ 9,000) and One National Sustainability Officer engaged to support greening of 3 hotel chains ($45,000) and enhancing capacity of 3 waste management service providers ($ 27,000)
28	71600	Travel costs to achieve targets under Component 3 ($ 3,000)
29	74200	Printing and publication costs related but not limited to training workshops to achieve Target 9.1.2 ($ 12,000)
30	71200	International Health Care Waste Management Expert recruited to provide expert advice on healthcare waste management ($ 35,000)
31	71300	One National Technical Consultant engaged for the coordination, oversight and follow-up of activities at the Ministry of Health and Wellness ($ 48,150)

32	71600	Travel costs to achieve targets under Component 3 ($ 12,000)
33	72100	Contractual services to support achieving Target 9.1.1- Four project activities: Feasibility study for the central healthcare waste treatment facility ($ 450,000); EIA, ESIA and ESMP for the facility ($ 80,000); Technical assistance for the construction of the facility ($227,500) and Development of policies and regulations for the facility ($ 80,000)
34	74200	Printing and publication costs related but not limited to training workshops to achieve Target 9.1.2 ($ 48,000)
35	75700	Training to staff who will be involved in the day-to-day operation of the healthcare waste treatment facility ($ 10,000) and to healthcare facilities on improved waste management practices to be conducted by the International Health Care Waste Management Expert in coordination with the National Technical Consultant for the Coordination, Oversight and Follow-up of activities at the Ministry of Health and Wellness ($40,000)
No.	**Budget Line**	**Component 4. Knowledge Management, Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation**
36	71200	International chief technical expert to provide expert advice on the technical aspects of the project ($ 50,000); International Communication Expert to assist the National Communication Expert ($ 12,500); International Gender Expert to mainstream gender in all project activities ($ 12,500) and International Safeguards Expert to support the National Safeguards Officer ($ 12,500)
37	71300	One National Communication Expert at $ 6,000 per year for the 5 years ($ 30,000); One National Mercury Expert engaged for the (i) Development of technical information on Hg for risk groups ($ 22,500); and Incorporation of modules on Hg in courses taught at tertiary level ($ 18,000)
38	71600	Travel costs related to activities under Component 4 ($12,080)
39	72100	Contractual services to support implementation of activities related to: Preparation of 7 case studies/publications ($ 42,000) and Development of an online mercury database ($ 140,000)
40	74200	Printing and publication costs to support but not limited to Workshops and awareness raising campaigns; Development of case studies and technical information on Hg for risk groups ($ 96,536)
41	75700	Project board meetings at $2,000 per year ($10,000); Awareness raising exercise with all ministries concerned on mercury management to be carried out by the National Mercury Expert in coordination with the Chief Technical Expert ($16,000) and Training to key stakeholders on new/amended regulations to be carried out by the National Environmental Law Expert in coordination with the Chief Technical Expert ($8,000)
42	71600	Travel costs related to activities under Component 4 ($3,020)
43	72100	Contractual services to conduct awareness raising campaigns to small holder planters ($ 20,000)
44	74200	Printing and publication costs to support but not limited to Workshops and awareness raising campaigns ($ 24,134)
45	71300	One National Gender Specialist engaged to mainstream gender in all project activities under Component 4 ($ 9,000); One Safeguard Officer to develop the SESP ($ 15,000); Two National consultants recruited for: Midterm Evaluation ($ 6,000) and Terminal Evaluation ($ 6,000);
46	75700	Inception workshop ($5,000)
No.	**Budget Line**	**Project Management Cost**
47	71400	National Two Project staff to undertake day-to-day project implementation, procurement and management activities: One National Project Manager ($105,600) and one Project Assistant for 5 years ($52,800)
48	74100	Audit at $4,000 per year for the 5 years ($20,000)
49	72800	Standard IT equipment ($14,400)

LEGAL CONTEXT

Where the country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)
This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Mauritius 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 Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change 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.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Implementing Partner is a Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) 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;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. 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 Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document 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.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

    i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

    ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

    iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

    iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

    v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

    b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. 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).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (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.

8. 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.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner 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.

10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner 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.

11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', 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 the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

12. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner 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 the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner 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 the Implementing Partner 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.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner 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 the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, 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.

16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

MANDATORY ANNEXES

1. GEF Budget Template (for regional project)
2. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
3. Multiyear Workplan
4. Monitoring Plan
5. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
6. UNDP Atlas Risk Register
7. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
9. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)
10. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
11. Procurement Plan
12. GEF Core indicators
13. GEF Taxonomy
14. Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment
15. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report
16. Number of Beneficiaries
17. List of people Consulted

Annex 2: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites



Annex 3: Multi Year Work Plan

		Y1				Y2				Y3				Y4				Y5			
OUTCOMES	**ACTIVITIES**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**
Outcome 1: Mauritius has in place effective mechanisms to control the import of chemicals and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste	1.1.1 Update the Second Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulation 2017 and submit for approval																				
	1.1.2 Improve the MNS system of the DCCB																				
	1.1.3 Develop regulations to the "Use of Pesticides Act 2018" and submit for approval																				
	1.2.1 Build capacity of customs officials and enforcement officers on the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of banned chemicals and products																				
	1.3.1 Carry out a comprehensive supply chain analysis for single use plastic packaging as well as plastic bags																				
	1.3.2 Recommendations prepared (in coordination with indicator 10) on how to further reduce the use of single use plastics and prevent their import																				
Outcome 2: Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in Mauritius are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	2.1.1 Carry out a comprehensive hazardous waste inventory																				
	2.1.2 Develop an online system for hazardous wastes generators and management companies and train its intended users																				
	2.2.1 Develop a national monitoring plan for measuring ambient air level of POPs/Hg in Mauritius near major point sources to support regulatory actions - *Procure equipment, train staff, establish baseline, develop*																				

		Y1				Y2				Y3				Y4				Y5			
OUTCOMES	**ACTIVITIES**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**
	monitoring plan, analyse sample abroad.																				
	2.2.2 Review the Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998																				
	2.2.3 Carry out a requirement analysis for NEL to monitor flue gases for mercury																				
	2.2.4 Undertake a requirement analysis for the Mauritius Standards Bureau (MSB) Metrology Division to become an accredited laboratory for the calibration of non-mercury liquid in glass thermometers																				
	2.2.5 Prepare a National Plan to set out the measures to be taken to control releases of mercury from point sources to air, land and water																				
	2.3.1 Review the Environment Protection (Standards for hazardous wastes) Regulations (2001)																				
	2.3.2 Review the draft e-waste regulations																				
	2.3.3 Develop guidelines on the management of End-of-Life-Vehicles																				
	2.3.4 Review, amend and submit for approval the Environment Protection (Collection, Storage, Treatment, Use and Disposal of Waste Oil) Regulations (2006)																				
	2.3.5 Draft regulations/guidelines for the management of mercury-containing waste																				
	2.3.6 Develop gender responsive national protocols (technical guidelines) for the handling of mercury and mercury compounds																				

		Y1				Y2				Y3				Y4				Y5			
OUTCOMES	**ACTIVITIES**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**
	2.4.1 Review the current mechanism for hazardous waste management at the interim storage facility																				
	2.4.2 Develop disposal/export plans/approaches for priority waste streams																				
	2.4.3 Develop a gender-responsive phase-out plan for mercury-containing products (listed in Part I, Annex A of the Minamata Convention on Mercury)																				
	2.4.4 Conduct gender responsive training on the management of mercury as well as mercury-containing products and wastes																				
	2.4.5 Develop a gender-responsive plan to ensure inter-institutional coordination with regards to the management and elimination of hazardous wastes																				
	2.5.1 Assess and improve the current empty pesticide container recycling programme																				
Outcome 3: Build-up of harmful materials and chemicals is prevented through establishment of effective circular and life-cycle management systems in	3.1.1 Carry out a feasibility study for a centralized treatment facility for healthcare waste																				
	3.1.2 Conduct the EIA for the CTF as well as ESIA and ESMP																				
	3.1.3 Provide technical assistance and capacity building to support the construction and operation of the CTF for HCW																				
	3.1.4 Develop enabling policies and regulations (including financial mechanism/models) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the CTF																				

		Y1				Y2				Y3				Y4				Y5			
OUTCOMES	**ACTIVITIES**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**
partnership with the private sector	3.1.5 Provide gender-responsive training to Health Care Facilities (HCF) staff on improved waste management practices																				
	3.2.1 Assess existing financial instruments related to waste management and propose recommendations to achieve long-term sustainability																				
	3.2.2 Develop and submit for approval a minimum of two (2) financial instruments for prioritized waste streams along with their regulations																				
	3.3.1 Enhance the capacity of 3 waste management service providers (private sector)																				
	3.3.2 Link 3 hotel chains with hotel chains in the Seychelles and Maldives to further reduce waste generation through partnerships with the Association of Hoteliers and Restaurants in Mauritius (AHRIM) and The Travel Foundation																				
Outcome 4: Knowledge generated by the programme is disseminated to, and applied by, SIDS in all regions	4.1.1 Prepare gender-responsive case-studies/publications																				
	4.2.1 Develop a national gender-responsive communications plan that will support all aspects of the project																				
	4.2.2 Organize a gender responsive awareness campaign targeting small holder farmers/planters on the sound application of pesticides and the management of empty pesticide containers																				
	4.2.3 Develop tailored gender-responsive technical information on																				

		Y1				Y2				Y3				Y4				Y5			
OUTCOMES	**ACTIVITIES**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**
	mercury management for risk groups																				
	4.2.4 Establish a publicly accessible online mercury database and information repository																				
	4.2.5 Conduct a gender responsive awareness raising exercise with all ministries regarding the procurement of mercury containing equipment and products and availability of mercury-free alternatives																				
	4.2.6 Incorporate the Minamata Convention on Mercury and/or effects of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds in all programmes/courses dealing with environment/health/law/chemistry taught at tertiary level																				
	4.2.7 Provide gender-responsive training to key stakeholders on new/amended regulations																				
	4.3.1 Tailor the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to the national and local context for Mauritius																				
	4.3.2 Conduct a country specific gender assessment and tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan to the national and local context for Mauritius																				
	4.3.3 Support monitoring and reporting on project progress and ensure coordination with the IO SIDS and the GEF ISLANDS programme																				
	4.3.4 Support evaluation and audit related activities																				

Annex 4: Monitoring Plan

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[36]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective: *To prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in Mauritius and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in Mauritius.*	Indicator 1 (GEF Core Indicator 11): Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people).	*Mid-term:* 100,000 direct project beneficiaries (45,000 women + 55,000 men). *End of project:* 343,480 direct project beneficiaries (171,735 women + 171,745 men).	Number of people (men and women) who will directly benefit from the project. Refer to Annex 17 for a detailed breakdown on how the targets were derived.	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Nil *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholders, Reports from Authorities, Statistics Mauritius. *Data collection methods:* Training attendance sheets; Number of hazardous wastes generators subscribed to the online system; Reports from the Entomology Division on the number of farmers participating in the empty pesticide container recycling programme; Population census of the areas where the project provided support; Results report on awareness raising activities indicating number of people who have benefitted from awareness raising activities.	Annually	Project Assistant, Stakeholders, Consultants, Contracted companies	Training workshop reports; Training attendance sheets; Reports from consultants; Results report of awareness raising activities; Online hazardous waste system; Amount of empty pesticide container collected and recycled.	*Risks:* Challenges to determine who benefits directly or indirectly from implemented project activities. *Assumptions:* The risks associated with improper management of hazardous wastes and chemicals are reduced as a result of the project and targeted groups are able to benefit from the project activities.
	Indicator 2 (GEF Core Indicators 9): Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in	*Mid-term:* In addition to the 1,283 metric tons/year, 80 metric tons/year of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products reduced, disposed/destruct	Additional (on top of the baseline) Metric Tonnes [MT] of e-waste collected and exported, Metric Tonnes [MT] of waste oil collected and recycled at national level, and Metric Tonnes [MT] of hazardous waste collected, stored and exported for disposal	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Data and information from SWMD and private sector companies involved in hazardous waste collection, recycling and export. *Data collection methods:* Certified disposal certificates from treatment/disposal facilities; export customs records (e.g. e-waste, car batteries, hazardous waste); SWMD	Biannually	Project Assistant and officers from the SWMD	Official SWMD reports, Reports from Statistics Mauritius; Certified disposal certificates from treatment/disposal facilities;	*Risks:* High costs of waste disposal and lack of cooperation of private sector entities. *Assumptions:* Hazardous waste collection and disposal continue to be subsidized by the government. Private sector entities and hazardous waste

[36] Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[36]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	processes, materials and products [Metric Tons].	ed, phased out, eliminated and avoided. *End of project:* In addition to the 1,283 metric tons/year, 200 metric tons/year of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products reduced, disposed/destructed, phased out, eliminated and avoided.	abroad (through the interim hazardous waste facility).	records; Interim storage facility records.			Export customs records.	generators are aware of the hazards associated with the improper management of chemicals and wastes and are willing to participate in project activities.
	Indicator 3 (GEF Core Indicator 9.2): Quantity of mercury reduced [Metric Tons].	*Mid-term:* 0.04 metric tons/year of mercury (40 kg/year) reduced. *End of project:* 0.09 metric tons/year of mercury (86.9 kg/year) reduced.	Indicators and targets are based on the assumption that all mercury containing thermometers present in the country at PPG phase, will be phased out with the support of the project[37].	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* MIA Report (2018) *Targets:* MIA Report (2018) *Data collection methods:* Certified disposal certificates from treatment/disposal facilities; import customs records (e.g. thermometers); SWMD records; Interim storage facility records.	Biannually	Project Assistant and officers from SWMD	Official reports from the SWMD, Reports from Statistics Mauritius; Certified disposal certificates from treatment/disposal facilities; import customs records (e.g. thermometers); SWMD records;	*Risks:* High costs of waste disposal and lack of cooperation of private sector entities. *Assumptions:* Hazardous waste collection and disposal continue to be subsidized by the government. Awareness campaigns organized by the project convince the general public, pharmacies, doctors and nurses to replace Hg-containing

[37] The Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) Report for Mauritius (2018) states that in its baseline year (2016), approximately 33,500 (+ 1,262 obsolete) mercury containing thermometers were still present in the country, containing an estimated 86.9 kg of mercury.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[36]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
							Interim storage facility records.	thermometers with mercury-free alternatives.
	Indicator 4 (GEF Core Indicator 10): Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources [g-TEQ].	*Mid-term:* 2.5 g-TEQ of POPs emissions avoided. *End of project:* 7.5 g-TEQ of POPs emissions avoided.	Indicators and targets are based on the assumption that the establishment of the centralized treatment facility (CTF) for health care waste treatment using BAT technology, will reduce UPOPs releases. The 2005 NIP (base year 2003) indicated that medical waste incineration in Mauritius was responsible for 5.5 g-TEQ/year, representing 20% of UPOPs releases in the country. Since 2005, no NIP update has taken place. A NIP update is planned for 2020/2021 and UPOPs emissions monitoring is planned as part of the NIP update, after which adjusted UPOPs release data can be used as a baseline.	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* 2005 NIP *Targets:* 2005 NIP *Collection methods:* Reports from NEL; SWMD reports; Hazardous waste inventory; Waste generators records from healthcare facilities; Treatment/disposal records from the CTF.	*Annually*	Officers from the NEL	Official reports submitted to senior officials of MOESWMCC; Reports from NEL; SWMD reports; Hazardous waste inventory; Waste generators records from healthcare facilities; Treatment/disposal records from the CTF.	*Risks:* Technical difficulties and lack of commitment from stakeholders. *Assumptions:* The air emission regulations that will be developed with project support, are assumed to provide sufficient encouragement to project stakeholders and UPOPs emitters to participate in POPs emission reduction initiatives.
Project Outcome 1 *Mauritius has in place effective mechanisms to control the*	Indicator 5: Regulatory/policy measures developed to adequately control/limit	*Mid-term:* 5.1 A draft (to include Mercury-added products listed in Part I, Annex A of the Minamata	Ensuring that the full list of Mercury-added products listed in Part I, Annex A of the Minamata Convention, is	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Third Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulation 2017. *Targets:* Part 1 of Annex A of the Minamata Convention.	Annually	Project Assistant	Draft updated Third Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of	*Risks:* Difficult to reach agreements between various national authorities.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[36]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
import of chemicals and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste	and prevent imports of chemicals controlled under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions as well as chemicals and products that can result in (hazardous) waste at the end of their lifecycle.	Convention) of the Third Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulation 2017 has been prepared and submitted for approval. *End of project:* 5.1 A draft (to include Mercury-added products listed in Part I, Annex A of the Minamata Convention) of the Third Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulation 2017 has been prepared and submitted for approval. Mid-term: 5.2 Design proposal finalized to improve the MNS system in order to automatically track/monitor imported	included in the Third Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulation 2017. 5.2 The Mauritius Network Services (MNS) system - supporting the licensing, permitting and clearance for chemical products - does currently not enable the Dangerous	*Collection methods:* Draft updated Third Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulation 2017. *Data sources:* *Baseline:* DCCB MNS system. *Targets:* Consultations with officers from DCCB. *Data collection methods:* Improved DCCB online system.	Annually	Project Assistant	Imports) Regulation 2017. Improved DCCB online system that is able to automatically track monitor/track quantities/types of	*Assumptions:* The project creates through the implementation of its stakeholder engagement plan and gender action plan, as well as the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of project activities, sufficient opportunities for dialogue with relevant actors, which facilitates reaching agreements.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[36]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		quantities of chemicals. End of project: 5.2 The MNS system is improved to automatically track/monitor quantities and types of imported chemicals. Mid-term: 5.3 List of banned pesticides has been reviewed and updated. End of project: 5.3 Regulations to support the implementation of the "Use of Pesticides Act" developed and submitted for approval.	Chemicals Control Board (DCCB) to easily/automatically monitor/track quantities/types of imported chemicals. 5.3 The 2018 adopted Law "*Use of Pesticides Act*" requires regulations to specify the distance between water bodies/communities and pesticide spraying limits. The law also requires an updated list of banned pesticides (in line with EU regulations).	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Use of Pesticide Act 2018 *Targets:* Consultations with officers from Pesticides Regulatory Office and Entomology Division. *Data collection methods:* Draft regulations of the Use of Pesticide Act 2018.	Annually	Project Assistant	imported chemicals. Draft regulations of the Use of Pesticide Act 2018.	
	Indicator 6: The capacity of officers (men and women) further improved to limit/eliminate the import/use and disposal of (future) banned chemicals and wastes related products.	*Mid-term:* 6.1 Fifteen (15) customs officials and enforcement officers (of which 6 women) have been trained on the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of banned chemicals and products and	Number of customs, environmental inspection officers and officers from the Pesticide Regulatory Office trained on how to prevent the import and use of i) mercury-added products listed in Part 1 of Annex A of the Minamata Convention; 2) banned pesticides; and 3)	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Consultations with stakeholders. *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholders. *Collection methods:* Training attendance sheet; Training certificates	Annually	Consultant	Training workshop report; Training attendance sheet; Training certificates	*Risks*: Lack of support from potential trainees; Logistical difficulties to coordinate trainings; Knowledge not passed on to those who did not participate in training or who joined agencies after the training.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[36]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		the implementation of these bans. *End of project:* 6.1 Capacity of 20 customs/border control, 12 environmental/inspections officers and 5 officers from the Pesticide Regulatory Office (28 men and 9 women) improved to ensure the adequate monitoring/ enforcement of import/use and bans in place (in particular those related to Hg, agro-chemicals and plastics).	banned products as per the " Environment Protection (Banning of Plastic Bags) Regulations 2015, as amended" and Rodrigues Regional Assembly (Banning of disposable plastic food items Regulations 2019).					*Assumptions*: National experts/Trainers-of-Trainers trained by the regional component of the IO Child project and training resources embedded into sustainable national training structures, to ensure future availability of training opportunities/training modules; Private sector and local/national governments willing to assist in coordinating training sessions.
		Mid-term: 6.2 A comprehensive supply chain analysis completed for single use plastic packaging (incl. plastic bags). *End of project:* 6.2 Recommendations prepared (in coordination with indicator 3.2) on how to further	The project will draft a report summarizing the results of the supply chain analysis for single use plastic packaging and include recommendation on how to further reduce the use of single use plastics and prevent their import.	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Current regulations related to single use plastics. *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholders. *Collection methods:* Report on supply chain analysis and list of recommendations to reduce single use plastics.	Annually	Project Assistant	Reports submitted	*Risks:* Stakeholders are not agreeable to the recommendations made to reduce the use of single use plastics. *Assumptions:* The project creates, through the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of project activities,

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[36]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		reduce the use of single use plastics and prevent their import.						sufficient opportunities for dialogue with relevant actors which facilitates reaching of agreements.
Project Outcome 2 *Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in Mauritius are being disposed of in an environmentall y sound manner*	Indicator 7: Measures in place to monitor hazardous waste generation in the country and facilitate reporting.	*Mid-term:* 7.1 One comprehensive hazardous waste inventory completed (including an assessment of how hazardous wastes are currently being managed) and national priorities for selected waste streams set. Design of online system based on results of hazardous waste inventory. *End of project:* 7.1 Online hazardous waste generator database (to facilitate regular reporting) established and 300 users (men and women) trained. *Mid-term:* 7.2 National	A hazardous waste inventory will be carried out by the project, to inform the on-line system, the operation of the Interim Hazardous Waste Facility and management and export of hazardous wastes.	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Hazardous waste inventory report (2011) *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholders. *Collection methods:* Results of the updated hazardous waste inventory; Hazardous waste online system fully operational; Training attendance sheets and training certificates (if applicable). *Data sources:*	Annually Annually	Project Assistant, SWMD Officers	Hazardous Waste Inventory Report; Hazardous waste online system; Training attendance sheets and training certificates (if applicable).	*Risks:* Lack of cooperation from local authorities/private sector. Industries are unwilling to provide data and information necessary for the hazardous waste inventory. *Assumptions:* The project creates, through the implementation of its stakeholder engagement plan, sufficient opportunities for dialogue with relevant actors to have their support during the implementation of project activities.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[36]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		monitoring plan developed to measure ambient air levels of POPs/Hg in Mauritius near major point sources (coal-fired power stations, medical waste incinerators, industry, etc.) to support regulatory actions. *End of project:* 7.2.1 Regulations to reduce emissions from relevant point sources developed and submitted for approval. *End of project:* 7.2.2 National plan drafted to set out the measures to be taken to control releases of mercury from point sources to air, land and water.	National monitoring plan developed, regulations to reduce emissions drafted and a national plan develop to set out the measures to reduce Hg releases from point sources.	*Baseline:* Mandate of NEL. *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholders *Collection methods:* Draft regulations and national plan		Project Assistant/ NEL Officers	National monitoring plan; Draft emissions regulation; and National plan to reduce emissions.	*Risks:* Change in national policies and/or priorities. *Assumptions:* Continued institutional and political commitment to support project activities.
	Indicator 8: Tons of hazardous wastes that	*Mid-term:* 8.1.1 The regulatory framework for hazardous waste	8.1: Revision, improvement and submission for approval of the	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Data from SWMD	Annually	Project Assistant, Officers from SWMD	Draft updated hazardous waste regulations.	*Risks:* High costs of waste disposal and lack of cooperation of the private

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[36]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	cannot be treated in the country have been exported and soundly treated.	management has been revised and submitted for approval to ensure that various hazardous waste streams are properly managed, collected, stored, treated/ exported. *End of project:* 8.1.1 The regulatory framework for hazardous waste management has been revised and submitted for approval to ensure that various hazardous waste streams are properly managed, collected, stored, treated/ exported. *Mid-term:* 8.1.2 In addition to the 1,283 tons/year, an additional 80 tons/year of hazardous wastes (including mercury containing wastes) have	regulatory framework for the management of hazardous wastes. Additional (on top of the baseline) Metric Tonnes [MT] of e-waste collected and exported, Metric Tonnes [MT] of waste oil collected and recycled at national level, and Metric Tonnes [MT] of	*Targets:* Consultations with stakeholder and expected outputs from project activities. *Data collection methods:* Draft updated hazardous waste regulations. *Data sources:* *Baseline:* Data and information from SWMD and private sector companies involved in hazardous waste collection, recycling and export. *Data collection methods*: Certified disposal certificates from treatment/disposal facilities; Export customs records (e.g. e-waste, car batteries, hazardous waste); SWMD	Annually	Project Assistant, Consultant	Official SWMD reports, Reports from Statistics Mauritius; Certified disposal certificates from	sectors; Stakeholders are not agreeable to the contents of the revised hazardous waste regulations as it might make operations for them more costly. *Assumptions:* Hazardous waste collection and disposal continue to be subsidized by the government. Private sector entities are aware of the hazards associated with improper management of chemicals and wastes and are willing to participate in project activities. The project creates through the involvement of stakeholders, sufficient opportunities for dialogue with relevant actors which facilitates reaching of agreements.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[36]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		been treated in a sound manner at local level or have been exported for sound treatment abroad. *End of project:* 8.1.2 In addition to the 1,283 tons/year, an additional 200 tons/year of hazardous wastes (including mercury containing wastes) have been treated in a sound manner at local level or have been exported for sound treatment abroad.	hazardous waste collected, stored and exported for disposal abroad (through the interim hazardous waste facility).	records; Interim storage facility records. *Data sources:*			treatment/disposal facilities; Export customs records.	
		Mid-term: 8.2 Big sector corporate planters, as well as small planters, are supported in partnership with Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security and PolyEco S.A. to increase the recovery of their empty pesticide containers by 25% and ensure their sound handling,	Metric Tonnes of empty triple rinsed pesticide containers [Metric Tonnes] collected and recycled into products.	*Baseline:* Data and information from the Entomology Division. *Targets:* Consultations with the Entomology Division. *Collection methods:* Reports from the Entomology Division; Reports from the planters/farmers; Reports/Invoices from the recycling company; Reports from IPEN; Results of the updated hazardous waste inventory; Hazardous waste online system; Training attendance sheets and	Annually	Project Assistant, Consultant	Reports from the Entomology Division; Reports/invoices from the recycling company; Reports from IPEN; Results of the updated hazardous waste inventory; Hazardous	*Risks:* Lack of commitment from planters. *Assumptions:* Awareness raising campaigns (laying emphasis on the health and environmental benefits) assist in creating the enabling environment to encourage planters to participate in the empty pesticide

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[36]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		treatment and disposal/recycling. <u>End of project:</u> 8.2 Big sector corporate planters, as well as small planters, are supported in partnership with Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security and PolyEco S.A to increase the recovery of their empty pesticide containers by 50% and ensure their sound handling, treatment and disposal/recycling.		training certificates (if applicable).			waste online system; Training attendance sheets and training certificates (if applicable).	container recycling programme.
Project Outcome 3 *Build-up of harmful materials and chemicals is prevented through establishment of effective circular and life-cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector*	<u>Indicator 9</u>: The government has financed, constructed and commissioned a Centralized Treatment Facility (CTF) for the management/ treatment of Health Care Waste (HCW).	*<u>Mid-term</u>:* 9.1.1 Feasibility study for the design, BAT technology selection, planning, operation and financing for a CTF for HCW completed (including an EIA). *<u>End of project</u>:* 9.1.1 Technical assistance and capacity building provided to	9.1.1 Preparation of a feasibility study for the construction of a centralized treatment facility for healthcare waste, and provision of technical assistance and capacity building throughout its construction and operation.	*<u>Data sources:</u>* *Baseline:* Consultations with stakeholders. *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholders. *<u>Collection methods:</u>* Feasibility and EIA reports; Attendance sheet to capacity building exercises and training sessions; Construction company reports; BTOR of hired experts/technicians.	Annually	Project assistant, Consultant	Feasibility and EIA reports; Attendance sheet to capacity building exercises and training sessions; Construction company reports; BTOR of hired experts/technicians.	*Risks:* Government will not invest in the construction of the CTF for HCW treatment. *Assumptions:* In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the need to dispose of infectious wastes in a sound manner is of high importance. Proper documentation on the need for the construction of the

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[36]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		support the construction and operation of the CTF for HCW. *Mid-term:* 9.1.2 Enabling policies and regulations developed (including financial mechanism/models) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the CTF for HCW. *End of project:* 9.1.2 Gender-responsive training provided to 300 Health Care Facilities (HCF) staff (both men and women) that will be served by the CTF for HCW, on improved waste management practices.	Development of draft policies and regulations (including financial mechanisms) for the operation of the CTF; Training provided to 300 HCF staff.	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Existing regulations/policies for HCWM. *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholders. *Collection methods:* Draft policies and regulations (including financial mechanisms) for the operation of the CTF; Training attendance sheets and training certificates (if applicable).	Annually	Project assistant, Consultant	Draft policies and regulations (including financial mechanisms) for the operation of the CTF; Training attendance sheets and training certificates (if applicable).	central healthcare waste treatment facility will be submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers to get their approval.
	Indicator 10: Number of economic instruments/ designed and circular systems for waste management established/improved in priority	*Mid-term:* 10.1 Assessment conducted of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments to finance the long-term management,	Conduct an assessment of existing and potential economic instruments and develop the two (2) most promising ones.	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Data and information from stakeholders, including Ministry of Finance. *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholders.	Annually	Project Assistant/ Consultant	Assessment report on existing and potential financial instruments. Draft regulations for the design of a minimum	*Risks:* Difficult to reach agreements between different national authorities on the recommendations regarding financial instruments.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[36]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	economic sectors.	recycling, treatment and export of priority products/ wastes streams (including HCW, e-waste, among else). *End of project:* 10.1 A minimum of two (2) economic instruments designed to sustainably finance waste management. *Mid-term:* 10.2 In-depth waste management analysis conducted for 3 waste management service providers. *End of project:* 10.2 Waste management service providers (private sector) have been further capacitated to support the collection, recycling and/or export of recyclables.	In-depth waste analyses conducted for 3 waste management companies (to determine capacity and opportunities for improvement); Waste management companies trained and capacitated to increase collection, recycling and/or export of recyclables	*Collection methods:* Assessment report on existing and potential financial instruments. Draft regulations for the design of a minimum of two economic instruments. *Data sources:* *Baseline:* Cap Business Report (2019) *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholders. *Data collection methods:* Assessment reports for 3 waste management service providers; Waste company reports on amount of recyclables collected/exported/processed; Customs export records; Attendance sheet to capacity building exercises and training sessions (and training certificates, if applicable).	Annually	Project Assistant/ Consultant	of two economic instruments. Assessment reports for 3 waste management service providers; Waste company reports on amount of recyclables collected/exported/processed; Customs export records; Attendance sheet to capacity building exercises and training sessions (and training	*Assumptions:* The project creates, through the implementation of its stakeholder engagement plan, sufficient opportunities for dialogue with relevant actors which facilitates reaching of agreements. *Risks:* Lack of cooperation from the private sector. *Assumptions:* The project creates through the implementation of its stakeholder engagement plan, the enabling environment to have the support of the private sectors in achieving the targets of the project.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[36]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
							certificates, if applicable).	
		Mid-term: 10.3 Partnerships established between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to exchange lessons-learned/best practices on greening their hotels. *End of project:* 10.3 Three (3) hotels have reduced their waste generation by 25%.	Establishment of partnerships between hotel chains in Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles; 3 hotels have introduced greener practices to reduce their waste generation.	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* "Greening the Mauritian Tourism Industry" Project. *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholders. *Collection methods:* Evaluation reports on the performance of the hotels	Annually	Project Assistant/ Consultant	Consultant report	
Project Outcome 4 *Knowledge generated by the programme is disseminated to and applied by SIDS in all regions*	Indicator 11: Gender-responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS published and shared at	*Mid-term:* 11.1 Three (3) Gender-responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS published and shared through the	Development of Gender-responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS.	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Desk review. *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholders. *Collection methods:* Finalized documents/publication, Social media postings, Publications, Scientific Papers, News articles/internet articles, Lessons-learned report, Videos (You Tube/TV/etc.), etc.	Annually	Project Assistant/ Contracted company	Finalized documents/publication, Social media postings, Publications, Scientific Papers, News articles/internet articles, Lessons-learned report, Videos (You	*Risks:* Sensitive information does not allow for proper documentation process. *Assumptions:* Contracted company is able to draft the publications without the need to incorporate sensitive data and information. Project partners are open about

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[36]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	national and regional level and through the global knowledge management child project.	global knowledge management child project. *End of project:* 11.1 Seven (7) Gender-responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS published and shared through the global knowledge management child project.					Tube/TV/etc.), etc.	project challenges and successes, as well as lessons-learned so these can be captured, published and disseminated at national level.
	Indicator 12: Awareness raised on the sound management of chemicals and wastes, waste segregation, introduction of safer alternatives, among else.	*Mid-term:* 12.1 Awareness raised of 100,000 people (50,000 women and 50,000 men) on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices. *End of project:* 12.1 Awareness	Number of people of whom awareness has been raised.	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Desk review and consultations with stakeholders. *Targets:* Refer to Annex 16. *Collection methods:* Communication Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Reports on awareness activities and stakeholder engagement reported against figures presented in Annex 16 (Number of project beneficiaries & Number of people of whom awareness will be raised).	Annually	Project Assistant/ Consultant	Communication Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Reports on awareness activities and stakeholder engagement reported against figures presented in Annex 16 (Number of project beneficiaries & Number of	*Risks:* Lack of proper planning, or overlap in activities, due to multiple awareness raising activities and objectives contained in the PRF, Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Communication Plan. *Assumptions:* Project team is able to develop proper planning and timing for awareness raising

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[36]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		raised of 383,364 people (191,682 women and 191,682 men) on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices.					people of whom awareness will be raised).	activities. Project stakeholders and general public interested in the environmental and health implications associated with hazardous chemicals and their wastes.
Add indicators included in gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan or other monitoring plans as needed.								

Annex 5: Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Indian Ocean Regional Project – Mauritius - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)
2. Project Number	***PIMS 6400***
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	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

Based on Article 25 of the UN Human Right Declaration "*Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family*". A healthy environment should be considered as a pre-condition for the full enjoyment of human rights. The Project, through the implementation of a highly sustainable and replicable approach for the integrated management of various hazardous waste streams, such as POPs/heavy metals contained in articles and products, e-waste, health care waste, end-of-life vehicles and hazardous waste fractions in municipal waste resulting from daily business activities from tourism, health-care, agriculture, (food) manufacturing and residential sectors, will achieve the avoidance of the release in the environment of U-POPs, PBDEs and mercury contributing at the same time to the development of the waste economy based on the 3R approach. The project will bring not only environmental benefits but also associated social benefits. The activities with the manufacturing and tourism industries will result in more sustainable waste management solutions that will generate income and job opportunities for the local communities who will also benefit from specific training and awareness raising activities. At a higher level, the establishment of a market-based (extended producer responsibility - EPR) waste management system will represent a business opportunity for the providers of disposal services who might be facing operational challenges due to unfair competition resulting from the persistence of substandard waste disposal practices.

Through a widely integrated Knowledge Management approach, the project will ensure the right of people concerning access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental issues. The project also considers conducting awareness raising campaigns and capacity building exercise as well as designing and implementation of publicly accessible online database for sharing of data and information on appropriate hazardous waste management practices.

The project will thus contribute to several SDGs including:

- **SDG 3 "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages"** by protecting local, regional and global populations from the health impact of hazardous chemicals.
- **SDG 11 "Sustainable Cities and Communities"** by making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The overall goal in this project is, in part, the transformation of gender relations and using project activities to assist with this effort. Deeper attention to gender equality issues and gender mainstreaming is required to take action towards gender-responsive and gender-transformative results. Programming should frame women as agents and active

citizens, not only as victims of inequalities. One of the contributions of this project will be to contribute to the disaggregated data for the sectors concerned in this project, to upscale the opportunities for women to get training and employment, to work with private sector partners through co-financing aso that they provide contributions to assist women/vulnerable groups to develop entrepreneurial and business opportunities from any value or supply chains created in the project's chemicals management interventions, and to contribute overall to the implementation of gender mainstreaming in the long term operation of these sectors.

According to the Regional Gender Strategy and Action Plan, which was prepared under the PPG, the project will raise awareness and advocate for the inclusion of gender considerations into existing relevant policy documents and ensure that gender considerations are reflected to the extent possible in the policy documents to be developed under the project by coordinating with the relevant government bodies in each of the four countries. At the start of project implementation, each IO SIDS will carry out a country specific gender assessment and subsequently tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan (under the development and expected to be ready prior to the start of project implementation) to their national context.

All gender related activities will be aligned with the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy (2018-2021), which was prepared in conjunction with the UNDP Strategic Plan and is operationalized in parallel with it. UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy highlights the pivotal significance of gender equality and women's empowerment and reaffirms that sustainable human development will not be fully achieved unless women and girls are able to contribute on an equal basis with men and boys to their societies. The project will also abide by the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and refer to the UNDP Guidance Document: Gender and Chemicals. The project will thus contribute to **SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.**

Because of gender division of labor, more men than women get jobs in product manufacturing, waste prevention and management in the country. This project will advocate for women involvements at different job levels in the area of interest and to encourage private companies and governmental entities to train women and hire them at the different phases of waste prevention/management in general, including entrepreneurship (start-up) opportunities for recycling businesses. To this end, the project will develop gender-responsive case studies/publications on the collection, transport and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW); EPR mechanisms in Mauritius; Refining of used oils in Mauritius; Collection, interim storage and export of hazardous waste in Mauritius; Implementation of a Centralized Treatment Facility for Healthcare waste management; Collection, dismantling and export of e-waste; and Collection, processing and export of recyclables (plastics, car batteries, scrap tires).

The project will ensure women participation in awareness raising and capacity building exercises that will take place at the community level. These capacity building exercises will also be a platform for the participants to share their opinions about on-going and foreseen activities of the project throughout the whole implementation phase. It is important to consider gender mainstreaming, as women and men may differ in their priorities for new or improved services, based on the different ways in which they utilize their immediate environment.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

This GEF-7 project in the Chemical & Waste focal area's objective is to enhance the protection of the human health and the environment through waste prevention and environmentally sound management of priority waste streams containing POPs, anthropogenic mercury and other priority chemical contaminants in tourism, agriculture, health-care and (food) manufacturing sectors.

This will be achieved with the help of action plans that prevent hazardous substances entering the supply chains at manufacturing points or via importation and adoption of waste prevention and minimization practices, by implementing EPR to ensure future capitalization of national funds to address substandard waste disposal. The approach overall will align well with the country's green (circular) economy principles.
Overall, the project aims at preventing the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and mercury and other harmful chemicals in SIDS and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in SIDS.

The project will contribute to several SDGs including:

- **SDG 6 "Clean Water and Sanitation"** by protecting water resources from contamination;
- **SDG 9 "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure"** by supporting industry in reducing its harmful releases;
- **SDG 12 "Responsible Consumption and Production"** by phasing out products containing harmful substances;
- **SDG 14 "Life below water"** by safeguarding marine life from exposure to hazardous chemicals and wastes.

The project is also fully aligned with the GEF-7 Chemical and Waste Focal Area Strategy, Program 1 "Industrial Chemical Programs", as it seeks to eliminate or significantly reduce POPs and mercury.

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: Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project. **Related to:** - Principle 1: Human Rights (question 5).	I = 2 P =3	Moderate	At present, institutions lack the technical capacity to identify and manage hazardous wastes including mercury-containing products and several regulations need to be reviewed to be in line with the Stockholm, Basel and Minamata Conventions.	As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, and according to the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF; Annex 9) that was prepared during the project preparation phase, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation ahead of any project activity. This risk and all other downstream risks will be addressed in the ESIA and subsequent ESMP. In addition, a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) approach will be adopted to address all upstream risks in the project, including

				those resulting from issuing legislations, proposing financial instruments and adopting national plans. In addition, the project will involve (i) training on the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of banned chemicals and products (including mercury-added products listed in Part 1 of Annex A of the Minamata Convention; banned products as per the Banning of plastic bags Regulations 2015 and Rodrigues Regional Assembly (Banning of disposable plastic food items Regulations 2019)) and the implementation of these bans; (ii) capacity building to relevant ministries/ departments on green procurement, including the procurement of Hg-free alternatives; and, (iii) review and development of legislations. The project seeks to build the capacity of environmental/customs/inspection officers such that chemicals and waste of concerns can be properly managed.
Risk 2: There exist the potential for the proposed project to have adverse impacts on the situation of women and girls, reproducing discrimination on the participation of women. **Related to:** Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, 1, 2	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	Mauritius has made great progress in terms of gender equality in national legislation and has ratified several gender-related international treaties. However, concerns remain on gender equality in both the public and private sector.	During the PPG, a gender analysis was conducted, and a Gender Action Plan was prepared (Annex 10). Gender disaggregated data will be used in the monitoring of outcomes.
Risk 3: Damage to cultural heritage or biodiversity from construction and operation of the central treatment facility (CTF) for healthcare waste Related to: - Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, 1.1 - Standard 4: Cultural Heritage, 4.1	I = 5 P = 2	High	Construction and operation of the CTF may negatively impact cultural heritage sites or biodiversity-rich or sensitive areas if the facility is located near these sites.	The ESIA that will be prepard for the project will take into account the proposed location of the CTF and ensure that no sites of cultural and biodiversity importance are found nearby. In addition, mitigation measures will be proposed to ensure that construction and operation of the facility will not lead to the release of chemicals and/or hazardous materials that may have a negative impact on biodiversity in the area.
Risk 4: There exists the possibility that the project generates potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns.	I = 4 P = 3	High	Transboundary movement of chemicals and hazardous waste usually involves high risks.	In accordance with the EMSF that was prepared during the project preparation phase, an ESIA and ESMP will be prepared for the project taking into consideration this risk and proposing measures to mitigate it such as:

Related to: Principle 3, Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Resources Management, 1.10				• Proper packaging according to international/UN norms and in UN approved containers together with appropriate segregation during transportation • Engagement of certified transportation and disposal/treatment facilities
Risk 5: Risk of accidental release of hazardous substances during transport between facilities, storage, export for disposal and testing of substances. **Related to:** - Principle 3, Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management; 1.1, 1.10 - Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.1, 3.2, and 3.7 - Principle 3, Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency; 7.1 and 7.2	I = 4 P = 4	High	Transport, storage and disposal/treatment operations for hazardous waste streams (e.g. mercury containing products, waste oils, end-of-life vehicles, e-waste, pesticide containers, healthcare waste, etc.) may pose potential human and ecosystem health risks, whether to workers, the wider community or to the local environment due to accidental releases or spills.	The conceptual project design commits to managing this risk in accordance with applicable international standards and best practice as required by UNDP and MEA obligations. This will be further elaborated in the ESIA and ESMP as required in the project's ESMF. The ESMP will propose measures such as: • Ensuring that transportation of hazardous wastes (well-packaged in approved UN containers and segregated accordingly) is carried out by those trucks having appropriate hazardous waste carrier licenses. • Ensuring that only those recyclers/exporters registered at the Solid Waste Management Division of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change or Polyeco (appointed by the government to manage the hazardous waste interim storage facility) manage hazardous waste for ultimate recycling/treatment/disposal. An Environmental and Social Due Diligence will be undertaken on all these entities. In addition, a SESA approach will ensure that all risks associated with adoption of legislations, standards, guidelines and national plans regarding the accidental releases of chemicals and hazardous waste are taken into account and incorporated into them. Any storage facility that may be supported by the project, including the interim hazardous waste storage facility (managed by the Government of Mauritius and operated by Polyeco), will undergo an environmental and social audit to identify any risk of accidental releases and address it.
Risk 6: Pollution risk from construction, operation and decommissioning of the CTF **Related to:**	I=4 P=3	High	Accidental releases at the CTF may pollute the natural environment, thereby risking the health of local communities.	As required in the ESMF, the ESIA will assess the potential adverse environmental and social impacts of the CTF and develop an ESMP that includes mitigation measures to be implemented during project implementation. The ESMP will include a Spill Prevention and Management Plan.

- Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.1. 3.2 - Principle 3, Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resources Efficiency; 7.1				(If required, a facility-specific EIA, based on the findings and recommendations of the ESIA, will be prepared for local approval).
Risk 7: Risk of flooding of the CTF and interim hazardous waste storage facility **Related to:** - Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation; 2.2	I=4 P=2	Moderate	Increased weather events due to climate change will increase the risk of flooding of the CTF and interim hazardous waste storage facility.	The ESIA and ESMP that will be carried in line with the ESMF will take into account the vulnerability of the planned CTF site to climate change events and propose mitigation measures to minimize them. In addition, any storage facility that may be supported by the project, including the interim hazardous waste storage facility, will undergo an environmental and social audit to assess its vulnerability to weather events and propose remedial measures.
Risk 8: Risk to community health and safety from transport, storage and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials and operation of the CTF **Related to:** - Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7	I = 4 P = 2	Moderate	Hazardous waste management carries this risk, though with appropriate safeguards measures, which are applied in such projects, the risks are minimized.	Application of international best practices in line with the requirements of the Stockholm, Basel and Minamata Conventions and in accordance with national legislation, is the measure to prevent such risks from occurring. The Standards for Hazardous Waste Regulations 2001 will be reviewed by the project to include among other aspects the specification of the period for which hazardous waste may be kept by a waste generator and the minimum management requirements. The Second Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulation 2017 will be reviewed to include Mercury-added products listed in Part I, Annex A of the Minamata Convention. Waste prevention and sound management, occupational health and safety measures, as well as disposal technology related trainings will be provided, and waste disposal will be undertaken by qualified waste management companies registered with the Solid Waste Management Division of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change. As part of the project activities, an ESIA for will be undertaken addressing health and safety risks arising from construction and operation of the CTF and the developed ESMP will include all mitigation measures to be implemented in due course. In addition, any storage facility that may be supported by the project, including the interim hazardous waste storage facility, will undergo an environmental and social audit to identify any risks that require remediation.

Risk 9: Health and safety risk for the workers at the CTF **Related to:** - Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.7	I=4 P=2	Moderate	The project might pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during CTF construction, operation or decommissioning. This risk may occur if workers do not abide by safety protocols and do not use essential PPE appropriate for the work they perform.	An ESIA and ESMP will be prepared prior to construction of the healthcare waste treatment facility. The ESMP will include an Occupational Health and Safety Plan to ensure that workers are safe during construction, operation and decommissioning. The plan will include conditions under which the use of PPE is mandatory. It will ensure that first aid kits are available on site with trained workers, if not health staff, prepared to care for minor injuries. For major injuries, emergency, primary and preventative care, workers will have access to health facilities.
Risk 10: Continued exposure of recyclers to POPs containing material **Related to:** - Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.7 - Principle 3, Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resources Efficiency; 7.3	I=4 P=2	Moderate	Recycling workers who participate in the project may continue to be at risk of exposure to POPs, mercury or other hazardous/toxic chemicals and may not be wearing appropriate PPE.	Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that only those recyclers registered at the Solid Waste Management Division of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change or Polyeco (appointed by the government to manage the hazardous waste interim storage facility) manage hazardous waste for ultimate recycling or disposal/treatment abroad. In addition, Environmental and Social Due Diligence will be undertaken for the waste management service providers to ensure they are applying best practices in safety and health issues.
Risk 11: Participation of minors in hazardous activities **Related to risks:** - Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.8	I=5 P=3	High	If not specifically addressed, persons below 18 years of age in the recycling industry and/or other industries may be engaged in hazardous work, which is classified as "worst forms of child labour". In addition, persons younger than 15 years old may also be employed or allowed to work in these sectors.	The ESIA that will be conducted at the beginning of the project as stated in the ESMF will assess the likelihood of this risk and prevalence of child labour within the recycling and other sectors in the target area. The subsequent ESMP will propose measures to reduce it and find working children tasks in line with the provision of ILO Convention 138 (Minimum Age Convention, 1973).
Risk 12: Physical displacement from the construction of the CTF **Related to:**	I=4 P=1	Moderate	As the location of the CTF has not yet been selected, it is possible that it will be located on land that is	The ESIA will consider the current land use of the area where the CTF will be proposed to be contructed and assess whether it will require any physical displacement; any such resettlement would not be carried out until a Resettlement Action Plan (that fulfills

- Principle 3, Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement; 5.1			already occupied by the local community. This needs to be taken into account when selecting the final location.	the requirements of SES Standard 5) has been prepared and its measures are put in place. If it does, then this shall be voluntary and adequately compensated. Consultation with the users of the land will be undertaken to ensure that.
Risk 13: Loss of income to small and medium sized businesses from the mercury ban and other legislative requirements **Related to:** - Principle 3, Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement; 5.2	I=3 P=2	Moderate	Some businesses, especially those with limited resources, may not be able to provide alternatives to banned mercury-added products, abide by Environmental Protection Standards for air emissions or undertake measures set by the National Plan to control mercury releases and therefore suffer loss of income.	As mentioned earlier and in the ESMF, all upstream activities that may have environmental or social implications will undergo a participatory SESA. This will ensure that economic concerns of small and medium sized businesses are taken into consideration in the decision-making process while developing the legislative tools as well as National Plans that may affect them.
Risk 14: Loss of income to small and medium sized farms due to banning of import or restricting the use of certain pesticides **Related to:** - Principle 3, Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement; 5.2	I=3 P=2	Moderate	As a restriction on the use and import of certain highly hazardous pesticides (not yet regulated) will be enacted, certain small and medium-sized farms may experience challenges of finding affordable alternatives and hence find their incomes affected.	As mentioned earlier and in the ESMF, all upstream activities that may have environmental or social implications will undergo a participatory SESA. This will ensure that economic concerns of farmers are taken into consideration in the decision-making process while developing the legislative tools that will ban certain pesticides. The project will thus engage relevant stakeholders in awareness-raising campaigns aimed at reducing the need for highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) and finding affordable and effective alternatives for those pesticides that might be banned.

QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?

Select one (see SESP for guidance)		**Comments**
Low Risk	☐	
Moderate Risk	☐	
High Risk	***X***	As this project has been rated as a High Risk project, and as required in the ESMF, an ESIA with an ESMP will be carried out at the beginning of project implementation. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will also be developed and be accessible to all project affected persons. A participatory Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment approach will be adopted to address all upstream risks in the project, including

			those resulting from issuing legislations, proposing financial instruments and adopting national plans. Environmental and Social Due Diligence will be undertaken for all private entities that may participate in the project, such as waste management service providers and environmental and a social audit will be undertaken for existing storage facilities that may be supported by the project. Upon project initiation, a stakeholder engagement plan and a gender action plan wil be developed.
	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**	Officers of concerned ministries/ departments will be empowered in different fields such that they are able to carry out their duties to manage chemicals and wastes according to international norms and Conventions. There will be continuous consultations with stakeholders prior to and throughout project implementation to ensure aspects related to the sound management of chemicals and waste are taken into consideration.
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	**X**	Throughout the project's implementation, gender disaggregated data and indicators will be used to ensure women's participation in capacity building exercises and awareness raising campaigns.
	Principle 3: **Environmental Sustainability**		
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	**X**	Since SIDS have limited capacity and opportunities for the establishment/operation of in-country treatment facilities for various kinds of hazardous wastes, the project anticipates the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes (to allow for treatment/disposal abroad at certified facilities), which carries with it a high risk factor. However, with proper packing according to international/UN norms and in approved UN containers combined with appropriate segregation during transportation, the risks are minimized.
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	**X**	Increased weather events due to climate change will increase the risk of flooding of hazardous waste treatment and storage facilities. The project will take into consideration flood risks when locating and designing these facilities to minimize the risk of inundation.
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	**X**	This project will involve the transport, storage and treatment of various types of hazardous wastes. Risks to community health, safety and working conditions are considered to be moderate and require careful handling using a qualified and certified labor force in line with

			internationally accepted standards. Community and occupational health and safety risks will be addressed in the ESIA and ESMP.
	4. Cultural Heritage	**X**	Construction of the CTF may damage cultural heritage sites if located within the area proposed for this facility. This issue will be addressed in the ESIA.
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	**X**	Some small and medium-sized farms and businesses may experience challenges in identifying cost-effective alternatives to banned pesticides and chemicals and other restrictions, leading to a loss of income. The project will engage stakeholders to help reduce the need for pesticides and support them in identifying affordable and effective alternatives for banned pesticides/chemicals. The location of the proposed CTF may lead to physical displacement that should be properly conducted as described in the ESIA.
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**X**	Project's activities which will be dealing with the recycling and disposal of hazardous waste should be carried out under close supervision and supported with required capacity building to ensure that risk for the environment or the population is greatly minimized. Diversion of waste to productive use will carry elements of the circular economy and resource efficiency. As for potential pollution from the healthcare waste treatment facility, these will be addressed in the ESIA and ESMP.

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

Answer all questions in the checklist as if mitigation measures are not in place, so as to ensure that all potential risks are identified.

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? [38]	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?	Yes
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?	Yes
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?	Yes
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?	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?	Yes
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

[38] 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.

1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	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?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?	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?	Yes
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?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[39] 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?	Yes
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)?	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?	Yes
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)?	Yes
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	Yes
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?	Yes
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)?	Yes

[39] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources).

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)?	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)?	U Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[40]	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)?	No
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		

[40] 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.

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?	Yes
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
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?	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 6: UNDP Atlas Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	**Risk 1: Climate Risk (short term)** Mauritius is particularly vulnerable to climate-related hazards such as extreme rainfalls resulting in torrential rains and flash floods appearing within few hours. From a waste perspective, the primary climate risk to waste management facilities in Mauritius appears to be related to effects of torrential rains and flash floods that may lead to flooding and leaching of hazardous constituents from a storage/waste management/disposal site. *(Non-SESP)*	Environmental	**P = 2** **I = 4** **Moderate Risk**	Prior to the selection of project sites (e.g. central healthcare waste treatment facility), the project will conduct environmental risk assessments that will assess potential risks that might jeopardize the safe management of hazardous/infectious wastes and could result in the pollution of nearby environment/community/settlement areas. The central healthcare waste treatment facility will be designed in such as way to protect against severe climatic conditions, which is justified to prevent long-term impacts due to flash flood waters washing hazardous/infectious waste into the environment, nearby community/settlement as well as farming and agricultural activities. As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, there will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation, ahead of the start of any project activity execution. Note that the ESIA and ESMP will also update the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan, as well as address management plans, as necessary for areas such as additional technical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from various stages of collection, storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project.	**Project Coordinator** **Officers from the Ministry of Health and Wellness responsible for managing projects**
2	**Risk 2: Economic incentives perceived too low to get involved in (hazardous) waste management/recycling or adopt and replicate BEP/BAT practices resulting in continued polluting practices.** *(Non-SESP)*	Financial/ Operational	**P = 2** **I = 3** **Moderate Risk**	Improving countries' waste and chemicals management mechanisms and systems requires the existence of appropriate financial incentives for municipalities, private sectors or NGOs/CBOs to successfully operate in the area of (hazardous) waste and recycling. If economic incentives are perceived too low, waste sector service providers will not respond to market opportunities with the appropriate capacity investment and they will not implement or replicate BAT/BEP practices. This is even more so the case for municipalities or tourism resort owners who are expected to introduce or replicate waste/UPOPs reduction measures, however they will be unlikely to do so if economic benefits from reducing waste generation, separation, recycling and reuse are not clearly demonstrated. The project will therefore undertake a detailed financial and economic inventives assessment, to identify gaps and propose amendments to existing financial instruments and design two most promising and feasible economic instruments along with the development of required legislation/regulations for their successful implementation.	**Project coordinator** **Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development**
3	**Risk 3: Delay in the implementation of project activities due to co-dependencies with other projects.** *(Non-SESP)*	Regulatory Operational	**P = 4** **I = 3** **Moderate Risk**	There are a number of (hazardous) waste related projects and interventions on-going in the country as well as at regional level. Certain activities of the proposed project depend on the progress/completion of activities as part of projects that are not under the control of this project, while on the other hand, there are quite a large number of donors/lenders/actors supporting fast moving activities in the waste sector which might lead to duplication/overlap of efforts. The project steering committee will ensure continuous communication with	**Project Steering Committee**

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				related/linked/dependent projects to ensure that the various projects complement each other and can build upon each other's efforts, while avoiding duplication/overlap. Finally, the project will take a flexible approach, meaning that if at times of monitoring and reporting (e.g. MTR, annual progress reports, PIRs), it becomes apparent that the project needs to redirect some of its activities as there is a risk of overlap/creation of gaps, the project will have the opportunity to realign its activities, while ensuring that it will meet the targets it set out to achieve.	
4	**Risk 4: Lack of political willingness to ensure consolidated coordination between relevant institutions/ministries and stakeholders involved in chemicals/POPs management** *(Non-SESP)*	Political	**P = 1** **I = 3** **Low Risk**	The Project Steering Committee will comprise high-level officers from different ministries/ departments involved in the project and who report directly to the ministers/ senior chief executives to ensure political commitment, proper planning, implementation and monitoring. (see also Section VIII Governance and Management Arrangements).	**Project Steering Committee**
5	**Risk 5: Change of mandate of institutions and roles during project implementation** (Non-SESP)	Operational	**P = 2** **I = 2** **Low Risk**	Changes in the mandate of involved institutions might occur during project implementation, which might also include changes in staff assignments. To minimize the risks in project interruption, the project aims to engage high officials in the project steering committee and technical representatives in the technical advisory committee and will also ensure proper documentation of meeting minutes, discussion points, workplans, roles and responsibilities, among else. This should allow for information to be kept on file, which can be easily shared with newly appointed staff.	**Project coordinator** **Project assistant**
6	**Risk 6: Risk of release of hazardous substances during transport between facilities, storage, export for disposal and testing of substances**. **Related to risks:** - Principle 3, Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management; 1.1 - Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.1, 3.2, and 3.7 - Principle 3, Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency; 7.1 and 7.2 *(Risk identified in the SESP)*	Social and Environmental	**P = 4** **I = 4** **High Risk**	Transport, storage and disposal operations for any hazardous substance may pose potential human and ecosystem health risks, whether to workers or the wider community, local environment or transboundary ecosystems. Therefore, for any project activity which involves collection, handling, packaging, transport, destruction or disposal of waste, particularly hazardous chemicals waste, there is always a standing risk of release to the environment. However, with proper packaging according to UN international norms, in UN approved containers and ensuring appropriate segregation during transportation, risks can be minimized. In addition, the project will ensure that transportation of hazardous wastes will be carried out by licensed companies with the required expertise. As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, there will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation, ahead of the start of any other project activity execution. Note that the ESIA and ESMP will also update the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan, as well as address management plans, as necessary for areas such as livelihoods, and include additional technical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from various stages of collection storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project.	**Project team**

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
7	**Risk 7: Pollution risk from construction, operation and decommissioning of the healthcare waste treatment facility** **Related to risks:** - Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management; 1.1 - Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.1. 3.2 - Principle 3, Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resources Efficiency; *(Risk identified in the SESP)*	Social and Environmental	**P = 3** **I = 4** **High Risk**	Any pollution risk associated with treatment facilities represents a threat of hazardous substance release to the environment with risks to workers, community and the environment. Therefore, this is a critical risk in such a project and is identified here for special management consideration in the ESIA/ESMP preparation process. As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, there will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation, ahead of the start of any other project execution. Note that the ESIA and ESMP will also update the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan, as well as address management plans, as necessary for areas such as livelihoods, and include additional technical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from various stages of collection storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project.	**Project team**
8	**Risk 8: Capacity of workers may not be sufficient to execute safe collection, packaging, transport, storage and/or disposal steps.** **Related to risks:** - Principle 1: Human Rights. *(Risk identified in the SESP)*	Social and Environmental	**P = 3** **I = 2** **Moderate Risk**	The project involves several assessment and capacity building exercises related to the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of banned chemicals and products, among else. As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, there will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation, ahead of the start of any other project execution. Note that the ESIA and ESMP will also update the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan, as well as address management plans, as necessary for areas such as livelihoods, and include additional technical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from various stages of collection storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project.	**Project team**
9	**Risk 9: Potential perception of gender inequality and/or unintentional social backlash against the attempts to especially include women into the recognized waste management structures.** **Related to risks:** - Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, 1, 2. *(Risk identified in the SESP)*	Social and Environmental	P = 3 I = 4 Substantial Risk	The PPG Gender Analysis already identified that women are largely involved in waste separation, transportation and disposal activities at the household level. They also face particular health risks associated with unsound management of products-containing POPs and this risk can extend to their children and others in the community. They have the potential to play a formal, monied role in waste segregation in a streamlined waste management system, but there should also be care taken to ensure they have the right capacity, tools and environment in which to carry out their work. As such, there needs to be special effort to include women at community level in the decision-making and capacity-building processes, which could be in some instances a new role for women, creating new collaborations in which some (men and women) may not be comfortable. Note that at the start of project implementation, a country specific Gender Assessment will be carried out and used to tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan to the national and local context for Mauritius and ensure that gender mainstreaming is taken into due consideration throughout all the phases of the project.	**Gender specialist**

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
10	**Risk 10: There exists the possibility that the project generates potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns.** **Related to risk:** - Principle 3, Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Resources Management, 1.10 *(Risk identified in the SESP)*	Operational/ Environmental	**P = 4** **I = 3** **High Risk**	Measures that will be taken to minimize this risk is proper packaging according to UN international norms, in UN approved containers and ensuring appropriate segregation during transportation. It should be noted that the operator of the interim hazardous waste storage facility is an internationally recognized hazardous waste management company (Polyeco), which has been involved in the exportation of hazardous wastes to licensed facilities abroad for treatment/disposal. Hence, past experience acquired will be applied during this project to ensure transportation by appropriate sea carrier so as to mitigate the possibility of any adverse transboundary impacts.	**Operator of the interim hazardous waste storage facility**
11	**Risk 11: Risk to community health due to the transport, storage and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials, including hazardous waste storage management.** **Related to risks:** - Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.2, 3.3 and 3.7 *(Risk identified in the SESP)*	Social and Environmental	**P = 2** **I = 4** **Moderate Risk**	The project will ensure that transportation of hazardous wastes (well-packaged in UN approved containers and properly segregated) is carried out by licensed companies with the required expertise. Appropriate measures will also be taken to ensure that only those recyclers/exporters registered at the Solid Waste Management Division of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change or Polyeco (appointed by the government to manage the hazardous waste interim storage facility) manage hazardous waste with the objective of those wastes to be recycled/treated/disposed.	**Solid Waste Management Division**
12	**Risk 12: Health and safety risk for the workers at the healthcare waste treatment facility** **Related to risks:** - Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.7 *(Risk identified in the SESP)*	Social and Environmental	**P = 2** **I = 4** **Moderate Risk**	An ESIA and ESMP will be prepared prior to the construction of the healthcare waste treatment facility. The ESMP will include an Occupational Health and Safety Plan to ensure that workers are safe during construction, operation and decommissioning. The plan will include conditions under which the use of PPE is mandatory. It will ensure that first aid kits are available on site with trained workers, if not health staff, prepared to care for minor injuries. For major injuries, emergency, primary and preventative care, workers will have access to health facilities.	**Project team**
13	**Risk 13: Continued exposure of recyclers to POPs containing material** **Related to risks:** - Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.7 - Principle 3, Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resources Efficiency; 7.3 *(Risk identified in the SESP)*	Social and Environmental	**P = 2** **I = 4** **Moderate Risk**	Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that only those recyclers registered at the Solid Waste Management Division of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change or Polyeco (appointed by the government to manage the hazardous waste interim storage facility) manage hazardous waste with the objective of those wastes to be recycled/treated/disposed.	**Solid Waste Management Division**
14	**Risk 14: Loss of income to small and medium sized farms due to banning of import or restricting the use of certain pesticides**	Social and Environmental	**P = 2** **I = 2** **Low Risk**	The project will engage relevant stakeholders, especially farmers, in awareness-raising campaigns aimed at reducing the need for pesticides and finding affordable and effective alternatives for ones that will be banned in view of the introduction of safer alternatives.	**Contracted company**

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	Related to risks: - Principle 3, Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement; 5.2 *(Risk identified in the SESP)*				
15	**Risk 15: Government will not invest in the construction of the central healthcare waste treatment facility.** *(Non-SESP Risk)*	Financial	**P = 4** **I = 4** **Substantial Risk**	As per the Government Programme 2020-2024: "A centralised medical and clinical waste incineration project will also be implemented to ensure better management of toxic and hazardous products". At present, only a very little amount of pathological medical wastes is incinerated at the incinerator installed at the psychiatric hospital and the remaining infectious healthcare waste generated in Mauritius is landfilled. However, this is not a sustainable situation and the Solid Waste Management Division, responsible for the management of the landfill, has already informed the Ministry of Health and Wellness that disposal of medical wastes at the landfill is not recommended and alternative best practices (e.g. central healthcare waste treatment facility) need to be put in place. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the need to dispose of infectious wastes in a sound manner is of high importance. Proper documentation on the need for the construction of the central healthcare waste treatment facility, will be submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers to get their approval.	**Ministry of Health and Wellness**
16	Risk 16: Planters are not willing to adopt green practices (e.g. using the appropriate dosage of pesticides, using alternatives to banned pesticides, or alternatively switch to safer alternatives). (Non-SESP Risk)	**Operational/ Social and Environmental**	**P = 3** **I = 3** **Moderate Risk**	**Awareness raising campaigns will aim at sensitizing the planters on the sound usage of pesticides by educating them on the food chain and important health and environmental impacts.**	**Contracted company/ NGO**
17	**Risk 17: Travel restrictions between countries, between islands and atolls or on islands themselves might hamper the execution of project activities** (e.g. trainings, meetings, facility visits, assessments/feasibility studies, etc.). *COVID-19 related risk*[41]	Operational	**P = 4** **I = 1** **Moderate Risk**	If travel restrictions (at international, regional and/or national level) remain in place due to the on-going COVID-19 pandemic, remote support will be provided by: i) Conducting trainings and capacity building activities virtually (e.g. via Webinars organized in partnership with the GEF ISLANDS Global Knowledge Management Child Project); ii) Making training modules available via on-line training options, which will facilitate attendance as trainings will not be place- or time-bound; iii) Facilitating on-line exchanges (using Zoom, Teams, Skype, Whatsapp, email, phone, etc.) between international, regional and national experts and project stakeholders when face-to-face exchanges, meetings, workshops, etc. are not feasible; iv) Conducting assessments in partnership with local stakeholders via video or drones (e.g. Zoom, Teams, Skype, Whatsapp, email, phone, etc.).	Project team

[41] At the start of the project's implementation, in close coordination with the national partners, including COs and, if already on-board, national expert teams, the Regional Expert Team will do a quick risk assessment to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the project and how the pandemic will impact project implementation at national and regional level. Subsequentely recommendations will be proposed on how to mitigate those risks or reduce their impact.

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				If face-to-face project activities (e.g. trainings, meetings, field visits, etc.) will be able/allowed to take place, they will take into account international and national COVID-19 guidelines (including but not limited to: social distancing measures, wearing masks, hand sanitation stations, open-air venues, pre-and post- deep cleaning, etc.).	
18	**Risk 18: Project Implementing Partners/national partners might be working at a low(er) capacity**, resulting in reduced attention/dedication to the project's implementation resulting in a slower implementation rate. *COVID-19 related risk**	Operational	**P = 4** **I = 2** **Moderate Risk**	In order to increase the capacity of Project Implementing Partners/national partners/experts, the project can provide support in the form of providing fast mobile/data allocations, and in certain cases (if deemed critical to project success) enter into agreements to provide (temporarily) computer/conferencing equipment or purchase such equipment that would facilitate virtual work for key stakeholders and personel. However, it is assumed that by the time the project starts implementation, a lot of these measures have already been put in place by national partners themselves.	Project team
19	**Risk 19: Projects might experience an increase in the risk of corruption** as it might be more challenging for audit firms, project teams, and national implementing partners/experts to check in person bookkeeping records, the delivery and proper commissioning of equipment, conduct in-depth HACTs/PCATs, etc. *COVID-19 related risk**	Operational	**P = 4** **I = 2** **Moderate Risk**	As much as possible, audit and monitoring related activities will continue to be executed in person, however, if this would prove unsafe or not feasible, the project would ensure that by using electronic means e.g. using videoconferencing (e.g. Zoom, Teams, Skype), dated photos, drones, or similar means would be applied to obtain copies of records or evidence of project implementation, purchases and commissioning of equipment. If face-to-face project monitoring will be able/allowed to take place, they will take into account international and national COVID-19 guidelines (including but not limited to: social distancing measures, wearing masks, hand sanitation stations, open-air venues, pre-and post- deep cleaning, etc.).	Project team
20	**Risk 20: A likely reduction in the availability of (co-) financing for waste/chemicals related investments**. Due to the economic impact of COVID-19 many governments might redirect investments from C&W related infrastructure/systems to reviving the economy, economic sectors (tourism, agriculture, industry etc.) might be less likely to want to invest in going green; shipping companies might increase their transport fees (impacting the viability of recycling schemes), etc. *COVID-19 related risk**	Operational	**P = 4** **I = 4** **High Risk**	This is a risk that is challenging for project to address as most economic activities have been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and will require time to rebounch. For example, the GDP of 3 of the 4 SIDS participating in the Indian Ocean Regional Project rely heavily on tourism, which has come to almost a complete stop. It is expected that governments and companies, when they have the means, will use stimulus packages for particular (if not all) eocnomic sectors to keep them operational and allow employees to earn a salary. This might mean that governments and private sector partners are less likely to invest in waste and chemicals related priorities, greener practices, including infrastructure and that co-financing allocations (especially investment mobilized) will be much lower than expected during the PIF stage of the project. To mitigate the impact of this risk, the project will, through Output 3.2. (Design and development of financial instruments), support the design and review process of a minimum of 2 financial instruments (measures/tax exemptions/import duties/fiscal incentives) to: i) Finance the collection, processing and safe disposal of priority waste streams; ii) Reduce the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives; iii) Reduce the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives. Such financial instruments are intended to stimulate private sector involvement, and thus job creation in the waste and recycling sector. It is expected that governments would be supportive	Project team

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				of such incentives which provide sustainable financial means to operate waste and recycling systems and create and sustain jobs in the process.	
21	**Risk 21: Reduced markets for recyclables at national, regional and international level making recycling systems less viable and sustainable.** Due to COVID-19, most recycling markets came to a halt or significantly reduced because of safety issues related to the segregation of recyclables, closed borders, limited affordable transport, slow processing of customs, etc. *COVID-19 related risk**	Operational	**P = 2** **I = 4** **Moderate Risk**	This is an important risk, as recycling markets only operate and function when there is a buyers market that offers a price that makes it viable to collect, process (e.g. shred, compact), transport and export recyclables. Most SIDS participating in the Indian Ocean Regional Project process certain recyclables (waste oils, plastics, empty pesticide containers) at national level but export other waste streams (car batteries, e-waste, plastics). Postponing the export of heavy, compact and valuable recyclables can be worth the wait for certain wastes (e.g. car batteries), while for other waste streams (plastics/paper) the space to store them is so costly, that sending them to the landfill or dumpsite makes more financial sense. To mitigate this risk, the project will work closely with the regional component of the Indian Ocean Regional Project to assess regional/SIDS-SIDS opportunities for private sector collaboration on recycling and develop and implement regional disposal/export plans/approaches for priority waste streams.	Project team

Annex 7: Overview of Technical Consultancies/ subcontracts - Mauritius

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management			
Local / National Contracting			
1.	*National Project Manager* *Rate: $ 880/week* *Total: 105,600 USD*	*120 weeks / over 5 years*	*The National Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.* <u>*Duties and Responsibilities*</u> ▪ Manage the overall conduct of the project. ▪ Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan. ▪ Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work. ▪ Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan and update the plan as required. ▪ Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits. ▪ Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form. ▪ Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports. ▪ Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results. ▪ Ensure that changes are controlled, and problems addressed. ▪ Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities. ▪ Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis. ▪ Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log. ▪ Capture lessons learned during project implementation. ▪ Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required. ▪ Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. ▪ Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR. ▪ Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF. ▪ Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans.

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
			▪ Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators. ▪ Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process. ▪ Support monitoring and reporting on project progress and ensure coordination with the Regional Indian Ocean Child Project, the GEF ISLANDS programme and the CCKM Child Project: - Contribute to quarterly (or more frequent) Indian Ocean programme calls to share progress; - Contribute to annual programme monitoring reports for the IO Regional Child Project; - Contribute to IO Regional Child Project reporting (using GEF ISLANDS templates), provide narrative updates on a semi-annual basis and provide annual updates with quantitative data on the agreed indicators; - Contribute inputs to the Yearly Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) for the Indian Ocean Regional Child Project; and - Prepare (field) mission reports.
2.	*National Project Assistant* *Rate: $ 440/week* *Total: 52,800 USD*	*120 weeks / over 5 years*	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager, the National Project Assistant will carry out the following tasks: ▪ Assist the National Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities; ▪ Assist the Country Office's M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management; ▪ Assist in the preparation of progress reports; ▪ Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff; and ▪ Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance.
	International / Regional and global contracting ***Note:* Recruitments of the senior international technical experts (Chief Technical Expert, Financial instruments, Healthcare waste management, Communication, Gender, SESP) will be organized centrally by the regional component of the project.**		
i.	*International Chief Technical Expert to provide expert advice on the technical aspects of the project* *Rate: $ 5,000/week* *Total: 175,000 USD*	*35 weeks / over 5 years*	*The International Chief Technical Expert, in coordination with the National Project Manager and the Regional Project Manager, will be responsible for providing overall technical backstopping and management support to the implementation of the Project activities in Mauritius.* *International Chief Technical Expert will carry out the following tasks:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> ▪ Provide technical expertise and strategic guidance to all project components, assuming quality control of interventions, and support the National Project Manager, the Regional Project Manager and National Technical Experts/consultants

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
	Recruitment by Regional Component		and Contracted Companies in the coordination of the implementation of planned activities under the GEF-7 'Indian Ocean Child Project" as stipulated in the UNDP project documents; ▪ Provide a suite of technical advisory, planning & management and coordination services to the project where key work areas will include: - Technical and Management Services; - Project Advisory and Guidance; - Project Monitoring and Implementation Support; - Training. ▪ In addition, lead in specific, the implementation (in coordination with National Experts) of the following activities: - In coordination with the National Mercury Expert, conduct gender responsive training on the management of mercury as well as mercury-containing products and wastes and on the safe use, handling and storage of chemicals at places of work (Activity 2.4.4) - In coordination with the National Mercury Expert, conduct a gender responsive awareness raising exercise with all ministries regarding the procurement of mercury containing equipment and products and availability of mercury-free alternatives (Activity 4.2.5) - In coordination with the National Environmental Law Expert, provide gender-responsive training to key stakeholders on new/amended regulations (Activity 4.2.7).
ii.	*International Customs Expert to advise on training needs for customs officials* *Rate: $ 5,000/week* *Total: 20,000 USD* *Recruitment by Regional Component*	*4 weeks / over 5 years*	*The International Customs Expert, in coordination with the National Project Manager and the Regional Project Manager, will be responsible for providing advice on training needs for customs officials, supporting the design of training materials, and supporting and facilitating trainings for customs officials and enforcement officers (among others).* *International Customs Expert will support:* *Output 1.2: Capacity improvement of customs and environmental enforcement officers and environmental/inspection agencies.* <u>*Duties and Responsibilities*</u> ▪ Provide advice throughout the process of improving the MNS system of the DCCB (Activity 1.1.2) (Activity will be carried out by a Contracted Company); ▪ Provide advice on the training of the users of the MNS system of the DCCB (Activity will be carried out by a Contracted Company); ▪ Build capacity of customs officials and enforcement officers on the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of banned chemicals and products (Activity 1.2.1).
iii.	*International Finance Expert to support the review and*	*20 weeks / over 5 years*	*In close coordination with the National Project Manager, the International Finance Expert will be engaged for the development of:* *Output 3.2: Assessment/development of financial instruments related to waste management to achieve long-term sustainability.*

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
	development of financial instruments *Rate: $ 5,000/week* *Total: 100,000 USD* *Recruitment by Regional Component*		*International Finance Expert will support:* <u>*Duties and Responsibilities*</u> ▪ Assess existing financial instruments related to waste management and propose recommendations to achieve long-term sustainability (Activity 3.2.1); ▪ Develop and submit for approval a minimum of two (2) financial instruments for prioritized waste streams (from Indicator 2.1) along with their regulations (Activity 3.2.2); ▪ Provide advice throughout the process and review and comment on the development of financial mechanism/models to ensure the long-term sustainability of the CTF (Activity 3.1.4) (Activity will be carried out by a Contracted Company);
iv.	*International Health Care Waste Management Expert* *Rate: $ 5,000/week* *Total: 35,000 USD* *Recruitment by Regional Component*	*7 weeks / over 5 years*	*In close coordination with the National Project Manager, the National Technical Consultant for the coordination, oversight and follow-up of activities at the Ministry of Health and Wellness and Contracted Companies, the International Health Care Waste Management Expert will be engaged to support:* *Output 3.1 "Establishment of a central treatment facility (CTF) for healthcare waste (HCW)" and will carry out the following tasks:* <u>*Duties and Responsibilities*</u> ▪ Provide advice throughout the process and review and comment on the feasibility study for a centralized treatment facility (CTF) for healthcare waste (Activity 3.1.1) (Activity will be carried out by a Contracted Company); ▪ Provide advice throughout the process and review and comment on the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) for the CTF as well as ESIA and ESMP (Activity 3.1.2) (Activity will be carried out by a Contracted Company); ▪ Provide advice on and guide the provision of technical assistance and capacity building to support the construction and operation of the CTF for HCW (Activity 3.1.3); (Activity will be carried out by a Contracted Company); ▪ Provide advice throughout the process and review and comment on the development of enabling policies and regulations (including financial mechanism/models in coordination with the International Finance Expert) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the CTF (Activity 3.1.4) (Activity will be carried out by a Contracted Company); ▪ Design, support and facilitate (in coordination with the National Technical Consultant for the Coordination, Oversight and Follow-up of activities at the Ministry of Health and Wellness) gender-responsive training to Health Care Facilities (HCF) staff on improved waste management practices (Activity 3.1.5); ▪ Design, support and facilitate (in coordination with the National Technical Consultant for the Coordination, Oversight and Follow-up of activities at the Ministry of Health and Wellness) the training to staff who will be involved in the day-to-day operation of the healthcare waste treatment facility (as part of Activity 3.1.3).

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
v.	*International Communication Expert* *Rate: $ 5,000/week* *Total: 12,500 USD* *Recruitment by Regional Component*	*2.5 weeks / over 5 years*	*In close coordination with the National Project Manager and Contracted Companies, the International Communication Expert will be responsible for providing overall guidance and advice to the National Communications Expert to support the design, implementation and facilitation of communication and awareness related project activities. The International Communication Expert will support the following outputs:* *Output 4.1: Extraction and dissemination of experiences, lessons learned and best practices;* *Output 4.2: Awareness raising campaign on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices.* *And carry out the following tasks:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> ▪ Provide advice to the National Communications Expert throughout the development of a national gender-responsive communication plan (Activity 4.2.1); ▪ Provide advice to the National Communications Expert throughout the tailoring of the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to the national and local context for Mauritius (Activity 4.3.1); ▪ In coordination with the National Communications Expert, provide advice and guide the Contracted Company on the preparation of gender-responsive case-studies/publications in line with GEF-ISLANDS design and template requirements (Activity 4.1.1); ▪ In coordination with the National Communications Expert, provide advice to and guide the Contracted Company in organizing a gender responsive awareness campaign targeting small holder farmers/planters on the sound application of pesticides and the management of empty pesticide containers (Activity 4.2.2); ▪ In coordination with the National Communications Expert, provide advice to the contracted company on the establishment of a publicly accessible online mercury database and information repository (Activity 4.2.4); ▪ In coordination with the National Communications Expert, provide advice to the National Mercury Expert on how to conduct a gender responsive awareness raising exercise with all ministries regarding the procurement of mercury containing equipment and products and availability of mercury-free alternatives (Activity 4.2.5) ▪ In coordination with the National Communications Expert, provide advice to the National Mercury Expert on how to design modules on Mercury, the Minamata Convention on Mercury and/or effects of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds and incorporate them in all programmes/courses dealing with environment/health/law/chemistry taught at tertiary level (Activity 4.2.6) ▪ In coordination with the National Communications Expert, provide advice to the National Mercury Expert on how to develop tailored gender-responsive technical information on mercury management for risk groups (Activity 4.2.3)

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
vi.	*International Gender Expert to mainstream gender in all project activities* *Rate: $ 5,000/week* *Total: 12,500 USD* *Recruitment by Regional Component*	*2.5weeks / over 5 years*	*The International Gender Expert, in coordination with the National Project Manager and the Regional Project Manager, will be responsible for providing overall guidance and advise to the National Gender Specialist to support the mainstreaming of gender in all project activities.* *International Gender Expert will carry out the following tasks:* <u>*Duties and Responsibilities:*</u> ▪ Provide guidance to the National Gender Specialist on how to conduct a country specific gender assessment and how to tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan to the national and local context for Mauritius (Activity 4.3.2) and conduct a review of (and provide recommendations for improvement) the gender assessment and the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan*;* ▪ Provide guidance to the National Gender Specialist to ensure the mainstreaming of gender in all project activities, including training and awareness raising activities; ▪ Provide guidance to the National Gender Specialist on monitoring progress in the implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met, and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; ▪ Provide guidance to the National Gender Specialist on overseeing/developing/coordinating the implementation of all gender-related work; ▪ Provide guidance to the National Gender Specialist on reviewing the Gender Action Plan annually, and updating and revising corresponding management plans as necessary; ▪ Provide guidance to the National Gender Specialist to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project.
vii.	*International Safeguards Expert to support the National Safeguards Officer* *Rate: $ 5,000/week* *Total: 12,500 USD* *Recruitment by Regional Component*	*2.5 weeks / over 5 years*	*The International Safeguards Expert, in coordination with the National Project Manager and the Regional Project Manager, will be responsible for providing overall guidance and advice to the National Safeguards Officer.* *International Safeguards Expert will carry out the following tasks:* <u>*Duties and Responsibilities:*</u> ▪ In collaboration with the National Safeguards Officer, the International HCWM Expert and the Contracted Company, provide advice throughout the process and review and comment on the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) for the CTF as well as ESIA and ESMP (Activity 3.1.2) (Activity will be carried out by a Contracted Company); ▪ Provide guidance to the National Safeguards Officer on how to monitor progress in the development/implementation of the project's ESMP/ESMF ensuring that UNDPs SES policy is fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; ▪ Provide guidance to the National Safeguards Officer on how to oversee/develop/coordinate the implementation of all safeguard related plans; ▪ Provide guidance to the National Safeguards Officer on how to ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently;

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
			▪ Provide guidance to the National Safeguards Officer on how to review the SESP annually, and update and revise the corresponding risk log and mitigation/management plans as necessary; ▪ Review the revised SESP and provide recommendations for its improvement; ▪ Provide guidance to the National Safeguards Officer on how to ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders; ▪ Provide guidance to the National Safeguards Officer on how to ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation; ▪ Provide guidance to the National Safeguards Officer on how to ensure project reporting, monitoring and evaluations fully address the safeguard issues of the project.
	For Technical Assistance		
	Outcome 1		
	Local / National Contracting		
3.	*National Environmental Law Expert for both Outcome 1 and 2* *Rate: $ 1,500/week* *Total: 36,000 USD* *Recruitment by MoESWMCC*	*24 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager and in coordination with the International Chief Technical Expert, the National Environmental Law Expert will carry out the following tasks:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> ▪ Update the Third Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulation 2017 (Activity 1.1.1) ▪ Review and update the Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998 (Activity 2.2.2) ▪ Review the Environment Protection (Standards for hazardous wastes) Regulations (2001) (Activity 2.3.1) ▪ Review the draft e-waste regulations (Activity 2.3.2) ▪ Review and update the Environment Protection (Collection, Storage, Treatment, Use and Disposal of Waste Oil) Regulations (2006) Activity 2.3.
4.	*National Legal Expert to develop regulations to the 'Use of Pesticides Act 2018* *Rate: $ 1,500/week* *Total: 12,000 USD* *Recruitment by MoAIFS*	*8 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager and in coordination with the International Chief Technical Expert, the National Legal Expert will carry out the following tasks:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> ▪ Develop regulations to the "Use of Pesticides Act 2018" (Activity 1.1.3)
5.	*National Plastics Expert to prepare recommendations on*	*4 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager, and in coordination with the International Chief Technical Expert, the National Plastics Expert will carry out the following tasks:*

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
	how to reduce single use plastics and prevent their import *Rate: $ 1,500/week* *Total: 6,000 USD* *Recruitment by MoESWMCC*		Duties and Responsibilities ▪ Recommendations prepared (in coordination with indicator 3.2) on how to further reduce the use of single use plastics and prevent their import (Activity 1.3.2)
6.	*National Technical Consultant for the coordination, oversight and follow-up of activities at the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security* *Rate: $ 440/week* *Total: 60,280 USD* *Recruitment by MoAIFS*	*137 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager, and in coordination with the International Chief Technical Expert, the National technical coordination, oversight and monitoring consultant (MoAIFS) will carry out the following tasks:* *Duties and Responsibilities* ▪ Assist the National Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities for which MoAIFS is the lead Executing Agency (*See Project Document*); ▪ Assist the Country Office's M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management (for which MoAIFS is the lead Executing Agency); ▪ Assist in the preparation of progress reports; ▪ Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff; ▪ Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance. ▪ Ensure coordination, oversight and follow-up of the implementation of project activities for which MoAIFS is the lead Executing Agency (See Project Document). In particular ensure the coordination, oversight and follow-up of the following project activities: - Develop regulations to the "Use of Pesticides Act 2018" (Activity 1.1.3); - Assess and improve the current empty pesticide container recycling programme (Activity 2.5.1); and - Organize a gender responsive awareness campaign targeting small holder farmers/planters on the sound application of pesticides and the management of empty pesticide containers (Activity 4.2.2).
	Outcome 2		
	Local / National Contracting		
7.	*National Mercury Expert*	*47 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager and in coordination with the International Chief Technical Expert, the National Mercury Expert will carry out the following tasks:*

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
	Rate: $ 1,500/week *Total: 70,500 USD* *Recruitment by MoESWMCC*		<u>*Duties and Responsibilities*</u> ▪ Draft regulations/guidelines for the management of mercury-containing wastes (Activity 2.3.5); ▪ In coordination with the International Chief Technical Expert, conduct gender responsive training on the management of mercury as well as mercury-containing products and wastes and on the safe use, handling and storage of chemicals at places of work (Activity 2.4.4); ▪ In coordination with the International Chief Technical Expert, conduct a gender responsive awareness raising exercise with all ministries regarding the procurement of mercury containing equipment and products and availability of mercury-free alternatives (Activity 4.2.5); ▪ Prepare a National Plan to set out the measures to be taken to control releases of mercury from point sources to air, land and water (Activity 2.2.5); ▪ Develop a gender-responsive phase-out plan for mercury-containing products (listed in Part I, Annex A of the Minamata Convention on Mercury) (Activity 2.4.3); ▪ Develop gender responsive national protocols (technical guidelines) for the handling of mercury and mercury compounds (Activity 2.3.6); ▪ With support of the National Communications Expert, develop tailored gender-responsive technical information on mercury management for risk groups (Activity 4.2.3); and ▪ With support of the National Communications Expert, design modules on Mercury, the Minamata Convention on Mercury and/or effects of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds and incorporate them in all programmes/courses dealing with environment/health/law/chemistry taught at tertiary level (Activity 4.2.6).
8.	*National consultant to develop a plan for inter-institutional coordination for the management of hazardous wastes* *Rate: $ 1,500/week* *Total: 12,000 USD* *Recruitment by MoESWMCC*	*8 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager, and in coordination with the International Chief Technical Expert, the National Consultant will carry out the following tasks:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> ▪ Develop a gender-responsive plan to ensure inter-institutional coordination with regards to the management and elimination of hazardous wastes (Activity 2.4.5)
	Outcome 3		
	Local / National Contracting		
9.	*National Sustainability Officer*	*48 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager, the National Sustainability Officer will be engaged for the development of:*

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
	Rate: $ 1,500/week *Total: 72,000 USD* *Recruitment by MoESWMCC*		*Output 3.3: Greening of the hotel industry and capacity enhancement of waste management service providers.* *Duties and Responsibilities* ▪ Link 3 hotel chains with hotel chains in the Seychelles and Maldives to further reduce waste generation through partnerships with the Association of Hoteliers and Restaurants in Mauritius (AHRIM) and The Travel Foundation (Activity 3.3.2); and ▪ Enhance the capacity of 3 waste management service providers (private sector) (Activity 3.3.1).
10.	*National Technical Consultant for the coordination, oversight and follow-up of activities at the Ministry of Health and Wellness* *Rate: $ 450/week* *Total: 48,150 USD* *Recruitment by MoH&W*	*107 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager and the International Health Care Waste Management Expert, the National Consultant for the Coordination, Oversight and Follow-up of Activities at the Ministry of Health and Wellness will be engaged for the development of:* *Output 3.1 "Establishment of a central treatment facility (CTF) for healthcare waste (HCW)"* *and will carry out the following tasks:* *Duties and Responsibilities* ▪ Assist the National Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities for which MoH&W is the lead Executing Agency (*See Project Document*); ▪ Assist the Country Office's M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management (for which MoH&W is the lead Executing Agency); ▪ Assist in the preparation of progress reports; ▪ Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff; ▪ Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance; ▪ Ensure coordination, oversight and follow-up of the implementation of project activities for which MoH&W is the lead Executing Agency (See Project Document). In particular, ensure the coordination, oversight and follow-up of the following project activities: - Feasibility study for a centralized treatment facility (CTF) for healthcare waste (Activity 3.1.1) (Activity will be carried out by a Contracted Company); - Conduct the EIA for the CTF as well as ESIA and ESMP (Activity 3.1.2) (Activity will be carried out by a Contracted Company); - Technical assistance and capacity building to support the construction and operation of the CTF for HCW (Activity 3.1.3); (Activity will be carried out by a Contracted Company); - Development of enabling policies and regulations (including financial mechanism/models) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the CTF (Activity 3.1.4) (Activity will be carried out by a Contracted Company);

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
			- Support the International HCWM Expert in the design, organization and facilitation of gender-responsive training to Health Care Facilities (HCF) staff on improved waste management practices (Activity 3.1.5); - Support the International HCWM Expert in the design, organization and facilitation of training to staff who will be involved in the day-to-day operation of the healthcare waste treatment facility (as part of Activity 3.1.3).
	Outcome 4		
	Local / National Contracting		
11.	*National Gender Specialist to mainstream gender in all project activities* *Rate: $ 1,500/week* *Total: 36,000 USD* *Recruitment by MoESWMCC*	*24 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager and the International Gender Expert, the National Gender Specialist will carry out the following tasks:* *<u>Duties and Responsibilities:</u>* ▪ Conduct a country specific gender assessment and tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan to the national and local context for Mauritius (Activity 4.3.2); ▪ Ensure the mainstreaming of gender in all project activities, including training and awareness raising activities; ▪ Monitor progress in the implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; ▪ Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work; ▪ Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary; ▪ Work with the M&E officer and Safeguards Officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project;
12.	*National Communications Expert* *Rate: $ 1,500/week* *Total: 30,000 USD* *Recruitment by MoESWMCC*	*20 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager and the International Communication Expert, the National Communications Expert be engaged for the development of:* *Output 4.1: Extraction and dissemination of experiences, lessons learned and best practices;* *Output 4.2: Awareness raising campaign on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices,* *and will carry out the following tasks:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> ▪ Develop a national gender-responsive communication plan (Activity 4.2.1); ▪ Tailor the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to the national and local context for Mauritius (Activity 4.3.1); ▪ In coordination with the Internationals Communications Expert, provide advice to and guide the Contracted Company on the preparation of gender-responsive case-studies/publications in line with GEF-ISLANDS design and template requirements (Activity 4.1.1);

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
			▪ In coordination with the Internationals Communications Expert, provide advice to and guide the Contracted Company in organizing a gender responsive awareness campaign targeting small holder farmers/planters on the sound application of pesticides and the management of empty pesticide containers (Activity 4.2.2); ▪ In coordination with the Internationals Communications Expert, provide advice to the National Mercury Expert on how to conduct a gender responsive awareness raising exercise with all ministries regarding the procurement of mercury containing equipment and products and availability of mercury-free alternatives (Activity 4.2.5); ▪ In coordination with the Internationals Communications Expert, provide advice to the National Mercury Expert on how to design modules on Mercury, the Minamata Convention on Mercury and/or effects of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds and incorporate them in all programmes/courses dealing with environment/health/law/chemistry taught at tertiary level (Activity 4.2.6); and ▪ In coordination with the Internationals Communications Expert, provide advice to the National Mercury Expert on how to develop tailored gender-responsive technical information on mercury management for risk groups (Activity 4.2.3).
13.	*National Safeguards Officer* *Rate: $ 1,500/week* *Total: 15,000 USD* *Recruitment by MoESWMCC*	*10 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager and the International Safeguards Expert, the National Safeguards Officer will carry out the following tasks:* *<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* ▪ Monitor progress in the development/implementation of the project ESMP/ESMF ensuring that UNDPs SES policy is fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; ▪ Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all safeguard related plans; ▪ Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently; ▪ Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary; ▪ Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders; ▪ Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation; and ▪ Work with the Country Office's M&E officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the safeguard issues of the project.
14.	*National consultant to support Mid-Term Evaluation* *Rate: $ 1,500/week* *Total: 6,000 USD* *Recruitment by MoESWMCC*	*4 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the International Evaluation Expert and in coordination with the National Project Manager of Mauritius, carry out the following tasks:* *<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* ▪ Support the Mid-Term Evaluation of the Indian Ocean Child Project in Mauritius

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
15.	*National consultant to support Terminal Evaluation* *Rate: $ 1,500/week* *Total: 6,000 USD* *Recruitment by MoESWMCC*	*4 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the International Evaluation Expert and in coordination with the National Project Manager of Mauritius, carry out the following tasks:* *<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* ▪ Support the Terminal Evaluation of the Indian Ocean Child Project in Mauritius

Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

I. INTRODUCTION

GEF ISLANDS is taking a harmonized approach to ensure that consultations and engagement undertaken during the child project design phase can be aggregated and used to inform the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder.

Engagement Plan, which will guide the work of all child projects during implementation.
In order to aggregate consultations and engagement undertaken during the child project design phase, regional child projects are using a GEF ISLANDS programmatic template (which is this Annex, to which UNDP specific stakeholder engagement requirements have been added) to ensure a harmonized approach to engage stakeholders.

At project inception a draft programmatic Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be developed (see Section IV for the proposed content of the SEP). The GEF ISLANDS SEP will document stakeholder engagement completed by all child projects during project development and preparation and will include data on stakeholders and beneficiaries.

The GEF ISLANDS SEP will be tailored and implemented by all child projects.
The preparation of the GEF ISLANDS SEP is led by the GEF ISLANDS: Knowledge, Communication and Coordination child project and will be planned as follows:

- Receipt of stakeholder identification analysis (using programmatic templates) from partners preparing regional child projects (scheduled for April 2020).
- Completion of draft stakeholder engagement plan by the GEF ISLANDS: Knowledge, Communication and Coordination child project (May-July 2020).
- Consultation with regional child projects, during regional project inception workshops on stakeholder engagement plan. Comments and feedback will be requested from executing agencies on the draft plan to ensure full buy-in among project executing agencies (August – September 2020).
- Finalization of the stakeholder engagement plan (October 2020).
- Monitoring and evaluation of stakeholder engagement (see Component 3 for full details), to ensure engagement of stakeholders in a consistent, coherent, and harmonized way across all ISLANDS child projects (October 2020 – July 2025).

Note: The UNDP-implemented Indian Ocean Regional Project is one of five (5) GEF ISLANDS child projects. As such, stakeholder engagement undertaken as part of regional and national activities/interventions will be guided by the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the UNEP "*Guidance Note for ISLANDS Child Projects on Stakeholder engagement*" and tailored to local settings in the four participating SIDS.

II. KEY DEFINITIONS

GEF ISLANDS uses the following key definitions related to stakeholder engagement
Civil Society: non-state actors, including not-for-profit non-governmental organizations (NGOs), farmers, women, the scientific and technological community, youth and children, Indigenous Peoples and their communities, business and industry, workers and trade union.
Stakeholder: an individual or group that has an interest in the outcome of GEF ISLANDS or is likely to be affected by it, such as local communities, Indigenous Peoples, civil society organizations, and private sector entities, comprising women, men, girls and boys. They can include, among others, relevant ministries, local governments, and locally affected people, national and local NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, and research institutions.
Stakeholder Engagement: process involving stakeholder identification and analysis, planning of Stakeholder Engagement, disclosure of information, consultation and participation, monitoring, evaluation and learning throughout the project cycle, addressing grievances, and on-going reporting to stakeholders.

III. SEP OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the SEP for the project 'Indian Ocean Regional Project - Mauritius - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)' is to ensure that the interests and priorities of the different stakeholder groups and sectors are taken into account during relevant phases of project development and implementation. Specific objectives of the SEP include:

- Informing stakeholders to ensure a common understanding of the intended project goals and approaches.
- Generating project buy-in and appropriation by targeted partners and beneficiaries.
- Identification of priority interventions and adequate strategies to successfully achieve the intended outcomes of the project.
- Identification of opportunities for synergies and partnerships, including co-financing and institutional cooperation.
- Validation by key project stakeholders of the project's intervention strategy and project targets.
- Facilitation of participatory-, Monitoring & Evaluation- and feedback- mechanisms.
- Establishment of grievance mechanisms.

The stakeholder engagement plan will be implemented according to five basic principles that will ensure its effectiveness and inclusiveness:

I). **Participation**: Participation of stakeholders will be facilitated at all levels, from Government to local community members.

II). **Gender equity**: Project design and implementation will be responsive to gender-sensitive considerations including the specific capacities and needs of women, youth and marginalized/vulnerable groups.

III). **Respect for cultural diversity**: Project design and implementation will respect existing customs, traditions and forms of organization and decision-making.

IV). **Communication and transparency**: Care will be taken to design and implement a communication strategy that guides messages coherently to specific stakeholder groups and audiences targeted by the project. Adequate communication will help avoid unrealistic/false expectations or erroneous interpretations between actors. Information will be provided transparently, without marginalizing any stakeholder groups.

V). **Partnerships and synergies**: Continuous efforts will be made to ensure mapping of other interventions with similar objectives or initiatives that are related to the same thematic scope as the project. Opportunities will be explored to establish synergies that can help to maximize project impact and avoid duplication of efforts.

IV. APPROACH TO ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS IN CHILD PROJECT PREPARATION

The UNEP "*Guidance Note for ISLANDS Child Projects on Stakeholder engagement*" envisages the following stakeholder engagement process for child project preparation:

- **Continuation of dialogue and outreach** building upon consultations and contacts developed previously.
- **Regional stakeholder engagement** in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific to seek country inputs and feedback on the approach and design of the project.
- **National stakeholder engagement** should be organized in participating countries to reach out to stakeholders and communities where the project activities will be implemented, to seek their input and feedback on the approach and design of the project.
- **Identification of partners in project execution**, that is the selection of partners to execute the different project activities, which may include CSOs or others, should be based on background and experience in the area that the project.
- **Development of the GEF ISLANDS stakeholder engagement plan that will be implemented by all regional child project** outlining:
    - Stakeholders, their relevant interests, and why they are included.
    - Means of engagement (to achieve meaningful consultation and inclusive participation).
    - Dissemination of information.

- Roles and responsibilities in ensuring effective stakeholder engagement.
- Resource requirements (the budget for stakeholder engagement throughout the project cycle and, where applicable, for related capacity-building to support this engagement).
- Timing of engagement throughout the project/program cycle[42].
- Key indicators of stakeholder engagement during project implementation.
- Steps that will be taken to monitor and report on progress and issues that arise.

For each step described above, gender needs to be taken into consideration to make sure that women and men will participate and benefit equally from the ISLANDS Programme (see also the UNEP "*Guidance Note for ISLANDS Child Projects on Gender Responsive Stakeholder Consultations (Gender Guidance Note*)".

	Action by the Child Project Development Team
Prior to Stakeholder Consultations	a) Ensure to include one gender-specific session in the regional and national meeting agenda, respectively. b) Strive to have a good balance between women and men in terms of participants and presenters and document it as part of the stakeholder meeting's final report. c) Ensure that key stakeholders include individuals or groups with a gender perspective (e.g. relevant ministry or CSOs promoting gender equality or women's empowerment) – particularly related to gender and chemicals / waste, if possible. d) When addressing gender, it is important to recognize that women and men are not homogeneous groups. It is recommended to work with relevant regional / national / local partners, who are familiar with the local context and can provide valuable advice on how to conduct the gender responsive stakeholder consultations for your particular CP, including the selection of participants and the finalisation of the **Proposed Agenda**, **Proposed Presentation Materials** and **Guiding Questions**.

I. MAURITIUS

1. INTRODUCTION

The objective of the 'Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes in Mauritius' project is to prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and mercury and other harmful chemicals and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in Mauritius. The core elements of this project are:

1. Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase-out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products;
2. Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources;
3. The national regulatory/policy frameworks are strengthened to adequately control/limit and prevent imports of chemicals controlled under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions as well as chemicals and products that can result in (hazardous) waste at the end of their lifecycle;
4. The capacity of customs/border control and environmental/inspections agencies has been further improved/developed to limit/eliminate the import/use and disposal of (future) banned chemicals and wastes related products;
5. Detailed hazardous waste, plastic packaging and emission inventories have been carried out;
6. Hazardous wastes (including mercury containing wastes) that cannot be treated in the country have been exported and soundly treated;
7. The government has financed, constructed and operationalized by means of a PPP, a Centralized Treatment Facility for the management/treatment of Health Care Waste in the entire country;

[42] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/Stakeholder_Engagement_Guidelines.pdf

8. Economic instruments and/or Extended Producer Responsibility measures and circular systems for waste management have been established in priority economic sectors; and
9. Awareness has been raised on the sound management of chemicals and wastes, waste segregation, introduction of safer alternatives, among else.

Potential environmental issues include risks to workers' and community health due to the collection, repackaging, transport, storage and disposal/treatment of hazardous or dangerous materials/wastes. Hazardous waste management is partly undertaken in-country (e.g. healthcare waste) and partly exported in the case of waste fractions that require specialized treatment at certified facilities (mostly located in the EU). Potentially this could result in releases, however, preventive and risk mitigation measures have been assessed and incorporated in the project's design (please refer to Annex 5 – SESP, and Annex 9 – ESMF).
Furthermore, income generation (livelihood) and/or policy/legislative decision-making opportunities may have a limited scope for women's participation and will be assessed and addressed accordingly.

2. REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

The Republic of Mauritius has several laws and regulations in place governing the import and use of chemicals as well as the transport and management of chemicals and hazardous wastes. In all cases, there are requirements to involve various stakeholders. Some of the laws necessitate the setting up of a board or council to take decisions on specific matters. For instance, the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004 makes provision for the establishment of a council and a board, grouping 22 and 17 members respectively, originating from different ministries/departments/organizations/individuals. The council also includes three (3) members of the public, having knowledge in chemicals, who shall be appointed by the Minister.
Some of the functions of the board are to:

- Classify dangerous chemicals in accordance with the Fifth Schedule, after consultation with the Council.
- Disseminate to other law enforcement agencies and public departments information relating to dangerous chemicals.
- Ensure co-ordination and co-operation amongst the law enforcement agencies, government departments and other institutions for the effective control of dangerous chemicals.
- Consider applications for granting licenses, permits and authorizations under this Act.

The Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulations 2017 under The Consumer Protection (Price and supplies control) Act 1998 has a list of prohibited goods in its Third schedule while its Fourth schedule contains a list of restricted goods for import into Mauritius. Several stakeholders are engaged to enforce these regulations.

With respect to the handling and management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, the Environment Protection Act 2002 is supported by the following regulations for its implementation:

- Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998.
- Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous Wastes) Regulations 2001.
- Environment Protection (Collection, Storage, Treatment, Use and Disposal of Waste Oil) Regulations 2006.

All the above-mentioned regulations require the participation of several stakeholders. However, in order to strengthen the country's capacity for the life cycle management of hazardous chemicals, some regulations or standards should be further developed/amended.

3. SUMMARY OF ANY PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

A gender-responsive, culturally sensitive, non-discriminatory and inclusive stakeholder consultation process underpinned the project's formulation.

The initial idea for a Chemicals and Waste project in Mauritius originates from the GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise which was conducted at national level in 2015. A PIF was developed and submitted to the GEF. The PIF was technically cleared but eventually not financially approved.

The country's obligation to implement the recommendations of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (October 2006) and the Mercury Initial Assessment Action Plan (November 2019) was highlighted again during the GEF National Dialogue held on 13th and 14th November 2018 in Mauritius.

As a result of prioritizing the needs of the country and following consultations held during the GEF National Dialogue, it was agreed that a Chemicals and Waste project proposal for Mauritius would be developed under the ***GEF-7 CHEMICALS AND WASTE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY: Program 3. Least Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States Program,*** which seeks to:

- Address the sound management of chemicals and waste through strengthening the capacity of sub-national, national and regional institutions and strengthening the enabling policy and regulatory framework in SIDS;
- Provide support to the development of public-private partnerships specifically adapted to the circumstances of LDCs and SIDs to enable the sound management of chemicals and waste.

Following the GEF National Dialogue, the GEF Operational Focal Point for Mauritius (Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development) sent a request to UNDP to assist Mauritius in developing a project proposal.

Subsequently, UNDP carried out several stakeholder consultation meetings (for an overview please refer to Table 1 below) to discuss and agree on the activities that could be proposed as part of the GEF-7 ISLANDS Programme. The consultation process continued with follow-up meetings and email communication and resulted in Mauritius' contribution to the GEF-7 Program Framework Document (PFD): "*Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)*" and the UNDP Child Project "*Indian Ocean Regional Project*" for Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles.

Table 1: Stakeholder engagement activities undertaken to date

Activity	**Participants**	**Date & Location**	**Type of information disclosed including key issues discussed and key concerns raised**	**Follow-up actions including responses to issues raised and reporting back**
Private Meeting with officers of the Dangerous Chemical Control Board	Total participants: 5 Female: 2 Male: 3	10 Dec 2019, UNDP Country Office	1. Improvement in the online system for issuing licenses, permits and clearances. 2. Possibility of having a rapid testing kit for chemicals. 3. The setting up of a laboratory at the Customs Office.	1. Data and information gathering. 2. Analysis of proposals discussed.
Private meeting with Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change	Total participants: 7 Female: 5 Male: 2	10 Dec 2019, Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change	1. Comprehensive hazardous wastes inventory. 2. 21 recommendations from the MIA report. 3. How to develop the recommendations into a regional approach?	1. Analysis of the recommendations from the MIA report. 2. Request for priority list of activities from the Solid Waste Management Division. 3. Organize working sessions with the 3 departments of the Ministry.
Site visit to the incinerator of the Brown Sequard	Total participants: 6 Female: 4 Male: 2	10 Dec 2019, Brown Sequard Mental	1. Details on the incinerator in operation.	1. Data and information gathering.

Activity	Participants	Date & Location	Type of information disclosed including key issues discussed and key concerns raised	Follow-up actions including responses to issues raised and reporting back
Mental Health Care Centre		Health Care Centre		
Private meeting with Ministry of Health and Wellness	Total participants: 6 Female: 3 Male: 3	10 Dec 2019, Ministry of Health and Wellness	1. Project activities with respect to the Central Healthcare Waste Treatment Facility.	1. Data and information gathering
Private meeting with Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security	Total participants: 8 Female: 6 Male: 2	11 Dec 2019, Entomology Division of the Ministry	1. Upscaling of the empty pesticide container recycling project. 2. Drafting of regulations to the 'Use of Pesticide Act 2018'.	1. Data and information gathering
Private meeting with officers of the Customs Office	Total participants: 11 Female: 7 Male: 4	11 Dec 2019, Customs Office	1. Split of HS codes and provision for product code. 2. Customs require initiation by line ministries prior to any actions.	1. Will liaise with DCCB w.r.t the online platform.
Private meeting with Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	Total participants: 9 Female: 6 Male: 3	11 Dec 2019, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	1. Equipment only for the central healthcare waste treatment facility amounts to $ 30 M. 2. Financial mechanism for the central healthcare waste treatment facility. 3. Supply chain analysis in the tourism/ manufacturing sector. 4. E-waste recycling project. 5. The country need capacity building in enforcing regulations (Banning of plastic bags).	1. Need to check with SWMD on the status of the E-waste recycling project. 2. Gather more information on the DCCB online system.
Private meeting with private sectors, academia and civil society organization	Total participants: 8 Female: 3 Male: 5	11 Dec 2019, UNDP Country Office	1. The 5 tons of DDT in Mauritius should be disposed of since there are alternative methods to fight epidemic of malaria. 2. Business Mauritius project on inventory of specific hazardous wastes.	1. Liaise with Business Mauritius to obtain more information on the ongoing project.
Site visit to the Interim Hazardous waste facility	Total participants: 6 Female: 3 Male: 3	12 Dec 2019, Polyeco S.A	1. The need for enforcing regulations.	1. Request for presentation made to have data and information on their activities.
Site visit to a recycler of E-waste	Total participants: 4 Female: 2 Male: 2	12 Dec 2019, BEM Enterprises Ltd	1. Details about the processing line. 2. Difficulty in exporting dismantled components of E-wastes.	1. Data and information gathering.
Site visit to a recycler of	Total participants: 4	12 Dec 2019, Virgin Oil Co. Ltd	1. The types of used oil processed.	1. Request information from SWMD on the total amount of used oil

Activity	Participants	Date & Location	Type of information disclosed including key issues discussed and key concerns raised	Follow-up actions including responses to issues raised and reporting back
used engine oil	Female: 3 Male: 1		2. Waste oil regulations 2006 needs to be amended and enforced.	processed by the two companies.
Site visit to the National Environment Laboratory	Total participants: 4 Female: 2 Male: 2	13 Dec 2019, National Environment Laboratory	1. The different analyses undertaken. 2. The need to amend the (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998.	1. Technical specifications on the equipment that need to be procured.
Site visit to the Sanitary landfill	Total participants: 5 Female: 2 Male: 3	13 Dec 2019, National Environment Laboratory	1. Vertical expansion of the landfill. 2. Carbon credits from the methane to energy plant.	1. Data and information gathering.
Coordination committee	Total participants: 29 Female: 15 Male: 14	9 July 2020, Zoom platform	1. Regional component of the Indian Ocean Child Project. 2. Project Results Framework and budget of Mauritius project document. 3. Project Management Arrangements.	1. Issues were raised on the procurement modality.

Note: Most information disseminated/shared was in English. In some situation, French and Mauritian Creole were used.

In addition to the Validation Workshop which was held to conclude the PPG phase, at the start of project implementation, an inception workshop shall be held to assist project partners to further understand the project design, their role and responsibilities in the project's implementation, including stakeholder engagement and monitoring, as well as communications, reporting, and conflict resolution and grievance redress.

Table 2 below provides a summary of the total number of stakeholders (and the number of women) consulted during the project preparation phase.

Table 2: Number of stakeholders consulted

Total number of people consulted: 71	Of which women	Number: 20
		%: 28

Source: Project Document Annex 18: List of people consulted

In addition, Annex 18 provides a detailed summary of the people who have been consulted during the project's preparation phase.

Table 3 below provides an overview of the stakeholder groups and persons who will be informed about and engaged in the project.

Table 3: General stakeholder classification

Stakeholders affected directly or indirectly by the outcomes of the project's implementation	Stakeholders that participate in the project directly or indirectly or have "interests" in the project that determine them as stakeholders.	Stakeholders who are able to influence and decide the outcomes and the manner of the Project implementation or make decisions based on the outputs of the project

▪ The project affects the entire country and therefore, all citizens, including all stakeholders.
 	
▪ National government entities.
 	
▪ Farmers, both men and women, who are engaged in pesticide spraying and/or crop harvesting.
 	
▪ Project-affected communities (households, school, hospitals, etc.) residing close to agricultural lands where pesticides are sprayed, and pesticide containers are discarded.
 	
▪ Project-affected communities (households, school, hospitals, etc.) residing close to sites where hazardous wastes are being stored by waste generators.
 	
▪ Households purchasing and discarding products that contain hazardous components.
 	
▪ Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating at the local, regional, national and international level.
 	
▪ Local and/or community-based organizations
 	
▪ Local recycling companies and their workers (e-waste, waste oils, plastics, paper, aluminum, glass, pesticide containers).
 	
▪ Waste generators (government entities, manufacturers/producers, private sector entities, households, hospitals, planters, etc) and their workers/staff.
 	
▪ Waste and/or recyclables collectors.
 	
▪ Entities and personnel involved in the collection, (re)packaging, storage and
	▪ Project staff
	
	▪ GEF Secretariat
	
	▪ Project Management Unit
	
	▪ Government ministries/ departments:
	  ▪ Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change
	  ○ Focal points of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.
	  ○ National Environment Laboratory.
	  ○ Solid Waste Management Division.
	  ▪ Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security
	  ○ Pesticides Regulatory Office
	  ▪ Ministry of Health and Wellness
	  ○ Dangerous Chemical Control Board
	  ▪ Customs Office
	  ▪ Ministry of Education, Tertiary Education, Science and Technology
	  ▪ Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
	  ▪ Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs & Cooperatives
	  ○ Mauritius Standards Bureau
	  ▪ Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Protection
	  ▪ Ministry of Labour, Human Resource Development and Training
	  ▪ Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare
	
	▪ Representatives of the private sector such as Business Mauritius, Association des
		▪ Government ministries/ departments:
		  ▪ Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change
		  ○ Focal points of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.
		  ○ National Environment Laboratory.
		  ○ Solid Waste Management Division.
		  ▪ Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security
		  ▪ Ministry of Health and Wellness
		  ○ Dangerous Chemical Control Board
		  ▪ Customs Office
		  ▪ Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
		
		▪ Representatives of the private sector such as Business Mauritius, Association des Hôteliers et Restaurateurs de l'île Maurice (AHRIM) and Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI).
		
		▪ Individual private sector entities involved in the project (manufacturers/producers, hospitals, planters, pharmacies, distributors, waste/recycling companies).
		
		▪ Universities, academics and local chemicals and waste experts/consultants.
		
		▪ NGOs and CSOs representing communities and households.
		
		▪ GEF and its implementing agencies (UNDP, UNEP, FAO, IADB).

Stakeholders affected directly or indirectly by the outcomes of the project's implementation	Stakeholders that participate in the project directly or indirectly or have "interests" in the project that determine them as stakeholders.	Stakeholders who are able to influence and decide the outcomes and the manner of the Project implementation or make decisions based on the outputs of the project
exportation of hazardous waste materials. ▪ Tourism industry and beaches that are being negatively impacted by substandard waste management. ▪ Healthcare facility staff (nurses, doctors, cleaning staff) and patients who are exposed to infectious waste and the noxious fumes when these are burned in incinerators. ▪ Communities (households, schools) residing close to healthcare facilities where incinerators are generating emissions. ▪ Entities using single use plastics (food industry, tourism industry, markets, shops). ▪ Staff and operators working for/at the landfill and waste transfer stations.	Hôteliers et Restaurateurs de l'île Maurice (AHRIM) and Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI). ▪ Individual private sector entities involved in the project (manufacturers/producers, hospitals, planters, pharmacies, distributors, waste/recycling companies). ▪ Universities, academics and local chemicals and waste experts/consultants. ▪ NGOs and CSOs representing communities and households. ▪ Mauritius Dental Association ▪ GEF and its implementing agencies (UNDP, UNEP, FAO, IADB). ▪ MEA Secretariats (Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata). ▪ Organizations implementing projects with similar objectives, that also function as co-financing (IOC, AFD, etc.) ▪ Government entities (e.g. government healthcare facilities, government pharmacies, etc.) ▪ Distributors of Hg-containing products (thermometers). ▪ Media	▪ Organizations implementing projects with similar objectives, that also function as co-financing (IOC, AFD, etc.) ▪ Government entities (e.g. government healthcare facilities, gov pharmacies, etc.) ▪ Distributors of Hg-containing products (thermometers). ▪ Media

4. STAKEHOLDER CONCERNS ANALYSIS

GEF ISLANDS aims to collect and analyse stakeholder expectations and concerns as well as taking appropriate responsive measures throughout implementation. Based on the stakeholder identification in Table 3 above, the project has identified in Table 4 below the following interests and concerns of key stakeholder groups.

Table 4: Key stakeholders Expectations and Concern Analysis

Stakeholder group	Key expectations	Key concerns	Recommendations
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change *(EIA/PER Monitoring Division - Focal point for the Stockholm Convention)*	Recommendations of the Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) report are implemented.	Participation of stakeholders. Timely implementation of budgeted activities to avail of grants and resources.	Assign roles and responsibilities to relevant stakeholders with the approval of senior management of the related ministries/ departments/ organizations.
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change *(Solid Waste Management Division)*	Detailed hazardous wastes inventory and assessment of collection, storage, treatment and disposal capacity conducted.	Participation of stakeholders especially private sector.	Work in close collaboration with Business Mauritius, AHRIM and MCCI to establish good working relations.
	Review and amendment of the HW regulations Review of the draft e-waste regulation. Review and propose amendments to the waste oil regulations.	Regulations are amended in a timely manner to ensure implementation of activities dependent on the regulations.	Proper planning of procedures required to pass the regulations.
	Capacity building for the staff of SWMD on implementation and enforcement of the regulations.	Participation of all stakeholders.	Senior management to play an important role in mobilizing relevant staff.
	Development of synergies with the DCCB online system to trace generators of hazardous wastes.	The online system is improved according to the requirements of the Solid Waste Management Division.	Good working relations should be established to ensure cooperation such that the required interface is implemented.
	Creation of an online system for generators of HW.	Interface should be user friendly to facilitate input from generators.	Organize working sessions with the generators to determine the most appropriate interface.
	Provision of technical assistance on the management of end of life vehicles.	Management system to be devised should be adapted to the local context.	Consultant(s) should be well-versed with the local context, i.e., the available know-how and facilities.

Stakeholder group	Key expectations	Key concerns	Recommendations
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change *(National Environment Laboratory)*	Support in finalizing and approving the draft regulation on air emissions (includes standards for UPOPs).	Regulations are amended in a timely manner to ensure implementation of activities dependent on the regulations.	Proper planning of procedures required to pass the regulations.
	Establish a monitoring plan for measuring ambient air level of POPs in Mauritius near major medical waste incinerators. Establish a monitoring plan for measuring ambient air level of mercury in Mauritius near facility plants that used coal as fuel.	Monitoring plan is adapted to the local context to enable its implementation.	Adequate consultations are carried out such that an appropriate monitoring plan is devised.
Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security	Draft regulations for the '*Use of Pesticides Act 2018*' (distance to water ways and residential areas; limits to the amount of pesticides that can be sprayed; update list of pesticides, etc.)	Regulations are drafted in a timely manner to ensure implementation of activities dependent on the regulations.	Proper planning of procedures required to pass the regulations.
	Awareness raising campaigns on the use of pesticides.	Participation of relevant key stakeholders.	Strong advertising campaigns are required.
	Upscaling of the empty pesticide container management project.	Private sector participation.	Propose appropriate incentive mechanism.
Ministry of Health and Wellness	Technical assistance provided to determine the most appropriate technology based on the principle of Best Available Technique Not Entailing Excessive Costs (BATNEEC) for the central healthcare waste treatment facility as well as an EIA and SESP to ensure all risks and safeguards have been considered.	All relevant aspects are taken into consideration to determine the most appropriate technology and measures taken to mitigate risks identified.	Ensure adequate and effective consultations among stakeholders.
	Technical assistance provided to supervise the construction of the central healthcare waste treatment facility.	Reporting is done effectively.	Data and information reporting are transparent.

Stakeholder group	Key expectations	Key concerns	Recommendations
	Capacity building for the operation of the facility (preferably Private Sector managed). Support the development of the policy environment, relevant regulations and financial mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of the facility.	Participation of relevant stakeholders. Commitment of relevant stakeholders.	Senior management to play an important role in mobilizing relevant staff. Carry out relevant consultation meetings.
Dangerous Chemical Control Board	Improvement in the online system so that information on quantities of chemicals and pesticides imported can be easily obtained.	Commitment of relevant stakeholders for their inputs.	Involvement of key representatives of stakeholders at all stages of project development to have their buy-in.
Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	Grant is efficiently utilized to implement budgeted activities. EPR mechanisms or other financial mechanisms/incentives are established to finance recycling/waste management in a sustainable manner.	Timely implementation of budgeted activities to avail of grants and resources. Commitment of relevant stakeholders.	Monitoring and evaluation undertaken on a regular basis, ensuring timely implementation. Carry out relevant consultation meetings.
NGOs, private sectors and academia	Improvements in the quality of the environment in the region. Data collected is used for developing projects. A number of manufacturing industries is supported with respect to the introduction of safer alternatives and the reduction plastic packaging. Hotels are linked with hotel chains in Seychelles and Maldives to further reduce waste generation.	Transparency of the decision-making and communication processes. Transparency in data reporting. Recommendations are implemented in the short and medium terms. Collaboration between relevant stakeholders.	Ensure project communicates to the public, e.g. through a website. Communicate results achieved on a regular basis. Work in close collaboration with Business Mauritius, Association of Mauritian Manufacturers (AMM) and MCCI. AHRIM to play an important role in mobilizing relevant stakeholders.

Stakeholder group	Key expectations	Key concerns	Recommendations
Donors such as IOC and AFD	Provide information on similar ongoing/foreseen initiatives to develop synergies among all projects.	Data and information are provided in a timely manner.	Carry out relevant consultation meetings.
Project team	Project implementation and delivery of project outputs on time and within budget, while addressing stakeholder concerns	Project failure / closure.	Continue with consultations and dialogue.
	Retention of employment.	Job security and transparency of recruitment policy.	Communicate the labor policies early in the process.

5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM - METHODS FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

This SEP serves to ensure that the views and concerns of the different stakeholders directly or indirectly involved/affected by this project are taken into due consideration during the project's design/formulation and implementation.

Several consultation meetings and other approaches will be used to engage stakeholders such that they are informed of the project's objectives, intended activities and outputs at a very early stage of the project's development in order to generate their buy-in throughout the different stages of the project.

The inputs of the stakeholders, both technical and administrative, are important to identify areas of project interventions and develop strategies such that the intended outcomes of the project are achieved. The SEP ensures the participation of all relevant stakeholders, takes gender equity into account, respects cultural diversity, allows for required communication and transparency as well as partnerships and synergies.

Methods/methodologies used by the project to target and engage stakeholders and beneficiaries will depend on the actor(s) and the stage of project implementation. In summary, engagement of stakeholders and beneficiaries would be attempted through one or more of the following approaches/means:

- **Project Steering Committee (PSC)**: PSC meetings will be organized on a regular basis to ensure relevant partners remain actively engaged in monitoring the project's 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.
- **Strategic / informal meetings**: Meetings will be held bilaterally or with groups with the purpose to inform stakeholders and/or obtain agreement on issues of importance for successful project implementation. Group meetings (sometimes through the engagement of CSOs/NGOs/community organizations) will also form an important means of communication at the community level.
- **Liaisons**: Representatives of regional governments and district councils, community leaders, etc. may be used as liaisons, for instance between beneficiaries and other project partners.
- **Expert consultations**: Recognized experts in thematic areas will consult and inform stakeholders on strategic aspects of the project.
- **Field visits**: Regular visits of project staff and other stakeholders (e.g. Government and other partners; UNDP staff, midterm/final review consultants) to project target sites will be fundamental for engaging with beneficiaries, ensuring continued buy-in and commitment as well as to review progress implementation, flag and address risks.
- **Exchange visits**: Project partners and beneficiaries may be selected to participate in visits to other sites/countries in order to exchange knowledge and learn from good practices and successful

approaches implemented elsewhere that could be replicated in the project sites given that this project forms part of the ISLANDS programme.

In addition to the above-mentioned engagement tools, the project will develop a **communication plan**, using the UNEP "*Guidance Note for ISLANDS Child projects on Communications*" that will take into consideration the stakeholder engagement plan and can be adapted depending on the stage of the project and in response to feedback from stakeholders as well as the grievance mechanism.
Contents and format of information dissemination will be specifically adapted to targeted audiences, their educational background, cultural contexts and languages in order to obtain the highest possible levels of understanding and buy-in, including through the following mechanisms:

- **Community skits and bulletin boards**: Skits spoken in local languages and notifications/posters in local languages on local bulletin boards/offices will be developed as a tool to help raise awareness of beneficiaries on relevant project subjects.
- **Brochures/flyers/newsletters**: Printed materials will be used for sharing project summaries and key outputs with national stakeholders (Government staff, private sector entities, entities involved in the project's implementation, communities around targeted sites, etc.).
- **Radio, TV, newspapers, press releases, social media**: The media will be used to reach broader stakeholder groups in the country, mobilize support and raise awareness on project activities and relevant environmental topics.
- **Exhibitions**: Posters, photos, banners, and/or short (2 min) videos may be produced for display in national and international fora and fairs, and for dissemination using social media apps and regular media channels.
- **Policy briefs**: To inform decision makers on recommendations, lessons learned and good practices resulting from project implementation and enable replication/upscaling, policy briefs may be developed for sharing with Government stakeholders.
- **Progress reports**: Reports produced as part of M&E processes (e.g. UNDP GEF PIR) will be shared with the Steering Committee, UNDP, donor(s), as well as other relevant stakeholders (as appropriate).
- **Online media**: The project will share progress updates and good practices to the general public through online media, including the website of partner ministries. Posts may include case studies, photographs, photoblogs, short videos etc. To reach national and global audiences, the project could also consider establishing accounts on social media including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube.

Table 5: Type of information that will be communicated to stakeholders

Stakeholders group	What information will be disclosed, in what formats and languages	Types of methods that will be used to communicate this information
Stakeholders to be affected directly or indirectly by the outcomes of the project.	The proposed project activities, how these will be implemented, the foreseen social and environmental issues as well as the mitigation actions that will be undertaken and project status updates. Depending on the stakeholders, the formats and languages will vary. The formats will be either in formal documentation layout or layman perspective brochures and pamphlets while the language used will be in English, French or Mauritian Creole.	- Meetings - Brochures and pamphlets - E-mail - Formal/informal letters - Ministry website - Workshops - Newspapers, radio and television

Stakeholders group	What information will be disclosed, in what formats and languages	Types of methods that will be used to communicate this information
Internal stakeholders who are involved in project implementation.	The project document, bottlenecks in the implementation phase, different scenarios to achieve the required output, any changes brought about in the project and project status updates. The formats of disclosing information will be in formal documentation layout and the language used will be English.	- E-mail - Meetings - Formal letters - Workshops - Ministry website
External stakeholders who participate in the project implementation.	Relevant project activities with which they are concerned, any issues arising during implementation, means to address these issues and project status updates. The formats of disclosing information will be in formal documentation layout and the language used will be English.	- E-mail - Meetings - Formal letters - Workshops
National government	High-level meetings/ workshops especially on the regional aspects, any policy decisions that are important to implement some activities, project status updates and bottlenecks that require the interventions of senior government officials. The formats of disclosing information will be in formal documentation layout and the language used will be English.	- Formal letters - High-level meetings - Workshops/ Roundtable discussions
NGOs, private sectors and academia.	The proposed project activities, how these will be implemented, the foreseen social and environmental issues as well as the mitigation actions that will be undertaken and project status updates. The format of disclosing information will be either in formal documentation layout or layman perspective brochures and pamphlets while the	- Meetings - Brochures and pamphlets - E-mail - Formal/informal letters - Ministry website - Workshops - Newspapers, radio and television

Stakeholders group	What information will be disclosed, in what formats and languages	Types of methods that will be used to communicate this information
	language used will be in English, French or Mauritian Creole.	

The project will engage or communicate with various stakeholders (outlined in Table 3) through the means of engagement/methods as summarized in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Methods of communicating to stakeholders

Stakeholders group	Means of engagement	Rules for communication (will be linked to ISLANDS Communications strategy
Stakeholders to be affected directly or indirectly by the outcomes of the project.	Workshops, formal/ informal meetings, field visits, brochures, interviews, surveys, polls, questionnaires, awareness raising campaigns, radio, tv, newspapers, press releases and online media.	Communication will be undertaken by Government project partners, UNDP Mauritius, the project team based in Mauritius, the regional communications focal point of the Indian Ocean Regional Project, UNDP Regional Hub in Istanbul, UNDP HQ, among others. Public communication will be through national reporting lines as well as UNDP reporting procedures. An integrated approach will be adopted for information dissemination and awareness raising for all project stakeholders. Data and information exchange will be strengthened between stakeholders through existing inter-ministerial dialogue roundtables/committees, ensuring every participant can contribute and will be heard. On a regular basis, all stakeholders will be informed on project progress. A roundtable on Gender Dialogues will be held, with the aim of ensuring that there is a tool for considering recommendations, suggestions, proposals and points of view on the activities to be implemented by the project. Awareness raising on gender perspectives will be held and how to incorporate gender mainstreaming in all project activities, whenever possible.
Internal stakeholders who are involved in project implementation.	Formal meetings, workshops, exchange of minutes, memos and official correspondence via emails and letters.	In accordance with the rules for internal communication, meetings and the grievance mechanism for workers (employees and contract labor supplies). The needs and requirements of all internal stakeholders involved in the project will be considered to ensure their cooperation and buy-in and project assistance will be provided to increase stakeholder capacity. Awareness raising campaigns and training on the sound management of chemicals will be carried out, in order to

Stakeholders group	Means of engagement	Rules for communication (will be linked to ISLANDS Communications strategy
		enhance the process cooperation among all concerned stakeholders/ministries. Awareness raising activities organized on gender perspectives and how to mainstream gender into project activities whenever possible.
External stakeholders who participate in the project implementation.	Formal meetings and official correspondence via emails.	In accordance with laid down government procedures for information exchange. The needs and requirements of all external stakeholders involved in the project will be considered to ensure their cooperation and buy-in and project assistance will be provided to increase stakeholder capacity. Awareness raising campaigns and training on the sound management of chemicals will be carried out, in order to enhance the process of cooperation/collaboration among all concerned stakeholders/ministries. Awareness raising activities organized on gender perspectives and how to mainstream gender into project activities whenever possible.
National government	Project steering committees, official e-mails and letters, project brief and progress reports.	In accordance with administrative procedure requirements. The needs of the national government and its capacity to contribute to the project will be considered. These surveys, carried out periodically, can inform the design of a support network that allows local government to meet its obligations. Awareness raising campaigns and training on the sound management of chemicals, in order to enhance the process of cooperation among all concerned stakeholders/ministries. Awareness raising activities organized on gender perspectives and how to mainstream gender into project activities whenever possible.
NGOs, private sectors and academia.	Workshops, direct meetings and official letters.	In accordance with required procedures. Organizations playing a role in specific assessments or data collection that could contribute to the project will be encouraged to do so. Women's organizations of interest to the project in order to enrich the project's dialogue roundtables will be taken into consideration. Civil society and women organizations providing advice on how to improve the project's approach and implementation strategy from a gender equality perspective will be encouraged.

Stakeholders group	Means of engagement	Rules for communication (will be linked to ISLANDS Communications strategy
		Designing campaigns for internal use within private sector entities to educate and raise awareness on the sound management of chemicals, focusing on the specificities of the industries concerned. A gender perspective module would be included in this campaign. Enabling mechanisms within the various industries concerned to support the creation of women groups will be established.

During all stakeholder engagement, participation of women will be ensured. Women organizations will be encouraged to provide advice on how to improve the project's concept and implementation strategy from a gender equality perspective. Awareness raising campaigns will include all those who are affected directly and indirectly by the project activities and will take into consideration the fact that women and men are impacted differently through different routes.

Farmers registered with the Farmers Centre comprises of different groups such as the elderly, youth and women and these Farmers Centres operates under the aegis of the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security which forms part of the project steering committee. In this way, the views of farmers are taken into account indirectly while during training and capacity building exercises, their views are directly taken on board.

The project team will be liaising with relevant stakeholders during the whole project duration. Hence, there will be ongoing communication with the stakeholders. Any views/recommendations on behalf of stakeholders affected directly or indirectly by the project activities will be escalated to the Project Board. Besides, stakeholders would be able to provide feedback to the Project Board, Project Management Unit, the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change or UNDP as and when required.

Project Document - Deliverable Description

For UNDP-supported, GEF-financed ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project:

Sub-Project titles	**UNDP ID**	**GEF ID**
Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Regional** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)	*6400*	*10261*
Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Union of Comoros** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)	*6400*	*10261*
Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Maldives** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)	*6400*	*10261*
Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Mauritius** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)	*6400*	*10261*
Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Seychelles** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)	*6400*	*10261*

Public Consultation/Disclosure Notice

Date:

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched today a public consultation on the attached draft Environmental and Social Management Framework and associated Social and Environmental Screening Procedures for the UNDP-supported "**ISLANDS – Indian Ocean Child Project**", which consists of four national sub-projects and 1 regional sub-project. The **ISLANDS – Indian Ocean Child Project** is one of 5 child projects financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) under the GEF ISLANDS Programme (Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS).

Comments to this consultation can be sent to the following address:

United Nations Development Programme

Address:

Email:

Phone Number:

Deadline for submission of comments:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) covers the UNDP-supported, GEF-financed **ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project**, which consist of four national subprojects and 1 regional subproject. The **ISLANDS – Indian Ocean Child Project** is one of 5 child projects financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) under the GEF ISLANDS (Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS) Programme.

The **ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project**, consists of the following four national country subprojects and one regional subproject, as follows:

1. Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Union of Comoros** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)
2. Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Maldives** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)
3. Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Mauritius** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)
4. Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Seychelles** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)
5. Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Regional** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)

This ESMF has been prepared for the submission of the **ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project** proposal to the GEF for the purposes of assisting in the assessment of its potential environmental and social impacts. It has been prepared based on UNDP's social and environmental screening procedure (SESP) undertaken during the project development phase including consultations with implementing partners and local communities. Preliminary analysis and screening were undertaken for each subproject separately and identified potential social and environmental risks associated with their respective activities. In general, identified risks relate to accidental release during the transportation, storage and treatment of hazardous chemicals and waste, inundation of hazardous material and waste storage and treatment facilities, health and safety of workers (especially minors) at storage, treatment and recycling facilities and reproduction of gender discrimination at all levels of project implementation. This screening resulted in an overall social and environmental risk categorization of "high" for all sub-projects of the **ISLANDS – Indian Ocean Child Project**, the four national subprojects and the regional subproject.

The ESMF has been developed on the basis of these subproject risk categorizations to specify the processes that will be undertaken by each of the subprojects for the additional assessment of potential impacts and identification and development of appropriate risk management measures, in line with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES).

This ESMF identifies the steps that will be followed during the inception phase of each subproject for: i) detailed assessment of potential social and environmental impacts of subproject activities, via completion of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for each of the four national subprojects and the regional subproject; and ii) based on those assessments, preparing and approving appropriate management plans for avoiding, and where avoidance is not possible, reducing, mitigating, and managing adverse impacts, through preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for each of the sub-projects. In addition, a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) approach will be applied to upstream activities and an environmental and social due diligence (i.e. the UNDP private sector partner risk assessment tool) will be undertaken for all private sector entities that may be engaged in the project.
This ESMF also details the roles and responsibilities for its implementation and includes a detailed budget and monitoring and evaluation plan.

1 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) covers the UNDP-supported, GEF-financed **ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project**, which consist of four national subprojects and 1 regional subproject. The **ISLANDS – Indian Ocean Child Project** is one of 5 child projects financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) under the GEF ISLANDS (Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS) Programme.

The **ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project**, consists of the following four national country subprojects and one regional subproject, as follows:

1. Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Union of Comoros** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)
2. Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Maldives** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)
3. Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Mauritius** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)
4. Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Seychelles** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)
5. Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Regional** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)

It was developed together with the Governments of Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

The overall objective of the ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project is to prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and Mercury and other harmful chemicals, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in SIDS.
The social and environmental objectives of the ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project under this ESMF are to:

- Enhance the protection of the human health and the environment through waste prevention and environmentally sound management of priority waste streams containing POPs, anthropogenic mercury and other priority chemical contaminants in tourism, agriculture, healthcare and (food) manufacturing sectors;
- Generate income and job opportunities for local communities, who will also benefit from awareness raising activities, in addition to training population groups at risk from exposure to chemicals in better chemical practices, related to the import, use, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals; and
- Ensure gender mainstreaming through adopting principles of equal opportunities to job availability and security, equal access to environmental information and training, gender-specific design and adoption of risk management measures, and development of awareness raising material specifically developed for male and female entrepreneurs and workers.

The ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project to which this ESMF applies is comprised of four national subprojects and one regional subproject. They are all comprised into the following four components

- Project component 1: Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS
- Project component 2: Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials
- Project component 3: Safe Management of Products entering SIDS/Closing Material and Product loops for Products
- Project component 4: Knowledge Management, Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation

Details on outputs and key activities relevant to the ESMF are found in Table 1 below.

Table 2-1: List of Projects under the ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project

Project Title	Implementing Partner	GEF Project Grant [USD]	Outputs and Key Activities
Indian Ocean ISLANDS – **Union of Comoros** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS	▪ Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment	3,600,000	▪ Output 1.1: Development of regulatory and policy measures to control imports and improve the management of chemicals and products that lead to the generation of hazardous wastes. ▪ Output 1.2: Improved capacity of customs officers, port authorities and environmental law enforcement officers ▪ Output 2.1: Installation of 2 centralised BAT-compliant facilities for the treatment of medical waste ▪ Output 2.2: Identification, repackaging, export and safe treatment of hazardous waste abroad (PCBs, obsolete pesticides) which includes: - Developing a National Plan for the disposal of oils and treatment of PCB-contaminated equipment and PCB-contaminated soils - Developing a national plan for the disposal of obsolete pesticides, including cost-effective options for their disposal - Relevant activities for the construction/renovation of a temporary hazardous waste storage facility Safe disposal, export and treatment of 52 tonnes of hazardous waste (PCBs, obsolete pesticides) ▪ Output 3.1: Increase the collection rate and improve collection services and the financial sustainability of municipal waste collection services in Mutsamudu on the island of Anjouan, including: - Evaluating potential economic instruments for the operation of a waste collection and disposal system on the island of Anjouan - Supporting the development and operation of a PPP system for the collection and disposal of household waste in the municipality of Mutsamudu (Anjouan) ▪ Output 3.2: Increase the capacity of entities (private sector / NGOs) operating in the field of waste management. Activities include: - Establishing a business incubator partnership with support structures to support the creation, training and financing of SMEs in the field of waste management, recycling and/or export

Project Title	Implementing Partner	GEF Project Grant [USD]	Outputs and Key Activities
			- Improving the capacity of 4 private sector entities/NGOs working in the field of waste management ▪ Output 3.3: Establish a regional private sector partnership for export/recycling/processing abroad of recyclables/hazardous waste (in collaboration with the regional component of the project ▪ Output 3.4: Design of economic instruments and development of the accompanying regulations necessary for their proper implementation ▪ Output 3.5: Development of a start-up fund for start-ups in the field of waste management ▪ Output 4.1: Publication of gender-sensitive materials on best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS and their dissemination through the global knowledge management project ▪ Output 4.2: Awareness-raising campaign on sound chemicals and waste management and introduction of safer and more environmentally sound alternatives and practices ▪ Output 4.3: Establish one (1) national waste platform to facilitate the waste management coordination mechanism ▪ Output 4.4: Compliance with UNDP GEF M&E requirements and application of adaptive management in response to needs and findings of the mid-term evaluation (MTE)
Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Maldives** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)	▪ Ministry of Environment	1,800,000	▪ Output 1.1: Capacity improvement of customs and environmental enforcement officers and environmental/inspections agencies ▪ Output 1.2: Date collection and flow improvement between entities on pesticide import, usage and disposal including designing/developing standards on how to apply and manage pesticides and a plan of action for their enforcement ▪ Output 2.1: Development of guidelines for the sound disposal of electronic waste and chemical agricultural wastes including the earmarking locations for recycling and hazardous waste storage and potentially secure them in partnership with the Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Infrastructure ▪ Output 2.2: Establishment of a centralized facility for the safe interim storage, potential treatment and export of chemical and hazardous wastes ▪ Output 2.3: Export and sound disposal of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country including the following activities:

Project Title	Implementing Partner	GEF Project Grant [USD]	Outputs and Key Activities
			- Developing and implementing a minimum of two (2) mechanisms for the sound management of priority hazardous waste streams - Exporting and soundly treating by 2025 100 tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country ▪ Output 3.1: Capacity-building of waste management service providers (private sector) to enhance the collection, processing and/or export of recyclables ▪ Output 3.2: Increase in adoption of the green certification label for resorts and decrease in waste generation by participating tourist facilities, which includes establishing 3 partnerships between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to exchange lessons-learned/best practices on greening their hotels and completing the green label certification process ▪ Output 3.3: Potential economic instruments for waste management assessed ▪ Output 4.1: Publication of gender-responsive documents/publications on best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS and their dissemination through the global knowledge management child project ▪ Output 4.2: Awareness raising campaign on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices ▪ Output 4.3: Compliance with GEF UNDP M&E requirements and application of adaptive management in response to needs and Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) findings
Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Mauritius** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)	▪ Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change ▪ Ministry of Health and Wellness ▪ Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security	4,050,000	▪ Output 1.1: National regulatory framework strengthened to prohibit/limit the import/use of products and materials of concern including all the mercury-added products not yet banned in Mauritius as well as developing regulations to the "Use of Pesticides Act 2018" ▪ Output 1.2: Capacity improvement of customs and environmental enforcement officers and environmental/inspection agencies ▪ Output 1.3: Conducting a supply chain analysis for single use plastic packaging and plastic bags and making recommendations for further phase-out of their use ▪ Output 2.1: Detailed hazardous wastes inventory conducted and continuous hazardous waste monitoring improved ▪ Output 2.2: Capacity building of environmental officers for improved POPs and Hg monitoring and reporting, which includes preparing a National Plan to set out the measures to be taken to control releases of mercury from point sources to air, land and water

Project Title	Implementing Partner	GEF Project Grant [USD]	Outputs and Key Activities
			▪ Output 2.3: National regulatory/policy framework/plans/guidelines developed/reviewed for improved hazardous waste management including e-waste, end-of-life vehicles, waste oils and mercury-containing wastes ▪ Output 2.4: Increased local treatment and/or export and sound disposal abroad of hazardous wastes, which include the following activities: - Developing disposal/export plans/approaches for priority waste streams - Developing a phase-out plan for mercury-containing products ▪ Output 2.5: Increased recovery of empty pesticide containers and their sound handling, treatment and disposal/recycling ▪ Output 3.1: Establishment of a central treatment facility (CTF) for healthcare waste (HCW) ▪ Output 3.2: Assessment/development of financial instruments related to waste management to achieve long-term sustainability ▪ Output 3.3: Greening of the hotel industry and capacity enhancement of waste management service providers ▪ Output 4.1: Extraction and dissemination of experiences, lessons learned and best practices ▪ Output 4.2: Awareness raising campaign on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices ▪ Output 4.3: Application of standard UNDP/GEF M&E and adaptive management processes
Indian Ocean Regional Project – **Seychelles** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)	▪ Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change	2,250,000	▪ Output 1.1: Drafting of regulatory measures to control the import and improve the management of chemicals and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste including e-waste, waste oil, used batteries, end-of-life vehicles ▪ Output 1.2: Capacity improvement of customs and environmental enforcement officers ▪ Output 2.1: Establishment of an online hazardous waste generator database and training its intended users ▪ Output 2.2: Development of management plans for priority chemicals and hazardous waste streams ▪ Output 2.3: Feasibility study for an Interim Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ▪ Output 3.1: Establishment/improvement of life-cycle management systems for priority hazardous waste streams to increase the amount of hazardous waste soundly managed/recycled/exported. This includes the following activities:

Project Title	Implementing Partner	GEF Project Grant [USD]	Outputs and Key Activities
			- Establish/improve three (3) life-cycle management systems for hazardous waste streams in partnership with the private sector - Potential locations/land for hazardous waste streams (e-waste, ELVs, etc.) mapped in partnership with the respective line ministry and Ministry of Land Use and Habitat - Design/draft licensing requirements for recycling companies involved in hazardous waste management ▪ Output 3.2: Design and development of financial instruments, which also includes establishing partnerships between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to exchange lessons-learned/best practices on greening their hotels ▪ Output 4.1: Publication of gender-responsive documents/publications on best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS and their dissemination through the global knowledge management child project ▪ Output 4.2: Awareness raising campaign on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices ▪ Output 4.3: Establishment of the Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management Platform to promote collaboration among waste related projects/initiatives ▪ Output 4.4: Compliance with GEF UNDP M&E requirements and application of adaptive management in response to needs and Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) findings
Indian Ocean ISLANDS – **Regional** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS	▪ UNDP IRH ▪ IOC ▪ BM ▪ UNDP Comoros	1,300,000	▪ Output 1.1: Capacity improvement of customs and environmental enforcement officers ▪ Output 1.2: SIDS-SIDS experience sharing between customs officials and environmental enforcement officers on chemicals related (import) data collection, monitoring and reporting ▪ Output 2.1: Development of disposal/export plans focusing on regional solutions for priority waste streams, including the following activities: - Complete a feasibility assessment for the regional processing and/or joint shipment of recyclables/treatment of hazardous wastes - Develop partnerships between national waste/recyclables exporters and regional/international recycles/treatment facilities - Support the development (joint if feasible) of 4 regional disposal/export plans/approaches focusing on regional solutions for priority (hazardous) waste streams - Output 3.1: Negotiate, facilitate and foster regional/SIDS-SIDS opportunities for private sector collaboration including support the development of partnerships with shipping

Project Title	Implementing Partner	GEF Project Grant [USD]	Outputs and Key Activities
			companies and cruise lines in the Indian Ocean and between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles ▪ Output 4.1: Create national and regional technical and operational expertise to support the implementation of waste and chemical programmes ▪ Output 4.2: Coordinate and guide the development of IO GEF ISLANDS gender responsive knowledge management products and support their dissemination ▪ Output 4.3: Compliance with GEF UNDP M&E requirements and application of adaptive management in response to needs and Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) findings

The duration of all four projects is five years (2021-2025).

3 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THIS ESMF

This ESMF is a management tool to assist in managing potential adverse social and environmental impacts associated with activities of the four national subprojects and regional subproject under the **ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project**, in line with the requirements of UNDP's SES. The implementing partners of the projects and the relevant members of the project management units will follow this ESMF during the start of the projects' implementation to ensure that the environmental and social risks and impacts are fully assessed, and management measures are in place prior to the implementation of the relevant project activities.

This ESMF identifies the steps for detailed screening and assessment of the projects' potential social and environmental risks, and for preparing and approving the required management plans for avoiding, and where avoidance is not possible, reducing, mitigating, and managing these adverse impacts.

4 POTENTIAL SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

UNDP utilizes its Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) to identify potential social and environmental risks and opportunities associated with **ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project**. Each subproject under the Child Project is scrutinized as to its type, location, scale, sensitivity and the magnitude of its potential social and environmental impacts. All subproject activities are screened, including planning support, policy advice, and capacity-building, and site-specific, physical interventions.

During project development, each subproject was individually screened with UNDP's SESP. This analysis identified a range of potential social and environmental impacts associated with the subprojects' activities. These primarily relate to accidental release during the transportation, storage and treatment of hazardous chemicals and waste, inundation of hazardous material and waste storage and treatment facilities, health and safety of workers (especially minors) at storage, treatment and recycling facilities and reproduction of gender discrimination at all levels of project implementation.

The subproject specific SESP templates (Annex 9.1) detail the specific environmental and social risks that apply to each subproject. Overall, 9 risks for the Comoros subproject, 6 risks for the Maldives subproject, 10 risks for the Mauritius subproject, 8 risks for the Seychelles subproject and 4 risks for the regional subproject were identified. The significance of each risk, based on its probability of occurrence and extent of impact, has been estimated as low, moderate or high. Based on the significance of these individual risks, each subproject has been allocated an overall SESP risk categorization rating of low, moderate or high (which is the same as the highest rating allocated to an individual risk, i.e. if a project has one or more high risks, it will have a high overall risk categorization).

The overall risk categorizations, and a summary of the main risks of the four national subprojects and regional subproject are as follows:

High Risk: defined by UNDP's SES[43] as *"Projects that include activities with potential significant and/or irreversible adverse social and environmental risks and impacts, or which raise significant concerns among potentially affected communities and individuals as expressed during the stakeholder engagement process."*
A synthesis of the key subproject activities with potential social and environmental impacts is shown in **Table 4-1** below. This table is supported by the more detailed information on project-specific risks contained in the SESP completed for each project and found in Annex 9.1.

[43] UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES), page 48. https://www.undp.org/ses

Table 4-1: Identified Environmental and Social Risks associated with the ISLANDS – Indian Ocean Child Project

Type of Activity	Potential Environmental and Social Impact	Relevant Identified Risks by Subproject (refer to SESPs in Annex 9.1)				
		Regional Project	Comoros	Maldives	Mauritius	Seychelles
Upstream activities including supporting legislation to ban and restrict the import of hazardous material, national plans for hazardous waste streams and financial instruments	Loss of income to small and medium sized enterprises and farmers due to challenges in finding alternatives to banned materials and abiding by more stringent standards as well as to recyclers due to reduced waste resources.	-	Risk 12: Moderate Risk 13: Moderate	Risk 9: Moderate	Risk 13: Moderate Risk 14: Moderate	Risk 1: Moderate Risk 11: Moderate Risk 12: Moderate
	Accidental release of chemicals into the environment negatively affecting natural habitats, biodiversity and community health and safety	-	Risk 4: High	Risk 1: High	Risk 5: High	Risk 3: High
Assessment and/or establishment of interim storage facilities and/or centralized treatment facilities	Exclusion of women and vulnerable communities from decision making related to these facilities	Risk 2: Moderate	Risk 1: High Risk 2: Moderate	Risk 4: High	Risk 2: Moderate	Risk 2: Moderate
	Damage to cultural heritage or biodiversity	-	Risk 3: High	Risk 2: High	Risk 3: High	Risk 4: High
	Hazards to worker and community health and safety during establishment of storage and/or treatment facilities	-	Risk 7: High	Risk 6: High	Risk 6: High Risk 8: Moderate Risk 9: Moderate	Risk 7: High
	Flooding of storage, processing and treatment facilities due to weather events	Risk 4: Moderate	Risk 5: Moderate	Risk 5: High	Risk 7: Moderate	Risk 5: Moderate
	Physical displacement of local community	-	Risk 11: Moderate	Risk 8: Moderate	Risk 12: Moderate	Risk 10: Moderate
Storage, transport, processing, and treatment of	Accidental release of chemicals into the environment negatively affecting natural habitats, biodiversity and community	Risk 3: High Risk 5: Moderate	Risk 4: High Risk 6: Moderate	Risk 1: High	Risk 4: High Risk 5: High Risk 6: High	Risk 3: High Risk 6: High

Type of Activity	Potential Environmental and Social Impact	Relevant Identified Risks by Subproject (refer to SESPs in Annex 9.1)				
		Regional Project	Comoros	Maldives	Mauritius	Seychelles
hazardous material and waste	health and safety with transboundary effects	Risk 6: Moderate				
	Hazards to community and worker health and safety, including exposure to harmful chemicals and accidental injuries	Risk 3: High Risk 5: Moderate Risk 6: Moderate	Risk 7: High Risk 8: Moderate Risk 9: Moderate	Risk 3: Moderate Risk 6: High Risk 7: Moderate	Risk 8: Moderate Risk 9: Moderate Risk 10: Moderate	Risk 6: High Risk 7: High Risk 8: Moderate
	Participation of minors in hazardous activities including recycling of hazardous material	Risk 6: Moderate	Risk 10: High	-	Risk 11: High	Risk 9: High
Partnerships with private sector entities such as waste service providers, shipping companies, hotels, resorts and cruise liners	Greenwashing private entities that are not abiding by environmental and social safeguards	Risk 3: High Risk 5: High Risk 6: Moderate	Risk 4: High Risk 8: High Risk 9: Moderate	Risk 1: High Risk 3: Moderate Risk 7: Moderate	Risk 5: High Risk 10: Moderate	Risk 3: High Risk 6: High Risk 8: Moderate
Capacity building, training, and knowledge management	Duty bearers unable to fulfill their obligations under this project	Risk 1: Moderate	(Covered in the Regional Project)	(Covered in the Regional Project)	Risk 1: Moderate	(Covered in the Regional Project)
	Lack of representation of women in capacity building activities	Risk 2: Moderate	Risk 2: Moderate	Risk 4: High	Risk 2: Moderate	Risk 2: Moderate

5 LEGISLATION AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MATTERS

6 NATIONAL LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

The following legislation are relevant to the implementation of the subprojects for each country.

7 COMOROS

The institutional framework for environmental management of the Comoros includes national and island representatives. At the national level, the enforcement of legislations, the protection of the natural environment and the control of resources exploitation in the Comoros are the responsibilities of the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries and at the islands level, the Directorate General of the Environment and the various departments of the autonomous islands. Moreover, various strategies aim particularly to ensure partnership between government, municipalities, NGOs, the private sector, and local communities in order to support and strengthen institutions and environmental regulations[44]. The following sections describe the legislation that may be relevant to the project and its activities.

General

- The Constitution of the country of 2001 includes the legislative basis of the environmental policy. The Preamble of the Constitution declares the "right to a healthy environment and the duty of all to safeguard this environment".
- Decree No. 93-214/PR/1993 which establishes the National Environmental Policy aims at integrating the environmental dimension into social and economic development of the country. The Decree's Environmental Code adopted in 1994, states that the protection of the environment is of public interest and emphasizes the right to live in a healthy environment.

Environmental Impact Assessment

The legal framework for environmental management in the Comoros is represented by the Framework Law No. 94-018/AF/1994, which subjects development and planning projects to an environmental impact assessment (EIA). Some provisions of this Law were amended by Act No. 95-007/AF/1995 and Order No. 00-014 /2000. Decree No. 01-052/CE of 2001 on environment impact assessments sets the basis and requirements for conducting environmental impact assessments, as well as the review process of EIA reports. Order No.12 – 012/VP-MPEEIA/CAB of 2012 describes the role of the Evaluation Committee for EIA studies.

Harmful Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes

The management chemicals in Comoros is set in Framework Law No. 94-018/AF in several articles for harmful chemicals (Article 66 and Article 67) and hazardous wastes (Article 63 and Article 64). In Article 66, this Law considers that substances or combinations of substances, produced naturally or from industries that, when used or released in nature and due to their toxic, radioactive or corrosive characteristics, can be dangerous to human health, soil, ground water, fauna, flora and for environmental conservation. Article 67 expects from the Council of Ministries to adopt a list of harmful chemicals for which import, export, transportation, production, sale, and distribution are prohibited and on the other hand a list of harmful chemicals that are permitted by the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries and are subjected to strict rules that control their transportation, commercialization and packaging. In addition, the supplier/importer should provide the Ministry with information on the composition, volume and known adverse effects of the substances.

As for the hazardous waste management in the Comoros, Article 63 of the Framework Law states that the owner of hazardous waste is responsible for their management, which is conditioned on the availability of efficient and working means for disposal or neutralization. As for Article 64, it states that the activities of import, export, and

[44] ASCLME. (2012). National Marine Ecosystem Diagnostic Analysis. Comoros. Contribution to the Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project (supported by UNDP with GEF grant financing).

transfer of hazardous wastes on the national territory and in waters that are under Comorian jurisdiction are authorized only if the conditions of transportation and final disposal do not pose any risk on the environment whatever the final destination. Moreover, this article declares that hazardous waste include waste listed in the categories set by the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

POPs

Decree No. 06-220/PR of 2006 set the rules covering phytosanitary protection in Comoros. This Law controls and monitors the imports and exports of phytosanitary products that include pesticides as well as their use and distribution. Section IV of this Law is relevant to the management of chemicals for agricultural use, including POPs pesticides.

Land and Property

In the Union of the Comoros, only the State has the right to expropriate privately-owned real estate on grounds of public interest. It does so within the following legislative framework:

- Decree of 4 February 1911 on the organization of land tenure amended by the Decrees of 20 July 1930, 9 June 1931, 15 August 1934 and 27 February 1946;
- Decree of 28 September 1926 regulating lands;
- Decree of 12 August 1927, which establishes the Lands Advisory Committee
- Decree of 9 June 1931 reorganizing the land ownership regime amended by the Decrees of 15 August 1934 and 27 February 1946;
- Decree of 6 January 1935 regulating expropriation in the public interest supplemented by Decree No. 057-243 of 24 February 1957 establishing a special expropriation procedure for certain lands acquired following the granting of State concessions;

Expropriation in the public interest gives rise to compensation; however, no specific provisions are mentioned regarding resettlement.

8 MALDIVES

In the Maldives, there are several entities designated with environmental protection responsibilities, including the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of National Planning, Human Resources and Environment, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Housing and the Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affiliated with the Ministry of Environment, is responsible for regulatory activities for protection, conservation and management of the environment and biodiversity, as well as waste management and pollution prevention. The following sections describe the legislation that may be relevant to the project and its activities.

General

- The Constitution of the Republic of the Maldives of 2008 guarantees in its Chapter II fundamental rights and freedom to all persons. Article 22 states that “the State of Maldives has a fundamental duty to protect and preserve the natural environment, biodiversity, resources and aesthetics of the country for the benefit of present and future generations. The State shall undertake and promote economic and social goals through ecologically balanced sustainable development and shall take measures necessary to foster conservation, prevent pollution, extinction of any species and ecological degradation.”
- Law No. 4/93 on Environmental Protection and Preservation Act of the Maldives is the framework environmental law that came into force in 1993. The Ministry of Environment is responsible for its enactment. The Law aims at incorporating all environmental related considerations into the overall economic and social development of the country and ensuring the legislative and administrative cooperation of all environmental initiatives.

- Regulation No. 2011/R-9 on Environmental Liabilities prohibits all activities breaching the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act (Law No. 4/93) and states that all detrimental activities to the environment are to be compensated.
- Under Act No. 4/93, the Environmentally Sensitive Areas List in 2014 identifies many island sites that have unique and highly valued environmental features. This list helps in protecting the environment from any possible project causing a negative impact by monitoring the development of these sensitive areas.

Environmental Impact Assessment

In 2012, the Ministry of Environment (then the Ministry of Environment and Energy) of the Maldives issued its EIA Regulations. As stipulated in the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act, Clause 5a states that an EIA study should be prepared before implementing any development project that may have a potentially harmful impact on the environment and should be submitted to the Ministry for approval. Screening of the project is at first required in the EIA process to determine whether it requires an EIA or not. A scoping meeting is then held by the Ministry, the EPA, and other stakeholders to decide the scope of the EIA. Once the EIA report is reviewed, the EPA issues its EIA Decision Note that request a commitment to all environmental monitoring requirements as a condition for approval of the report.

Hazardous Waste, Dangerous Chemicals and Pesticides

The EPA in the Maldives has issued the Waste Management Regulation in 2013 with the aim of implementing the National Solid Waste Management Policy. The regulation encompasses four main sections defining waste management standards, permits, transfer, reporting, monitoring and enforcement requirements including management of hazardous waste (including electronic waste) through Article 8. The article states that during their transport, hazardous waste should be packed in tightly sealed containers to prevent leakages and the final destination should be an approved site for management of such waste. Moreover, this article prohibits dumping or burning hazardous waste under any circumstance. If hazardous waste are to be exported for reuse or disposal in another country, an application should be submitted to EPA three months in advance and based on the clauses of the Waste Management Regulation and various international conventions the EPA will issue an approval.

The Ministry of Defense and National Security implemented and enforced Law No. 4/75 on Importation of Prohibited Items to the Maldives. This Law regulates the import of dangerous chemicals into the country and states in Article 5 that importation of all dangerous chemicals (except for fireworks), acids and other poisonous items produced using these chemicals require permission and approval from the Ministry. The Maldives Customs Service is responsible to maintain a database for the imports of chemicals.

In 2019, Parliament passed the Pesticide Bill prepared by the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture. This Bill is a legal instrument for pesticides management and setting the standards for the import, use, production, export and proper disposal of pesticides. The bill thus aims to prevent negative impacts on human health, the marine and terrestrial ecosystems and ensuring sustainable agriculture.

Land and Property

Matters relating to land are governed by Maldivian Land Act (MLA) and Regulations of 2002 and their amendments. As per the MLA, land belonging to island council or city council can be used for government purposes and such lands can be transferred to the relevant Ministry with the permission of Ministry of Housing, Department of Surveys, and respective island council or city council. The Land Acquisition Act is the primary legal framework for all land acquisition compensation determination and relocation of affected persons in Maldives. However, the Act has a limited scope in resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected persons.

9 MAURITIUS

The Ministry of Environment is the main responsible entity for environmental management and protection against pollution sources in Mauritius. Under the Environmental Protection Act of 2002, several environmental

entities were established within the Ministry of Environment ensuring successful collaboration among the stakeholders and effectively reaching environmental goals.

These entities are as follows: Chaired by the Prime Minister, the National Environment Commission is a high-level inter-Ministerial Commission responsible for environmental policy decisions. Technical works that include the implementation of policies and enforcement of environmental laws are undertaken by the Department of Environment and the Environmental Police that provide assistance on environmental laws enforcement. The National Network for Sustainable Development is a forum for several NGOs and Civil Society to discuss environmental issues. Solid and hazardous waste in the Mauritius are managed by the Ministry of Local Government, while the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Technology & Natural Resources is responsible for pesticide residues. The following sections describe the legislation that may be relevant to the project and its activities.

General

- The Constitution of Mauritius, in Chapter II, Article 4 stresses the protection of individual rights and freedom, including the deprivation of property without compensation. Article 4 stipulates: "It is hereby recognised and declared that in Mauritius there have existed and shall continue to exist without discrimination by reason of race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, each and all of the following human rights and fundamental freedoms:
  - the right of the individual to life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law;
  - freedom of conscience, of expression, of assembly and association and freedom to establish schools; and
  - the right of the individual to protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation.
- The Environment Protection Act of 2002 is the main legal framework and mechanism for environmental protection in Mauritius. It coordinates the internal relations on environmental issues and ensures that policies are adequately implemented, and provisions are enforced.
- Government Notice No. 57/2005: Environment Protection Regulation (Declaration of Environmental Laws).
- Government Notice No. 255/2008: Environment Protection (Industrial Waste Audit) Regulation.
- Government Notice No. 92/1998: Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulation.

Environmental Impact Assessment

In 2013, the EIA/Preliminary Environment Report (PER) Monitoring Division was established at the Ministry of Environment in Mauritius in order to ensure conformity with all the requirements of EIA Licenses and PER Approvals in the country. Under section 28A of the Environment Protection Act 2002, an EIA/PER Monitoring Committee was established to enact monitoring activities during project implementation. The EIA/PER Monitoring Division ensures adequate enforcement actions and proposes measures to the Committee if compliance was not achieved. Moreover, the Division works on processing Environmental Monitoring Plans.

Chemicals and Hazardous Waste

The Dangerous Chemicals Control Act of 2004 provides a mandate for different government bodies, including the Dangerous Chemical Advisory Council to advise on dangerous chemicals, the Dangerous Chemical Control Board for the registration, classification and labelling of dangerous chemicals in accordance with the standards and an Enforcing Agencies Co-ordination Committee to manage governmental agencies' activities. The Act has also prohibited the use of certain chemical substances, including POPs, and has regulated the import, export, manufacture, sale, distribution, trade, transport and storing of dangerous chemicals (including chemical pesticides) through providing licenses and ensuring that the activities of manufacturers and users of dangerous chemicals are within the requirements relating to waste storage and handling. In addition, the Food Act 1998 comprises two regulations that deal with POPs chemicals. Furthermore, the Government Notice No. 4 of 2005 on Used Oil Regulations provides for the collection, storage, treatment, use and disposal of used oil and prohibits the collection and recycling of used oil containing PCBs in concentrations exceeding 50 parts per million.

The Government Notice No. 188 of 1998 on Guidelines for Inland Surface Water Quality includes guidelines set in order to preserve the quality of inland surface water and includes the maximum permissible limits for POPs chemicals (Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, Endrin, PCBs) in rivers, watercourses, streams, lakes, ponds, dams and reservoirs. Moreover, the Government Notice No. 55 of 1996 related to the Drinking Water Standards sets maximum limits for POPs such as Aldrin and Dieldrin, DDT, HCB, Heptachlor and Heptachlor Oxide.

Under Section 42, the Environment Protection Act of 2002 provides the Minister of Environment with the mandate to make regulations for the "licensing of waste disposal sites, waste management systems and other facilities relating to the disposal of hazardous wastes in an environmentally sound manner." The Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous Wastes) Regulations issued in 2002 describes hazardous waste and waste streams and the potential sources of POPs and states that the import, export, collection, on-site treatment, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes should be monitored.

Land and Property

The Land Acquisition and Amendment Act No. 9 of 2013 provides the legal framework for land acquisition in Mauritius, whether it is compulsory or through a private agreement. The act specifies the compensation rights and modalities. Chapter III focuses on compensation such that Articles 12 to 15 and Article 24 specify the rights to compensation and grievance redress mechanisms. However, resettlement is not specifically addressed in this Act.

10 SEYCHELLES

The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change is responsible for administering the Environmental Protection Act 18 of 2016 in the Seychelles. The Department of Environment (DOE) within the Ministry is responsible for enforcing environmental legislation in the country and it comprises several divisions and sections involved in the management of natural resources and enforcement of environmental policies and regulations such as the Pollution Control and Environmental Impact Division, the Pollution Prevention and Control Section, the Environmental Impact Assessment Section, and the Solid Waste and Cleaning Agency. There is no specific institution that regulates the import of chemicals in the Seychelles. However, the Pesticides Board controls the import and use of pesticides. The DOE also proposes substances to the Trade Tax Imports Prohibition list. The Customs Division within the Ministry of Finance cooperates with the Police and the DOE in the detection of environmental crimes. The Seychelles Ports Authority collaborates with the DOE, the Police and other stakeholders in cases of pollution and spills within the port area. The following sections describe the legislation that may be relevant to the project and its activities.

General

- The Constitution of the Republic of Seychelles was adopted on June 18, 1993 and amended several times since. Article 38 of this Constitution declares that "the State recognizes that every person should have the right to live in a clean, healthy and ecologically balanced environment. It ensures that effective measures are taken by the State to promote the protection and improvement of the environment, its sustainable socio-economic development through adequate management and use of natural resources and to spread public awareness regarding environmental protection". In addition, Article 40 states that it is the duty of every citizen of the Seychelles (e) to contribute towards the well-being of the community and (f) to protect, preserve and improve the environment.
- The Environmental Protection Act 18 of 2016 provides for the protection, preservation and improvement of the environment and for the control of hazards to human beings, other living creatures, plants and property. Moreover, this Act states that coordination, implementation and enforcement of policies pursuant to the national objectives on environment should be undertaken.

Environmental Impact Assessment

The EIA process was put in place in 1996 by the Environment Protection (Impact Assessment) Regulations entitled "Projects or Activities Requiring Environmental Authorization". By virtue of S.I. No. 63 of 2013, the previous regulation was amended. Section 44 (1) of the Environmental Protection Act of 2016 lists the requirements in order to obtain an Environmental Authorization before carrying out any development defined in the Act or any "prescribed project or activity" or any project or activity proposed in a protected or ecologically sensitive area.

Water Resources

The Maritime Zones (Marine Pollution) Regulations of 1981 was enacted for the protection and preservation of the marine environment and the prevention and control of marine pollution. Discharges of any oil or oily mixture into the territorial waters of Seychelles from any vessel, from any place on land and from any apparatus used for transferring oil from or to a vessel is prohibited. Moreover, the regulations impose a duty to report discharges to the harbor master.

Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes

The management and safe usage of pesticides in the Seychelles is regulated by the Pesticides Control Act No. 4 of 1996. This Act aims at controlling and monitoring the manufacture, distribution, use, storage and disposal of pesticides for public health and environmental protection. The Act also makes provisions on the labelling of such chemicals. The Seychelles Bureau of Standards has released Codes of Practices regarding hazardous or toxic substances used by industries and households: SBS 1994 SS 36 94 Code of Practice for Handling, Storage and Disposal of Hazardous Chemicals & other Agricultural Pesticides and SBS 1995 SS 45 95 Code of Practice for the Disposal of Hazardous and Radio-Active Waste. Under the Environmental Protection Act, no person is allowed to import any hazardous waste into Seychelles or to transport hazardous waste within or through Seychelles or to export hazardous waste to any country without an authorization. The management of hazardous waste is further addressed under Part IV of the Environmental Protection Act and the Environmental Protection (EIA) Regulations which designate the manufacture, handling, storage and transport of hazardous chemicals and substances as projects or activities requiring environmental authorization. Section 14 of the Act provides for the management procedures and requirements for hazardous substances.

The Environment Protection (Standard) Regulations (1995) covers the discharge of effluents to a recipient system from any industry, operation or process. The standard specifies maximum concentrations for a range of pollutants, including organic and heavy metal pollutants that may be present in effluent discharges.

Land and Property

Acquisition of land and property in the Seychelles is administered by the Ministry of Land Use and Housing (MLUH) as per the Acquisition of Land in the Public Interest Act (1986) or by mutual consent or agreement with the landowner. No regulations exist specifically addressing resettlement.

11 INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND TREATIES

The four IO countries are signatories to several multilateral agreements and conventions that are relevant to the project; including but not limited to those listed in **Table 11-1**.

Table 11-1: International Agreements and Treaties Ratified by the Four IO Countries

International Convention	Date of Ratification			
	Comoros	Maldives	Mauritius	Seychelles
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	2007	2006	2010	2002
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	-	2006	2005	1998
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	1994	1988	1992	1993
Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer	1994	1989	1992	1993
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	1994	1992	1992	1993
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Convention	1994	1992	1992	2004
Convention on Biological Diversity	1994	1992	1992	1992
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	1998	2002	1996	1997
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	1995	-	2001	2005
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1994	2002	2001	2005
Minamata Convention on Mercury	2019	-	2017	2015
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships)	2016	2016	1995	1984

12 UNDP'S SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

The **ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project** covered by this ESMF will comply with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES), which came into effect 1 January 2015. These Standards underpin UNDP's commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in its programs and projects to support sustainable development and are an integral component of UNDP's quality assurance and risk management approach to programming. Through the SES, UNDP meets the requirements of the GEF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy.
The objectives of the SES are to:

- Strengthen the social and environmental outcomes of Programs and Projects
- Avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment
- Minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible
- Strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks

- Ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people

In accordance with UNDP SES policy, the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) has been applied to each of the four national subprojects and regional subproject during the **ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project**'s development phase. In accordance with UNDP's SES policy, a SES principle or standard is 'triggered' when a potential risk is identified and assessed as having either a 'moderate' or 'high' risk rating based on its probability of occurrence and extent of impact. Risks that are assessed as 'low' do not trigger the related principle or standard.

The screenings conducted during project development indicate that up to seven of the nine social and environmental principles and standards have been triggered across the four national subprojects and regional subproject due to 'moderate' or 'high' risks:

- Principle 1: Human Rights (due to the risk that marginalized groups are not included in decision making that may affect them)
- Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (due to existing gender disparities that may be reproduced in the project activities especially those related to capacity building and training)
- Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management (from accidental release of hazardous chemicals into the environment affecting marine and wildlife habitats)
- Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation (due to the risk that facilities established or used by the project will be vulnerable to impacts of climate change such as flooding)
- Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions (due to the potential risk on community and worker health from the exposure to hazardous chemicals and waste)
- Standard 4: Cultural Heritage (from potential location of interim storage facilities and/or centralized health care waste facilities on land of cultural or historical value)
- Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement (due to potential loss of income for small and medium sized industries and farms from the banning or restrictions on certain chemicals and physical displacement as a result of locating interim storage facilities and/or centralized healthcare waste treatment facilities on an inhabited land)
- Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency (due to the potential accidental release of hazardous chemicals and waste).

A summary of the risk significance under each SES principle and standard, and the project-level safeguard standards triggered by each subproject (indicated with ticks) are shown in **Table 12-1**.

Table 12-1: Summary of Safeguards Triggered by the ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project based on Screening Conducted during Project Preparation for Each Subproject

Subproject	Regional	Comoros	Maldives	Mauritius	Seychelles
Overall Project Risk Categorization	**High**	**High**	**High**	**High**	**High**
Overarching Principle / Project-level Standard	**Risk Rating**				
Principle 1: Human Rights	✓ **Moderate**	✓ **High**	✓ **High**	✓ **Moderate**	**Low**✓ **Moderate**
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	✓ **Moderate**	✓ **Moderate**	✓ **Moderate**	✓ **Moderate**	✓ **Moderate**
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability					
-Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	✓ **High**	✓ **High**	✓ **High**	✓ **High**	✓ **High**
-Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Subproject	Regional	Comoros	Maldives	Mauritius	Seychelles
Overall Project Risk Categorization	**High**	**High**	**High**	**High**	**High**
Overarching Principle / Project-level Standard	**Risk Rating**				
	Moderate	**Moderate**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Moderate**
-Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	✓ **High**	✓ **High**	✓ **High**	✓ **High**	✓ **High**
-Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	N/A	✓ **High**	✓ **High**	✓ **High**	✓ **High**
-Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	N/A	✓ **Moderate**	✓ **Moderate**	✓ **Moderate**	✓ **Moderate**
-Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
-Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	✓ **High**	✓ **High**	✓ **High**	✓ **High**	✓ **High**
Number of risks in each risk rating category					
High	1	6	5	5	5
Moderate	5	7	4	9	7
Low	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of project risks	6	13	9	14	12
Overall Project Risk Categorization	**High**	**High**	**High**	**High**	**High**
Number of safeguard standards triggered	**6**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**

13 GAPS IN POLICY FRAMEWORK

Further analysis of the legal and policy frameworks that apply to the four island countries will be completed during the implementation of this ESMF (i.e. during the completion of the required assessment). At this stage, no gaps have been identified.

14 PROCEDURES FOR SCREENING, ASSESSING AND MANAGING SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This ESMF has been developed as part of UNDP's due diligence process in the project cycle, following the screening of the ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project with the SESP template for each of the four national subprojects and the regional subproject (Annex **Error! Reference source not found.**). Based on the risk categorization assigned to each subproject and their specific risks, the following procedures for screening, assessing and managing those risks must be undertaken prior to commencement of or during the relevant activities: **As all projects were categorized as HIGH Risk, the following measures are required as described in Table 14-1:**

a) **Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) report and Action Matrix**: A SESA will be prepared combining analytical and participatory approaches in an iterative fashion, strengthening understanding of and potential support for strategy and its outcomes. Through this process, social and environmental opportunities and desirable outcomes are identified and agreed on. The SESA will include an action matrix that summarizes policy, institutional, and governance recommendations, including measures to address adverse social and environmental effects associated with the

activity(ies). The matrix outlines key actions, monitoring and institutional measures to address anticipated adverse impacts.

b) **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)**: In accordance with UNDP's SES policy, High Risk projects require comprehensive forms of assessment. An ESIA will be developed and carried out by independent experts in a participatory manner with stakeholders during the inception phase. Each ESIA will further identify and assess social and environmental impacts of each project and its area of influence; evaluate alternative; and design appropriate avoidance, mitigation, management, and monitoring measures. It will address all relevant issues related to the SES Overarching Principles and Project-level Standards. A key output of the ESIA is an ESMP, as described next.

c) **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)**: An ESIA report and ESMP (one for each subproject) will provide a set of avoidance, mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures – as well as actions needed to implement these measures – to achieve the desired social and environmental sustainability outcomes. The measures will be adopted and integrated into the project activities, monitoring and reporting framework and budget, and captured in a revised SESP for each subproject.

Table 14-1: Environmental and Social Procedures Required

Subproject	Procedure Required	Relevant Activities
Comoros Subproject	SESA-approach to be adopted for the following activities:	
	▪ Proposed legislations, standards and economic instruments	Activity 1.1.1, Activity 1.1.2, Activity 1.1.5, Activity 3.1.3, Activity 3.4.1, Activity 3.4.2
	▪ National Plan for the disposal of oils and treatment of PCB-contaminated equipment and PCB-contaminated soils	Activity 2.2.4
	▪ National Plan for the disposal of obsolete pesticides	Activity 2.2.7
	ESIA and ESMP that addresses risks from the following activities:	
	▪ Developing and implementing a biomedical waste management plan and supporting the disposal of mercury-containing devices	Activity 2.1.4, Activity 2.1.5
	▪ Centralised treatment facilities in two hospitals (one for each) (prepare Resettlement Action Plan in line with SES Standard 5 if needed)	Activity 2.1.6, Activity 2.1.7
	▪ Construction of a temporary hazardous waste storage facility	Activity 2.2.7, Activity 2.2.8, Activity 2.2.9
	▪ Movement/transport of equipment and waste oils containing PCBs, obsolete pesticides and other potentially hazardous waste streams	Activity 2.2.10
	▪ Improving the site as a waste disposal site for the island of Anjouan	Activity 3.1.2
Maldives Subproject	SESA approach to be adopted for the following activities:	
	▪ Proposed legislations, standards and economic instruments	Activity 1.2.2, Activity 3.3.1
	▪ Earmarking and securing locations for recycling and hazardous waste storage	Activity 2.1.2
	▪ National Plans for two waste streams	Activity 2.3.1
	ESIA and ESMP that addresses risks from the following activities:	
	▪ Establishment of a centralized facility for the safe interim storage, potential treatment and export of	Activity 2.2.1, Activity 2.2.3

Subproject	Procedure Required	Relevant Activities
	chemical and hazardous wastes (prepare Resettlement Action Plan in line with SES Standard 5 if needed)	
	▪ Export and treatment of 100 tonnes of hazardous wastes	Activity 2.3.2
Mauritius Subproject	SESA approach to be adopted for the following activities:	
	▪ Proposed standards, legislations and economic instruments	Activity 1.1.1, Activity 1.1.3, Activity 2.2.2, Activity 2.3.2, Activity 2.3.3, Activity 2.3.4, Activity 2.3.5, Activity 3.2.1, Activity 3.2.2
	▪ National Plan to set out the measures to be taken to control releases of mercury	Activity 2.2.5
	▪ Disposal/export plans/approaches for priority waste streams	Activity 2.4.2
	▪ Phase-out plan for mercury-containing products	Activity 2.4.3
	▪ ESIA and ESMP addressing risks from the establishment of a centralized treatment facility for healthcare waste (prepare Resettlement Action Plan in line with SES Standard 5 if needed)	Activity 3.1.1, Activity 3.1.2, Activity 3.1.3, Activity 3.1.4
Seychelles Subproject	SESA approach to be adopted for the following activities:	
	▪ Proposed legislations, standards and economic instruments	Activity 1.1.1, Activity 1.1.2, Activity 3.1.4, Activity 3.2.1, Activity 3.2.2, Activity 3.2.3
	▪ Three (3) management plans for priority hazardous chemicals / waste streams	Activity 2.2.2, Activity 3.1.1
	▪ Mapping of potential locations/land for hazardous waste streams (e-waste, ELVs, etc.)	Activity 3.1.2
	▪ ESIA and ESMP addressing risks from the interim hazardous storage facility that will be studied (prepare Resettlement Action Plan in line with SES Standard 5 if needed)	Activity 2.3.1
Regional Subproject	▪ ESIA and ESMP addressing risks from the regional processing and/or joint shipment of recyclables/treatment of hazardous wastes	Activity 2.1.4
	▪ SESA approach to be adopted for 4 regional disposal/export plans for priority (hazardous) waste streams	Activity 2.1.6

In addition, all private sector entities that may be involved in the project, including waste service providers, shipping companies, hotel chains and resorts, shall undergo a rigorous due diligence process in line with UNDP policy (i.e. the UNDP private sector partner risk assessment tool). Private enterprises that will provide services within the project, such as the waste service providers and shipping companies, shall also sign a safeguards commitment letter to implement all measures stipulated in the ESMF. This is related, but not limited, to the following activities for each subproject:

- Comoros Subproject: Activity 3.1.5, Activity 3.2.1, Activity 3.2.2, Activity 3.3.1, Activity 3.3.2, Activity 3.5.2

- Maldives Subproject: Activity 3.1.1, Activity 3.1.4, Activity 3.2.1, Activity 3.2.4,
- Mauritius Subproject: Activity 3.3.1, Activity 3.3.2
- Seychelles Subproject: Activity 3.1.1, Activity 3.1.5, Activity 3.2.5
- Regional Subproject: Activity 2.1.3, Activity 2.1.5, Activity 3.1.1, Activity 3.1.2, Activity 3.1.3

Equally, any existing facility that may be used by the project such as hazardous waste storage facilities, will undergo an environmental and social audit to ensure environmental and social best practices are followed. This is related, but not limited, to the existing interim hazardous waste storage facility in the Mauritius Subproject (Activity 2.4.1).The SESPs completed for the four national subprojects and regional subproject during the project development phase will be used as the basis of the detailed assessment. Initial analysis and screening with UNDP's SESP indicate that the environmental and social procedures required for the subprojects would address, among other issues, the following key points:

In general:

- Appropriate linkages with implementation of the Gender Mainstreaming Plan and Stakeholder Engagement Plan for all projects;
- Appropriate consultation with affected communities during preparation of SESAs, ESIAs and ESMPs to consult on potential impacts and management measures and opportunities to participate in planning, implementation and monitoring of activities that could result in social and environmental impacts.

For legal and financial instruments (four national subprojects):

- Assess the potential impact of banning or restricting chemicals and pesticides on small and medium sized enterprises and farms and economic displacement that may result from these restrictions;
- Assess the potential economic impact on recyclers from reduced access to resources;
- Ensure that feasible alternatives are available to those economically displaced.

For National Plans for waste streams (all subprojects):

- Assess the risk of accidental release of chemicals and hazardous waste during transportation within and outside the countries;
- Propose feasible mitigation measures to prevent accidental release of harmful chemicals into the environment;
- Propose an effective feasible plan for preventing accidental release of chemicals during transportation and ensure a robust institutional set up and capacity building program that can implement and maintain it.

For interim waste storage facilities (Comoros, Maldives and Seychelles (only study)) and centralized healthcare waste treatment facilities (Mauritius and Comoros):

- Assess the potential health and safety impacts of establishing these facilities;
- Ensure meaningful community participation, including women and marginalized groups in selecting sites for storage and treatment facilities;
- Assess and analyze the risk of resettlement, damage to cultural heritage and disturbance to biodiversity when selecting the sites of the facilities.

Further information on the ESIA and ESMP requirements can be found in Annexes 24 and 25 of this ESMF while the key steps for a SESA process can be found in Annex 9.4.

For all subprojects covered by this ESMF, the above required assessments and management plans must be prepared and mitigation measures in place, per those plans, prior to the initiation of any project activity as outlined in Table 14-1.

Screening:
During implementation, these subprojects will be re-screened with the UNDP SESP as needed in the course of required assessments; as prescribed by the subprojects' ESMP; when determined necessary by the respective Project Manager (after consideration of the advice from PMU staff with responsibility for safeguards), the Project

Steering Committee/Project Board, or UNDP; and/or when project circumstances change in a substantive or relevant way.

15 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND CAPACITY BUILDING

16 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THIS ESMF

The roles and responsibilities of project staff and associated agencies in implementation of this ESMF is as follows. This ESMF does not cover the roles and responsibilities associated with implementation of the subsequent ESMPs; those will be defined in each project's subsequent management plan that is developed in the project inception phase, as required per this ESMF.

Implementing Partner(s):

Regional Subproject	▪ UNDP IRH ▪ IOC ▪ BM ▪ UNDP Comoros
Comoros Subproject	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment
Maldives Subproject	Ministry of Environment
Mauritius Subproject	▪ Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change ▪ Ministry of Health and Wellness ▪ Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security
Seychelles Subproject	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change

- Ensure that the ESIA and the required ESMP are developed, disclosed for public consultation and approved, and management measures are adopted and integrated during project implementation;
- Report, fairly and accurately, on project progress against agreed work plans in accordance with the reporting schedule and required formats;
- Maintain documentation and evidence that describes the proper and prudent use of project resources in conformity to the signed Project Document and in accordance with applicable regulations and procedures (e.g. SES);
- Ensure all requirements of UNDP's SES and national regulatory/policy frameworks and relevant international standards have been addressed;
- Hold responsibility and accountability to UNDP for overall management of the project, including compliance with UNDP SES.

Project Steering Committee(s)/Project Board(s):

Regional Subproject	**Development Partners:** ▪ Agence Française de Développement (AFD) ▪ European Union (EU) ▪ UN Environment ▪ FAO ▪ OECD **Project Executive:** ▪ UNDP IRH Manager **Beneficiary Representatives:** ▪ Representatives of Governments (Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles); ▪ Indian Ocean RIM Association (IORA)
Comoros Subproject	**Development Partners:** ▪ Agence Française de Développement (AFD) ▪ The Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea Protection of Italy (tbc)

	▪ Comoros Red Crescent ▪ WHO Comoros ▪ UNICEF Comoros ▪ UNDP in Comoros **Project Executive:** ▪ Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Environment **Beneficiary Representatives:** ▪ Ministry of Health, Solidarity, Social Protection, and Gender Promotion (MHSSPGP); ▪ Municipality of Moroni; ▪ General Directorate of Customs; ▪ SONELEC; ▪ Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture (UCCIA); ▪ NGO EFOI-COM
Maldives Subproject	**Development Partners:** ▪ Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture ▪ Ministry of Finance ▪ Waste Management Corp. (WAMCO) ▪ Fenaka Corp. ▪ RR UNDP in Maldives **Project Executive:** ▪ Minister of Environment (Government of Maldives) **Beneficiary Representatives:** ▪ Maldives National Defence Force (MNDF); ▪ Maldives Customs Service; ▪ Malé City Council
Mauritius Subproject	**Development Partners:** ▪ Indian Ocean Commission; ▪ Agence Francaise de Developpement; ▪ Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development; ▪ RR UNDP in Mauritius & Seychelles **Project Executive:** ▪ Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change, Mauritius **Beneficiary Representatives:** ▪ Chair of the Minamata Convention Implementation Committee: Officer of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate; not below the grade of Divisional Environment Officer ▪ Chair of the Hazardous Waste Management Implementation Committee: Officer of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate (Solid Waste Management Division); not below the grade of Deputy Director ▪ Chair of Health Care Waste and Chemicals Management Implementation Committee: Officer of the Ministry of Health and Wellness; not below the grade of a senior officer/ Deputy Permanent Secretary. ▪ Chair of Agro-Chemical Waste Management Implementation Committee: Officer of the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security; not below the grade of Principal Scientific Officer
Seychelles Subproject	**Development Partners:** ▪ Ministry of Finance Trade Investment and Economic Planning

	▪ Landscape & Waste Management Agency ▪ RR UNDP in Mauritius and Seychelles **Project Executive:** ▪ Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change **Beneficiary Representatives:** ▪ Department of Environment (Waste Enforcement & Permits Division) ▪ Civil Engagement Platform of Seychelles (CEPS) ▪ Ministry of Health (Public Health/Pesticides Board) ▪ Seychelles Revenue Commission (Customs) ▪ Seychelles Agriculture Authority (SAA)

- Monitor implementation of this ESMF and compliance with national and international regulations, and UNDP social and environmental standards;
- Decision making for the adoption of necessary measures including full integration of management measures within project Outputs and annual work plans;
- Establish and support GRM mechanism to address any grievances.

UNDP:

- Provide oversight on all matters related to safeguards;
- Inform all the stakeholders and right-holders involved in, or potentially impacted, positively or negatively, by the GEF-financed projects, about the UNDP's corporate Accountability Mechanism (described below);
- Ensure that the Compliance Review and the Stakeholder Response Mechanisms are operational during the lifetime of the projects;
- Ensure adhere to the SES for project activities implemented using funds channeled through UNDP's accounts, and undertake appropriate measures to address any shortcomings;
- Verify and document that all UNDP SES requirements have been addressed;
- Provide technical guidance on implementation of this ESMF and administrative assistance in recruiting and contracting expert safeguards services (as required), and monitor adherence of each project to the ESMF and UNDP policies and procedures.

Project Management Unit:

- Supervise and manage implementation of measures defined in this ESMF;
- Assign specific responsibilities for implementation of this ESMF, including monitoring, and community consultations on the draft management plans to a staff member(s) of the PMU;
- Maintain relevant records associated with management of environmental and social risks, including updated SESPs, impact assessments, a log of grievances together with documentation of management measures implemented;
- Report to the Implementing Partner, the Project Steering Committee/Project Board, and UNDP CO on the implementation of the ESMF;
- Ensure that all service providers are informed of their responsibilities for the day to day compliance with the ESMF.

As noted above, the projects' subsequent ESMPs will describe the roles and responsibilities in the implementation of those plans. Those new roles and responsibilities will be assessed and integrated, as appropriate, as part of the participatory decision making and implementation proceedings of the project.

17 CAPACITY BUILDING

Specialists with relevant expertise in social and environmental safeguards will be engaged to support the completion of the ESIAs, and the subsequent development of ESMPs. These experts will offer an induction session for Project Management Units (and implementing partners, as needed) on safeguards responsibilities and approaches.

The UNDP-GEF Unit will provide advice to project teams as needed to support the implementation of this ESMF and the preparation, implementation and monitoring of environmental and social management plans and measures.

Each Project Steering Committee/Project Board will have the final responsibility for the integration of ESMP in the execution of the project. The integration of those plans will need to consider particular institutional needs within the implementation framework for application of the ESMP, including a review of the required budget allocations for each measure, as well as the authority and capability of institutions at different administrative levels (e.g. local, regional, and national), and their capacity to manage and monitor ESMP implementation. Where necessary, capacity building and technical assistance activities will be included to enable proper implementation of the ESMP.

18 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Discussions with project stakeholders commenced during the project development phase of the project. A list of the stakeholders engaged in these consultations has been annexed to each of the Project Documents. National Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEP) were developed for each of the national subprojects as well as the regional subproject. These SEPs have been annexed to the Project Documents.

During the inception phase of the project, using the global GEF ISLANDS SEP (*not yet available, under development by UNEP*) as well as the subprojects' SEPs, each subproject will tailor the GEF ISLANDS SEP to the national and local context, for subsequent implementation.
A Regional Gender Analysis and Regional Gender Strategy and Action Plan have been developed during the project development phase and are annexed to the Project Documents. During the inception phase of the project, a country specific gender assessment will be conducted for each country and along with the Regional Gender Analysis and Regional Gender Strategy and Action Plan, will be used to tailor the GEF ISLANDS Gender Framework Action Plan (*not yet available, under development by UNEP*) to the national and local context, for subsequent implementation.

The GEF ISLANDS SEP and GEF ISLANDS Gender Framework Action Plans will be followed for each of the subprojects to ensure that stakeholders are engaged in project implementation and particularly in the further assessment of social and environmental impacts and the development of appropriate management measures. Project SEPs will be updated during project implementation based on the assessments and management plans conducted in line with this ESMF, as needed.

As part of the stakeholder engagement process, UNDP's SES require that project stakeholders have access to relevant information. Specifically, the SES (SES, Policy Delivery Process, para. 21) stipulates that, among other disclosures specified by UNDP's policies and procedures, UNDP will ensure that the following information be made available:

- Stakeholder engagement plans and summary reports of stakeholder consultations
- Social and environmental screening reports with project documentation
- Draft social and environmental assessments, including any draft management plans
- Final social and environmental assessments and associated management plans
- Any required social and environmental monitoring reports.

As outlined in the SES and UNDP's SESP, the type and timing of assessments and management plans vary depending of the level of social and environmental risk associated with a project, as well as timing of the social and environmental assessment.

This ESMF (and project SESPs) will be translated and disclosed via the UNDP country website for each national country project in accordance with UNDP SES policy. The subsequent project ESMPs will also be publicly

disclosed via the UNDP country websites once drafted. ESMPs will only be finalized and adopted after the required time period for disclosure has elapsed.

These requirements for stakeholder engagement and disclosure will be adhered to during the implementation of this ESMF, and the subsequent implementation of the resulting ESMPs.

19 ACCOUNTABILITY AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

20 UNDP'S ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS

UNDP's SES recognize that even with strong planning and stakeholder engagement, unanticipated issues can still arise. Therefore, the SES are underpinned by an Accountability Mechanism with two key components:

1. A Social and Environmental Compliance Review Unit (SECU) to respond to claims that UNDP is not in compliance with applicable environmental and social policies; and
2. A Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) that ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes.

UNDP's Accountability Mechanism is available to all of UNDP's project stakeholders.
The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) investigates concerns about non-compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards and Screening Procedure raised by project-affected stakeholders and recommends measures to address findings of non-compliance.

The Stakeholder Response Mechanism helps project-affected stakeholders, UNDP's partners (governments, NGOs, businesses) and others jointly address grievances or disputes related to the social and/or environmental impacts of UNDP-supported projects.

Further information, including how to submit a request to SECU or SRM, is found on the UNDP website at: http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/accountability/secu-srm/

21 PROJECT-LEVEL GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

Each subproject will establish a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at the start of implementation. The full details of these GRMs will be agreed upon during the ESIA completed for each project. Interested stakeholders may raise a grievance at any time to the Project Management Unit, the Executing Agency, Implementing Agency (UNDP), or the GEF.

22 BUDGET FOR ESMF IMPLEMENTATION

Funding for implementation of the ESMF is included in the individual budgets of the four national subprojects and regional subproject. The estimated costs are indicated in **Table 22-1** below. Costs associated with the time of PMU Staff coordinating the implementation of this ESMF are not shown. Further detail is found in the budgets of the respective Project Documents.

Table 22-1: Breakdown of Subproject Level Costs for ESMF Implementation

Item	Budget Cost (USD)
Indian Ocean Regional Project (ISLANDS) (HIGH Risk)	
International consultant, safeguards specialist (provide guidance on ESMF implementation and UNDP SES; SESA)	22,000
Project Officer (25% engagement to support Gender & SESP activities including E&S Audits)	43,750

Item	Budget Cost (USD)
Travel expenses for consultations	2,500
SESP Capacity building/training expenses	8,000
Audio-visual & print production expenses	5,000
Total:	**81,250**
Comoros Project (HIGH Risk)	
International consultant, safeguards specialist	11,000
National Gender, SESP, M&E Expert	75,000
Contracted company for SESA, ESIA and ESMP	100,000
Travel expenses for consultations	10,000
SESP Capacity building/training expenses	10,000
Audio-visual & print production expenses	5,000
Total:	**211,000**
Maldives Project (HIGH Risk)	
International consultant, safeguards specialist	Covered by the regional component
National consultant, safeguards and gender specialist (including E&S Audit)	49,000
Contracted Company for SESA, ESIA and ESMP	40,000
Travel expenses for consultations	2,500
SESP Capacity building/training expenses	5,000
Audio-visual & print production expenses	5,000
Total:	**101,500**
Mauritius Project (HIGH Risk)	
International consultant, safeguards specialist	12,500
National consultant, gender and SESP safeguards specialist (including E&S Audits)	51,000
Contracted Company for SESA, ESIA and ESMP	80,000
Travel expenses for consultations	10,000
SESP Capacity building/training expenses	10,000
Audio-visual & print production expenses	5,000
Total:	**168,500**
Seychelles Project (HIGH Risk)	
International consultant, safeguards specialist	15,000
National consultant, social inclusion specialist (including E&S Audits)	45,000
Contracted Company for SESA, ESIA and ESMP	50,000
Travel expenses for consultations	2,500
SESP Capacity building/training expenses	5,000
Audio-visual & print production expenses	5,000
Total:	**122,500**
Grand Total:	**684,750**

23 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

Reporting on progress and issues in the implementation of this ESMF will be documented in the project quarterly reports and annual project implementation reports (PIRs). Until the ESMPs are put in place, the Project Manager will be responsible for compiling reports on the implementation of this ESMF, for reporting to the Project Steering Committees/Project Boards. Key issues will be presented to the respective Project Steering Committee/Project Board during each committee meeting.

Implementation of the subsequent ESMPs will be the responsibility for the individual project management teams, and other partners as agreed upon and described in those future plans.

The ESMF monitoring and evaluation plan is outlined below in **Table 23-1**.

Table 23-1: ESMF M&E Plan and Estimated Budget

Monitoring Activity for Each Project	Description	Frequency / Timeframe	Expected Action	Roles and Responsibilities	Cost (if any, per project)
Track progress of ESMF implementation	Implementation of this ESMF coordinated for each project, and with results reported to each Project Steering Committee/Project Board on an annual basis	Quarterly (until ESMPs are in place)	Required ESMF steps are completed for each project in a timely manner.	Project Managers, with support from Project M&E / Safeguards Officers	None
Development of SESA, ESIA and report and ESMP	Carried out in a participatory manner, in-depth analysis about potential social and environmental impacts, as well as identification / validation of mitigation measures, drafted in participatory manner	Quarters 1 and 2 of project implementation	Risks and potential impacts are assessed with support of external consultants and participation of project team and stakeholders; management actions identified and incorporated into project implementation strategies.	External service providers (environmental and social) With guidance from UNDP, Project Managers, and Project M&E / Safeguards Officers	684,750
Implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring of potential impacts identified in ESIA and per the subsequent ESMP	Permanent and participatory implementation and monitoring of impacts and mitigation measures, in accordance with ESMP (to be prepared together with ESIA)	Continuous, once ESIA is completed and ESMP is in place	Implementation of ESMP; participatory monitoring of ESIA findings (i.e. identifying indicators, monitoring potential impacts and risks); integration of ESMP into project implementation strategies Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and management plans as relevant	Project Manager, UNDP CO, M&E / Safeguards Officer, Pilot Coordinators	TBD
Learning	Knowledge, good practices and lessons learned regarding social and environmental risk management will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project teams and used to inform management decisions.	Project Managers, Knowledge Management / Communication Officer	None
Annual project quality assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed and used to inform decisions to improve project performance	Program Managers with support from and Project M&E / Safeguards Officers	None
Review and make course corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by Project Steering Committee and used for course corrections	Project Steering Committees (considering stakeholders' opinions)	None
Project report	As part of progress report to be presented to the Program/Project Steering Committee and key stakeholders, analysis, updating	Annually, and at the end of the	Updates on progress of ESMF/ESMP/stand-alone managements plans will be reported in the project's annual GEF PIRs.	Project Managers	None

Monitoring Activity for Each Project	Description	Frequency / Timeframe	Expected Action	Roles and Responsibilities	Cost (if any, per project)
	and recommendations for risk management will be included	project (final report)			
Project review	The projects' governance mechanism (i.e. Project Steering Committee) will hold regular project reviews during which an updated analysis of risks and recommended risk mitigation measures will be discussed.	At least annually	Any risks and/ or impacts that are not adequately addressed by national mechanisms or project team will be discussed in Project Steering Committee meetings. Recommendations will be made, discussed and agreed upon.	Project Steering Committees with support of Project Managers	None

24 INDICATIVE OUTLINE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) REPORT

UNDP Social and Environmental Standards:
ESIA Report – Indicative Outline

Please refer to the UNDP SES Guidance Note on Assessment and Management for additional information.

An ESIA report should include the following major elements (not necessarily in the following order):

(1) Executive summary: Concisely discusses significant findings and recommended actions.

(2) Legal and institutional framework: Summarizes the analysis of the legal and institutional framework for the project, within which the social and environmental assessment is carried out, including (a) the country's applicable policy framework, national laws and regulations, and institutional capabilities (including implementation) relating to social and environmental issues; obligations of the country directly applicable to the project under relevant international treaties and agreements; (b) applicable requirements under UNDP's SES; and (c) and other relevant social and environmental standards and/or requirements, including those of any other donors and development partners. Compares the existing social and environmental framework and applicable requirements of UNDP's SES (and those of other donors/development partners) and identifies any potential gaps that will need to be addressed.

(3) Project description: Concisely describes the proposed project and its geographic, social, environmental, and temporal context, including any offsite activities that may be required (e.g., dedicated pipelines, access roads, power supply, water supply, housing, and raw material and product storage facilities), as well as the project's primary supply chain. Includes a map of sufficient detail, showing the project site and the area that may be affected by the project's direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. (i.e. area of influence).

(3) Baseline data: Summarizes the baseline data that is relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigation measures; identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions; assesses the scope of the area to be studied and describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences; and takes into account current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project.

(5) Social and environmental risks and impacts: Predicts and takes into account all relevant social and environmental risks and impacts of the project, including those related to UNDP's SES (Overarching Policy and Principles and Project-level Standards). These will include, but are not limited to, the following:
(a) Environmental risks and impacts, including: any material threat to the protection, conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of natural habitats, biodiversity, and ecosystems; those related to climate change and other transboundary or global impacts; those related to community health and safety; those related to pollution and discharges of waste; those related to the use of living natural resources, such as fisheries and forests; and those related to other applicable standards.[45]
(b) Social risks and impacts, including: any project-related threats to human rights of affected communities and individuals; threats to human security through the escalation of personal, communal or inter-state conflict, crime or violence; risks of gender discrimination; risks that adverse project impacts fall disproportionately on disadvantaged or marginalized groups; any prejudice or discrimination toward individuals or groups in providing access to development resources and project benefits, particularly in the case of disadvantaged or marginalized groups; negative economic and social impacts relating to physical displacement (i.e. relocation or loss of shelter) or economic displacement (i.e. loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land or resource acquisition or restrictions on land use or access to

[45] For example, the Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs), which are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific statements of Good International Industry Practice. The EHSGs contain information on industry-specific risks and impacts and the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable cost. Available at www.ifc.org/ehsguidelines.

resources; impacts on the health, safety and well-being of workers and project-affected communities; and risks to cultural heritage.
(6) Analysis of alternatives: systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation – including the "without project" situation – in terms of their potential social and environmental impacts; assesses the alternatives' feasibility of mitigating the adverse social and environmental impacts; the capital and recurrent costs of alternative mitigation measures, and their suitability under local conditions; the institutional, training, and monitoring requirements for the alternative mitigation measures; for each of the alternatives, quantifies the social and environmental impacts to the extent possible, and attaches economic values where feasible. Sets out the basis for selecting the particular project design.

(7) Mitigation Measures: Inclusion or summary of (with attachment of full) Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (see indicative outline of ESMP below.) The ESMP identifies mitigation measures required to address identified social and environmental risks and impacts, as well as measures related to monitoring, capacity development, stakeholder engagement, and implementation action plan.

(8) Conclusions and Recommendations: Succinctly describes conclusion drawn from the assessment and provides recommendations.

(9) Appendices: (i) List of the individuals or organisations that prepared or contributed to the social and environmental assessment; (ii) References – setting out the written materials both published and unpublished, that have been used; (iii) Record of meetings, consultations and surveys with stakeholders, including those with affected people and local NGOs. The record specifies the means of such stakeholder engagement that were used to obtain the views of affected groups and local NGOs, summarizes key concerns and how these concerns addressed in project design and mitigation measures; (iv) Tables presenting the relevant data referred to or summarized in the main text; (v) Attachment of any other mitigation plans; (vi) List of associated reports or plans.

25 INDICATIVE OUTLINE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

UNDP Social and Environmental Standards:
ESMP – Indicative Outline

Please refer to the UNDP SES Guidance Note on Assessment and Management for additional information.

An ESMP may be prepared as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or as a stand-alone document.[46] The content of the ESMP should address the following sections:

(1) Mitigation: Identifies measures and actions in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy that avoid, or if avoidance not possible, reduce potentially significant adverse social and environmental impacts to acceptable levels. Specifically, the ESMP: (a) identifies and summarizes all anticipated significant adverse social and environmental impacts; (b) describes – with technical details – each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate; (c) estimates any potential social and environmental impacts of these measures and any residual impacts following mitigation; and (d) takes into account, and is consistent with, other required mitigation plans (e.g. for displacement, indigenous peoples).

(2) Monitoring: Identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the environmental and social assessment and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP. Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides (a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations,

[46] This may be particularly relevant where contractors are being engaged to carry out the project, or parts thereof, and the ESMP sets out the requirements to be followed by contractors. In this case the ESMP should be incorporated as part of the contract with the contractor, together with appropriate monitoring and enforcement provisions.

frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

(3) Capacity development and training: To support timely and effective implementation of social and environmental project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the environmental and social assessment of the existence, role, and capability of responsible parties on site or at the agency and ministry level. Specifically, the ESMP provides a description of institutional arrangements, identifying which party is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g. for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training). Where support for strengthening social and environmental management capability is identified, ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of the parties responsible, the training of staff and any additional measures that may be necessary to support implementation of mitigation measures and any other recommendations of the environmental and social assessment.

(4) Stakeholder Engagement: Outlines plan to engage in meaningful, effective and informed consultations with affected stakeholders. Includes information on (a) means used to inform and involve affected people in the assessment process; (b) summary of stakeholder engagement plan for meaningful, effective consultations during project implementation, including identification of milestones for consultations, information disclosure, and periodic reporting on progress on project implementation; and (c) description of effective processes for receiving and addressing stakeholder concerns and grievances regarding the project's social and environmental performance.

(5) Implementation action plan (schedule and cost estimates): For all four above aspects (mitigation, monitoring, capacity development, and stakeholder engagement), ESMP provides (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost tables. Each of the measures and actions to be implemented will be clearly specified and the costs of so doing will be integrated into the project's overall planning, design, budget, and implementation.

26 KEY STAGES IN THE SESA PROCESS

UNDP Social and Environmental Standards:
SESA – Key Stages

Please refer to the UNDP SES Guidance Note on Assessment and Management for additional information.

Given the wide range of contexts, levels of analysis, and thematic areas (e.g. policies, plans, programmes across any number of sectors), the focus of a SESA (and its Terms of Reference) must be adapted to the specific circumstances of the proposed PPP and activities. For example, SESA applied at the policy level requires a particular focus on the political, institutional and governance context underlying decision-making processes.
Although the steps and format of a SESA will vary depending on the method and topic, key stages for carrying out an SESA on the level of policies or plans would typically include: (1) establishing the context; (2) undertaking the needed analysis and implementing the SESA in dialogue with appropriate stakeholders; (3) informing and influencing decision making through recommendations; and (4) monitoring and evaluation.

1. Establishing the context and parameters of the SESA

- **Background description of policy, programme or plan (PPP):** SESA concisely describes the proposed policy, programme or plan (PPP) and its social and environmental context. Where relevant, the geographic area of influence of proposed PPP is described. •Design of SESA process. SESA involves an iterative process of analysis and consultation with stakeholders (see below). Key principles and objectives of the SESA are described.

Diagnostic processes/outputs are identified. SESA design process should include a consultation with stakeholders on the ToR to promote agreement on issue prioritization and process steps.

- **Development of stakeholder engagement plan.** A stakeholder analysis maps the actors most affected by the proposed PPP, with attention to obstacles to stakeholder engagement and representation. The Plan should establish an institutional structure that ensures meaningful participation in decision-making concerning relevant strategic issues and activities. A consultation process should clearly indicate sequenced milestones to ensure an informed participatory approach (e.g. consultation meetings, workshops, information sharing and reporting. The plan outlines public communication and information disclosure requirements and also includes a description of effective processes for receiving and addressing stakeholder concerns and grievances regarding the PPP's social and environmental issues and performance.

2. Analysis and implementation

- **Baseline data.** Collect and assess the baseline data that is relevant to decisions about design, operation, or mitigation measures of proposed PPP; identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions; assesses the scope of the area to be studied and describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences; and takes into account current and proposed activities that may affect implementation of proposed PPP.
- **Policy, legal, and institutional capacity analysis.** SESA assesses the adequacy of the applicable legal and institutional framework for the proposed PPP, including (a) the country's applicable policy framework, national laws and regulations, and institutional capabilities relating to social and environmental issues related to the PPP; obligations of the country directly applicable to the PPP under relevant international treaties and agreements; (b) applicable requirements under UNDP's SES; and (c) and other relevant social and environmental standards and/or requirements, including those of any other donors and development partners. Compares the existing social and environmental framework and applicable requirements of UNDP's SES (and those of other donors/development partners) and identifies any potential gaps that will need to be addressed.
- **Anticipated social and environmental impacts.** SESA predicts and assesses the programme, plan or policy's likely positive and negative impacts and their distribution, in quantitative terms to the extent possible. The analysis identifies mitigation measures and any residual adverse impacts that cannot be mitigated. It explores opportunities for social and environmental enhancement, and specifies topics that do not require further attention.
- **Analysis of alternatives.** SESA systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed policy, programme, or plan, technology, design, and operation –including the "without" situation –in terms of their potential environmental and social impacts; the feasibility of mitigating these impacts; their capital and recurrent costs; their suitability under local conditions; and their institutional, training, and monitoring requirements. For each of the alternatives, SESA quantifies the social and environmental impacts of each alternative to the extent possible, and attaches economic values where feasible. States the basis for selecting the particular PPP design.
- **Environmental and social management framework (ESMF).**(where applicable)

3. SESA Report and Recommendations

- **SESA Report and Recommendations.** Preparation of a concise report that summarizes (a)main findings and results of SESA, including (a) SESA stakeholder engagement process; (b) key social and environmental priorities and issues associated with chosen PPP; (c) institutional arrangements for coordinating integration of social and environmental issues into chosen PPP; (d) legal, regulatory, policy, institutional and capacity recommendations to address any identified gaps for managing the social and environmental priorities and implementing applicable social and environmental policies;(e) results of assessment of social and environmental risks/impacts associated with the implementation of PPP; (f) identification of measures (e.g. policies, institutional strengthening, governance reform) to address and manage anticipated adverse social and environmental risks and impacts, including a summary Action Matrix (see Table below for indicative outline); and (g) where applicable, final or advanced draft of ESMF as framework for managing social and environmental risks during implementation of PPP related activities and/or policies/regulations.

4. Monitoring and evaluation

- **Monitoring.** SESA specifies how implementation of the SESA recommendations (and, where applicable, the ESMF) will be monitored and evaluated by partner. The extent of monitoring activities will be commensurate with the risks and impacts associated with implementation of the PPP. Progress on implementation of any required mitigation/management plans is monitored; complaints/grievances are tracked and monitored; follow-up on any identified corrective actions is tracked; and (iv) any required monitoring reports are finalized and disclosed.

Table 9.1. Indicative sample of an action matrix for summarizing SESA recommendations, including measures to address anticipated social and environmental risks and impacts

Strategic Priority 1
Example: Enhance community participation and benefits in sector X

Priority reform area	Short term actions (1- 2 years)	Short term monitorable outcomes	Medium-term actions (3-5 years)	Medium-term monitorable outcomes	Long-term actions (> 5 years)	Final outcomes
Women's participation and employment in sector X	*Establish mechanisms to enhance women's participation in local government and in negotiations involving companies in sector X*	• *Increase participation in negotiations Increase in female employment* • *Female participation in training programmes*	• *Awareness programs for women's rights* • *Refine and strengthen mechanisms for women's participation*	• *Significant increase in female employment and training programmes*	*Reformed procedures for promoting women's participation in local and regional development*	*Gender differences significantly reduced in sector X and local and regional development processes*
Community disputes with companies in sector X	*Establish a dispute resolution mechanism on social and environmental issues that is accessible to community*	• *Disputes between companies in sector X and local communities resolved more speedily with less conflict*	• *Strengthen ability of Community representatives in use of mediation to resolve disputes* • *Strengthen ability of local governments and community representatives to investigate and motivate legal procedures against companies in sector X with poor social and environmental performance*	• *Increase percentage of satisfactory settlements* • *Time taken to settle disputes declines*	*Extend and adapt dispute resolution system to other industries associated with sector X*	*Disputes reduced and managed effectively*

Regional Gender Analysis

&

Regional Gender Strategy and Action Plan

UNDP-GEF ISLANDS Regional Project on

Chemicals and Waste Management in Indian Ocean SIDS

(Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles)

April 2020

1. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The "Indian Ocean Regional Project" will be implemented by UNDP in four Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Union of Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles. The ultimate objective of the project is to protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of hazardous chemicals and wastes. To achieve this, each participating SIDS has the objective to:

1) Prevent the future build-up of materials and chemicals entering SIDS that contain Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and mercury and other harmful chemicals;
2) Safely manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals, products and materials currently present in those SIDS; and
3) Ensure the safe management of products continuing to enter SIDS by closing materials and product loops.

Priorities that are common among Indian Ocean SIDS and that the project aims to address include:

- Improving import and export control of hazardous chemicals and products containing them;
- Implementing integrated national and regional waste management systems focusing on Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM), Health Care Waste Management (HCWM) and hazardous wastes (including PCBs, POPs containing products like e-waste, end-of-life vehicles, etc.);
- Building capacity for the assessment and introduction of safer/greener alternatives in supply chains (agriculture, tourism, health care);
- Reducing marine litter by reducing waste generation and improving waste management systems; and,
- Phasing-out Hg/POPs-containing products.

A number of factors demonstrate the importance of adopting a gender-responsive approach to the management of chemicals and wastes: Gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) is both a sustainable development goal (SDG) on its own (SDG 5) as well as a determinant for achieving all other SDGs. GEWE is thus an important component of sustainable development and understanding the relationship between gender and the sound management of chemicals and wastes is important for the overall effectiveness of any project in this area.

For instance, women and men experience differences in physiological susceptibility to (toxic) chemicals, cross-generational transfers to the unborn child, and the resulting health effects as well as the source of exposure to chemicals at the workplace and in daily life. In many developing countries, women and men often have different levels of access to participation, decision-making, information, education or justice, and face different constraints in their efforts to improve their environment and living conditions. They can also play different roles in making decisions about pollution prevention, waste management, identification of sources of chemical exposure, and building a safer environment for communities.

Recognizing these and further significant linkages between gender and chemicals and wastes, this Regional Gender Analysis serves as the basis for the preparation of a Regional Gender Action Plan for the Indian Ocean Regional Project.

During the inception phase of the project, using the global GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan, and the Regional Gender Analysis and Regional Gender Action Plan that were developed for the Indian Ocean Regional Project, more detailed national gender assessments will be undertaken in countries (including stakeholder consultations) and the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan will be tailored to countries' context and finalized.

The results of the national gender assessments will guide project implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation. These national assessments are very important for a multiplicity of reasons: First and foremost, women and men are not homogenous groups, and the local realities at the project sites are not identical. Thus, more differentiated analyses are required to capture the nuances of the gender relations in the specific project contexts.

This Regional Gender Analysis at hand should be understood as an analysis that provides a valuable first overview and understanding, and as an important preparatory document for the detailed national assessments.

2. METHODOLOGY

An international consultant undertook this Regional Gender Analysis in March 2020. It focuses on the four SIDS participating in the "Indian Ocean Regional Project" - Union of Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius, and Seychelles - and is predominantly based on relevant documents available online as well as internal documents made available by UNDP. These include but are not limited to the following:

- National Gender Strategies
- National gender statistics
- Previously undertaken gender assessments for other projects
- Previously developed gender strategies for other projects
- Project Results Frameworks for each country
- UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021
- GEF documents on gender mainstreaming
- Publicly available topic-related research

Throughout the analysis process and based on the widely used Harvard Analytical Framework, the following three areas are at the center of attention:

1. What is the situational context (*national policies and laws*)?
2. Who does what in society (*activity profile*)?
3. Who has what in society (*access and control profile*)?

3. FINDINGS

This Regional Gender Analysis rendered some overarching findings with regards to gender relations that are valid across the project countries. They are presented below along the three areas of interest: Situational context, activity profile, and access and control profile.

3.1 Situational Context

All countries are signatories to major global conventions and frameworks focused on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE). Most importantly, this includes the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (CEDAW), which all four countries ratified between 1984 and 1994.[47] CEDAW is informally thought of as an international "women's bill of rights": it is exclusively devoted to GEWE, legally binding, and thus a defining document in gender equality work. The CEDAW Convention's prime objective is the prohibition of all forms of discrimination against women.

Although not legally binding and as members of the UN General Assembly, representatives from all project countries have also adopted the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1995. This Declaration is often seen as complementary to, and a strengthening of, the work of CEDAW. It recalls and embodies the same rights and principles

[47] UN Treaty Collection, CEDAW, Status: 29/03/2020. Accessible through https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-8&chapter=4&lang=en

as those enshrined in such instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and dedicates one of its 12 critical areas of concern specifically to women and the environment.

At the regional level, Comoros and Seychelles have ratified, and Mauritius has signed the African Union Convention on Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol). The so-called Maputo Protocol was adopted by the African Union and went into effect in 2005. It guarantees comprehensive rights to women. These include rights in the area of environment. For instance, Article 18 states among other things that women shall have the right to live in a healthy and sustainable environment. State Parties shall take appropriate measures to regulate the management, processing, storage and disposal of domestic waste; and to ensure that proper standards are followed for the storage, transportation and disposal of toxic waste.[48]

All four countries have combined governmental bodies (vs. full-fledged Ministries) working on GEWE. In Comoros, the Ministry of Health, Solidarity, Social Cohesion, and Gender Promotion addresses issues related to GEWE, and a National Gender Strategy was prepared in 2007.

In the Maldives, the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services developed numerous acts and laws promoting gender equality and protecting women from discrimination and violence. An example is the 2016 Gender Equality Act.

The Seychelles established a Gender Secretariat within the Ministry of Social Affairs, Community Development and Sports, and developed a National Gender Policy for the country in 2017.

The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare addresses the area of GEWE in Mauritius and established a National Women's Council and a Gender Unit which have as their objectives to support the social, economic and political empowerment of women, promote gender equality and bridge prevailing gender gaps[49]. However, some previously undertaken research concludes that despite Mauritian laws and policies being gender friendly on paper, this has not been translated into reality, as men still outnumber women as top decision makers, particularly in the environment/natural resources management sector.[50]

None of the countries has publicly accessible, specific regulations on gender and chemicals and/or gender and waste in place. However, Mauritius' Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development prepared a guidance note on mainstreaming and enhancing gender policies and practices in the environment sector, which was shared by UNDP staff. As for the other three countries, the expertise of stakeholders on site must be utilized to better understand and explore the data available offline in each country and project site.

All four countries rank low on important gender indices. UNDP's Gender Inequality Index for instance is a composite measure to quantify the loss of achievement within a country due to gender inequality based on three dimensions: *Reproductive Health*, *Empowerment*, and *Labor Market Participation*. In 2018 and out of 189 countries for which data is available, Seychelles ranked 62, Mauritius 66, Maldives 104, and Comoros 152.[51]

The Global Gender Gap Index is another prominent index to be considered when assessing the situation regarding GEWE in a given place. Calculated by the World Economic Forum, the index provides information on countries' progress towards gender parity across four thematic dimensions: *Economic Participation and Opportunity*,

[48] Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003), accessible through https://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/au/protocol_rights_women_africa_2003.pdf
[49] http://gender.govmu.org/English/Pages/Units/The-Gender-Unit.aspx
[50] UNDP Gender Analysis and Action Plan for SLM Project in Mauritius.
[51] UNDP, Human Development Data (1990-2018), accessible through http://hdr.undp.org/en/data

Educational Attainment, *Health and Survival*, and *Political Empowerment*. In 2018 and out of 149 ranked countries, Mauritius ranked 109 and the Maldives ranked 113. No data was available for Comoros and Seychelles.[52]

3.2 Activity Profile

Generally, the traditional division of labor prevails in the project countries, and women are overall disadvantaged in the labor market. In the Seychelles, much progress has been made in meeting the basic practical needs of men and women. However, certain gender issues continue to persist, and these include gender stereotyping in the labor market.[53] For instance, accessing jobs can be difficult for women due to transportation challenges and working schedules: part-time work opportunities and flexible hours are rare. Further, there is a significant and increasing wage gap with men earning more than women, and higher paid jobs favoring men. Finally, more women than men work in the informal sector, and women make up the larger share in the country's unemployment statistics.[54]

In the Maldives, men are more likely to be employed than women. Women tend to be clustered in low-growth sectors and lower-paying positions than men, and women earn less than men. Demonstrating the dichotomous reality for women in Maldives, on paper they face no legal hurdles that could contribute to these employment differentials. Rather, household and personal beliefs about the social suitability, the suitability of certain kinds of training and jobs for women versus men, and gender unequal beliefs about men's and women's relative wages are at play. Men are more likely than women to be employed in industries such as fishing and quarrying; services such as electricity, gas, water, construction, wholesale and retail trade, tourism (hotel and restaurants), transport, storage, and communication; and public administration and defense. Women, on the other hand, tend to cluster in private household employment, education, health and social work, and manufacturing.[55]

In Comoros, the national law mandates non-discrimination on the basis of sex in employment, covering recruitment, hiring, terms and conditions, promotions, training and termination. The law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value. In practice however, women are mostly employed in precarious and informal jobs, with a large share working in the agriculture sector (African Development Bank, 2010). As per the African Development Bank (2010), the low level of formal employment of women is linked to their roles and responsibilities in Comorian society as housewives.[56]

In Mauritius, women face unequal access to jobs too. The unemployment rate of women is much higher than that of men, but the gap has been decreasing over the past few years. Women are also less economically active compared to men and are mostly concentrated in low-wage and unskilled sectors. In all sectors, wage differentials between women and men continue to persist, and so do stereotypical roles for women and men in society, including the labor market.[57]

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[52] World Economic Forum (2020), Mind the 100 Year Gap, accessible through https://www.weforum.org/reports/gender-gap-2020-report-100-years-pay-equality

[53] Republic of Seychelles, Gender Management System, accessible through http://www.genderseychelles.gov.sc/pages/programmes/GMS.aspx

[54] ILO and Government of Seychelles (2018), Seychelles Decent Work Country Programme 2019-2023, accessible through https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_mas/---program/documents/genericdocument/wcms_674580.pdf

[55] Jana El-Horr and Rohini Prabha Pande (2016), Understanding Gender in the Maldives: Towards Inclusive Development, accessible through https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/24118/9781464808685.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y

[56] OECD (2019), Social Institutions & Gender Index, Comoros, accessible through https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/KM.pdf

[57] Deepa Gokulsing and Verena Tandrayen-Ragoobur (2013), Gender, education and labour market: evidence from Mauritius, International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy, Vol. 34 Iss 9/10 pp. 609 - 633

Data from http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/StatsbySubj/Pages/Labour.aspx	Difference	
	Number	%
For 2016: The estimated number of unemployed for 2016 was 42,400 (16,900 males and 25,500 females). The unemployment rate worked out to 7.3% (4.8% for male and 11.2% for female).	8600	6.4
For 2017: The estimated number of unemployed for 2017 was 41,800 (17,200 males and 24,600 females). The unemployment rate worked out to 7.1% (4.8% for male and 10.7% for female).	7400	5.9
For 2018: The estimated number of unemployed for 2018 was 40,100 (16,700 males and 23,400 females). The unemployment rate worked out to 6.9% (4.7% for male and 10.1% for female).	6700	5.4

Publicly available data on women and men's roles and responsibilities in the chemical and waste sectors, and their exposure to harmful substances is very scarce. This is especially the case for encompassing data on different chemicals (vs. particular chemicals), and national level data. However, some previous research on mercury in the Seychelles and on waste management in Laamu Atoll, Maldives, provides the following information:

In terms of occupational exposure to mercury in the Seychelles, men are at greater risk than women. Within households, women and children are more likely to be exposed to mercury from broken thermometers, since women primarily use them, especially mothers. Women are more susceptible to exposure by mercury added to cosmetics and personal products such as soaps, creams and shampoos. An example are skin lightening creams, which are frequently used in Seychelles due to prevailing beauty perceptions, with a particular preferences for lighter colored, unblemished skin. Research found that local women generally have limited knowledge of the use of harmful chemicals in cosmetics.[58]

Previous project-based qualitative research undertaken in 2016 on gender and climate change/disaster risk reduction on behalf of UN Women Maldives, showed that in line with the global trend, waste management is largely seen as a "women's task" in the country, whereby women are responsible for handling waste as an unpaid task. In Laamu atoll for instance, sweeping, the collection and disposal of waste, and waste segregation are traditionally tasks carried out by women. Men are involved in waste management only when transportation is required (in Laamu Atoll this is hardly ever the case). The challenges women face with regards to waste management are manifold. First and foremost, they experience a series of health issues, including pain in the back, the arms and the legs due to the lifting, carrying and rearranging of heavy loads of garbage. On some islands, such as Maabaidhoo, women wear gloves and masks as protection measures, which they purchase at the local health center from their own funds. On other islands, women collect waste with their bare hands and burn it without wearing masks, due to the costs of these utensils. While health center staff stated it was hardly possible to confirm that conditions such as diarrhea, skin rashes or respiratory tract infections are caused by waste management activities, women reported that breathing in the toxic smoke from burning waste, for instance, at times leaves them with a sore throat. Furthermore, waste disposal areas provide major breading sites for mosquitoes, and women's work in these areas puts them at an increased risk to catch vector-borne diseases. Women also mentioned the time spent on waste management as problematic.[59]

Interestingly, other research concluded that the monetization of waste management with machinery and material infrastructure, leads to the exclusion of women from the sector, which was the case in the Maldives. According to this research, women are not considered part of the waste management system, even though some women may spend up to 5 hours a day cleaning and sweeping their islands, and they are not asked or consulted about where the island waste management centers and incinerators should be built. However, this research confirmed that women

[58] Republic of Seychelles (2016), Minamata Initial Assessment Report, accessible through http://www.mercuryconvention.org/Portals/11/documents/MIAs/Seychelles-MIA-2016.pdf

[59] UN Women (2016), Training of Trainers Manual on Gender and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction.

are still engaged in manual cleaning jobs at the lowest levels, as they are traditionally the cleaners and sweepers of the islands.[60]

3.3 Access and Control Profile

Women are underrepresented in politics and lack decision-making power, especially at the national level. This is the case for all four countries; none of them achieved the so-called "critical mass" of one third female representation, as latest statistics on the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments show: Based on 2019 statistics, women held 21% of the seats in Seychelles, 6% in Comoros, 5% in the Maldives, and 12% in Mauritius.[61]

Qualitative information from previous research on Maldivian women's decision-making power at the local and household levels show that there, inequalities seem to be less striking: In this country, decision-making appears to be relatively gender-egalitarian at the local and household levels. Women participate actively in the political process at the grassroots, in campaigns for political candidates running for office, or at rallies. However, and as national statistics as those introduced above confirm, this does not translate into visible official political participation. Maldivian women's participation in national political life is hampered not only by social norms and familial attitudes that inhibit such participation, but also by a lack of knowledge among women about political structures.[62]

Additional information on Comoros indicated that women face significant barriers in participating in political life: while the law provides women with the same rights as men to hold public and political offices, including legislature, executive and judiciary, their underrepresentation is largely due to stereotypical roles and responsibilities assigned to women and men, as well as the belief that motherhood and pregnancy represent a constraint for women to attain decision-making positions. Furthermore, women in politics face the risk of being the victims of violence from their husband or in-laws, if they engage in a political career without their consent.[63]

Specific information on women's representation and decision-making power in the chemical and/or waste sectors is extremely scarce. This is not surprising given that no specific national laws, policies, frameworks, strategies or other guiding materials on gender and chemicals and/or gender and waste exist, which would usually include reflections on this. Generally, and given that women's representation in decision-making at the national level is quite low, it makes sense to assume that this translates to the chemical and waste sectors. However, previous research on Seychelles found that women participated actively in the development of environmental policies and regulations, such as the Seychelles Climate Change Strategy which was published in 2009, and the Seychelles Disaster Risk Management Act of 2014 which made provision for the establishment of a National Vulnerability Assessment Committee for disaster risk reduction. The National Gender Secretariat is represented on this committee. Furthermore, women and men in Seychelles are reportedly equally involved in all decision-making processes on climate change.[64]

Data on women's representation in science is scarce, but those available show that women are underrepresented. Data on women in science - female researchers - are currently only available for Mauritius and Seychelles. Researchers are understood as professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge. They conduct research and improve or develop concepts, theories, models, techniques instrumentation, software or operational methods, in the framework of research and experimental development projects – areas of relevance for the chemical

[60] Annex G: Gender Analysis and Action Plan.
[61] The World Bank, Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%), accessible through https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.GEN.PARL.ZS?name_desc=false
[62] Jana El-Horr and Rohini Prabha Pande (2016), Understanding Gender in the Maldives: Towards Inclusive Development, accessible through https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/24118/9781464808685.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y
[63] OECD (2019), Social Institutions & Gender Index, Comoros, accessible through https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/KM.pdf

[64] GOS-UNDP-GEF Programme Coordination Unit (2019), Gender Analysis of PCU Current Implemented Programmes.

and waste sectors. In Seychelles in 2016, women made up 35% of the country's researchers, in Mauritius in 2012, 42% of the researchers were women.

Men are advantaged with regards to ownership of and access to important resources. In Mauritius, women and men have equal access to most resources such as education, health services, legal services, and land use. For instance, there is no disparity in enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education. The equal opportunity law provides free and compulsory education to both female and male until age 16. Regarding land, women can hold titles to land on the same basis as men. Indeed, women have equal rights to buy, own and sell land. They may also inherit land from their parents or other relatives, just like men. However, women's access to land is still limited as compared to men.[65]

In Comoros, and regarding land, property and other non-land assets, married women are theoretically provided with the same rights as married men to own, use, and make decisions. However, land rights in Comoros result from a combination of customary law, Islamic law and formal law (inherited from the French legal system), and it is unclear how land rights are managed and which legal system takes precedence over the other. Some research suggests that while favorable laws grant access to land, inheritance is a difficult matter in practice because of Islamic law, which grants up to two thirds of the inheritance to boys/men. In addition, poor land registration and a matrilineal system, which affirms the indivisibility and inalienability of the land, fuel women's level of dependence.[66] Generally, however, nothing prevents women from accessing the land they own, and use land as collateral to open and access bank accounts and take out loans. Moreover, women may receive some gold as part of the traditional "grand marriage", which can be sold or used as collateral to access loans.

As for the Maldives, ownership and control of household assets squarely advantage men. Few women own property, for instance.[67]

4. CONCLUSION

The key finding that can be crystallized out of this Regional Gender Analysis is that data on gender in general, and gender and chemicals on the one hand and gender and waste on the other is extremely scarce at the regional and national levels for the four countries in question: Union of Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius, and Seychelles. This underlines the strong need for gender assessments to be undertaken on site: These will facilitate the study of gender relations in greater detail, and thus generate further data and insights that will help inform the project and the design of tailored, gender-responsive activities and indicators.

Aside from this and the fact that sector-specific data on gender is vastly absent, this analysis concludes that there is an urgent need to continue working towards GEWE in the project countries. While the legal framework for this is in place, and dedicated governmental bodies working on GEWE exist, the presented quantitative and qualitative data show that gender inequalities continue to persist in sector-related areas, such as women's participation in decision-making and their representation in the academic community.

This analysis also facilitates the identification of entry points for gender mainstreaming at the project level. These include the close collaboration with governmental bodies working on gender, contributions to women's participation in the labor market through hiring of female project staff where possible, and support of women's education in scientific areas through targeted invitations to trainings. These and further entry points are highlighted in greater detail in Regional Gender Action Plan, accompanied by recommendations how to move forward.

[65] UNDP Gender Analysis and Action Plan for SLM Project in Mauritius.
[66] OECD (2019), Social Institutions & Gender Index, Comoros, accessible through https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/KM.pdf
[67] Jana El-Horr and Rohini Prabha Pande (2016), Understanding Gender in the Maldives: Towards Inclusive Development, accessible through https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/24118/9781464808685.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y

Regional Gender Strategy and Action Plan

UNDP-GEF ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project

Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)

(Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles)

INTRODUCTION

This Regional Gender Strategy was prepared for the GEF-ISLANDS Indian Ocean Child Project, which will be implemented by UNDP in four Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Union of Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles. This Strategy is based on the findings from the Regional Gender Analysis and focuses on the identified gender challenges. The Regional Gender Strategy provides guidance towards achieving a gender-responsive Indian Ocean Regional Project through the formulation of tailored measures and the development of a Regional Gender Action Plan reflecting realistic gender results and potential indicators. This Regional Gender Strategy will be adjusted over time and tailored to the specific national contexts; the findings of the national gender analyses, which are planned to be undertaken the start of project implementation, will be of great relevance in this regard.

The Regional Gender Strategy first addresses the identified gender challenges as documented in the Regional Gender Analysis. In its second part, the Strategy outlines additional reflections that must be considered in the context of gender mainstreaming but up to this date oftentimes remain neglected in development programming. In the third and last part, the Strategy summarizes all guidance and recommendations in the form of a Regional Gender Action Plan.

PART 1: GENDER CHALLENGES AND MEASURES TO ADDRESS THESE

The Regional Gender Analysis focused on three areas: 1) Situational context, 2) Activity profile, and 3) Access and control profile. Overarching gender challenges of the Analysis crystallized along these areas and measures to address these are as follows:

Situational context

With regards to the situational context, the Regional Gender Analysis concluded that up to this date, none of the project countries has publicly accessible, specific regulations on gender and chemicals and/or gender and waste in place. However, including gender considerations into policy documents (and any other development plans) is an important precondition towards achieving greater gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE). Thus, the project will raise awareness and advocate for the inclusion of gender considerations into existing relevant policy documents and ensure that gender considerations are reflected to the extent possible in the policy documents to be developed under the project. The Regional Gender Analysis found that all four countries have dedicated governmental bodies in place that are working on GEWE. Collaborating closely with these bodies in the preparation of policy documents has proven helpful in similar projects.

Activity profile

The activity profile showed that generally, the traditional division of labor prevails in project countries, whereby women are overall underrepresented in the labor force and usually paid less than men. Barriers women face include stereotyping with regards to professional choices, transport issues, and limited options for flexible working hours. To address these issues, the project will advocate and raise awareness among stakeholders, in particular private sector representatives, about the importance and benefits of including women in the labor market for businesses, households and communities as a whole (and the losses if women are being marginalized). This will also include measures towards facilitating gender-friendly work environments, such as proposing flex-time arrangements and child care facilities where applicable, the promotion of the concept of equal pay for equal work, as well as the identification of female role models in the chemicals and waste sectors where possible with the objective to counteract stereotyping and set inspiring examples, especially for adolescents who have yet to decide on their career paths.

Access and control profile

With regards to the access and control profile, the Regional Gender Analysis showed that women continue to be underrepresented in decision-making processes, especially at the national level – despite national laws granting them the same rights as men. A similar pattern manifested in some of the project countries with regards to access to important resources, such as land. Similarly, the Analysis showed that women are underrepresented in science and male researchers outnumber their female colleagues. Again, this situation requires advocacy and awareness raising measures with a focus on the important contributions women can make to decision-making processes if only given the chance. Furthermore, to ensure that women's voices are heard in a situation where the number of women to directly collaborate with may be very limited, partnerships with stakeholders working on gender equality and women's empowerment becomes even more important. Possible partners include local NGOs and entities within Governments working on GEWE, but also Universities and academic programs focusing on women's representation in higher education in general and STEM fields in particular.

PART 2: ADDITIONAL GENDER REFLECTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED

Complementing the above-listed project-specific guidance and recommendations, the project will ensure gender is mainstreamed in important processes, first and foremost those related to human resources, especially recruitment practices; capacity building; and knowledge and communication. This approach will help utilizing the full spectrum of men and women's capacities and skills, while raising awareness and advocating for GEWE.

Human resources (especially recruitment practices)

Recruitments undertaken as part of the project will aim at ensuring workforce diversity, including in terms of gender. This will be achieved through a variety of measures, including ensuring that ToRs target men and women as potential candidates ("He/She"), provisions that women are encouraged to apply, and requesting a basic understanding of gender challenges and mainstreaming, as well as some previous experience in and commitment to working on GEWE. Where applicable, the latter will be assessed as part of written tests and/or interviews held as part of recruitment processes (e.g., through adding one or more gender-related question(s)). Recruitment panels will be comprised of male and female representatives. Further, the project will collaborate with and/or hire gender experts when needed (e.g., to prepare specific gender knowledge products and to contribute to the design and implementation of project-related assessments). Also, where applicable, databases will be established of qualified female candidates for project-related positions. In addition to these efforts, attention will be paid to remuneration of male and female consultants/staff, with the aim to support the concept of equal pay for equal work.

Capacity-building initiatives

Gender will also be integrated into capacity-building initiatives rolled out through the project. Importantly, trainings/workshops will reflect on the gender dimensions of the respective topic. Examples of how this can be achieved include targeted gender sessions or side events at workshops/conferences, and references to gender throughout sessions on chemicals/waste (e.g., pointing out the gender division of labor, presenting data disaggregated by sex, etc.). A necessary condition towards this end is that trainers/speakers have the required understanding, skills and experience regarding gender. The project will also make efforts towards gender-balance among trainers/speakers as outlined in the previous paragraph on recruitment processes.

Furthermore, it is important to ensure that both male and female beneficiaries have access to capacity-building initiatives, and that hurdles or impediments, which prevent women from benefitting from these project activities, are addressed to the extent possible. Given the specific local context and if need be, this will be achieved through targeted efforts, such as ensuring trainings/workshops are held in places and at times where women have the chance to participate, identification of suitable female participants and invitation of these women and explaining the benefits of enhancing both women and men's capacities, including for target communities as a whole, to authorities/decision-makers.

Knowledge and communication

Knowledge generating initiatives, such as assessments, are an integral part of the project. Where applicable, these initiatives will ensure that data are collected in sex-disaggregated format. Further, and again where applicable, research carried out under the project will ensure to capture the gender dimensions of the respective topic, including through consultations with women and men (if need be separately to facilitate open discussion), and the inclusion of specific questions related to gender. International and/or national gender experts will be consulted in case of need. These measures will not only enhance the quality of the project but also help closing the great gap in knowledge on gender and chemicals and waste identified by the Regional Gender Analysis.

The documentation/communication of knowledge and information will consider gender, too. To achieve this, knowledge products prepared under the project will reflect on gender to the extent possible, for instance through the presentation of data disaggregated by sex, the inclusion of sections that analyze the respective gender dimensions, and the presentation of visuals (e.g., pictures) of women and men at work. The project will consider the option to prepare a specific knowledge product on gender and chemicals/waste.

Important in this context is also the representation of women: oftentimes, development stakeholders portray women as vulnerable, including in the chemicals and waste sectors. While this is certainly the case in some regards, it is only one side of the coin: women are also important actors of change and their valuable contributions are needed to achieve sustainable development results. It is thus important to not only highlight women's vulnerabilities and needs, but also their capacities and skills. The preparation of success stories and testimonies from individual women and/or groups of women, are options to highlight these strengths.

Gender will also be considered in the dissemination of knowledge and information. For instance, when circulating respective materials, the project will ensure to reach out to stakeholders (e.g., NGOs) that work on GEWE to inform them and possibly request further circulation of the respective materials through their networks.

PART 3: REGIONAL GENDER ACTION PLAN

The table below outlines the envisioned overarching gender results of the project and sets of potential indicators to measure these. The results need to be adjusted to the specific national contexts, and the indicators tailored to these. A feasible timeline must be added, too.

During the inception phase of the project, using the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan (developed for the Global GEF ISLANDS programme), as well as the Regional Gender Analysis, Regional Gender Framework and Regional Gender Action Plan developed for the Indian Ocean Regional Project, country specific gender analyses will be conducted for each of the four Indian Ocean SIDS. Subsequently the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan will be tailored to IO countries' context and finalized.

Result	**Choice of indicators**
Documents prepared under the project are gender-responsive (e.g. assessment reports, policies, strategies, training materials, knowledge products)	❖ Number of gender-responsive assessments undertaken ❖ Number of specific gender assessments undertaken ❖ % of assessment data collected disaggregated by sex ❖ Nr and % of women and men interviewed in assessments ❖ Assessment team included gender specialist (yes/no) ❖ Nr and % of gender-specific questions included in assessments ❖ Nr of gender references in text (e.g., policies, strategies) ❖ Nr and % of women and men involved in development of document ❖ Nr of associations/networks/stakeholders focusing specifically on GEWE consulted throughout the process ❖ Nr and % of graphic material in document that portrays women and men

	❖ Presented data is disaggregated by sex (yes/no) ❖ Good practices and lessons learned on gender are documented (yes/no) ❖ Nr of documents prepared that specifically focus on gender
Work environments of businesses benefitting from the project are gender-friendly	❖ Nr of private sector partners sensitized on the need for gender-friendly work environments ❖ Flexible working hours made possible (yes/no) ❖ Childcare facilities introduced at the workplace (yes/no) ❖ Separate washrooms / changing rooms for women and men available (yes/no) ❖ Transport for women and men available to workplace (yes/no)
Project-related human resource processes, especially those related to recruitments, are gender-responsive	❖ Nr and % of male and female consultants/experts/technical assistants etc. recruited through the project ❖ Nr and % of applications received from women and men ❖ Nr of efforts undertaken to encourage women to apply ❖ ToRs include gender competence as requirement (yes/no) ❖ ToRs include provision that encourages women to apply (yes/no) ❖ Gender competence was tested as part of interview/written test (yes/no) ❖ Nr and % of women and men in recruitment panel ❖ Nr and % of women and men in management/leadership positions ❖ Database with female experts established (yes/no) ❖ Work environments are gender-friendly (yes/no) ❖ Women and men receive equal pay for equal work (yes/no)
Capacity building and training initiatives are gender-responsive (for gender-responsive training material see above)	❖ Nr and % of male and female participants ❖ Nr and % of specific trainings on gender ❖ Nr and % of trainings that include targeted session on gender ❖ Nr and % of trainings undertaken in collaboration with gender focal points/gender experts/gender departments ❖ Nr of associations/networks/stakeholders focusing specifically on GEWE consulted throughout the process ❖ % of time dedicated to gender in trainings ❖ Nr and % of women presenting in trainings ❖ Data presented in trainings is disaggregated by sex (yes/no) ❖ Trainers have gender competence (yes/no)
Gender is integrated in knowledge management and communication processes	❖ Nr of gender-specific content disseminated (e.g. through online platforms, TV, radio) ❖ Nr of specific gender events held (e.g. trainings, workshops, discussions, round tables) ❖ Information on women and men's media use / preferred channels to access information available (yes/no) ❖ Nr of women and men that received/accessed information
Project beneficiaries have an enhanced understanding of GEWE	❖ Nr and % of women and men who received training on gender ❖ Evidence that women are more aware of their rights (e.g. through interviews/testimonies) ❖ Evidence that men are supportive of GEWE (e.g. through interviews/testimonies) ❖ Nr and % of reported cases of discrimination (e.g. access to formal jobs in the sector) ❖ Nr and % of women and men employed in formal jobs

ANNEX 1: GENDER GUIDANCE - REPORTING TEMPLATE GEF ISLANDS

(1) General Information from the Stakeholder Consultation

As part of the PPG phase for the Indian Ocean Regional Project, national project teams met with a variety of stakeholders at national level throughout the project's preparation phase (November 2019 – June 2020). In addition, 1-week missions were carried out by the International PPG Phase Coordinator and the International Finance Expert, supported by the national project teams, to each of the four Indian Ocean Project Countries. Finally, at the end of February, a regional meeting was organized in Seychelles in which Government Representatives (Ministries of Environment and Ministries of Health), national project coordinators, UNDP Country Offices, international experts, among others, participated.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it was decided to cancel all PPG validation meetings as well as other face-to-face meetings (starting March 2020).

Annex 18 of the four (4) national UNDP project documents and the one (1) regional UNDP project document, contains an overview of the people consulted throughout the PPG phase (*name, organization, title, sex, contact information and dates when meetings/exchanges have taken place*).

Furthermore, UNDP Back-to-Office-Reports (BTORs) are available for each of the country missions that have taken place during the PPG phase (including mission agendas, and workshop agendas).

Finally, a workshop report (*including a participants list, workshop agenda, logistical notes, and access to all PowerPoint presentations made*) is available for the Regional Workshop held in Seychelles (25 – 27 February 2020).

Table 1: Missions, workshops + related documentation

Country	Dates	Workshop date(s)	Available Documentation
Comoros	5 – 11 January 2020	8 January 2020	BTOR Annex 18 to the Comoros UNDP Project Document - List of people consulted during the PPG phase
Maldives	25 January – 1 February 2020	29 January 2020	BTOR Annex 18 to the Maldives UNDP Project Document - List of people consulted during the PPG phase
Mauritius	9 – 14 December 2020	-	BTOR Annex 18 to the Mauritius UNDP Project Document - List of people consulted during the PPG phase

Seychelles	17 – 24 February 2020	20 February 2020	BTOR Annex 18 to the Seychelles UNDP Project Document - List of people consulted during the PPG phase
Regional Workshop (Seychelles)	24 – 28 February 2020	25, 26, 27 February 2020	Workshop Meeting Report Annex 18 to the Regional UNDP Project Document - List of people consulted during the PPG phase Gender specific presentation: https://www.dropbox.com/s/69shioxpjzcvena/13.Hannah_Gender%20and%20chemicals_HS-final.pptx?dl=0

(2) Participants

As explained in Section 1 (above), as part of the PPG phase for the Indian Ocean Regional Project, national project teams in Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles met with a variety of stakeholders at national level throughout the project's preparation phase. In addition, missions to each country were organized (see table above), national workshops were held as well as a regional meeting in which all 4 Indian Ocean SIDS participated. Because of the large number of participants, only those working on issues related to gender have been listed below.

Category (e.g. national govt, local govt, private sector, CSO, research institutes, academia, local residents, etc.)	**Organization Name**	**Title (Position)**	**Sex (M/F)**
Comoros			
National Government Comoros	Ministère de la Santé, de la Solidarité, de la Protection Sociale et de la Promotion du Genre	Jean Youssouf (Secretaire Général)	M
CSO Comoros	Plateforme Femme Développement Durable et sécurité Alimentaire/programme Ozone	Moinaecha Ahamada (presidente/assistante)	F
	Plateforme Femme Développement Durable et sécurité Alimentaire	Neema Mohamed (Membre)	F
		Sophie Abderemane (Membre)	F
CSO Comoros	Banda Bitssi	Said Ahamada Tony (president)	M
CSO Comoros	2mains	Gratien (coordinateur de L'ONG)	M
CSO Comoros	Recycl Art	Mouhaza (Presidente/Fondatrice)	F
CSO Comoros	EFOICOM	Sitti Mshanguama (Chargé de communication)	F

CSO Comoros	PFDDSA /Antenne Anjouan	Fatima Halidi (membre active)	F
CSO Comoros	ONG Naipenda	Raymond Berger (président et responsable du projet de recyclage)	M
CSO Comoros	ONG Sac Marie Comores	Ahmed Ali (President fondateurs)	M
CSO Comoros	Association umsomo	Assadi Ahmed Ibrahim (member)	M
CSO Comoros	Association APEDAS	Mohamed Soufounou (member)	M
Maldives			
National Government Maldives	Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services	Mohamed Rasheed (Director General)	M
Mauritius			
National Government Mauritius	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare	N. Seereekissoon (Coordinator, Gender Unit)	
CSO Mauritius	Pesticides Action Network	H. Hurrynag (Project Manager)	M
Seychelles			
CSO Seychelles	Citizen Engagement Platform Seychelles	Michel Pierre (Chairman)	M
CSO Seychelles	Sustainability for Seychelles	Marie Therese Purvis (Executive Board member)	F

(3) Elements of Gender Analysis to be collected prior to / during Stakeholder Consultations by CP development team

Please provide the responses for each Guiding Question in the table below, collected from the participants.

Note: Research on gender and chemicals/waste is very scarce in the four IO project countries and sites; up to this date not much is known about women/men/ children's engagement with and exposure to chemicals in these particular settings. Detailed national gender assessments/analyses are planned to address this gap in knowledge and analyze the situation in detail at the start of project implementation.

Below is a summary of findings from publicly available sources, previously undertaken in-country UNDP gender assessments, supplemented with information provided by the national project teams and project stakeholders.

Guiding Questions	Responses
A. What is the gender context?	
1) What are the relevant gender laws / policies at the regional and national level, respectively, for promoting gender equality in general?	1) • *Global level*: CEDAW, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action • *Regional level*: Comoros and Seychelles have ratified, and Mauritius has signed the African Union Convention on Protocol to the African Charter on

2) What are the gender bodies at the country level (e.g., ministry) and what is their mission / latest action plan?	Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) • *National level*: Comoros – National Gender Strategy; Maldives – multiple acts and laws, of particular relevance is the 2016 Gender Equality Act; Seychelles – 2017 National Gender Policy; Mauritius – no up to date gender law/policy publicly available however a National Gender Policy and Action Plan is under preparation.
	2) All four countries have combined governmental bodies (vs. full-fledged Ministries) working on GEWE: *Comoros*: Ministry of Health, Solidarity, Social Cohesion, and Gender Promotion *Maldives*: Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services *Seychelles*: Gender Secretariat within the Ministry of Social Affairs, Community Development and Sports *Mauritius*: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare, as well as National Women's Council
1) What are the key regional and national chemical and waste laws/policies relevant for this CP? 2) Which of these key laws / policies have specific provision on gender? (e.g., Any protection for (pregnant) women/ children? Are the threshold limits (e.g., exposure to certain chemicals) derived from the average male, or do they take women/children into account?) 3) Are there any rights limitations for women that are relevant to the specific chemical / waste at issue (e.g., land rights, workers' rights, access to finance, economic independency (from husbands), literacy level)?	No Regional Chemicals and Waste laws/policies exist in the IO Region. However, the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) has developed a Regional Action Plan for waste reduction and waste management in the IOC countries: Objective: To elaborate the multi-annual programming of the IOC in the waste reduction and waste management consistent with the national priorities of each State 3 Axes: ▪ To create a waste regional observatory in the IOC region ▪ To improve legislations and institutional laws regarding their waste management strategy ▪ To create a specific environment to develop research, education and innovation in the reduction and recovery of plastic waste in the ocean Key National chemicals and waste laws/policies that are in place at country level: **Comoros**: L'Union des Comores s'est doté de la loi cadre de l'Environnement qui date depuis 1994. Cette loi stipule la protection de l'environnement d'une manière générale et de la gestion des déchets en ses articles 54 ; 59 ; 60 ; 61 et 62. Toutefois, ces derniers

	restent toujours peu descriptifs car ils se limitent à des définitions et des responsabilités des acteurs concernés. Un code de la santé est élaboré en 2011 qui a comme objectif d'énoncer les règles juridiques applicables aux activités et aux structures de santé qui doivent assurer la protection et la promotion sanitaires de l'individu, de la famille et de la collectivité. Un chapitre spécifique à la protection du milieu naturel et de l'environnement est décliné en cinq section à savoir : pollution d'eau et de l'air, pollution atmosphérique, les produits phytosanitaires, lutte contre toute formes des déchets etc. a été développé en 2011 et revue dans le code santé. Cette dernière est en attente d'adoption. En 2017, le pays a adopté, la loi sur la protection des végétaux aux Comores ainsi que la loi interdisant la production, l'importation, la commercialisation et la distribution des emballages et sachets plastiques. Certains textes règlementaires nécessitent l'adoption et ou la mise en application. A titre d'exemple un projet de loi sur les pesticides émanant de la loi phytosanitaire actualisé en 2017 a été élaboré mais non adopté. En ce même sens la code de la santé révisé avec est élaboré et en attente d'adoption mais n'intègre pas clairement les déchets contenant des mercures et autres. A part la loi sur les sachets, aucun texte régissant l'importation et l'exploitation des produits chimiques n'est mis en place. **Maldives**: The Republic of Maldives has several laws and regulation in place governing the import and use of chemicals as well as the transport and storage of hazardous waste: A Chemicals Regulation was adopted/approved in 2019 and contains aspects related to: a) Labelling and import of chemicals; b) Sales of Chemicals; c) Storage of Chemicals; d) Transport of Chemicals throughout the country. The Waste Act is currently being developed (funded by the national budget) and is expected to be ratified by June 2020. Regulations on the management of hazardous

	waste and chemicals are also being formulated (funded by the national budget) under the Waste Act. Waste Management Regulations (2012) are in place under the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act (1992), which covers some aspects related to hazardous waste management (regulate the handling, transport and management of chemicals and hazardous wastes). The Agricultural Pesticide Act (2019) of the Maldives was recently ratified by the president of Maldives, it will come into effect within 6 months. Regulations are currently being developed with FAO support and are expected to be gazetted by end of 2020. The Law on Importation of Prohibited Items to the Maldives 4/75 (implemented and enforced by the Ministry of Defense and National Security) regulates among others, the imports of dangerous chemicals into the country. **Mauritius**: The Republic of Mauritius has several laws and regulations in place governing the import and use of chemicals as well as the transport and management of chemicals and hazardous wastes: Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004: Provides a quite comprehensive legal framework for the control of dangerous chemicals. It makes provisions for the prohibition of the use of certain chemical substances, considered to be extremely dangerous as well as criminal sanctions in case of contravention of certain provisions of this Act. It also provides for the licensing of persons who are involved in the import, export, manufacture, sale, distribution, trade, transport and storing of dangerous chemicals (including chemical pesticides). The Act also provides for any manufacturer or user of any dangerous chemical to comply with the requirements relating to waste storage and handling as specified in the Seventeenth Schedule of the Act. Environment Protection Act 2002: With respect to the handling and management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, the EPA is supported by the following regulations for its implementation: Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998.

	Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous Wastes) Regulations 2001. Environment Protection (Collection, Storage, Treatment, Use and Disposal of Waste Oil) Regulations 2006. The Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulations (2017) under The Consumer Protection (Price and supplies control) Act 1998 has a list of prohibited goods in its Third schedule while its Fourth schedule contains a list of restricted goods for import into Mauritius. However, the national regulatory framework does not yet ban all mercury-added products listed in Part 1 of Annex A of the Minamata Convention. The objective of the Use of Pesticides Act 2018 is to regulate, control and monitor the importation and use of pesticides in or on certain fresh fruits, plants, seeds or vegetables with a view to, inter alia, minimize risks to human health and the environment. However, it requires regulations to specify the distance between water bodies/communities and pesticide spraying limits. The law also requires an updated list of banned pesticides (in line with EU regulations). **Seychelles**: Seychelles does not have a policy or comprehensive legislation on hazardous chemicals and wastes in place; although work is on-going to develop a Chemicals Management Policy (with support of the Africa Institute). A draft Chemicals Management Policy is ready for review. At the moment, there exist several fragmented pieces of legislation that contain provisions related to hazardous chemicals and wastes. The main pieces of legislation dealing with chemicals in Seychelles are 1) The Pesticides Control Act 2012; The Customs Management Regulations (Prohibited and Restricted Goods) 2014; the Environment Protection Act 1994 (updated in 2016). The Environment Protection Act (EPA) contains provisions to regulate the disposal of hazardous substances and hazardous waste. Section 32(1) makes provision for the Minister to develop regulations for the management of hazardous waste. However, so far, no regulations exist on the management of hazardous substances and waste (such as waste oil, car batteries, e-waste, etc.).

	The Pesticide Control Act is currently under review. It is expected that the revised PCA will include a reference to listings under the Conventions, so the country does not have to amend their regulations or update their prohibited pesticides lists when Convention amendments are made. The Customs Management Regulations 2014 is the only piece of legislation that bans the import of POPs however it does not address Annex A chemicals of the Convention limiting itself to "Chemicals and pesticides containing organochlorine listed in the Stockholm Convention". None of the Acts contain provisions which describe measures on how to handle various hazardous substances and hazardous wastes, while non-pesticides POPs and non-pesticide Hg containing products are not covered. The importation, sale and commercial use of plastic bags, cups, plates and cutlery were banned in January 2017. The exemption excludes plastics used in the agricultural sector, industrial packaging sold for freezing purposes and waste disposal. Seychelles completely banned single use plastic straws in 2018. The North Island is going plastic free, using biodegradable packaging. The complete domestication of the Stockholm and Minamata Convention is required, as well as regulations for E-waste, waste oil, used batteries, ELVs, amongst others.
	Comoros: None of the above-mentioned Acts contain a gender provision. **Maldives:** None of the above-mentioned Acts contain a gender provision. **Mauritius:** None of the above-mentioned Acts contain a gender provision. **Seychelles**: None of the above-mentioned Acts contain a gender provision.
	1) Generally, the traditional division of labor prevails in the project countries, and women are overall disadvantaged in the labor market, and have restricted access to certain resources, such as land. In Maldives for instance, men are more likely to be employed than women. Women tend to be clustered in low-growth sectors and lower-paying positions than men, and women earn less than men. In Mauritius, women face unequal access to jobs too. The unemployment rate of women is much higher than that of men. (Further information is presented in the Regional Gender Analysis). More detailed research on the national level is

	needed to explore the specific situation regarding gender in the chemicals and waste sectors.
B. Who does what?	
B-1. Women / men / children's engagement with and exposure to chemicals / waste 1) How are women and men engaged in the value chain of the specific chemical / waste at issue (e.g. at production, usage, collection, recycling, disposal stages)? (e.g. Who handles what substances and at what stage of the value chain? How is the labour divided between women/men?) (Response examples: In Artisanal Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM), women normally oversee the burning of amalgam, whereas men tend to be more engaged with other processes such as mining. Women are thus more exposed directly to mercury, evaporated during the burning. In waste management, women are exposed to hazardous waste directly as waste segregators, as they tend to be limited to lower-income jobs in the sector (like segregation), whereas men can have higher-income jobs (e.g., reselling of recyclables).)	1) Again, more detailed research at the national level is needed. However, available data from the Maldives and the Seychelles indicate that women and men have distinct roles in the respective value chains that come with distinct engagement and exposure to chemicals and waste: *Seychelles*: In terms of occupational exposure to mercury in the Seychelles, men are at greater risk than women. At the household level it is women and children who are more exposed to mercury (e.g., from broken thermometers, cosmetics etc.). *Maldives*: waste management is largely seen as a "women's task" in the country, whereby women are responsible for handling waste as an unpaid task. Men are involved in waste management only when transportation is required.
2) What are the main causes for the different division of labor and for the extent of exposure to chemicals/waste between men and women, identified in the question above? Note: Differences between men and women may be caused not only by gender-related norms/ practices, but also from other factors such as economic participation, land ownership, access to finance, education rights, ethnicity. (Response examples: In ASGM, women's conventional responsibilities of managing the household make the task of burning amalgam suitable for women as it can be done at home while women take care of small children and cooking / cleaning. These women often lack other job opportunities due to limited education.) 3) Are women / men / children exposed to [specify chemical/waste] mostly at work or also at home or secondarily?	2) Traditional gender roles are certainly one key reason for the division of labor. While national laws in all countries are generally supporting gender equality and women's empowerment, customary law may in some instances be the stronger force. married women are theoretically provided with the same rights as married men to own, use, and make decisions. However, land rights in Comoros result from a combination of customary law, Islamic law and formal law (inherited from the French legal system), and it is unclear how land rights are managed and which legal system takes precedence over the other. Some research suggests that while favorable laws grant access to land, inheritance is a difficult matter in practice because of Islamic law, which grants up to two thirds of the inheritance to boys/men. In addition, poor land registration and a matrilineal system, which affirms the indivisibility and inalienability of the land, fuel women's level of dependence. Generally, however, nothing prevents women from accessing the land they own, and use land as collateral to open and access bank accounts and take out loans. Moreover, women may receive some gold as part of the traditional "grand marriage", which can be sold or used as collateral to access loans.

(Response examples: Women are exposed secondarily to PCBs via cooking oil / washing workers' clothes. Women, men and children are exposed by using food/water containers containing PCBs.)	3) *Seychelles*: regarding mercury, men are exposed to this chemical at work, women rather at the household level and through cosmetics. Data on other chemicals and other countries will be collected through national gender assessments.
C. Who has access, controls and decides what?	
C-1. Gender-segregated data 1) Have you come across any sex-disaggregated data (concerning the chemicals / waste at issue) as you compile the baseline for the CP? 2) What sex-disaggregated data could CP collect?	1) No sex-disaggregated data specific to chemical/waste issues are publicly available for any of the IO SIDS. 2) Examples include women's roles and responsibilities in the chemicals/waste sectors, their participation in related capacity building and training, and decision-making.
C-2. Access to information 1) Do women and men have the same level of access to information / training on the health impact / safe alternatives / safe disposal (as workers / consumers / local residents)? What kind of information is provided and by whom? (e.g. Do women engaged in the amalgamation in the ASGM or engaged with pesticide-spraying know the hazardous effects? Do companies operating waste segregation stations provide training on how to treat hazardous waste, including providing personal protection equipment?) 2) What kind of information/training is missing? Note: This will inform possible capacity/information gap for trainings to be included under each CP.	1) This data is yet to be collected. However, existing data from the Seychelles show that local women generally have limited knowledge of the use of harmful chemicals in cosmetics. 2) This data will be collected during the initial stages of the implementation of the Indian Ocean Regional Project. *Note*: During the inception phase of the Indian Ocean Regional Project, using the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan (developed for the Global GEF ISLANDS programme), as well as the Regional Gender Analysis, Regional Gender Framework and Regional Gender Action Plan developed for the Indian Ocean Regional Project, country specific gender analyses will be conducted for each of the four Indian Ocean SIDS. Subsequently the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan will be tailored to IO countries' context and finalized.

C-3. Decision-making 1) Who decides what kind of chemicals to be used in a specific process? If the person/group that decides is different from those who actually use the chemical, do they know and consider the negative health implications for women/men who will be most exposed to such chemical? (Response example: It is usually the husbands who decide what type of pesticide to use for the corps they are growing, but it is their wives who actually do the spraying and are most exposed to. The husbands tend to be unwilling to take trainings on the negative implications.) 2) Who decides what kind of precautionary measures / safe alternatives / safe disposal to be applied? Do women have decision-making power? (e.g. Are the alternatives affordable for women (e.g. POPS-free pesticides, mercury-free dental fillings)? Do women have access to financial tools to establish alternative businesses or equal access to health insurance? Who decides on what PCBs-containing sites are being cleaned up?)	1) This data will be collected during the initial stages of the implementation of the Indian Ocean Regional Project. *Note*: During the inception phase of the Indian Ocean Regional Project, using the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan (developed for the Global GEF ISLANDS programme), as well as the Regional Gender Analysis, Regional Gender Framework and Regional Gender Action Plan developed for the Indian Ocean Regional Project, country specific gender analyses will be conducted for each of the four Indian Ocean SIDS. Subsequently the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan will be tailored to IO countries' context and finalized. 1) This data will be collected during the initial stages of the implementation of the Indian Ocean Regional Project. *Note*: During the inception phase of the Indian Ocean Regional Project, using the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan (developed for the Global GEF ISLANDS programme), as well as the Regional Gender Analysis, Regional Gender Framework and Regional Gender Action Plan developed for the Indian Ocean Regional Project, country specific gender analyses will be conducted for each of the four Indian Ocean SIDS. Subsequently the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan will be tailored to IO countries' context and finalized.
D. Who benefits and how to ensure?	
D-1. What is being done or needs to be done at the regional / national / local level 1) Are there any initiatives at the regional / national / local level that strives to address the identified gender issues/gaps, by whom and how effective are they? Are men and women equally (effectively) engaged?	1) The specific gender challenges need to be identified first through the national assessments to answer this question adequately.
D-2. What can / should be done in the CP 1) What actions/activities are necessary in the CP to help address the identified gender issues/gaps? Is there anything else the CP should/can do to ensure equal opportunities for women and men to participate in and equally benefit from the CP?	1) There are important entry points for gender mainstreaming, and these will be specified in more detail based on the results of the national assessments. Generally, gender will be mainstreamed into trainings and capacity building efforts (e.g., invitation of women to workshops), any other assessments undertaken, knowledge products and information material, and recruitment processes.

2) Are there women's organizations or other relevant organizations that the CP can/should partner with?

3) What are the gender-sensitive indicators[68] that can be adopted in the CP to monitor and assess the CP's impacts on gender? Please provide at least 3 indicators. (e.g. Number of organizations that have increased knowledge on gender, based on the gender activities implemented by the CP. 'Training feedback from the participants' could be set as Means of Verification.)

4) Are there any potential gender related risks associated with the proposed CP? What actions are needed to mitigate such risks?
Note: For the Indian Regional CP, some of the risks identified in the preliminary Social and Environmental Screening include reinforcement of discrimination against women and other forms of gender inequality.

2) The CP will consult with local CSOs (examples include those listed in the stakeholder matrix above).

3) Proposed 3 indicators:

Indicator	Means of Verification	Base line	Target	
			Mid	End
Nr of knowledge products including a dedicated section on gender	Case studies and other knowledge products produced as part of the project.			
Nr of women participating in trainings organized through the project	Trainings held as part of the project			
Nr of applications received from women for jobs/consultancies issues through the project	Outreach activities, ToRs and provisions therein that encourage women to apply, database/files with qualified consultants/personnel			

4) Specific risks will be identified as part of the national assessments. Generally, it is important to ensure that male beneficiaries / heads of households are aware of the importance and benefits of including women in project activities; otherwise there may be the risk to increase women's vulnerability and cause potential harm (e.g., perceived power shifts at the household level can lead to an increased risk of gender-based violence).

[68] See UNDP (2017). MAINSTREAMING GENDER INTO UNDP-GEF PROJECTS ON CHEMICALS AND WASTE (pp. 10-11, Annex 2 and Annex 3) for a sample of potential indicators.

Annex 11: Procurement Plan

General Description	Procurement type	Contract Value USD (cumulative)	Procurement By	No. of Contracts	Advertisement/Search Date (quarter/year)	Implementation Start date
International Chief Technical Expert	Consultancy	225,000	Regional component	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
International Customs Expert	Consultancy	20,000	Regional component	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
International Gender Expert	Consultancy	12,500	Regional component	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
National Gender specialist	Consultancy	36,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
National Environmental Law Expert	Consultancy	36,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
National Legal Expert to develop regulations to the Use of Pesticide Act	Consultancy	12,000	MoAIFS	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
National Plastics Expert	Consultancy	6,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y3Q1	Y3Q2
Improving the MNS platform of DCCB	Goods and services	285,000	DCCB/MoHW	1	Y1Q4	Y2Q1
Supply chain analysis for single use plastic	Services	24,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y1Q3	Y1Q4
Procurement of IT equipment	Goods	36,000	MoESWMCC	3	Y1Q1/Y4Q1	Y1Q2/Y4Q2
National Mercury Expert	Consultancy	70,500	MoESWMCC	1	Y3Q1	Y3Q2
National consultant for development of inter-institutional coordination for hazardous waste	Consultancy	12,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y3Q4	Y4Q1
Development of national monitoring plan for NEL	Services	40,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y1Q4	Y2Q1
Requirement Analysis for NEL	Services	40,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y2Q4	Y3Q1
Preparation of guidelines for end-of-life vehicles	Services	30,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y1Q4	Y2Q1
Review of mechanisms for interim facility	Services	30,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y4Q1	Y4Q2
Development of the hazardous waste inventory	Services	180,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y1Q4	Y2Q1

General Description	Procurement type	Contract Value USD (cumulative)	Procurement By	No. of Contracts	Advertisement/Search Date (quarter/year)	Implementation Start date
Developing an online system for hazardous waste	Services	150,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y2Q4	Y3Q1
Analysis of POPs at international laboratory	Services	100,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y2Q4	Y3Q1
Assessment and improvement of empty pesticide container disposal programme	Services	50,000	MoAIFS	1	Y2Q2	Y2Q3
Disposal plans for priority waste streams	Services	18,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y4Q2	Y4Q3
Procurement of equipment for NEL	Goods	420,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y1Q4	Y2Q1
Requirement Analysis for MSB	Services	40,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y3Q1	Y3Q2
International Healthcare Waste Management Expert	Consultancy	35,000	Regional component	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q1
International Finance Expert	Consultancy	100,000	Regional component	1	Y3Q2	Y3Q3
National Sustainability Officer	Consultancy	72,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y2Q3	Y2Q4
Development of policies and regulations for CTF	Services	80,000	MoHW	1	Y3Q3	Y3Q4
Feasibility study and detailed design of HCW	Services	450,000	MoHW	1	Y1Q1	Y1Q2
Preparation of EIA and ESMF	Services	80,000	MoHW	1	Y1Q3	Y1Q4
Technical assistance for the construction of the CTF	Services	227,500	MoHW	1	Y2Q2	Y2Q3
International Communication Expert	Consultancy	12,500	Regional component	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
International Safeguards Expert	Consultancy	12,500	Regional component	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
National Communication Expert	Consultancy	30,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
National SESP Expert	Consultancy	15,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
National Consultant (mid-term evaluation)	Consultancy	6,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y3Q2	Y3Q3
National Consultant (Terminal evaluation)	Consultancy	6,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y5Q1	Y5Q3

General Description	Procurement type	Contract Value USD (cumulative)	Procurement By	No. of Contracts	Advertisement/Search Date (quarter/year)	Implementation Start date
Preparation of case studies	Services	42,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y4Q3	Y4Q4
Awareness campaign for small holder farmers	Services	20,000	MoAIFS	1	Y4Q3	Y2Q4
Developing an online mercury database	Services	140,000	MoESWMCC	1	Y2Q4	Y3Q1

Annex 12: GEF Core indicators

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet Annex B

Core Indicator 1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**						**((Hectares)**
				Hectares (1.1+1.2)			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 2	**Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**						***(Hectares)***
				Hectares (2.1+2.2)			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					

Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
Name of Protected Area				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					

Core Indicator 3	**Area of land restored**				***(Hectares)***
		Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					***(Hectares)***

			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**					***(Hectares)***
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	

PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			7,400	*8,000*		
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					***(Metric tons of CO_2e)***
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					

	Expected CO2e (indirect)				
	Anticipated start year of accounting				
	Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved				
		MJ			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology				
		Capacity (MW)			
		Expected		Achieved	
	Technology	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	(select)				
	(select)				
Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**				***(Number)***
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP)formulation and implementation				
	Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation				
	Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees				
	Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products				
		Rating (scale 1-4)			

			Rating		Rating	
		Shared water ecosystem	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**	***(Metric Tons)***

Fishery Details	Metric Tons			
	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 9	**Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products**	***(Metric Tons)***

		Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
		132	*177.4*		

Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)	

POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	*40*	*13.5*		
(select)	(select)	Tetrabromodiphenyl ether/Pentabromodiphenyl et	*4.5*	*0.135*		
(select)	(select)	(select)	*80*	*162*		

Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced	

			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			1.45	*1.573*		

Indicator 9.3	Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out

		Metric Tons			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste

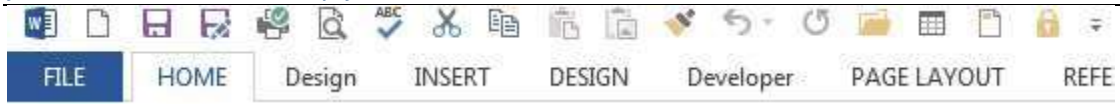
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

			4	*4*		
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
			Number			
		Technology	Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Phase-out of harmful agrochemicals from food production	*4*	*4*		

Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
			9,178	*16,261*		
Core Indicator 10	**Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources**					***105.85***
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			4	*4*		
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			4	*3*		
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					***(Number)***
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	*333,523*	*466,449*		
		Male	*333,523*	*473,892*		
		Total	*667,046*	*940,341*		

Instructions for unlocking/locking the Worksheet to allow adding rows in tables if necessary:

Go to File> Select Options > Select Quick Access Toolbar > Under Choose Command from, select All Commands> Scroll down until you find the Lock Icon  *> Click Add> Click Ok. You will then find your Lock icon installed atop your screen:*



When you click on the icon, it would either lock or unlock the template.

Annex 13: GEF Taxonomy

GEF 7 TAXONOMY

Please identify the taxonomic information required in Part I, Item G by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe the project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☐ **Influencing models**			
	☐ **Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	☐ **Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☐ **Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	☐ **Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	☐ **Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
☐ **Stakeholders**			
	☐ **Indigenous Peoples**		
	☐ **Private Sector**		
		☐ Capital providers	
		☐ Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐ Large corporations	
		☐ SMEs	
		☐ Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐ Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐ Project Reflow	
	☐ **Beneficiaries**		
	☐ **Local Communities**		
	☐ **Civil Society**		
		☐ Community Based Organization	
		☐ Non-Governmental Organization	
		☐ Academia	
		☐ Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☐ **Type of Engagement**		
		☐ Information Dissemination	
		☐ Partnership	
		☐ Consultation	
		☐ Participation	
	☐ **Communications**		
		☐ Awareness Raising	
		☐ Education	
		☐ Public Campaigns	
		☐ Behavior Change	
☐ **Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☐ **Enabling Activities**		
	☐ **Capacity Development**		
	☐ **Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		
	☐ **Targeted Research**		
	☐ **Learning**		
		☐ Theory of Change	
		☐ Adaptive Management	
		☐ Indicators to Measure Change	
	☐ **Innovation**		

	☐**Knowledge and Learning**		
		☐Knowledge Management	
		☐Innovation	
		☐Capacity Development	
		☐Learning	
	☐**Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
☐**Gender Equality**			
	☐**Gender Mainstreaming**		
		☐Beneficiaries	
		☐Women groups	
		☐Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☐Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☐**Gender results areas**		
		☐Access and control over natural resources	
		☐Participation and leadership	
		☐Access to benefits and services	
		☐Capacity development	
		☐Awareness raising	
		☐Knowledge generation	
☐**Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☐**Integrated Programs**		
		☐Commodity Supply Chains ([69]Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Financial Screening Tools
			☐High Conservation Value Forests
			☐High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐Soybean Supply Chain
			☐Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐Beef Supply Chain
			☐Smallholder Farmers
			☐Adaptive Management
		☐Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐Sustainable Production Systems
			☐Agroecosystems
			☐Land and Soil Health
			☐Diversified Farming
			☐Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐Smallholder Farming
			☐Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Gender Dimensions
			☐Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☐Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐Sustainable Food Systems
			☐Landscape Restoration
			☐Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐Comprehensive Land Use Planning

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			☐Integrated Landscapes
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Smallholder Farmers
		☐Sustainable Cities	
			☐Integrated urban planning
			☐Urban sustainability framework
			☐Transport and Mobility
			☐Buildings
			☐Municipal waste management
			☐Green space
			☐Urban Biodiversity
			☐Urban Food Systems
			☐Energy efficiency
			☐Municipal Financing
			☐Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐Urban Resilience
	☐**Biodiversity**		
		☐Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☐Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☐Productive Landscapes
			☐Productive Seascapes
			☐Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☐Mainstreaming	
			☐Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☐Tourism
			☐Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐Fisheries
			☐Infrastructure
			☐Certification (National Standards)
			☐Certification (International Standards)
		☐Species	
			☐Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☐Threatened Species
			☐Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐Crop Wild Relatives
			☐Plant Genetic Resources
			☐Animal Genetic Resources
			☐Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☐Biomes	
			☐Mangroves
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Sea Grasses
			☐Wetlands
			☐Rivers
			☐Lakes
			☐Tropical Rain Forests
			☐Tropical Dry Forests
			☐Temperate Forests
			☐Grasslands
			☐Paramo
			☐Desert

		☐Financial and Accounting	
			☐Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐Conservation Trust Funds
			☐Conservation Finance
		☐Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐Biosafety
			☐Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☐**Forests**		
		☐Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐REDD/REDD+
		☐Forest	
			☐Amazon
			☐Congo
			☐Drylands
	☐**Land Degradation**		
		☐Sustainable Land Management	
			☐Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☐Ecosystem Approach
			☐Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☐Community-Based NRM
			☐Sustainable Livelihoods
			☐Income Generating Activities
			☐Sustainable Agriculture
			☐Sustainable Pasture Management
			☐Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☐Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐Sustainable Fire Management
			☐Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐Land Productivity
			☐Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐Food Security	
	☐**International Waters**		
		☐Ship	
		☐Coastal	
		☐Freshwater	
			☐Aquifer
			☐River Basin
			☐Lake Basin
		☐Learning	
		☐Fisheries	
		☐Persistent toxic substances	
		☐SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐Targeted Research	
		☐Pollution	
			☐Persistent toxic substances
			☐Plastics
			☐Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater

			☐Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐Private Sector	
		☐Aquaculture	
		☐Marine Protected Area	
		☐Biomes	
			☐Mangrove
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Seagrasses
			☐Polar Ecosystems
			☐Constructed Wetlands
	☐**Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐Mercury	
		☐Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐Cement	
		☐Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐Ozone	
		☐Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐Waste Management	
			☐Hazardous Waste Management
			☐Industrial Waste
			☐e-Waste
		☐Emissions	
		☐Disposal	
		☐New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐Plastics	
		☐Eco-Efficiency	
		☐Pesticides	
		☐DDT - Vector Management	
		☐DDT - Other	
		☐Industrial Emissions	
		☐Open Burning	
		☐Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐Green Chemistry	
	☐**Climate Change**		
		☐**Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐Climate Finance
			☐Least Developed Countries
			☐Small Island Developing States
			☐Disaster Risk Management
			☐Sea-level rise
			☐Climate Resilience
			☐Climate information
			☐Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐National Adaptation Plan

			☐Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐Private Sector
			☐Innovation
			☐Complementarity
			☐Community-based Adaptation
			☐Livelihoods
		☐**Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☐Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐Energy Efficiency
			☐Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐Technology Transfer
			☐Renewable Energy
			☐Financing
			☐Enabling Activities
		☐**Technology Transfer**	
			☐Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐Endogenous technology
			☐Technology Needs Assessment
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐**United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	
			☐Nationally Determined Contribution

Annex 14: Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment

Partner Capacity Assessment Tool - Step 1: Pre-Requisites for Partnering - applicable to all Partners

Return to PCAT Overview page

Applicability: This 'Pre-requisites for Partnering' section should be completed for all UNDP partners, regardless of whether they are IPs, RPs, Other Partners or grant recipients.

Responsibility & Timing: The Project Developer should complete this 'Pre-requisites for Partnering' as early as possible in the Project Design phase to ensure that the proposed partner is not a prohibited organization and does not engage in practices that are inconsistent with UNDP's social & environmental standards and code of ethics.

Background Information (Enter this information here and it will be carried throughout the PCAT - no need to enter it again)

Region	Africa
Office	Mauritius
Programme Start	01-Jul-20
Programme End	31-Jul-25
Partner Name	Ministry of
Partner budget for this Project	$ 4,500,000

Comments: (Optional)
The project will follow NIM process and as has been the practice with all donor funded nationally executed projects it will be implemented by the Project Management Unit responsible for 100% of the total buget. The Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change will serve as the Implementing Partner for the MAURITIUS – Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS and will provide the technical, administrative and logistics support to the Project Management Unit in delivering key results of the project.

ERM Risk Category	Risk being addressed	Q. #	Pre-requisites for Partnering Questions	What to review to determine your response	Response	Action Needed
Regulatory (6.3, FRR)	Violation of UN sanctions	1	Is the organization listed on the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List, the UNDP vendor sanctions list or the UN Global Marketplace Ineligibility List ?	UN Sanctions List UNDP Vendor Sanctions List UN Global Marketplace Ineligibility List (accessible to UNDP Buyer Roles)	No	**Continue to Question 2**
						Comments
Strategic (7.5 Code of conduct & ethics), Social & Environmental (1.1-1.12)	Violation of programming principles and ethical standards	2	Is there any credible evidence that the organization persistently commits acts that violate: (i) UNDP's social and environmental standards (human rights, gender equality, labor conditions, environmental sustainability standards); or (ii) code of conduct/ethics standards to such an extent that UNDP's association with the organization cannot be adequately managed or justified?	* Internet/press search * Donor evaluations, assessments * Significant criticism from donors/CSOs/ media/social media or other significant partners of UNDP locally or globally * Significant criticism from governmental agencies / political parties that makes UNDP's partnering politically sensitive * Recurring local or global public events against the organization (e.g. local demonstrations, online protests, etc) * Relevant legal case in progress/in court etc.	No evidence found	
Strategic (7.6 Public opinion & media)	Damage to UNDP's reputation	3	Has an internet/donor evaluation report search revealed any credible and significant adverse publicity or controversy about the organization that could damage UNDP's reputation by association to such an extent that the association cannot be adequately managed or justified?		No adverse publicity found	
Regulatory (6.3, FRR)	Absence of neutrality	4	If the Partner is a CSO/NGO or private sector organization, is there any credible evidence that the organization has political affiliations that could compromise UNDP's neutrality, perceived or actual, in a way that cannot be adequately managed and justified?		N/A	

Financial (2.3 Corruption & Fraud); Strategic (7.5 Code of Conduct & Ethics)	Fraud, corruption and potential damage to UNDP's reputation	5	Is there is a history of fraud, corruption, money laundering, financing terrorism and the like, and/or any potential Conflicts of Interest (CoI) in relation to this organization, have they been reviewed and satisfactorily resolved or if not, can they be adequately managed or justified in the context of this specific project? (Consider such as issues as the organization employing any individual/s who is/are currently holding any position in UNDP or the UN OR any individual/s who is/are related by blood	* Internet/press search on fraud issues * Donor evaluations or assessments for fraud issues * Discussions and/or documents and/or written confirmation from the Partner disclosing conflicts of interest or such relationships	No evidence of fraud or conflicts found	
Conclusion on 'Pre-Requisites for Partnering' & Next Steps				**Proceed with this Partner. Continue to 'Section 2: Capacity Assessment Scoping'**		

Partner Capacity Assessment Tool - Step 2: Capacity Assessment Scoping - applicable to all Partners
Purpose: This 'Capacity Assessment Scoping' tool is designed to assist you in identifying the Partner capacity assessments that will help manage risks stemming from UNDP's engagement with IPs, RPs or Other partners. It will lead you through a series of questions and based on your responses, indicate for you the capacity assessments that should be completed, including HACT Micro-Assessments.
Applicability: This 'Capacity Assessment Scoping' should be completed for all UNDP partners, regardless of whether they are IPs or RPs or Private Sector partners fulfilling other roles.
Responsibility & Timing: The Project Developer should complete this 'Capacity Assessment Scoping' as early as possible in the Project Design phase to ensure that the Capacity Assessments needed are identified early and arrangements made for their timely completion.

Background Information (carried forward from 'Partner Pre-requisites' worksheet)		
Region	Africa	Comments: (Optional) The project will follow NIM process and as has been the practice with all donor funded nationally executed projects it will be implemented by the Project Management Unit responsible for 100% of the total buget. The Ministry of Environment, Solid
Office	Mauritius	
Programme Start	01-Jul-20	
Programme End	31-Jul-25	
Partner Name	Ministry of Environmment, Solid Waste	
Partner budget for this Project (USD)	$ 4,500,000	

Capacity Assessment Scope Questions	Select Responses from the Dropdown menus
1. Is this a humanitarian project for which a rapid CSO/NGO Partner capacity assessment is needed?	No
2. What role will this organization fulfil on this project?	IP
3. What is the nature of this organization? (Govt, CSO etc)	Government
4. Will this organization receive more than US $300,000 during the Programme Period?	Yes
5. Has a Partner Capacity Assessment (including HACT Micro-Assessment) already been performed during the Programme Period?	Yes
6. Will the Partner being implementing construction activities?	No
7. Will the Partner undertake grant-making activities on behalf of UNDP?	No

If you don't see the assessments you expect, please refresh your answers to the questions above starting with Q1.

Capacity Assessments needed for this IP:	Links to these Capacity Assessments
Programmatic & HACT Micro-Assessment not needed	
Conclusion: No Capacity Assessments are needed. No further action is required	

Return to PCAT Overview page

Partner Capacity Assessment Tool: Step 4: Capacity Assessment Conclusions		
Return to PCAT Overview page	Return to Capacity Assessment Scoping	
Purpose: This worksheet is designed to capture the results of the Capacity Assessments completed and the resulting mitigation strategies for the risk levels identified. Risk mitigation strategies can include capacity building and/or enhanced monitoring and assurance activities. These activities should be included in the Project Document and the associated Project Budget. When completed, attach this worksheet to the Project Document.		
Responsibility & Timing: This Capacity Assessment Conclusion page is automatically generated based on the results of the assessments completed in the PCAT. It should be reviewed by the Project Developer for completeness and accuracy and attached to the Project Document. If changes need to be made to this Conclusion page, they should be done on the relevant Capacity Assessment Worksheet (i.e., Programme-Project Mgt, Construction Assess, On-Granting Assess, PBPA Proposal Due Diligence, Private Sector Due Diligence, etc) so that the corrections will be captured in the relevant assessments and automatically displayed here.		

Background Information (carried forward from 'Partner Pre-requisites' worksheet)		
Region	Africa	Comments: (Optional)
Office	Mauritius	The project will follow NIM process and as has been the practice with all donor funded nationally executed projects it will be implemented by the Project Management Unit responsible for 100% of the total buget. The Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change will serve as the Implementing Partner for the MAURITIUS – Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS and will provide the technical, administrative and logistics support to the Project Management Unit in delivering key results of the project.
Programme Start	01-Jul-20	
Programme End	31-Jul-25	
Partner Name	Ministry of	
Partner budget for this Project (USD)	$ 4,500,000	

Capacity Assessment Conclusions for this IP

Automatically Generated

Capacity Assessment Component	Overall Risk Assessment for this Component	Risk Mitigation Strategies (i.e. capacity building actions and/or enhanced monitoring and assurance activities)	Describe the capacity building actions and/or enhanced monitoring and assurance activities that will be included in the Project Document	Estimated budget required for these activities (include in the Project Budget) ($US)	Comments (Optional)

			Total	$ -	
Comments on Overall Capacity Assessments for this IP: (Optional)					

Annex 15: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

OVERALL PROJECT

EXEMPLARY (5) ◎◎◎◎◎	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (4) ◎◎◎◎○	SATISFACTORY (3) ◎◎◎○○	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2) ◎◎○○○	INADEQUATE (1) ◎○○○○
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The SES criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.

DECISION

- **APPROVE** – the project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned**.** Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS** – the project has issues that must be addressed before the project document can be approved. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **DISAPPROVE** – the project has significant issues that should prevent the project from being approved as drafted.

RATING CRITERIA

STRATEGIC

1. Does the project's Theory of Change specify how it will contribute to higher level change? (Select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project): • **3:** The project has a theory of change with explicit assumptions and clear change pathway describing how the project will contribute to outcome level change as specified in the programme/CPD, backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context. The project document clearly describes why the project's strategy is the best approach at this point in time. • **2:** The project has a theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project intends to contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy is the best approach at this point in time, but is backed by limited evidence. • **1:** The project does not have a theory of change, but the project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without specifying the key assumptions. It does not make an explicit link to the programme/CPD's theory of change. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	**3** 2 1 **Evidence** The project Theory of Change is aligned with the regional project objective and clearly explains the strategy to be used to tackle the different barriers identified. Please refer to Section II of the project document.
2. Is the project aligned with the thematic focus of the UNDP Strategic Plan? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project): • **3:** The project responds to one of the three areas of development work[70] as specified in the Strategic Plan; it addresses at least one of the proposed new and emerging areas[71]; an issues-based analysis has been incorporated into the project design; and the project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. *(all must be true to select this option)*	**3** 2 1 **Evidence** The project responds to the Sustainable Development Pathways as specified in the Strategic Plan. In line with SDG 12, the project activities

[70] 1. Sustainable development pathways; 2. Inclusive and effective democratic governance; 3. Resilience building

[71] sustainable production technologies, access to modern energy services and energy efficiency, natural resources

Annex 15: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

• **2:** The project responds to one of the three areas of development work[1] as specified in the Strategic Plan. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. *(both must be true to select this option)* • **1:** While the project may respond to one of the three areas of development work[1] as specified in the Strategic Plan, it is based on a sectoral approach without addressing the complexity of the development issue. None of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF. This answer is also selected if the project does not respond to any of the three areas of development work in the Strategic Plan.	will encourage sustainable production technologies. The indicators in the PRF will help the country in reporting to several targets of SDG 12 namely: Target 12.4 and 12.5.
RELEVANT	
3. Does the project have strategies to effectively identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of targeted groups/geographic areas with a priority focus on the excluded and marginalized? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project): • **3:** The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. Beneficiaries will be identified through a rigorous process based on evidence (if applicable.)The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of specified target groups/geographic areas throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (such as representation on the project board) *(all must be true to select this option)* • **2:** The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. The project document states how beneficiaries will be identified, engaged and how meaningful participation will be ensured throughout the project. *(both must be true to select this option)* • **1:** The target groups/geographic areas are not specified, or do not prioritize excluded and/or marginalised populations. The project does not have a written strategy to identify or engage or ensure the meaningful participation of the target groups/geographic areas throughout the project. *Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1, or select not applicable.	**3** / 2 / 1 *Select (all) targeted groups: (drop-down)* **Evidence** During the PPG phase, target groups and beneficiaries were identified and a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan (Annex 6) was developed to ensure meaningful participation of all relevant target groups.
4. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project): • **3:** Knowledge and lessons learned (gained e.g. through peer assist sessions) backed by credible evidence from evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to develop the project's theory of change and justify the approach used by the project over alternatives. • **2:** The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, which inform the project's theory of change but have not been used/are not sufficient to justify the approach selected over alternatives. • **1:** There is only scant or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references that are made are not backed by evidence. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	**3** / 2 / 1 **Evidence** The participatory consultation meetings carried out helped to gather information on lessons learned. Collaboration with other national and regional organisation working on initiatives on the same thematic has also been sought to avoid duplication and hence redundancy of proposed activities.
	3 / **2** / 1

management, extractive industries, urbanization, citizen security, social protection, and risk management for resilience

Annex 15: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

5. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design and does the project respond to this gender analysis with concrete measures to address gender inequities and empower women? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project): • **3:** A participatory gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men, and it is fully integrated into the project document. The project establishes concrete priorities to address gender inequalities in its strategy. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. *(all must be true to select this option)* • **2:** A gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men. Gender concerns are integrated in the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. *(all must be true to select this option)* • **1:** The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the constraints have not been clearly identified and interventions have not been considered. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	**Evidence** A gender analysis was carried out at a regional level and gender action plan developed based on inputs provided by national stakeholders. The country-specific gender analysis and gender action plan will be developed during within the first year of the project implementation.
6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national partners, other development partners, and other actors? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): • **3:** An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. It is clear how results achieved by relevant partners will contribute to outcome level change complementing the project's intended results. If relevant, options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. *(all must be true to select this option)* • **2:** Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation may not have not been fully developed during project design, even if relevant opportunities have been identified. • **1:** No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	**3** 2 1 **Evidence** The proposed activities of the project focusses a lot on policy formulation in the waste sector, which other partners in the area have had limited success as compared to UNDP.

SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

	3 2 1

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PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

7. Does the project seek to further the realization of human rights using a human rights based approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): • **3:** Credible evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights, upholding the relevant international and national laws and standards in the area of the project. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true to select this option)* • **2:** Some evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. • **1:** No evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered. *Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	**Evidence** None of the project activities will contribute to violations of the country's human rights obligations and the core human rights treaties.
8. Did the project consider potential environmental opportunities and adverse impacts, applying a precautionary approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): • **3:** Credible evidence that opportunities to enhance environmental sustainability and integrate poverty-environment linkages were fully considered as relevant, and integrated in project strategy and design. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true to select this option)*. • **2:** No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, if relevant, and appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. • **1:** No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts were adequately considered. *Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3 **2** 1 **Evidence** Regarding the construction and operation of the centralized health care waste facility, the project budget caters for the execution of an Environmental Impact Assessment as well as an Environmental-Socio-Economic Assessment prior to finalizing the design of the facility.
9. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]	**Yes** No Please refer to Annex 4 of the project document

MANAGEMENT & MONITORING

	3 2 1

Annex 15: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

10. Does the project have a strong results framework? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): • **3:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level and relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure all of the key expected changes identified in the theory of change, each with credible data sources, and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. *(all must be true to select this option)* • **2:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level, but may not cover all aspects of the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. *(all must be true to select this option)* • **1:** The results framework does not meet all of the conditions specified in selection "2" above. This includes: the project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level and do not relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change, and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	**Evidence** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level and relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure all of the key expected changes identified in the theory of change, each with credible data sources, and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate
11. Is there a comprehensive and costed M&E plan in place with specified data collection sources and methods to support evidence-based management, monitoring and evaluation of the project?	**Yes (3)** / No (1)
12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including planned composition of the project board? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): • **3:** The project's governance mechanism is fully defined in the project composition. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. *(all must be true to select this option)*. • **2:** The project's governance mechanism is defined in the project document; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The prodoc lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. *(all must be true to select this option)* • **1:** The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	**3** / 2 1 **Evidence** The project governance structure is fully described in Section VII of the project document. The [roject document has been circulated to all members of the project board to obtain their agreement on their roles. Individuals for fulling each position in the governance mechanism has also been identified.
13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risks? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): • **3:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and	3 / **2** 1 **Evidence** Project risks related to the achievement of results identified in the initial project risk log with mitigation measures identified for each risk.

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PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

other analysis. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk. *(both must be true to select this option)* • **2:** Project risks related to the achievement of results identified in the initial project risk log with mitigation measures identified for each risk. • **1:** Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and no initial risk log is included with the project document. *Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1		
EFFICIENT		
14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners.	**Yes (3)**	No (1)
15. Are explicit plans in place to ensure the project links up with other relevant on-going projects and initiatives, whether led by UNDP, national or other partners, to achieve more efficient results (including, for example, through sharing resources or coordinating delivery?)	**Yes (3)**	No (1)
16. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates? • **3:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. • **2:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates. • **1:** The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.	3	**2** 1 **Evidence** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates.
17. Is the Country Office fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation? • **3:** The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.) • **2:** The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.	3	**2** 1 **Evidence** The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.

Annex 15: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

• **1:** The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project. *Note: Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.	

EFFECTIVE

18. Is the chosen implementation modality most appropriate? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): • **3:** The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted, and there is evidence that options for implementation modalities have been thoroughly considered. There is a strong justification for choosing the selected modality, based on the development context. *(both must be true to select this option)* • **2:** The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted and the implementation modality chosen is consistent with the results of the assessments. • **1:** The required assessments have not been conducted, but there may be evidence that options for implementation modalities have been considered. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	**3** 2 1 **Evidence** The partner capacity assessment and HACT assessment for the implementing partner has been completed. These assessments concluded that the IP is a low-risk partner.
19. Have targeted groups, prioritizing marginalized and excluded populations that will be affected by the project, been engaged in the design of the project in a way that addresses any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination? • 3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. Their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change which seeks to address any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination and the selection of project interventions. • 2: Some evidence that key targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project, have been engaged in the design of the project. Some evidence that their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change and the selection of project interventions. • 1: No evidence of engagement with marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project during project design. No evidence that the views, rights and constraints of populations have been incorporated into the project.	**3** 2 1 **Evidence** . The project will not lead to the marginalization or exclusion of the target groups.
20. Does the project conduct regular monitoring activities, have explicit plans for evaluation, and include other lesson learning (e.g. through After Action Reviews or Lessons Learned Workshops), timed to inform course corrections if needed during project implementation?	**Yes (3)** No (1)
21. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of "no"	**Yes (3)** No (1) **Evidence** The project gender officer will ensure gender is fully mainstreamed.
	3 2 1

Annex 15: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

22. Is there a realistic multi-year work plan and budget to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within allotted resources? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): • **3:** The project has a realistic work plan & budget covering the duration of the project *at the activity* level to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within the allotted resources. • **2:** The project has a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the output level. • **1:** The project does not yet have a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project.	**Evidence** The project has a realistic work plan (Annex 2) and budget (section IX) covering the duration of the project *at the activity* level to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within the allotted resources	

SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

23. Have national partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): • **3:** National partners have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP. • **2:** The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national partners. • **1:** The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.	**3**	2 1 **Evidence** National partners have full ownership of the project which will be implemented under the NIM modality
24. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project): • **3:** The project has a comprehensive strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions based on a systematic and detailed capacity assessment that has been completed. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly. • **2.5:** A capacity assessment has been completed. The project document has identified activities that will be undertaken to strengthen capacity of national institutions, but these activities are not part of a comprehensive strategy to monitor and strengthen national capacities. • **2:** A capacity assessment is planned after the start of the project. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions based on the results of the capacity assessment. • **1.5:** There is mention in the project document of capacities of national institutions to be strengthened through the project, but no capacity assessments or specific strategy development are planned. • **1:** Capacity assessments have not been carried out and are not foreseen. There is no strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions.	3 2 1	**2.5** 1.5 **Evidence** A capacity assessment has been completed. The project document has identified activities that will be undertaken to strengthen capacity of national institutions
25. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?	**Yes (3)**	No (1)
26. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation strategy)?	**Yes (3)**	No (1)

Annex 16: Number of Beneficiaries

Component	Activities	Beneficiaries			Awareness			Targeted groups
		Total	F	M	Total	F	M	
Component 1: Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS/Mauritius	Update the Second Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulation 2017 and submit for approval							
	Improve the MNS system of the DCCB							
	Develop regulations to the "Use of Pesticides Act 2018" and submit for approval							
	Build capacity of customs officials and enforcement officers on the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of banned chemicals and products	22	7	15				Customs officials (20), enforcement officers of the SWMD (12), Pesticide Regulatory Office (5)
	Carry out a comprehensive cradle-to-grave chain analysis for single use plastic packaging as well as plastic bags							
	Recommendations prepared (in coordination with indicator 10) on how to further reduce the use of single use plastics and prevent their import							
Component 2: Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials	Carry out a comprehensive hazardous waste inventory							
	Develop an online system for hazardous wastes generators and management companies and train its intended users	325	162	163				HW generators- According to SWMD, there are some 818 HW generators. Assuming 40%
	Develop a national monitoring plan for measuring ambient air level of POPs/Hg in Mauritius near major point sources to support regulatory actions - *Procure equipment, train staff, establish baseline, develop monitoring plan, analyse sample abroad.*							
	Review, update and submit for approval the Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998							

	Carry out a requirement analysis for NEL to monitor flue gases for mercury							
	Undertake a requirement analysis for the Mauritius Standards Bureau (MSB) Metrology Division to become an accredited laboratory for the calibration of non-mercury liquid in glass thermometers							
	Prepare a National Plan to set out the measures to be taken to control releases of mercury from point sources to air, land and water							
	Review, amend and submit for approval the Environment Protection (Standards for hazardous wastes) Regulations (2001)							
	Review, amend and submit for approval the draft e-waste regulations							
	Develop and submit for approval guidelines on the management of End-of-Life-Vehicles							
	Review, amend and submit for approval the Environment Protection (Collection, Storage, Treatment, Use and Disposal of Waste Oil) Regulations (2006)							
	Draft and submit for approval regulations/guidelines prescribing the collection, storage, transport, and treatment/disposal of mercury-containing waste							
	Develop National protocols (technical guidelines) for the handling of mercury and mercury compounds							
	Review and propose amendments to the current mechanism for hazardous waste management at the interim facility							
	Develop disposal/export plans/approaches for priority waste streams							
	Develop a gender-responsive phase-out plan for mercury-containing products (listed in Part I, Annex A of the Minamata Convention on Mercury)							
	Conduct gender responsive training on the management of mercury as well as mercury-containing products and wastes	175	87	88				Academic institutions (69); Hazardous waste generators (818). Assuming 20%

	Develop a gender-responsive plan to ensure inter-institutional coordination with regards to the management and elimination of hazardous wastes							
	Assess and improve the current empty pesticide container recycling programme	3200	1600	1600				Big as well as small planters (8,000 farmers registered at the Farmers Service Centre), Min. of Agro-industry, Polyeco. Assuming 40%
Component 3: Safe Management of Products entering SIDS/Closing Material and Product loops for Products	Carry out a feasibility study for a centralized treatment facility for healthcare waste							
	Conduct the EIA for the CTF as well as ESIA and ESMP							
	Provide technical assistance and capacity building to support the construction and operation of the CTF for HCW							
	Develop enabling policies and regulations (including financial mechanism/models) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the CTF							
	Provide gender-responsive training to Health Care Facilities (HCF) staff on improved waste management practices	339,758	169,879	169,879				162 Health care facilities- (13,382 + 2,082) employees, 203,211 inpatients and 471,373 outpatients. Assuming some 10 families (Average of 2 persons per family) around each HCF being impacted.
	Assess existing financial instruments related to waste management and propose recommendations to achieve long-term sustainability							

	Develop and submit for approval a minimum of two (2) financial instruments for prioritized waste streams (from Indicator 7) along with their regulations							
	Enhance the capacity of 3 waste management service providers (private sector)				170	85	85	At present, there are 17 exporters of hazardous wastes. Assuming 10 employees per company.
	Link 3 hotel chains with hotel chains in the Seychelles and Maldives to further reduce waste generation through partnerships with Association of Hoteliers and Restaurants in Mauritius (AHRIM) and The Travel Foundation							
Component 4: Knowledge Management, Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation	Prepare gender-responsive case-studies/publications							
	Organize a gender responsive awareness campaign targeting small holder farmers/planters on the sound application of pesticides and the management of empty pesticide containers				3200	1600	1600	Big as well as small planters (8,000 farmers registered at the Farmers Service Centre). Assume 40% of the farmers are targeted.
	Develop tailored gender-responsive technical information on mercury management for risk groups							
	Establish a publicly accessible online mercury database and information repository				378,516	189,258	189,258	1,261,721 inhabitants. Assume 30% targeted.
	Conduct gender responsive awareness raising exercise with all ministries regarding the procurement of mercury containing equipment and products and availability of mercury-free alternatives				50	25	25	Procurement sections of ministries
	Incorporate the Minamata Convention on Mercury and/or effects of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds in all programmes/courses dealing with environment/health/law/chemistry taught at tertiary level				1380	690	690	69 academic institutions. Assuming 20 students per

								academic institutions
	Provide gender-responsive training to key stakeholders on new/amended regulations				48	24	24	Technical and administrative officers of ministries. 24 ministries. Assuming 2 persons from each Ministry
	TOTAL	**343,480**	**171,735**	**171,745**	**383,364**	**191,682**	**191,682**	

Annex 17: List of people Consulted

SN	Name	Gender		Organisation	Designation	Date	E-mail
		F	M				
1	N. Soobratty		1	Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change	Permanent Secretary	13/03/2020	nsoobratty@govmu.org
2	D. Rawojee		1		Deputy Permanent Secretary	13/03/2020	drawojee@govmu.org
3	Y. Pathel		1		Ag Deputy Director of Environment	13/03/2020	ypathel@govmu.org
4	R. Beedassy		1		Acting Divisional Environment Officer	10/01/2020; 17/01/2020; 21/01/2020; 29/01/2020; 14/02/2020; 20/02/2020; 28/02/2020; 10/03/2020; 13/03/2020; 01/04/2020	rbeedassy@govmu.org
5	D. Vithilingum		1		Environment Officer	10/01/2020; 17/01/2020; 21/01/2020; 29/01/2020; 14/02/2020; 13/03/2020	dvithilingum@govmu.org
6	J. Doorghen	1			Environment Officer	10/01/2020; 17/01/2020; 21/01/2020; 29/01/2020; 14/02/2020; 20/02/2020; 28/02/2020; 10/03/2020; 01/04/2020	jdoorghen@govmu.org
7	N. Seenundun		1		Environment Officer		nseenundun@govmu.org
8	A. K. Ramkalawon		1		Environment Officer		aramkalawon@govmu.org
9	H. A. Potiah		1		Environment Officer		hpotiah@govmu.org
10	Z. A. Moniaruch		1		Environment Officer		zmoniaruch@govmu.org

11	R. Bhugwant		1		Permanent Secretary	04/02/2020; 19/02/2020; 13/03/2020	rbhugwant@govmu.org
12	B. Beerachee		1		Acting Director	20/01/2020; 27/02/2020; 04/02/2020; 19/02/2020; 13/03/2020	bbeera@hotmail.com
13	K.Guriah	1			Principal Project Officer	24/12/2019; 20/01/2020; 27/02/2020; 04/02/2020; 19/02/2020; 13/03/2020	kguriah@govmu.org
14	A. Armoogum	1			Project Officer	19/02/2020	aarmoogun@govmu.org
15	T. Emilie		1		Technical Officer	13/12/2019	temilie@govmu.org
16	D. Dindyal		1		Acting Divisional Scientific Officer	13/12/2019; 13/03/2020	ddindyal@govmu.org
17	M. Tsang Pun Yin		1		Scientific Officer	13/12/2019; 31/01/2020	mtsang@govmu.org
18	K.K.S. Jagutpal		1	Ministry of Health & Wellness	Minister	17/03/2020	
19	C. Bhugun		1		Senior Chief Executive		cbhugun@govmu.rog
20	D. Dassaye		1		Deputy Permanent Secretary		ddassaye@govmu.org
21	R. K . Bunjun		1		Deputy Permanent Secretary	10/12/2019	rbunjun@govmu.org
22	G. Ramrekha		1		Deputy Permanent Secretary	31/01/2020; 13/03/2020; 17/03/2020	gramrekha@govmu.org
23	R. Namah		1		Chief Hospital Administrator	10/12/2019; 31/01/2020; 24-28/02/2020; 13/03/2020; 17/03/2020	rnamah@govmu.org

24	S. Beharry	1		Brown Sequard Mental Health Care Centre	Hospital Administrator	10/12/2019	
25	Y.D. Ramkissoon	1		Dr. AG Jeetoo Hospital	RHSA	10/12/2019	
26	M. Dowlut		1	Brown Sequard Mental Health Care Centre	EOHS	10/12/2019	
27	K. Dookheea		1	Dangerous Chemical Control Board	Senior Public Health & Food Safety Officer	10/12/2019	helpdeskdccb@govmu.org
28	R. Goorah		1	Dangerous Chemical Control Board	Member of DCCB	10/12/2019; 13/03/2020; 17/03/2020	rgoorah@govmu.org
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