



PAGE Mauritius Sustainability Plan: Country Programme Narrative

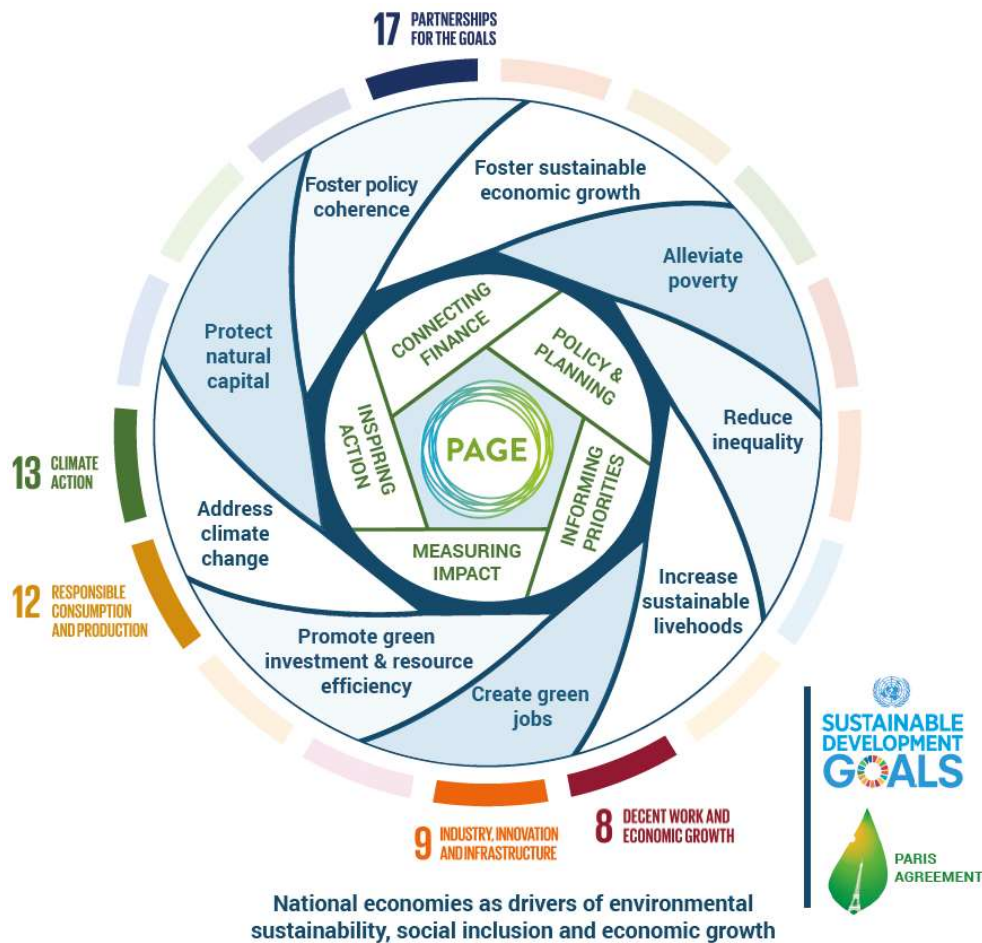


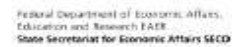
Table of Contents

Introduction and background	4
Outcome level 1: National policymaking	5
PAGE Result 1. Inclusive green economy (IGE) studies have informed the development of the Mauritius National Vision and the national 2017-2020 Strategic Plan	6
PAGE Result 2. National level dialogues have taken place to mobilise cross-sectoral inclusive green economy action	6
Outcome level 2: Sectoral and thematic reform	7
PAGE Result 1. The Government of Mauritius is supported in developing a strategy to promote economic inclusion for vulnerable members of society.	7
PAGE Result 2. Industrial waste categories are assessed and opportunities to develop industrial symbiosis programmes in Mauritius are identified	8
PAGE Result 3. The industrial sector has a stronger understanding of the structure and costs of industrial waste management	8
PAGE Result 4. Options for expanding SME access to green finance are assessed	8
PAGE Result 5. Policymakers are equipped to analyse the jobs impacts and green jobs opportunities arising from NDC commitments.	9
PAGE Result 6. The government has been advised in the development of an approach and tool for monitoring public expenditures related to climate change adaptation and mitigation	9
PAGE Result 7. Policymakers are equipped with options for private sector contributions to a green recovery in the coastal tourism sector	10
Outcome level 3: Strengthening capacity	10
PAGE Result 1. Capacity of national institutions to provide e-learning on green economy topics strengthened	10
PAGE Result 2. National institutions are capacitated to deliver accredited technical training on greener production and resource efficiency to SMEs	11
PAGE Result 3. Private and public sectors capacitated to develop a national green bonds market	11
PAGE Result 4. Mauritius has identified the main green economy-related competency needs	11
PAGE Result 5. Mauritius has enabled inclusive green economy learning through existing institutional capacities	12
PAGE Result 6. Skills gaps for green jobs have been identified for prioritising future national training and policies, in light of Mauritius's NDC (Paris Agreement) commitments	12

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Introduction and background

The Republic of Mauritius joined the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)¹ in 2014 to support the country's vision of an inclusive, sustainable and high-growth economy. Mauritius has developed from a low-income, agriculturally based economy to a diversified economy with growing industrial, financial, and tourist sectors alongside a stable political situation since its independence in 1968. Important economic sectors include tourism, textiles and apparel, and financial services expanding into fish processing, information and communications technology (ICT), hospitality, blue economy, and property development.

To face the difficult economic situation with the COVID-19 pandemic, the government is further diversifying the economy with the development of new sectors such as the creative industry, a medical hub, a knowledge centre of excellence, renewable energy, the ocean economy, and the circular economy, to provide new avenues of growth.

The coastal zone and inshore waters of Mauritius are of vital importance for socio-economic development. Protecting the island from the natural forces of the ocean protects income through tourism and fisheries, as the focus of many leisure and other activities.

Environmental challenges and climate change impacts place the country at significant risk of achieving its full socio-economic potential, and the government's long-term goal of creating a sustainable ocean economy strategy from being achieved.

Working at the policy and strategic levels, PAGE has worked with the Mauritian government as well as the private sector and civil society actors on a series of technical support programmes and various green economy assessments. PAGE has supported the implementation of successive Three-Year Strategic Plans of Government (2017/18 to 2019/20, and 2018/19 to 2020/21), and the long-term goals towards the national vision by seeking to promote innovation, to increase the efficiency of public institutions, and to develop skills in the labour force towards the advancement of shared and environmentally sustainable growth in Mauritius. PAGE has supported targeted action on public environment expenditure review, green economy learning, green industry, and green financing in line with the government's ambitions under the Three-Year Strategic Plans, the 2030 Agenda, and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

¹ PAGE seeks to put sustainability at the heart of economic policies and practices to advance the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) and supports nations and regions in reframing economic policies and practices around sustainability to foster economic growth, create income and jobs, reduce poverty and inequality, and strengthen the ecological foundations of their economies. It brings together five UN agencies – [UN Environment](#), [International Labour Organization](#), [UN Development Programme](#), [UN Industrial Development Organization](#), and [UN Institute for Training and Research](#) – whose mandates, expertises and networks combined can offer integrated and holistic support to countries on inclusive green economy, ensuring coherence and avoiding duplication. For more information on PAGE, please visit its website: <https://www.un-page.org/home>

In 2019, Mauritius presented its Voluntary National Review (VNR) of its progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the UN High-Level Political Forum. The VNR acknowledged PAGE's role in supporting the attainment of targets for the following SDGs:

- SDG 1 (No Poverty): Marshall Plan on Poverty workstream under PAGE
- SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production): Recommendations from the Industrial Waste Assessment workstream under PAGE, including recommendations regarding industrial symbiosis and recycling
- SDG 13 (Climate Action): Use of Tracking Public Sector Environmental Expenditure tool, developed with PAGE's support, to calculate the proportion of GDP invested in climate change adaptation and mitigation
- SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals): Stock Exchange Mauritius launched the Mauritius Green Bonds Market Development Initiative, building on PAGE's capacity building on green bonds

PAGE work streams also support Mauritius in the attainment of the following SDGs:

- SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
- SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)

Key national policy documents

PAGE action in Mauritius targets supporting achievements of the objectives of the policy documents below:

- Mauritius National Vision (long-term aspirational goals)
- Three-Year Strategic Plans (2017/18 to 2019/20, and 2018/19 to 2020/21)
- 10-Year SME Masterplan
- Nationally Determined Contributions (Paris Agreement)

Outcome level 1: National policymaking

This outcome level in the PAGE results framework focuses on the support to Mauritius for a transition to an inclusive green economy (IGE) at a macroeconomic/multisectoral level. PAGE's work at this level in Mauritius is the multi-sector green economy model, and the national Green Economy Forum held in 2019. Additionally, a ceremony to mark the end of the country programme, and to transition to a new PAGE engagement tailored to countries, like Mauritius, who have completed their country programme (Transition Ceremony) was planned and set for implementation but had to be suspended due to the restrictions on social and economic activities arising from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The potential entry points for national support were the Mauritius National Vision, and the 2017-2020 mid-term strategic plan. Although PAGE was not directly engaged in shaping these plans, there is evidence that its work and IGE principles are at least reflected in some aspects of these plans and in the current Government's National Programme (2020-2024) which outlines the administration's priorities for the next few years.

The challenge will be to mainstream IGE principles, including relevant inputs from PAGE's work, into a future mid-term strategy. The UN Resident Coordinator's Office could play an

important role here. This office has already successfully mainstreamed IGE principles into the UN-Government of Mauritius' Strategic Partnership Framework (2019-2023). This strategy document is also tailored to support the country's attainment of its objectives under the current mid-term strategy. It is hoped that this UN-Government of Mauritius strategy, and the knowledge and analysis generated under PAGE, can also help mainstream IGE principles into the country's next strategic plan.

PAGE Result 1. Inclusive green economy (IGE) studies have informed the development of the Mauritius National Vision and the national 2017-2020 Strategic Plan

Over the course of the PAGE programme, green economy analyses were delivered in the forms of the Mauritius Green Economy Assessment, the Mauritius Fiscal Policy Scoping Study, and a chapter on Mauritius in UNEP's Synthesis Report of Studies of Indicators for Green Economy Policy Making in Ghana, Mauritius, and Uruguay (the latter two studies were conducted as Mauritius was about to join PAGE and with support from donors such as the European Union and the Netherlands). The findings from these various studies provided inputs for the government in formulating its aspirational Mauritius National Vision objectives. Such objectives include transforming the country into a high-income country by 2030. To meet the objectives of the Mauritius National Vision, a number of guiding strategic papers were developed by the Mauritian government that mainstreamed inclusive green economy principles, most notably the national *Three-Year Strategic Plan: Rising to the Challenge of Our Ambitions (2017/18-2019/20)*, and the *10-Year Masterplan for the SME Sector in Mauritius*. These were commissioned by the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives.

PAGE Result 2. National level dialogues have taken place to mobilise cross-sectoral inclusive green economy action

Initially, IGE work in Mauritius under PAGE was coordinated by the Maurice Ile Durable Commission (MID). Since December 2014, coordination mechanisms have been organised around technical working groups dedicated to specific activities, marking a departure from the preferred PAGE practice of establishing a national steering committee. This departure came with a change in government administration under which MID was dissolved, in preference for coordination in a more decentralised manner and organised around the specific thematic or sectoral issue being supported by PAGE. Notwithstanding, the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development collaborated with PAGE at the national level to organize a Green Economy Forum, which served to share the latest developments and initiatives related to Mauritius' green economy transition, including a series of trainings and awareness-raising sessions on green finance, inclusiveness, green industry and green business development. There were close to 250 participants during the 2.5 days of the forum. At the close of the country programme, PAGE developed a summary video of its activities in Mauritius. This communications piece targets stakeholders, ranging from civil society to policymakers. The video is located on the [PAGE Mauritius webpage](https://www.un-page.org/Mauritius%20country).²

Plans for a transition ceremony to mark the completion of the PAGE country programme take stock of the experience, highlighting the contributions of aligned IGE-related initiatives in

² <https://www.un-page.org/Mauritius%20country>

Mauritius and transition towards a new engagement with PAGE. This is based on its completion of a country programme at an advanced stage, however, as mentioned earlier, it had to be suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting restrictions. The future of this event is currently uncertain. However, there are plans to collaborate with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office on green recovery themed multi-stakeholder dialogues at the national level, and also for a dialogue on sustainable food systems to inform the development of a national Farm to Fork Strategy. These activities would be supported by the PAGE Green Recovery Fund, a dedicated funding mechanism that is separate from the regular PAGE country programme.

Outcome level 2: Sectoral and thematic reform

This outcome level in the PAGE results framework focuses on technical assistance for supporting the sectoral and thematic transitions towards an inclusive green economy (IGE). At this level, PAGE's work has been in the following thematic areas: *poverty and inclusivity*; *industrial waste management*; *green finance*; *green jobs*; and *public environmental expenditures*. With regards to sectors, PAGE is providing support for the *coastal tourism sector*. PAGE has implemented more activities at this level in Mauritius than in any of the other two outcome levels.

PAGE has produced a variety of outputs at this outcome level. It has directly supported the development of a national policy to provide financial support to families with the greatest vulnerability of falling behind the poverty line ([The Marshall Plan's Social Contract](#)). A majority of the outputs have been analytical studies and tools to inform policymakers' priorities and policy choices that can mainstream IGE or aligned sustainable development issues (such as climate change adaptation). These outputs include assessments, and other studies with accompanying recommendations, costing exercises, creating analytical tools, and upgrading existing tools. As the country programme for Mauritius phases out, national ownership of these outputs, and the implementation of recommendations, and the continued use of these tools are critical both for continued relevance, and the sustainability of the work supported by PAGE. A brief summary of the activities, and their intended results follows:

PAGE Result 1. The Government of Mauritius is supported in developing a strategy to promote economic inclusion for vulnerable members of society.

A key focus area of the Mauritius National Vision is the country's commitment to improve inclusiveness and reduce poverty. In this regard, PAGE has directly supported the development of the *Marshall Plan Against Poverty*, launched with the 2016-17 national budget, and the drafting of targeted policy measures to prevent extreme poverty. Its most important proposal – the *Marshall Plan Social Contract*, which came into operation in December 2016 – provides financial assistance to households found eligible under the Social Register of Mauritius for families in poverty. Funding for Social Contract has been earmarked in successive national budget speeches since the proposal's unveiling. The government is complementing the Marshall Plan with additional social measures (in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic) that addresses the most vulnerable people (e.g. creation of 12,000 social housing units).

PAGE Result 2. Industrial waste categories are assessed and opportunities to develop industrial symbiosis programmes in Mauritius are identified

Greening the industry is a priority for Mauritius. PAGE has supported this goal by conducting an Industrial Waste Assessment (IWA) in 2017 to provide strategic guidance for national policymakers. Developed in partnership with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection, and Business, the assessment quantified the amount and main categories of industrial waste currently being generated in major selected industries. It additionally identified opportunities for the reuse and recycling of industrial waste within and across industrial sectors (industrial symbiosis), giving immediate guidance for the development of a sustainable manufacturing industry in the country. Furthermore, the assessment deepened the knowledge of the legislative framework related to waste management. The IWA identified, among other things, opportunities to set up industrial symbiosis.

PAGE Result 3. The industrial sector has a stronger understanding of the structure and costs of industrial waste management

The IWA provided a number of practical recommendations including several which pertain to the cost of industrial waste management and its related legal environment. Based on these findings, surveys are currently conducted by PAGE to examine the structure of industrial waste management costs, and to provide policy guidance to promote a circular economy and implement the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) approach, particularly in the plastic sector. This workstream was still being implemented at the time of drafting this report as implementation was delayed by the adverse impacts of COVID-19 on the social and economic activities in the country.

PAGE Result 4. Options for expanding SME access to green finance are assessed

According to Mauritius' 10-Year SME Master Plan, SMEs are encouraged to adopt sustainable production practices and showcase eco-businesses. There is a need to improve SMEs access to finance by expanding their funding opportunities with new and innovative financial instruments together with the reinforcement of their capacity and financial awareness. Consistent with the Master Plan, the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives, in collaboration with PAGE, organized a Forum on Green Business Development in Mauritius in May 2018, whereby issues related to sustainable procurement and access to green financing were considered critical for future SME Development. In response to this demand, a study on access to green finance is being supported by PAGE. The study will provide recommendations on expanding SME access to green finance as a means of meeting national SME development objectives. This workstream was still being implemented at the time of drafting this report as implementation was delayed by the adverse impacts of COVID-19 on the social and economic activities in the country.

PAGE Result 5. Policymakers are equipped to analyse the jobs impacts and green jobs opportunities arising from NDC commitments.

The country's green jobs assessment model was updated by the University of Mauritius with PAGE's support. This effort is geared to inform policy making by projecting the effects of the country's Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (NDC) on economy-wide employment effects, including green jobs, in Mauritius. PAGE is working closely with national and social stakeholders (Ministries of Finance, Labour, Education and Human Resources and Statistics, trade unions) as well as the University of Mauritius to update the model. In the process, it is expected that national capacity for green jobs modelling will be strengthened, and the capacity will remain in the country. More importantly, it is hoped that by bringing together policymakers and researchers, the government will make use of the green jobs assessment model as a tool for evidence-based policy planning. This planning tool can help maximise job opportunities while minimizing and catering for job losses in restructuring the economy and ensuring a just transition towards a truly sustainable island. While the green jobs model was being updated to project the effects of the NDCs, the existing model (constructed in 2012) was run to assess COVID-19 recovery assessment scenarios. The findings were shared with the government and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. Additional modelling of employment impacts of planned government investment in sustainable agriculture, and the adoption of sustainable food systems policies, as well as capacity building, is planned as part of PAGE's support to the country for a green recovery to the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, PAGE plans to engage the Civil Service Commission for the development of introductory learning materials on green jobs modelling for national stakeholders.

PAGE Result 6. The government has been advised in the development of an approach and tool for monitoring public expenditures related to climate change adaptation and mitigation

PAGE has collaborated with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development for the Public Environment Expenditure Review (PEER). This collaboration culminated in the introduction of the climate finance tracking tools (Tracking of Public Sector Environment Expenditures – TPSEE) within the budget process and the treasury accounting system. PAGE assisted the Ministry in developing a methodology and comprehensive training programme enabling policy officials to conduct an annual computation of total public-sector expenditure on the environment. A one-page template has been developed to list environment and climate relevant expenditures by the ministry in the annual government budget. The training manual for the TPSEE tool is useful in providing practical support to the officers of the various ministries who will be involved in the identification and estimation of environment, climate change adaptation and mitigation expenditures, and the categorisation of the climate level of relevance, based on the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) methodology. The TPSEE report illustrates the actual computation of these expenditures, based on the government budget for the year 2017-2018. This summary provides increased visibility of public finance expenditure on environment and climate change, particularly as a Small Islands Developing State (SIDS) to the international community. The TPSEE analysis was utilised in the prioritisation exercise for the EU-Mauritius Joint Monitoring Framework Agreement on Climate Change. Going forward, this will facilitate the integration of climate change measures into the national budget process. Building on the PAGE support, the list of

projects mostly related to adaptation to climate change, and financed by the National Environment Fund, are published as an Appendix to the national budget.

PAGE Result 7. Policymakers are equipped with options for private sector contributions to a green recovery in the coastal tourism sector

During the final stretch of the PAGE country programme, PAGE is supporting national COVID-19 recovery response options for the coastal tourism sector. This PAGE-supported activity is situated within a more extensive proposal for support for the recovery in this sector from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Specifically, PAGE funds are supporting private sector engagement in the design of green recovery options in this area. Planned activities are the design and implementation of an online survey for private sector participants, followed by face-to-face engagements with hoteliers. A final study will be prepared with recommendations, informed by the survey and face-to-face consultations. The study and findings are expected to serve as an input for a project proposal to the GCF to develop a project on adaptation to climate change in the coastal zone of the Republic of Mauritius.

Outcome level 3: Strengthening capacity

Activities at this outcome level in the results framework are geared towards individual and institutional capacity building to develop and implement IGE policies and practices. PAGE's activities have predominantly been in partnership with national institutes, holding the objective that these partners continue to build national capacity after PAGE's country programme ends. PAGE's partners typically have their own established recurrent course or training offerings, and established modes of cost recovery. Thus, PAGE targeted the mainstreaming of its IGE-related capacity building initiatives into its partners recurrent practices. Perhaps the exception to this is with the green bonds capacity building as this targeted a range of stakeholders. As Mauritius embarks on a green or blue bonds programme (or applies the knowledge to green or blue lending), there will need to be more targeted efforts to mainstream the training into national institutions' curricula.

PAGE's partners for capacity building activities include the Civil Service College Mauritius, National Productivity and Competitiveness Council, the Mauritius Institute of Training, and the Development and Stock Exchange of Mauritius.

PAGE Result 1. Capacity of national institutions to provide e-learning on green economy topics strengthened

With earlier support of UNDP, an e-learning platform for civil servants was built in 2016, operating under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Service, Administrative and Institutional Reforms. In 2017, PAGE held a two-day training course on "How to design, develop and deliver effective e-learning", delivered by UNITAR, to capture the full potential of the e-learning platform for training civil servants, and to deliver effective and high-quality education on a green economy. The training was attended by 25 key stakeholders who were engaged in the development and delivery of training in various public administration departments, representatives from universities in the country, as well as the collaborators from the Civil Service College of Mauritius. In 2021 PAGE will provide a series of virtual training workshops to the staff of Civil Service College Mauritius to ensure that capacities to update, upgrade, and maintain the e-learning platform have sustainably been developed before PAGE phases out.

However, there is still room for raising awareness and increasing the uptake in the public sector for training through e-learning courses.

PAGE Result 2. National institutions are capacitated to deliver accredited technical training on greener production and resource efficiency to SMEs

Technical assistance was sought from PAGE to support green and responsible enterprise development for SMEs. PAGE provided this through the ILO's Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises (SCORE) programme, which offers in-firm counselling on green and cleaner production, and resource efficiency. PAGE has supported national institutions by conducting a training needs analysis of trainers, Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops, monitoring and evaluating the trainers' performances and subsequent accreditation following the quality control systems and processes of SCORE. PAGE collaborated with the National Productivity and Competitiveness Council (NPCC), Business Mauritius, and SME Mauritius. These institutions already had trainers, business advisors, and productivity consultants on their payroll; as well as training venues and organisational infrastructure, and possessed a mandate to support enterprises, and importantly, received government funding to support Mauritian enterprises to become greener, productive and resource efficient. Furthermore, the focus on these outcomes have also been embedded in the Mauritius Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) 2019-2023. As part of the support for the country for a green recovery to the COVID-19 pandemic, the SCORE training will be leveraged in 2021 for building the capacity of enterprises in the hospitality sector and food production supply chain to effectively implement COVID-19 protocols, and adopt cleaner, and more resource efficient practices in order to open and trade safely and responsibly.

PAGE Result 3. Private and public sectors capacitated to develop a national green bonds market

The Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development partnered with the Stock Exchange of Mauritius (SEM) and PAGE to initiate the development of a Mauritius Green Bonds Market, inspired by the Sustainable Stock Exchange Initiative, a UN partnership promoting responsible investment. Drawing on the expertise of the Climate Bonds Initiative, issuers, verifiers, investors, and government officials received technical training on green bonds development. These stakeholders subsequently requested technical assistance to analyse further the market conditions for the launch of green bonds in Mauritius. Since the conclusion of the green bonds work, Mauritius has committed to the [Marrakesh Pledge](#) on sustainable finance in Africa to fund initiatives to combat climate change, and to support the attainment of SDGs. In the 2020 national budget speech, the government announced plans for the Bank of Mauritius to work on a framework for blue and green bonds.

PAGE Result 4. Mauritius has identified the main green economy-related competency needs

PAGE has worked with the Civil Service College Mauritius (CSCM), and with the support of the Ministry of Public Service, Administrative and Institutional Reforms to assess green economy learning needs with regards to sustainable agriculture, sustainable tourism, sustainable manufacturing, and climate change adaptation. This Green Economy Learning Assessment has also evaluated the capacities of both policymakers and the business community. The

existing training and learning opportunities provided by national learning institutions that could bridge the current learning gaps were also considered.

PAGE Result 5. Mauritius has enabled inclusive green economy learning through existing institutional capacities

As a follow-up to the Green Economy Learning Assessment, and the recommendations it produced, PAGE supported the CSCM's integration of inclusive green economy principles into its regular course offerings on strategic planning, and on project management. PAGE supported the integration of PAGE green economy e-learning products (i.e. "Intro to Green Economy" and "Sustainable Finance") into the CSCM-operated e-learning platform, and has made them accessible to policy makers, the business community, and the general public alike. The final recommendation implemented by PAGE is the support to the CSCM in organising a series of workshops aimed at raising awareness and ambition within the education community in Mauritius (including policy makers, regulators, primary and secondary school teachers) to integrate climate change and inclusive green economy principles into school curriculums.

PAGE Result 6. Skills gaps for green jobs have been identified for prioritising future national training and policies, in light of Mauritius's NDC (Paris Agreement) commitments

Using the findings from the PAGE-supported updated green jobs model (see Outcome 2 above), and also analysis conducted by the ILO outside of PAGE on anticipated skills needs for green jobs in Mauritius, a national stakeholder capacity building workshop is planned in which the ILO's study on anticipated skills needs will be presented. The capacity to conduct sectoral skills gap analysis will be built and a roadmap to move the anticipated skills needs agenda into sustainable action will be presented. PAGE will partner with the Ministry of Labour, Human Resource Development and Training, and the Mauritius Institute of Training and Development (MITD) in the organisation and execution of the workshop, which is planned for 2021.

Annex 1: Sustainability Criteria

Criteria Elements	Achieved	Likely to be Achieved	Remaining Challenges
<p>1) The national development strategy has been reframed in line with overall IGE and SDG priorities</p>	<p>There is evidence of alignment of the medium-term national development strategy (2017/18-2019/20) with overall IGE and SDG priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is also noteworthy that the 2019-2023 UN Strategic Partnership Framework for Mauritius (the UN-Government of Mauritius framework) is structured to support the country's National Vision (long-term aspirational goals that guide the mid-term strategy) while also mainstreaming IGE principles through input from PAGE. • The Government Programme 2020-2024 (policy document that outlines the administrations priorities for its term) contains notable IGE/SDG priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020, Mauritius graduated to high income country status as per the World Bank classification update released in July 2020 based on 2019 data. Thus, the UN's influence with regards to national policymaking is understandably limited. However, there's interest in IGE/SDG issues on the part of government, civil society and business. As PAGE winds down in Mauritius, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office could potentially play a strong advocacy role for continuing the mainstreaming of IGE and SDG priorities into upcoming national development strategies (unclear when the next strategy is due) • Lack of coordination among various institutions working towards an inclusive green economy. • Absence of PAGE National Steering Committee, with all stakeholders.

Criteria Elements	Achieved	Likely to be Achieved	Remaining Challenges
<p>2) An effective national coordination mechanism for IGE is in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coordination mechanism for IGE has been fluid over time but it is reflective of the government’s operational norms. • Organic coordination based around IGE-related thematic purposes established, instead of national IGE coordination mechanism • Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Economic Development plays a strong leadership role in initiating and implementing project-specific workstreams 	<p>-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unrealistic to change operational norms (i.e. rejection of central coordination) • There is an existing mandate for a national SDG committee, and this could be the appropriate institution for IGE, given the noted contribution by PAGE in the SDG Voluntary National Review. • Despite the dissolution of the national sustainable development coordinating body (Maurice Ile Durable), stakeholders have identified a need for national coordination on IGE policies.
<p>3) Capacities to implement IGE policies across sectors have been developed and analytical capacities have been strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAGE support to the formulation of the Marshall Plan Against Poverty, has helped develop analytical capacities on IGE across sectors. The fact that the government has committed itself to supporting this plan (in particular the social register) in successive budget speeches can be taken as evidence of strengthened capacities to implement this IGE/SDG policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical capacities and knowledge strengthened on potential inputs for IGE policies across sectors – i.e. PAGE working with national partners on sectoral and thematic activities such as the follow-up study on costing industrial waste; tracking public sector environment expenditures; green jobs modelling; identifying skills gaps for green 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although PAGE works closely with national partners to implement sectoral and thematic workstreams, and in the process strengthen existing local capacities, a substantial proportion of the sectoral policy work has been on assessments. With the notable exception of the Marshall Plan on Poverty, PAGE hasn’t worked with national partners

Criteria Elements	Achieved	Likely to be Achieved	Remaining Challenges
		jobs; integration of sustainability in education.	<p>to develop and implement sectoral policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAGE has helped strengthen capacities for identifying potential policy priorities through the development and use of tools (e.g. green jobs model, tracking of public sector environmental expenditures). However, the potential to use these tools to develop policies could be better exploited.
<p>4) Additional funding opportunities have been identified and supported by national and international actors, and in particular by domestic financial markets, finance institutions, and international capital markets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Marshall Plan Against Poverty, and its Social Register, has received financial support through budget allocations from the government as evinced by national budgets and accompanying budget speeches • The Mauritius Tracking of Public Sector Environmental Expenditures (TPSEE) analysis was used for the prioritisation exercise for the EU-Mauritius Joint Monitoring Framework Agreement on Climate Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PAGE study on SME access to green finance should identify potential avenues from domestic private financial sources. • The ILO’s Decent Work Country Programme for Mauritius 2019-2023 is expected to finance and support the expansion of the pilot SCORE capacity building project in Mauritius (Capacity building of national institutions to train MSMEs on clean, efficient and competitive practices). • A proposal is expected to be submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to support private sector participation in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuing that the Marshall Plan Against Poverty, and its Social Register, are safeguarded in the future, given limited fiscal space resulting from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. • There is potential to align with France’s Agence Française de Développement’s (AFD). The AFD is active in Mauritius and is supporting the country with a €100 million green credit line for ten years, in association with two local partner banks (Mauritius Commercial Bank and State Bank of Mauritius) through its SUNREF Mauritius programme. Initial outreach has been made to the AFD, but

Criteria Elements	Achieved	Likely to be Achieved	Remaining Challenges
		recovery policies for the coastal tourism sector	<p>more needs to be done to develop any kind of strategic alignment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAGE provided training on green bonds for verifiers, but additional technical support will likely be needed to assist the country in achieving its ambitions to issue green and blue bonds.
<p>5) Core IGE elements are integrated into training programmes delivered by national institutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of green and cleaner production and resource efficiency elements of the ILO's SCORE programme to Mauritian SMEs through training programmes administered by the National Productivity and Competitiveness Council (NPCC) and Business Mauritius. • Civil Service College Mauritius has mainstreamed inclusive green economy principles into its regular course offerings on project management and strategic planning. Approximately .400 civil servants are taking the courses each year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductory course on IGE delivered through the civil service college and e-learning platform • Civil Service College capacitated on update, upgrade and maintain a user-friendly and functional e-learning platform • The global PAGE Introduction to Sustainable Finance e-course will be available for free to anybody through the CSCM's e-learning platform • The e-learning platform will be available to the business community and the public at large once the platform is updated (with PAGE's support) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating other IGE learning into the IGE platform • Ensure that the training on green bonds can be provided on a recurrent basis (PAGE supported capacity building training included participants from the University of Mauritius. However, the university indicated that it needed its capacity built further) • Need to ascertain whether the TPSEE (climate budget tracking) training supported by PAGE can be integrated into university courses or the civil service training curricula. • A public sector in need of strengthened capacities to deal with the complex cross-

Criteria Elements	Achieved	Likely to be Achieved	Remaining Challenges
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSCM capacitated on to design, implement and evaluate e-learning courses. • School teachers and regulators capacitated on the need for mainstreaming inclusive green economy principles into school curricula • Modellers at the University of Mauritius have joined the Green Jobs Institutions Network (GAIN), and international network that builds members' capacity for conducting green jobs modelling. It is expected that built capacity at the University of Mauritius will be reflected in course offerings 		<p>sectoral nature of the country's sustainable development challenges. The integration of IGE principles into regular civil service trainings could help in fostering this culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The culture of training through e-learning courses is still weak across the public sector • Create awareness / communicate on the existence of the e-learning platform, including outreach to the private sector

Annex 2: Sustainability Plan

Workstream(s)	Intended status by the end of the PAGE programme	Necessary actions to reach the intended status	Government leads and partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
Outcome 1				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GE Assessment, Fiscal Scoping, Fiscal Assessment, GE Indicators Reports completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive green economy (IGE) studies have informed the development of the Mauritius National Vision and the national 2017-2020 Strategic Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intended status achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office Mauritius • National SDG Committee • Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development • Civil Service College Mauritius • Statistics Mauritius • SME Mauritius • Ministry of Labour, Human Resource Development and Training • Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change • Global Compact Local Network Mauritius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming IGE principles into national programmes. A recent example of this is the Government Programme 2020-24 which emphasises sustained progress in all aspects of life, extending beyond mere economic growth and high income per capita to social, cultural, infrastructural, institutional, environmental and sustainable development. Thus, in the process of policymaking, due consideration will be given to issues pertaining to climate change and sustainable development. • Using tools and techniques to evaluate progress made towards an inclusive green economy • Promotion of these studies with the government for future development planning – e.g. for the next mid-term strategy - is sustained through the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO)

Workstream(s)	Intended status by the end of the PAGE programme	Necessary actions to reach the intended status	Government leads and partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building for full ownership and update of existing models (e.g. green economy and green jobs) in partnership with local institutions (e.g. Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Statistics Mauritius, Civil Service College Mauritius, Ministry of Labour, Human Resource Development and Training) • In the absence of a national steering group, establish a working group on inclusive green economy issues to advise national stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAGE, together with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development in Mauritius, organized a Green Economy Forum, which served to share the latest developments and initiatives related to Mauritius' green economy transition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level dialogues have taken place to mobilise cross-sectoral inclusive green economy action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intended status achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and Development and other line ministries • Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change • UNRCO Mauritius • Global Compact Local Network Mauritius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the absence of a national steering group, establish a working group on inclusive green economy issues to advise national stakeholders. • Partnerships could be sought with Business Mauritius' Sustainable and Inclusive Growth (SIG) Commission. SIG serves as a private sector working group. • Continued engagement with UN RCO-led multi-stakeholder

Workstream(s)	Intended status by the end of the PAGE programme	Necessary actions to reach the intended status	Government leads and partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
				initiatives such as the COVID-19 recovery research platform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing PAGE lessons with regional partners in the Indian Ocean Commission
Outcome 2				-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAGE supported the creation of the Marshall Plan Social Contract which provides financial assistance to households found eligible under the Social Register of Mauritius for families in poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Mauritius is supported in developing a strategy to promote economic inclusion for vulnerable members of society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intended status achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNRCO Mauritius • UNDP • Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and other line ministries • Ministry of Social Integration and Economic Empowerment • National Empowerment Foundation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Advocate for continuation of funding for poverty register of the Marshall Plan, especially with discussions with donors such as the IFIs • Identify fiscal space in the national budget to sustain financing this initiative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Waste Assessment completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial waste categories are assessed and opportunities to develop industrial symbiosis programmes in Mauritius are identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intended status achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (Industrial Development Division) • Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management Division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate the recommendations of the IWA report into the new national Solid Waste Management Strategy. • Integration of industrial waste into efforts being undertaken jointly by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Local Government on circular

Workstream(s)	Intended status by the end of the PAGE programme	Necessary actions to reach the intended status	Government leads and partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Local Government • Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development • Business Mauritius • Agence Française de Développement (AFD) • Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) 	<p>economy for municipal solid waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek opportunities to integrate the findings of the IWA into other national waste and sustainable consumption and production (SCP) initiatives – e.g. the Ministry of Environment’s plans to develop a consumer information system on SCP • Acquiring and sharing of best practices and innovative work on industrial waste symbiosis • Additional tailored capacity building of various authorities is required and necessary amendments to existing waste management legislation are needed to promote greater compliance by operators of industrial waste generators to national standards • Given that mandates are split between the Ministry of Environment Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Ministry of Environment) and the Ministry of Local Government, effective coordination is needed between

Workstream(s)	Intended status by the end of the PAGE programme	Necessary actions to reach the intended status	Government leads and partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
				the two ministries to ensure that information is shared and that the complex institutional governance structure for waste management can be navigated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation an IWA follow-up recommendation regarding examination of the structure of industrial waste management costs and make recommendations to promote circular economy and the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), in particular with respect to plastics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The industrial sector has a stronger understanding of the structure and costs of industrial waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the results of the survey with the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Local Government, and seek opportunities to implement recommendations with a view to promoting circular economy and enhancing the competitiveness of the enterprises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (Industrial Development Division) Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management Division Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development Business Mauritius AFD MCCI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of industrial waste into efforts being undertaken jointly by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Local Government on circular economy and Extended Producers' Responsibility (EPR) for All types of waste Discussions with the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Local Government on the results of the survey and seeking opportunities to implement recommendations with a view to promoting circular economy and enhancing the competitiveness of the enterprises.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on SME access to green finance completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options for expanding SME access to green finance are assessed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The study needs to be completed Roles and responsibilities for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (SMEs Division) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The findings need to be adopted by the government into national policymaking processes

Workstream(s)	Intended status by the end of the PAGE programme	Necessary actions to reach the intended status	Government leads and partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder consultation and workshop 		<p>implementing, and monitoring the implementation of the recommendations will need to be identified in study and followed-up post-PAGE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Mauritius (incl. its Climate Finance Committee) Bank of Mauritius Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development National Productivity and Competitiveness Council (NPCC) SME Mauritius Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Industrial Development to link the study to national policymaking processes on green business development and take ownership of the study recommendations Promote SME access to existing sustainable finance initiatives, e.g. Agence Française de Développement's (AFD) SUNREF Mauritius programme is assisting Mauritius with a €100 million green credit line for ten years, in association with two local partner banks (Mauritius Commercial Bank and State Bank of Mauritius). This programme is offering funds to enable companies to invest in green technologies to enhance their energy security and resilience to climate change. However, the credit risk lies with the partner banks and therefore these banks are sovereign in their decision to approve lending to SMEs. Collaboration with donor initiatives that are aligned with the same objectives, e.g. green

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				<p>entrepreneurship work conducted under SWITCH Africa Green, Climate Business Innovation Network of the World Bank, IFC country programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link national financial institutions; can engage the UNEP Finance Initiative for membership into global green finance networks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National green jobs model updated and performed to account for NDCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policymakers are equipped to analyse the jobs impact and green jobs opportunities arising from NDC commitments • Additional green jobs modelling and capacity building for national stakeholders conducted as part of the green recovery to the COVID-19 pandemic supported by PAGE (additional and separate to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the green jobs modelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Mauritius • Human Resource Development Council (HRDC) • Ministry of Labour • Civil Service College Mauritius • Statistics Mauritius • Mauritius Institute for Training and Development (MITD) • Business Mauritius • Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) • ILO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate increased participation of the government (Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, and the Ministries of Labour and/or Environment) and enhance collaboration between policymakers and national research institutions (University of Mauritius) to understand better and encouraging the use of the Green Jobs Assessment Model for evidence-based policymaking across climate, green economy and sustainable development policies • The Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency (MARENA) under

Workstream(s)	Intended status by the end of the PAGE programme	Necessary actions to reach the intended status	Government leads and partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
	regular PAGE country programme)			<p>the Ministry of Energy & Public Utilities, is developing a framework for green jobs in the renewable energy sector. Collaboration between PAGE/ILO and MARENA may allow the sharing of the findings in the Green Jobs Assessment Model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An existing mechanism may be used and/or upgraded for a continuous ‘policy-research dialogue’ regarding policy outcomes and options to maximise job gains and minimise losses guided by the evidence-based green jobs assessment model. • Facilitate higher membership of national institutions into the Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network (GAIN) • Incorporate GAIN training material at the university level and in the civil service e-learning platform • ILO, in conjunction with the Mauritius Statistics Office, to adapt its approach to incorporate Green Jobs survey instruments (ILO STAT

Workstream(s)	Intended status by the end of the PAGE programme	Necessary actions to reach the intended status	Government leads and partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
				<p>developed a guiding green jobs module) and conduct a labour market supply and demand diagnostic hand-in-hand. This will bring the stakeholders (private and public) closer as they will see a win-win from the collaboration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with the private sector institutions to facilitate the uptake of recommendations from the updated Green Job Assessment model
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Environment Expenditure Review (PEER) for the years 2011-2014 completed • Environment and climate finance tracking tools (Tracking Public Sector Environment Expenditures – TPSEE) within the budget process and the treasury accounting system developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government has been advised, and public officials trained, in the development of an approach and tool for monitoring public expenditures related to the environment, and to climate change adaptation and mitigation. • Training manual developed for on-going training of public officials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intended status achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and other line ministries • Business Mauritius • Civil Service College Mauritius • Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although TPSEE has been useful, it underestimates spending as it doesn't capture expenditures by parastatals (these are substantial – e.g. parastatal investment in renewable energy). Thus, TPSEE should be expanded for capturing parastatal expenditure and investments from regional funds – e.g. Indian Ocean Commission • Private sector interested in a TPSEE tool • Train public service staff on tracking environment expenditure through Civil

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mauritius is one of the rare countries to have carried two such studies within a two-year period. 			<p>Service College Mauritius's (CSCM) e-learning portal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide an annex to the national budget showing public environment expenditure by line ministries. Use the tool during the NDC revision process as it will help in the overall monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of climate finance and expenditures. Conduct a gender impact assessment on environment expenditure to ensure equity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study with recommendations on private sector contribution to green recovery options in the coastal tourism sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policymakers are equipped with options for private sector contributions to a green recovery in the coastal tourism sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the workstream activities (survey, face-to-face meetings and drafting of a study) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance Ministry of Environment Association of Hoteliers and Restaurants in Mauritius (AHRIM) Business Mauritius Mauritius Chambers of Commerce National banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This work should feed into an application to the Green Climate Fund for support to develop a project a project on adaptation to climate change in the coastal zone of the Republic of Mauritius. There are potential synergies with existing Transforming Tourism Value Chains project implemented by UNEP separately from PAGE

Workstream(s)	Intended status by the end of the PAGE programme	Necessary actions to reach the intended status	Government leads and partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
Outcome 3				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of national institutions to implement the Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises (SCORE) (in-firm counselling programme) in Mauritius. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National institutions are capacitated to deliver accredited technical training on greener production and resource efficiency to SMEs <p>The SCORE training will be leveraged to build the capacity of enterprises in the hospitality sector and food production supply chains on COVID-19 protocols and clean and efficient production, in order for operators to open and trade safely and responsibly in the aftermath of the pandemic. This activity is part of PAGE’s support for a green recovery from the COVID-19 outbreak (additional and separate to the regular</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intended status achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Productivity and Competitiveness Council • Human Resource Development Council • SME Mauritius • Mauritius Qualifications Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that this work is absorbed in the DWCP 2019-2023 wherefore the focus on supporting sustainable enterprise development will continue with SME Mauritius delivering the ILO’s Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) to micro and small-scale enterprises and NPCC continue to deliver SCORE in-factory productivity counselling and technical support to small and medium -sized enterprises (ILO) • Ensure that the newly trained trainers can provide the accredited training on a recurrent basis and the substance of the training is mainstreamed in the course offerings typically provided on SME development by these trainers/institutions (Mauritius Qualifications Authority) • Encourage SMEs to follow the training and provide follow-up actions on technical assistance post- training to ensure optimum application of the knowledge acquired,

Workstream(s)	Intended status by the end of the PAGE programme	Necessary actions to reach the intended status	Government leads and partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
	PAGE country programme)			implementation and sustainability of the projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training provided to potential issuers and verifiers of green bonds during the PAGE Green Economy Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private and public sectors capacitated to develop a national green bonds market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The alternative or a complement to a sovereign bond issue would be for big corporations to issue green bonds and list them on the stock exchange (capitalising on the Mauritius Green Bonds Market Development Initiative set up by Stock Exchange Mauritius with PAGE's support). However, the relatively easy availability of credit financing to large enterprises in the Mauritian market is not encouraging them to issue green bonds to finance green investments. • Maintaining technical support for entities/individuals that received training after PAGE phases out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock Exchange of Mauritius • Ministry of Finance and Economic Development • Business Mauritius • National banking associations • Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry • University of Mauritius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauritius could collaborate with the Seychelle Islands to learn lessons from the latter's issuance of a sovereign blue bond • The training provided by PAGE on green bonds could also be used for developing a green loans market as the underlying principles are the same. The difference would be that green loans would be issued to SMEs. This shift could, in principle, also support the national 10-Year SME Masterplan • SEM could support local universities to mainstream green bonds/finance training in their curricula • Mauritius should collaborate with specialised international institutions such as World Bank to develop a tailor-made green/blue bond project to its needs • Use of PAGE Sustainable finance e-course as an introductory training, delivered through the

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further development of institutional capacity to implement and comply with pre-requisites and standards (ICMA) for green/blue bonds. These should be carefully studied and implemented prior to thinking of launching such a bond. • It is imperative that a list of bankable projects is established, with clear environmental objectives to be achieved (reference to work performed by Avinash on GCF concept note for Grant funding) 		<p>CSCM e-platform (or www.UNCCeLearn.org)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Economy Learning Assessment (GELA) • Follow-up actions based on the recommendations from the GELA: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauritius has identified the main competency needs, learning gaps, and existing institutional capacities and has taken action to address some of the gaps identifies in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buy-in from national public institutions for the findings and recommendations of the Assessment and allocation of funding for implementing these recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNITAR • Civil Service College Mauritius • Ministry of Public Service, Administrative and Institutional Reforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a PPP to provide generic courses, develop tailor-made training for the business community, train-the-trainers, promote the courses as well as make

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Integrating inclusive green economy (IGE) principles into the project management course offerings at the Civil Service Mauritius ○ Integration of global PAGE e-learning products into the CSCM e-learning platform ○ Building the capacity of the educational sector (including policy makers, regulators, primary and secondary school teachers) to integrate IGE principles into school curricula 	<p>GELA and enable green economy learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mauritius has mainstreamed IGE/SDG consideration in the existing courses of the Civil Service College Mauritius (CSCM), such as the strategic planning and project management training ● The offer of green economy e-learning products delivered by CSCM by integrating PAGE global training products into the existing e-learning platform. The courses are offered to a broad audience including policymakers, the business community, teachers, trainers and the general public ● Mauritius has raised the awareness and obtained the consensus of stakeholders in the educational sector of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Raise further awareness among policymakers on IGE ● Capacitate CSCM on how to update, upgrade and maintain the e-platform ● Transfer of PAGE e-courses to CSCM operated e-platform ● Organization of series of workshops for the educational community on the need for GG/IGE education in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mauritius Institute of Education (MIE) ● Business Mauritius ● Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) ● Ministry of Environment ● Ministry of Education 	<p>use of the premises of their training centres, if need be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integration of IGE principles in more trainings for civil servants ● To continue raising awareness among high school teachers on how to integrate IGE in the classroom. This may include introduction of IGE in the educational curriculum as well as organizing competitions, printing and disseminating posters and brochures, etc. To consult with the Mauritius Institute of Education (MIE) ● A wholistic education reform needed to achieve the integration of climate change and IGE on all levels of formal education, as well as in the qualification of teachers. ● Promotion of the e-learning platform across the Mauritian society. Regular update with new and relevant content.

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	<p>the need to integrate climate change and IGE into the school curriculum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity of national institutions to provide e-learning on green economy topics strengthened 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Service College Mauritius (CSCM) to consider how the e-learning platform could be used/integrated into other green economy training activities including PEER training CSCM and SME Mauritius could join forces to organize a series of webinars and online training on the inclusive green economy (SME Mauritius offers training courses to the business community)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills gap analysis, roadmap and capacity building workshop on skills for green jobs in Mauritius, drawing on data from the PAGE-supported green jobs modelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills gaps for green jobs have been identified for prioritising future national training and policies, in light of Mauritius's NDC (Paris Agreement) commitments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened coordination between the private and public sectors to foster the development of a labour force that is equipped with the required skills to meet current and future green economy needs of Mauritius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resource Development Council (HRDC) Ministry of Labour, Human Resource Development and Training ILO Civil Service College Mauritius Statistics Mauritius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the gap analysis links strongly with the governmental programme on employment and skills training Ensure the gap analysis links firmly with Mauritius DWCP Collaboration with the private sector institutions to identify current and forthcoming skills gaps and for providing training responsive to the skills gaps identified.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauritius Institute for Training and Development (MITD) • Business Mauritius • Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop synergies with the Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency's (MARENA) framework for green jobs in the renewable energy sector.

