**Annex**

## **Question 1:**

**SGD 12:**

Circular economy, in contrast of the linear model “take-make-waste”, is an economic model that aims at minimising waste production and pollution through responsible consumption and production by prioritising waste prevention, reduce, reuse, repair, refurbish and recycling. The aim of circular economy is to maximise the use of materials and products so as to reduce the use of virgin resources. Circular economy is closely linked with the UN SDG 12 on “Responsible Consumption and Production”. Specifically, target 12.5 “By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse” promotes the concept of circular economy, as emphasised in the waste management hierarchy.

In March 2015, the Government initiated steps for the construction of an Interim Hazardous Waste Storage Facility for the temporary storage of hazardous wastes prior to exportation to licensed treatment and disposal facilities. The state-of-the-art infrastructure, constructed at a cost of Rs. 229 million, is equipped with modern fire-fighting systems including adequate continuous water supply, heavy duty water pumps, sprinklers and deluge foam system to combat fire, if any. The facility, which started its operation in April 2017, ensures that hazardous wastes such as acids, alkalis, heavy metal wastes, obsolete pesticides, sludges and pharmaceutical wastes generated on the island are properly analysed, collected, stored and promptly exported to licensed treatment and disposal facilities, thereby minimising the risks to the environment and public health. The Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change has so far carried out nearly 300 inspections at various hazardous wastes generator’s premises and cleared over 200 tonnes of hazardous wastes that were being stored in conditions that were not safe for the environment and the vicinity.

## **Question 2:**

**SGD 2 & 12:**

Measures undertaken by Mauritius include:

1. sustainable fishing and conservation and protection of marine ecosystem through:
2. introduction of closed season of six months for net fishing in the lagoon and banning of fishing with cast nets and drift nets;
3. prohibition of fishing by use of poisonous substances, spear gun or explosives;
4. fishermen being encouraged to conduct off-lagoon fishing around Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) and they are provided with grants and loan facilities to purchase more robust boats for same;
5. regulation of fishing on the banks by limited entry, Licence and catch quota;
6. the removal and sale of shell and coral has been prohibited;
7. the proclamation of marine protected areas namely two marine parks and six fishing reserves;
8. introduction of the mangrove propagation in appropriate coastal areas, in order to increase nursery and feeding grounds for juvenile fish;
9. introduction of a coral farming project to restore degraded areas of coral reefs and their essential ecosystem services;
10. implementation of the lagoon replenishment programmes through marine ranching technique to enhance fish stocks; and
11. implementation of the National Plan of to combat IUU fishing and ratification the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (adopted by the FAO Conference in 2009);
12. healthy food production through:
13. implementation of integrated pest management programmes by Food and Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (FAREI) so as to increase long-term agricultural productivity;
14. promotion of Sheltered Farming Scheme to enable farmers mitigate effects of adverse climatic conditions, improve production capacity and the quality of farm production. Sheltered Farming System enables rainwater harvesting and improved water and fertiliser use efficiencies via drip fertigation;
15. testing of food samples in the food laboratory of the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security for monitoring purposes and to ensure all food meant for human consumption complies with the relevant parts of the food regulations;
16. Eco Labeling and Certification Schemes developed to boost production of sustainable goods and services namely the MauriGAP Certification (Mauritian Certification for International Green Agricultural Practices) to certify planters who adhere to sustainable agricultural practices in their cultivations;
17. undertaking of the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) flagship initiative under EU support to support Climate Smart Agriculture for small holders;
18. formulation of a voluntary standard for treated animal manure to enhance adoption of good agricultural practices;
19. development and promotion of Integrated Plant Nutrient System among farmers to optimise use of chemical fertiliser in agriculture as well as to minimise leaching of nutrient to waterbodies and reduce GHG emissions;
20. development of organic production and farming systems and Smart Agriculture to minimise the use of chemical fertilisers while sustaining food crop production;
21. development of standards for certain commodities (fresh poultry meat, compost, treated manure) for commercial enterprise by the Mauritius Standard Bureau;
22. development and implementation of the Integrated Disease and Pest Management to rationalize the use in pesticides in crop production;
23. introduction of biological control (parasitoids) of pest and enhancement of the use of bio pesticides and bio-fertilizers by FAREI to sensitise the farming community; and
24. implementation of climate smart livestock production practices that minimize GHG emission such as rearing of small livestock, feeding practices that improves feed utilization and feed conversion, waste management and recycling and integrated farming practices.

**SGD 7:**

The launching of the renewable energy programme demonstrates Government’s firm determination to encourage the development of green energy. It also charts the way for the development of Renewable Energies technologies, diversifying the electricity mix of Mauritius and adopting cleaner sources of energy. It provides significant information on short and long-term investment opportunities in renewable energy namely solar, biomass, waste-to-energy, onshore wind, hydro, offshore wind and wave. The Roadmap has been prepared after consultations with a large number of stakeholders from public institutions, the private sector and NGOs, along with the assistance of the International Renewable Energy Agency, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and *l’Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD)*, amongst others.

**SGD 12:**

Other measures undertaken by theMinistry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change include:

1. the preparation of a new National Solid Waste Management Strategy in 2021 which focusses on resource recovery, composting of the organic fraction of the waste (kitchen and green waste) and recycling of the dry fraction (paper, plastics, cartons, metals, glass);
2. setting up and operation of the Interim Storage Facility for Hazardous Wastes at La Chaumière, Bambous which has provided the necessary infrastructure for the environmentally sound management of hazardous chemical wastes in Mauritius;
3. in order to boost the recycling industry, high quality wastes are required and this is only possible through the implementation of waste segregation at source through the provision of bins and biodegradable bags to households for the separate storage of specific waste streams;
4. the organisation of the *Les Assises de L’Environnement* in 2019 where all the major stakeholders including the NGOs, public and private institutions, funding agencies were invited to express their views the various keys themes on environment including management of wastes and hazardous wastes;
5. the purchase of scavenger lorries to provide adequate service;
6. a cost recovery mechanism has also been put in place in line with the “Polluter Pays Principles” whereby hazardous waste generators are required to pay a fee of MUR 100 per kg of hazardous wastes and an additional fee of MUR 2,500 for hazardous wastes quantities exceeding one tonne, for the disposal of hazardous chemical wastes at the facility;
7. drafting of new regulations to replace the Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous Wastes) Regulations 2001;
8. regulation of the exportation, importation and transit, i.e. the transboundary movements, of hazardous wastes in accordance with the provisions of the Basel Convention;
9. collection and segregation of waste, for the production of compost, carried out at the Petit Verger Prison;
10. highly polluting industrial activities such as the textile industry, canning and food processing, laundry processes have to apply for an Effluent Discharge Permit to the appropriate enforcing agency prior to discharging any effluent into a watercourse, water body or onto any land.
11. as far as reducing air and water pollution is concerned, the EPA 2002 empowers the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change to prescribe national environmental standards for the protection and management of the environment on air, water and effluent limitations amongst others;
12. encouraging the utilization of compost and waste recycling; and
13. encouraging the utilization of farmyard manure and compost as a source of natural fertilizer;

**SGD 13:**

The State of Mauritius is fulfilling the obligations of every climate-related multilateral environmental agreement. Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, considerable resources at the domestic level have been mobilised with some Rs 3 billion (the equivalent of $ 70 million) in support of its climate agenda in the past five years. The State is spending about two percent of its GDP (around $ 265 million) on environment and climate-change related policies. A National Disasters Scheme (NDS) was also prepared in 2015, to support agencies and stakeholders in understanding and undertaking their roles, responsibilities and actions in emergencies.

Mauritius has been among the first country to ratify the Paris Agreement in 2016 and its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) which was submitted ahead of the COP21 in 2015 had pledged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to the business as usual scenario. Mauritius has also revised its NDC with more ambitious targets and has now pledged to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030, relative to the business as usual scenario. The reviewed NDC for Mauritius has been approved by Cabinet on 1 October 2021 and was submitted to the secretariat of the UNFCCC on 5 October 2021.

Key adaptation measures have also been implemented in the Coastal Zone are namely:

1. Climate Change Adaptation Programme in the Coastal Zone in Mauritius;
2. the development and implementation of an early warning system (EWS);
3. the construction of a rock revetment of 450m and parapet wall at Riviere des Galets and the rehabilitation of various beaches including beach works, rock groin removal and installation of an artificial reef to protect coastal communities;
4. ongoing Coastal Protection, Landscaping and Infrastructural Works at various sites; and
5. beach rehabilitation of 10 km of eroded sites at 16 critical sites is ongoing.

Since 2015, the State of Mauritius undertook the rehabilitation of more than 8.4 km of coastal line. Coastal protection works have been undertaken at 19 priority sites, while additional 16 priority sites for coastal protection works are underway for period 2021-2025.

To support its disaster risk reduction sector, an EWS has been developed for storm surges for Mauritius, Rodrigues and Agalega. The fully-automated EWS enables the coastal communities to evacuate in a timely manner and safely in case of predicted extreme water levels. A National Multi-hazard Emergency Alert System has also been developed with a Common Alerting Protocol which is standard message format designed for all media.

Moreover, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre (NDRRMC) has a network in place at local government level to support preparedness and response in situation of extreme weather events and they include a list of vulnerable people in respective regions. Additionally, the Ministry of Social Integration, Social Security and National Solidarity has a list of most vulnerable people who are provided with various support including refuge in emergency shelters, payment of cyclone and refugees allowances, flood allowances, fishermen allowances as well as other ad hoc allowances. A Refuge Centre has also been constructed at Quatre Soeurs to create a community sanctuary safe from frequent flooding and to demonstrate infrastructure alternatives to minimize flooding risk in the future.

The NDRRMC has also initiated action for the development of a National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policies, Strategic Framework and Action Plan (PSFAP) in line with the Sendai Framework with funding from the *Agence Française de Development* (AFD) under the Adapt’Action Facility Programme. A launching ceremony was held on 02 March 2021. The PSFAP would subsequently pave the way for Disaster Risk Reduction activities for the next 10 years.

Mauritius implemented the Disaster Information Management System (MauDIMS) which is an online database which stores disaster related information, including information on disabled persons which is located on the Government Cloud located at the Government Online Centre. The MauDIMS will allow for analyzing disaster data for Disaster Risk Reduction, development planning, or monitoring global progress in line with Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM), established at the level of the UNDRR. MauDIMS will enable the Mauritian Government to measure progress towards the achievement of the global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and to integrate these indicators into the monitoring framework for the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Government has come up with a series of legislation to support climate change mainstreaming across key sectors and this culminated into the adoption of a Climate Change Act 2020, an Act to establish a legal framework towards making Mauritius a climate-change resilient and low emission country, accelerating the development of renewable energy to reach 35% in 2025 and 40% in 2030; promoting the setting up of a photovoltaic system for households, SMEs, cooperatives, NGOs, small planters and breeders; implementation of a national. This strategic legislative framework will support the mainstreaming and effective coordination of the climate change issues at the highest level and provide for an integrated and holistic management across all socio-economic sectors.

**SGD 14:**

Additional information with respect to SDG 14 include:

1. Marine Protected Areas designated by Mauritius to protect the marine ecosystem. Mauritius and Rodrigues, combined have eleven fishing reserve areas and six marine reserves where fishing is prohibited. There are six Fishing Reserves and two Marine Parks in mainland Mauritius. In Rodrigues, we have five Fisheries Reserve Areas, four Marine Reserves and a multiple use Marine Protected Area called the South East Marine Protected Area
2. implementation of the seagrass project entitled “Assessment of Blue Carbon Ecosystem (Seagrass) around the island of Mauritius”;
3. implementation of the UNDP project “Mainstreaming biodiversity into the management of the coastal zone in the Republic of Mauritius”;
4. promotion of Coral restoration through:
5. Establishment of 7 coral nurseries established around Mauritius. 300 coral fragments were taken from coral nurseries and transplanted to degraded areas in the Marine Parks for rehabilitation; and
6. Implementation of projects :
7. coral farming under the National Environment and Climate Change Fund (ex-Economic Recovery Programme);
8. coral reef restoration with thermal tolerant corals as adaptation to climate change through the project “Restoring Marine Ecosystem Services by Rehabilitating Coral Reefs to Meet a Changing Climate Future” (Republic of Mauritius and the Republic of Seychelles); and
9. UNEP’s WIOSAP programme (3 year project) aiming at “Promoting coral culture as an alternative livelihood for fisherman and coastal communities for conservation of marine biodiversity”, through training and capacity building of coastal communities in coral culture and reef rehabilitation techniques.
10. marine protection activities which include coastal protection works, beach reprofiling and other erosion control measures, as well as coral reef ecosystem monitoring and lagoon water quality monitoring. This act prohibits the use of a drift net within the fishing limits of Mauritius.

## **Question 3:**

**SGD 12:**

Additional projects undertaken by the Minister of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change in respect to SDG 12 include:

1. setting-up of civic amenity centres

A civic amenity centre is a facility whereby households, commercial centres and SMEs may dispose of specific wastes such as plastic wastes, paper and carton, construction and demolition wastes, waste oils, wood wastes, green wastes, E-wastes, used tyres and metal wastes. With the setting-up of civic amenity centres, the issue of illegal dumping will be reduced while the materials disposed at these civic amenity centres may be reused or recycled in line with the concept of circular economy. There are currently two civic amenity centres operational in the western and eastern parts of the island and another such facility is being constructed in the northern part of the island. More such facilities are being planned for construction at strategic locations across the island in the short to medium term in collaboration with the Private Sector;

1. home composting scheme

The home composting scheme was established in 2013 and consisted of the provision of home compost bins to households to encourage source segregation of wastes and promote the practice of compost production and usage. Another objective of this scheme was to reduce the amount of wastes going to the landfill. From 2013 to 2016, 30,326 bins were distributed to households by the Local Authorities across the island. In view to continuing this scheme, an amount of MUR 10 Million has been earmarked in the budget for financial year 2021/2022 for the provision of more compost bins for distribution to households;

1. incentives on exportation/recycling of PET bottles

In 2015, the Government came forward with an incentive on PET bottles comprising a provision of MUR 5 for each kg of waste PET bottles/flakes exported or recycled but was applicable only if an exporter/recycler processed at least 1 ton of PET bottles/flakes in a calendar year. Further to the initiative of 2015, the incentive of MUR 5/kg PET bottles was increased to MUR 15/kg PET bottles recycled locally or exported for recycling. These incentives were introduced to boost the recycling/exportation of PET bottles;

1. refund for used tyres recycling

To promote the recycling of used tyres, the Government came forward with a financial incentive of MUR 2000 for each tonne of used tyres recycled locally or exported for recycling. As regards to tyre retreading, a refund of MUR 25 will be provided for each tyre retreaded;

1. tipping fee for recycling of wastes

In a further attempt to increase resource recovery and recycling, the Mauritian Government has indicated that a tipping fee of MUR 300 will be provided for each tonne of wastes taken from transfer stations to be recycled;

1. industrial Symbiosis Project

One of the best practices of circular economy in Mauritius is the implementation of the project “Enhancement of resource productivity and environmental performance of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise in six African countries through the concept of Industrial Symbiosis” under the SWITCH Africa Green (SAG) Programme. Under this project, waste is considered as a resource which can be valorized; for instance, waste from one firm can be an input/raw material for another firm. Through this project, a considerable amount of wastes from hotels, textile industries, sugar factories and food manufacturing industries have been diverted away from the landfill and used as raw/secondary materials in other industries. For instance, 86 tonnes of broken wafers from a biscuit-manufacturing industry have been used as animal feed; 42 tonnes of textile wastes from a hotel have been sent to a sugar manufacturing industry for use as boiler fuel while 141 tonnes of used toners from a printing house have been diverted to a cartridge manufacturer;

1. implementation of an extended producer responsibility mechanism for electrical and electronic equipment and post-consumer beverage containers

The extended producer responsibility (EPR) is an economic instrument that assists in achieving a circular economy model. EPR is an environmental policy approach in which a manufacturer’s accountability for a particular product is not limited to the production process but extends to the post-consumer stage of the product. In an EPR system, the producers have to take responsibility for management of products after becoming waste. As such, EPR shifts the responsibility of managing a waste material from government/local agencies to the manufacturer of the product. In a bid to further promote the concept of circular economy in Mauritius, the Government has decided to implement an EPR system for electrical and electronic equipment. In this regards, an EPR regulations is currently being finalised for the management of electrical and electronic wastes (E-wastes). In the same line, another EPR regulation is being drafted for the management of post-consumer beverage containers. The proposed EPR systems will ensure that E-wastes and post-consumer beverage containers are effectively collected and recycled in line with circular economy;

1. feasibility study on scrapyard facility for end-of-life vehicles

End-of-life vehicles are becoming a major issue in Mauritius and these are often dumped illegally on barelands and roadsides thereby posing a potential threat to human health through the onset of vector-borne diseases. Besides, these end-of-life vehicles also represent a major eyesore and impact on the status of Mauritius as a touristic destination. To tackle this issue, the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change has embarked on a feasibility study for the setting-up and operation of a scrapyard facility for end-of-life vehicles in Mauritius. Following the feasibility study and the setting-up and operation of the scrapyard facility, end-of-life vehicles will thus be de-polluted and dismantled in an environmentally sound manner and the dismantled components will then be subjected to recycling in line with the concept of circular economy;

1. feasibility study on anaerobic digestion of organic wastes in Mauritius

More than 50% of the solid waste in Mauritius is organic waste, mainly coming from households, markets, offices and the agricultural sector. The large quantities of organic waste are rapidly filling up landfill space and in the process are also creating methane, an extremely powerful GHG. Coupled with the issue of solid and organic wastes, Mauritius also faces a heavy dependence on fossil fuels for its energy requirements, with 87% of the total primary energy requirement of Mauritius being met through fossil fuels.

In view to alleviating these issues, the anaerobic digestion is seen as a potential solution for Mauritius. As part of the digestion process, the biogas produced can be combusted to produce electricity, in line with one of the mitigation measures proposed in the Nationally Determined Contribution for Mauritius wherein a sustainable and integrated waste management system including waste to energy is listed. Furthermore, the anaerobic digestion process also assists in reduction of GHG emissions through three main ways. Firstly, uncontrolled emission of methane gas from decomposition of organic wastes is prevented since the biogas is properly collected. Secondly, the biogas produced (consisting of methane) is combusted to produce electricity and carbon-dioxide. The lower global warming potential of CO2 as opposed to CH4 further assists in the reduction of the impacts of the emitted GHG. Thirdly, the generation of electricity from biogas assists in the avoidance of GHG emissions from fossil fuels if these were instead used to produce electricity.

Prior to implementing the anaerobic digestion process on large-scale, an in-depth feasibility study is required. In this context, the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the operating arm of the UNFCCC, is funding a technical assistance for a feasibility study on anaerobic digestion of organic wastes for Mauritius. In addition to being a mitigation measure for GHG emissions, the anaerobic digestion process also assists in the implementation of a circular economy approach in the solid waste sector through the production of electrical energy (from biogas) and digestate for use as an organic fertilizer;

1. hazardous waste management

More than 100 colleges have been trained while the training of major hazardous waste generators and enforcement officers is being planned. Household hazardous waste will be collected in the next contract exercise in 2022/23.

Moreover, waste segregation at source will need to be implemented through the provision of 3 bins per households (one bin for organic wastes such as food and yard wastes, one bin for recyclable wastes such as paper, plastics and metals and one bin for residual wastes). It is to be noted that a non-biodegradable bag will also need to be provided to each household every week to store the food wastes to prevent these leaching into the bins used for organic wastes storage. The organic wastes will then be separately collected and sent to the composting plants, the recyclable wastes will be sent to the sorting units while the residual wastes will be sent to the landfill.

It is thus proposed to provide 3 bins (+1 non-biodegradable bag) per households starting with the Northern and Western Regions of Mauritius whereby the regional facilities (composting plants and sorting units) will be set up.

A Transaction Adviser has been appointed to prepare the bidding documents to invite potential Bidders to submit their offer to construct and operate the Compost Plants and Recycling Units on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis.

**SGD 14:**

**Other measures include:**

1. training of fishermen (fishing techniques and handling of fish) is being undertaken at the Fisheries training and Extension Centre of the Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping;
2. annual scholarships are offered to children of the fishing community for studies up to the tertiary level;
3. the following financial assistance is also provided to the fisher community, namely:
4. allowance to the family of registered fishers who is in deep distress where the fisher who is the sole bread-earner, perishes at sea;
5. for the repairs of accidentally damaged fishing boats;
6. Funeral Grant;
7. Maternity Allowance Scheme;
8. a bad weather allowance is provided to compensate fishers on days when they have not able to go fishing due to adverse weather conditions; and
9. sickness allowance.

## **Question 4:**

**SGD 14:**

Other good practices adopted by Mauritius include:

1. all developmental projects associated with coastal and marine environment are evaluated (Environment Impact Assessment);
2. removal and destruction of corals and mangroves is prohibited;
3. destructive fishing methods are prohibited and the use of sustainable fishing gears are encouraged;
4. regular surveillance of the lagoon and offshore areas to deter IUU fishing; and
5. promoting Blue Carbon initiative (seagrass project)

## **Question 5:**

**SGD 14:**

The table below illustrates the budget allocated in respect of activities aiming at achieving the targets under Goal 14 for financial years under the period 2018-2022.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SDG Targets** | **Budget Item** | **FY 2018/2019 estimates (Rs 000)** | **FY 2019/2020 estimates (Rs 000)** | **FY 2020/2021 estimates (Rs 000)** | **FY 2021/2022 estimates (Rs 000)** |
| Target 14.a | Fees for Training | 3000 | 1000 | 1,000 | 1250 |
| Target 14.a | Fees icw Capacity Building Programme | 1500 | 6900 | 2,500 | 8800 |
| Target 14.b | Surveys-Marine Resources Assessment |  | 2250 | 4,000 | 6500 |
| Target 14.2 & Target 14.7 | Sea Grass Restoration and Conservation Programme |  | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| Target 14.2 & Target 14.7 | UNEP/WIOSAP - Seagrass and Blue Carbon Assessment in Mauritius: Relevance for Marine Spatial Planning & Sustainable Management |  |  | 190,150 USD (project value) |  |
| Target 14.2 & Target 14.7 | Awareness Campaign (Conservation and Protection of Marine Environment and Biodiversity) | 200 | 200 | 150 | 50 |
| Target 14.2 & Target 14.7 | Fish Fingerlings icw Marine Ranching Project | 500 | 1000 | 500 | 400 |
| Target 14.4 & Target 14.b | Off Lagoon Fishing Scheme | 16000 | 16000 | 16000 | 16000 |
| Target 14.b | Construction of fish landing station | 2000 | 2500 | - | 500 |
| Target 14.5 | Construction and upgrading of Marine Park | 1000 | 3400 | 3,400 | 7400 |
| Target 14.4 | Electronic Catch Reporting System (from EU) | 11 500 (Project Value) | 4300 | 3,400 | 4400 |
| Target 14.5 | Restoration of Coral Reef - Adaptation Fund (project funded under the national environment fund and is ongoing) |  |  | 115,000 |  |
| Target 14.c & Target 14.6 | Contributions to International Organisation (Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, Indian Ocean Rim Association for regional cooperation, Indian Ocean South East Asian (IOSEA) Marine turtle conservation programme, Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA) | 4050 | 4650 | 4,620 | 5150 |
| Target 14.6 | Compensation to net fishermen | 500 | 400 | 400 | 500 |

## **Question 7:**

**SGD 14:**

The Government promotes social inclusion through:

1. the training of fishermen in sustainable fisheries and post- harvest practices;
2. provision of financial assistance for the purchase of robust fishing vessels;
3. development of outer lagoon fisheries (FAD fishery);
4. improving post-harvest facilities. Such measures will catalyse the progress in respect of Target 14.b “Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets”;
5. consideration given to inputs from the fisher’s community during policy making and fisheries advice; and
6. financial instruments in place to assist the fisher’s community (loans, scholarships, allowances).

## **Question 9:**

Other measures include:

1. to invest in clean and renewable technology as far as possible. It is worth noting that the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change is inviting local banks to assist projects to invest in green projects by providing green funds. The said Ministry is also looking for businesses investing on PPP basis as this a new mode of investment in Mauritius;
2. complying with the provisions of regulations for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, which will in turn contribute towards achieving SDG 12.4;
3. use the incentive provided by the Government to utilize solar power energy, carry out bio farming by adapting to Zero Budget Natural Farming. It should be noted that some sugar cane producers in Mauritius are following the Fair Trade Certified practices for sugar cane production;
4. seafood processing industries should make commitments to:
5. source their raw material from sustainably certified fisheries (example MSC certification)
6. use eco-friendly packaging for seafood and;
7. ensure land-based operations dispose of products and materials responsibly to prevent harmful impacts on marine environments;
8. fishing businesses should collaborate with NGOs to work towards:
9. minimising by-catch and discards;
10. sustainable exploitation of fish resources; and
11. the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.