



## **Country Programming Framework for Mauritius**

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**2014-2017**

**April 2014**

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**

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## Executive Summary

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out three FAO's medium term assistance priorities and results, derived from nationally defined priorities and objectives to be achieved over the four year period (2014-2017) of the country's programming cycle. It builds on the earlier National Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF) that was formulated in 2007 as equivalent to CPF. A desk review and analysis of major policy documents contributed to a coherent approach in ensuring that the CPF meets national priorities as stipulated in the major agriculture, forestry and fisheries policies and strategy documents. The CPF has been prepared in close collaboration with key divisions, institutions and parastatals falling under the aegis of the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security and Ministry of Fisheries. Broad consultations were held with major development partners in the field of agriculture and fisheries. The three priorities for FAO-Government collaboration that resulted from the consultation process include:

**Priority Area A: Support to agribusiness development** with focus given strengthening of the enabling environment – strategies, legal and management frameworks and institutional capacities in support of agribusiness development for selected strategic value chains. Particularly, the support will be provided in (i) strengthening the governance frameworks and support services to small-holder farmers and application of best practices in the area of agricultural mechanisation, irrigation and seeds provision; (ii) improving institutional capacity of Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security to promote organic agriculture through development of relevant institutional framework, voluntary standards and market promotion for selected strategic crops and livestock products; and (iii) building capacities of extension officers in post-harvest management, agro-processing and application of global practices for key agricultural value chains– selected strategic crops and fishery products.

**Priority Area B: Promote sustainable agriculture for food security** with a focus given to strengthening enabling institutional environment related to land use management, early warning system for animal and plant diseases and pests, and agricultural statistics for improved evidence based decision making. Specifically, the support will be provided in (i) enhancing the capacity of relevant rural institutions for strategic allocation of land through promotion of participatory and negotiated territorial development approach and methodology; (ii) strengthening institutional capacities for monitoring, surveillance, early warning and prevention for animal and plant diseases and pests; and (iii) improving institutional capacities (Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security, Agricultural Research & Extension Unit, Statistics Mauritius) in planning and implementation of data collection, analysis, application and dissemination, with the specific focus given to agricultural census.

**Priority Area C: Promote sustainable fisheries** with a focus given to improving enabling environment – policies and legal framework and institutional capacities for promotion of sustainable aquaculture and off-lagoon fisheries. Specifically, the support will be provided in (i) enhancing the capacity of Ministry of Fisheries for the formulation of aquaculture development and management policy through a provision of policy advice and building relevant capacities; (ii) enhancing the capacity of key stakeholders in the sustainable development of off-lagoon fisheries through technical support in the implementation of fisheries management plan, technical advice in the development of regulatory framework for/and installation of Fish Aggregating Devices, as well as training of the selected number of fishermen for its use and maintenance; (iii) enhancing the knowledge and skills of

relevant stakeholders in sustainable fisheries sector through awareness raising campaigns and sessions about nutrition values of fish and improvement of processing methods.

The total estimated resources needed for the implementation of the CPF for Mauritius amount to USD 1.9 million funded from Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) and extra-budgetary resources, including through the Government own resources. The total represents an indicative cost that includes projections on approved budget for the ongoing and pipeline programmes and projects.

By endorsing the CPF 2014–2017, the Government of Mauritius is committed to providing support and collaboration, to the fullest possible extent, in terms of available capacity and resources, in order to facilitate the achievement of the outcomes and outputs proposed in this document.

The CPF will be pursued in a broad partnership and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Mauritius and the donor community for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Government of Mauritius and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from concerned partners during the implementation of the CPF.

for the Government of Mauritius

for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the  
United Nations

## 1. Introduction

### Context

Being a Net-Food Importing Developing Country (NFIDC) and a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), Mauritius is particularly vulnerable to a rapidly changing global food system due to the challenges of rising and volatile prices of basic food commodities, climate change and bio-energy production. The country is simultaneously enduring the effects of trade liberalization policy. All basic staples such as rice, wheat as well as other food items such as cereals, dairy products, live animals, meat and meat preparations, fish and fish preparations, fruits and some vegetables are imported. The food import bill is expected to continue increasing, at high cost of foreign exchange. Despite the efforts to attain self-sufficiency in food, Mauritius has not been able to increase its food production over time. Unfavorable climatic conditions, shortage of land and labor, incidence of pests and diseases and precarious data processing have represented major setbacks to the development of the agricultural sector.

Mauritius has attained most of the targets set under the MDGs, in spite of the global economic meltdown, financial, fuel and food crises.<sup>1</sup> These accomplishments have been made possible largely due to the sustained efforts and right policy mix taken by successive governments over the years. According to the latest UN Human Development Report, ranks among countries of Medium Human Development level. The country has achieved constant progress in its Human Development Index from 0.655 in 1980 to 0.721 in 1990 and 0.804 in 2005. Although in recent years the agricultural sector has experienced a relative decline, it is still being considered by the Government as an important sector because of its contribution to rural employment and above all to food security and imports reduction.

The UN system support to Mauritius has evolved over the years to respond to changing demands in the face of a fast evolving economic, social and political situation in the country. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) for Mauritius has committed itself to implementing the “Delivering as One” (DaO) reform of the United Nations (UN) development assistance system and is developing the UN Strategic and Partnership Framework. The framework will focus on a few broad outcome areas, among which is “Green Economy” for Mauritius. The framework will support the delivery of the Maurice Ile Durable Policy, strategy and Action Plan and the forthcoming Economic and Social Transformation Plan (ESTP) to foster sustainable economic growth.

In line with the earlier National-Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF) for Mauritius, formulated in 2007, FAO supported number of initiatives addressing the challenges related to agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector (*Ref.* Annex 4). With the recently concluded project entitled ‘Support to reorganization and strengthening of capacities of the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security’ (TCP/MAR/3401), it further reinforced the government intention to modernise the agricultural sector and to “reconvert it into a flourishing pillar of the economy which will allow the whole of the population to draw benefits there from’. The project provided also support to the “Strategic Options in Crops Diversification and Livestock: 2007-2015” of Mauritius.

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<sup>1</sup> See also, Mauritius – Post 2015 National Report (<http://www.undg.org/docs/13101/Final-Post-2015-National-Report-clean.doc>.)

## CPF formulation process

Mauritius embarked on the formulation of the FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF) in 2013 as required by all countries receiving FAO support. The CPF establishes the strategic link between the country's development goals and FAO's strategic framework. The earlier NMTPF, formulated in 2007, formed the basis of new programming framework.

The methodology for the formulation of the CPF comprised of thorough desk review of major policies and strategy documents pertaining to agriculture, forestry and fisheries that assured a coherent approach in aligning the CPF's with national priorities; the establishment of a National Steering Committee chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agro-Industry & Food Security having an oversight and decision making function in terms of priorities and as such also an oversight role of the CPF implementation; and the organisation of consultations with development partners and key stakeholders, such as Government's institutions and parastatals falling under the aegis of the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Ministry of Fisheries, to discuss key priorities areas for possible FAO support and submission of proposals for FAO technical support to the Steering Committee.

## 2. Situation Analysis

### National context and an overview of the food security and agriculture sector<sup>2</sup>

The Republic of Mauritius is an island country of 2,040 km<sup>2</sup> with 111,000 ha of agricultural land. The two main islands are Mauritius and Rodrigues. The contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2011 was estimated to be 3.7 percent of which sugar cane was estimated to have contributed nearly one third. Sugar cane represents some 90 percent of the cultivated area and some 20 percent of exports. In view of the importance of the sugar industry, the agriculture in Mauritius has often been referred to as the Sugar Sector and the Non-Sugar Sector, the latter being represented by fisheries, livestock, horticulture, and forestry. The sugar sector faced the hard reality of the EU sugar reforms, with the consequence of a reduction in the price obtained for exports to the European Union (EU). The sector is however striving to increase its competitiveness to ensure its viability and sustainability. Several measures and schemes are being implemented, with accompanying support from the European Union, to sustain the sector.

In 2008, the increase in global food prices and high price volatility, resulting in a rising food import bill induced the Government in rethinking the national food security strategy. The Government adopted a food import-substitution strategy and set up a *Food Security Fund* (FSF) to increase food production locally. Around 1.3 billion Mauritian *rupees* (equivalent of USD 433 000) was budgeted to increase the level of national food security. A *Food Security Fund Steering Committee* was established to follow-up implementation of the various projects. The main achievements of the first phase of the FSF have resulted in an increase in food crop production by 23.7 percent during the period 2008 to 2011. Potato production increased by 45 percent in 2011; however a decrease of 12 percent in onion production was noted. The Ministry of Agro Industry & Food Security allocated plots of land to Farmers Cooperative Groups and Associations, under various agricultural production schemes (500 *arpents* scheme, MSPA Land and State

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<sup>2</sup> Crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries

lands). Moreover, a '*Sheltered Farming Scheme*' was launched in 2011 to support vegetable growers to shift to protected cultivation and modernized their production methods. From a research perspective, variety trials for onions, pulses and tomatoes were conducted. Protocols for making flour from local starchy crops such as breadfruit, banana and cassava were developed and found highly suitable for partial substitution of wheat flour (FSF 2013-2015).

### **Sugar Sector**

The sugar sector in Mauritius is striving to ensure its sustainability. Measures undertaken include shifting from raw sugar production to value-added refined sugar and production of energy products. Various schemes to assist sugarcane growers to reduce their cost of production, thus increase their competitiveness have been put in place. Moreover, the service providers, which depended on taxes levied on sugar, have merged into a single organization, the Mauritius Cane Industry Authority, set up in March 2012. An area of 54,140 hectares under sugar cane was harvested in 2012 as compared to 56,668 hectares in 2011, showing a reduction of 4.5%. The production of sugar in 2012 reached 414,000 tons out of which 409,200 tons were exported for a total value of 9.7 billion rupees (Digest of Agricultural Statistics 2012).

### **Food Crop Sector**

In 2012, Mauritius produced around 121,100 tons of food crops which represented around 25 percent of total food requirements. Sugar estates are diversifying their activities to include production of food crops. In addition, numerous small-holders are involved in crop production to meet local demands. Only 8,124 hectares of land is under food crop cultivation compared to around 57,160 hectares under sugarcane in 2012. According to Digest of Agricultural Statistics, 2012, during 2011-2012, the following changes were noted in the production of the main food crops: cabbage (-11.3%), calabash (+3.5%), carrot (-14.9%), cucumber (+3.4%), onion (+35.4%), paddy rice (+163.0%), potato (-5.2%), pumpkin (-6.7%), tomato (+15.8%), banana (-3.3%) and pineapple (+29.3%).

The main constraints which are hindering food crop sector in Mauritius include the availability of land; the high costs of inputs; labour scarcity; low investment and poor marketing (Ministry of Finance & Economic Empowerment, 2012).

### **Livestock Sector**

The livestock sector witnessed a boost in production during 2008-2012. The schemes set up under the Food Security Fund have contributed positively to increased production. Four main schemes were launched to modernize the livestock sector, such as: purchasing of improved breeds of animals; construction of farm buildings; purchase of equipment and establishment of fodder plantation. One model dairy farm was set up and a goat breeding farm is nearing completion.

In 2012, milk production increased by 39.5 percent, from 4.3 million litres in 2008 to 6 million litres. Meat production including beef, goat, sheep, pig and venison increased by 53 percent from 830 tons in 2008 to 1300 tons in 2011. Annual consumption of fresh beef amounts to 2200 tons. Some 8,000 live slaughter animals and weaners, for fattening purposes, were imported to supply the local market prior to the Food Security Fund programme. Beef production from the slaughter of imported cattle decreased by 4.3 percent, from 1,887 tons to 1,806 tons and local beef production (including live cattle from Rodrigues),

which represented only 9.1 percent of total beef production, increased by 32.4 percent from 136 tons to 180 tons.

**Table 1 Trends in livestock population from 2007 to 2012**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Goats</b>	24,805	25,994	26,014	27,819	28,176	27,403
<b>Pigs</b>	17,413	13,400	14,108	22,327	23,285	15,287
<b>Sheep</b>	11,100	15,480	20,230	20,200	20,500	2,211
<b>Cattle</b>	7,203	7,327	7,237	7,491	6,596	7,302
<b>Chickens</b>	12,750,000	13,500,000	13,650,000	13,650,000	14,300,000	N.A
<b>Ducks</b>	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	N.A

In 2011, the production of goat meat and mutton was 62 tonnes while pork production was 650 tonnes, an increase by 4.3 percent from 623 tonnes in 2010 to 650 tonnes in 2011 (Digest of Agricultural Statistics, 2011).

Mauritius has geographical advantage to control animal diseases (i.e. isolated island), and is officially recognised as a FMD free country. However, Mauritius imports live goats from Kenya, and imports various meats from China, Egypt, India, Kenya and Zimbabwe (source: FAOSTAT).

With this size of pig production, it is crucial to have good veterinary surveillance system in place with functioning port/airport quarantine system, equipped with efficient diagnostic laboratory. Else FMD and other transboundary diseases will soon be introduced into the country affecting Mauritius unique sales point of its animal products for potential overseas market.

The constraints for the livestock sector development are as follows: limited number of commercial farms; lack of breeding stock; low input low output systems of production; poor husbandry practices and lack of technology adoption; and limited value addition along the value chain.

**Table 2. Animal Production systems in Mauritius**

Species	Breeds	Systems
<b>Cattle</b>	Creole	Backyard
	Friesian	Backyard, intensive
	Mixed Zebu breeds	Intensive systems for fattening
<b>Goats</b>	Local	Backyard
	Boer	Commercial intensive systems
<b>Pigs</b>	Large White	Backyard & Commercial intensive systems
	Landrace	Backyard & Commercial intensive systems
<b>Chicken</b>	Commercial	
<b>hybrids</b>	Predominantly intensive systems	
	Local chicken	Backyard range systems
<b>Deer</b>	Rusa species	Extensive/range & Intensive/feedlot system

Source: Animal Production Division (APD) of the Ministry of Agro Industry

## Fisheries Sector

In 2011, total fish production was 5,539 tonnes, representing a drop of 5.9 percent over the previous year (5,887 tonnes). Fresh coastal fish catch was 2,189 tonnes in 2011 compared to 2,112 tonnes in 2010, representing an increase of 3.6 percent. However, other catch (tuna, bank, ponds and barachois etc) decreased by 11.3 percent from 3,775 tonnes in 2010 to 3,350 tonnes in 2011 (Digest of Agricultural Statistics, 2011). Export of fish and fish products attained 9.5 billion Mauritian rupees representing 14.8



percent of national exports. Mauritius gave priority on the establishment of a seafood hub and was proactive in creating a dynamic and competitive platform for its fisheries sector, and for its effort to develop aquaculture for food security.

However, Mauritius needs to accede to *The Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing*, approved by the FAO Conference at its Thirty-sixth Session (Rome, 18–23 November 2009).

## **Forestry**

Mauritius's forested areas account for approximately 2000 km<sup>2</sup>, of which about 30% is under plantation forestry, secondary alien vegetation or native forest remnants. The extent of reasonable quality native forest (more than 50% native plant canopy cover) is currently estimated at around 2,600 ha, representing less than 2% of the total area of the island. About 50% of the forested land in Mauritius is state-owned.

The National Forestry Policy was adopted in 2006 and is a statement of Government's intentions for the development of the forest sector and is designed to protect and enhance the country's natural environment, biodiversity and national heritage, while at the same time promoting recreation and tourism. A National Forest Action Programme is under preparation to implement the national policy.

This is expected to include action to: (i) carry out applied research, forest inventory and assessment as well as international exchange of information on forests; (ii) regulate and ensure equitable leasing of state-owned eco-tourism sites and training public and private sector personnel in eco-tourism management; (iii) contribute to poverty alleviation through developing small-scale forest-based businesses; (iv) establish a highly technical, efficient and effective public forestry administration which is capable of promoting the sustainable management of forest resources to meet societal demands for products, forest resource conservation, recreation and environmental services.

## **Food security and nutrition**

Based on FAO's most recent estimates, the prevalence of undernourishment in Mauritius has dropped from 8.6 percent in 1990-92, to 5.4 percent in 2011-13, from 93,000 of undernourished to 71,000. Although the prevalence of undernourishment declined, the Government is facing a challenge to ensure food self-sufficiency through a domestic production. Domestic food production recorded a moderate decline in the first six months of 2013, despite an expansion in the area under cultivation. By contrast, sugar cane production increased by nearly two-fold over the same period. The country meets the bulk of its cereal requirement with imports. The food prices areas are also showing some increase, particularly vegetables.

High impact animal diseases, such as Rift Valley fever are affecting Mauritius or its neighbours. These diseases represent a threat to food security, nutrition, livelihoods and internal or international trade. Regional approaches to tackle the threats before they become larger crises are paramount for effective control and prevention and are cost effective. In Mauritius livestock contribute 33 percent to agricultural GDP (FAOSTAT 2011 data). Such investment and importance must be safeguarded.

The *Food Security Fund Strategic Plan* (2008-2011) recommended the information of the population on the benefits of eating healthy foods. However, nutrition in Mauritius currently falls within

the purview of the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. The Ministry of Health & Quality of Life prepared a *National Action Plan for Nutrition 2009-2010* which defined the strategies and intervention for nutrition. The broad priority areas for intervention are: (i) Prevention and management of chronic diseases; (ii) Maintaining a healthy weight for all age group; (iii) Nutrition labelling.

A new *Action Plan for Nutrition 2013-2017* is being reformulated by the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life to revisit interventions not implemented in 2009-2010 and formulate new projects.

## National priorities and Governance

### Agriculture policies and programmes – national and regional

A *Second phase of the Food Security Fund Strategic Plan (FSSP) 2013-2015* has been adopted and is implemented to overcome the challenges faced by the agricultural sector. The main strategies outlined in the *Food Security Strategic Plan 2013-2015* are: Modernization of agri-business opportunities for local and export market; Development of sustainable agricultural production strategies; Development and support of agro entrepreneurship; Support to agri-business entrepreneur; Innovation and technology transfer, capacity building and effective information and communication management; Technical and marketing advisory service to the farming community; Value chain analysis and development; Public private partnership in development projects and Support for institutional development, research and extension

Another key policy of the Government is the *Strategic Options in Crop Diversification and Livestock Sector 2007-2015* which proposes a programme for the non-sugar agriculture for the period 2007-2015. It takes into account Government policy for promoting access to agricultural land, agribusiness, good agricultural practice, improving food quality and safety, reducing dependency on import, promoting export, and ensuring food security. The overall goal of the programme is to significantly increase food and agricultural production in a competitive and sustainable manner by the year 2015 through innovative production methods, novel products development while opening access to new markets.

In the *food crop sector*, the Government objective is to facilitate and sustain food production systems to ensure food security, food supply stability and quality, as well as to improve the diet and health of the nation. In *the livestock sector*, the Government of Mauritius, as part of its ESTP, seeks to enhance food security in livestock products in a safe and sustainable manner. The Mauritius country report for the State of the World's animal genetic resources indicates that awareness-raising is needed to inform the public and policymakers about the importance of local breeds of livestock.

*The strategic objectives for the fisheries sector development for 2013-2015* are to: (i) ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources in Mauritius waters, and the protection, conservation of the living aquatic resources through an ecosystem approach to fisheries and (ii) contribute to the sustainability of marine resources and ecosystems through the development of participatory/co-management approach (Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment, 2012). The Government is proposing to 'invest in technologies to better harness the economic potential of marine resource' and has committed MUR10 million to replenish lagoons by releasing fingerlings and create coral farms and reef sanctuaries (Budget Speech, November 2012). A Fisheries Partnership Agreement and Protocol has successfully been negotiated for EU vessels to fish in Mauritius waters against payment of a "contribution" to the Government of Mauritius.

The two priority objectives set in the **Programme-Based budget of the Government** (Ministry of Finance & Economic Empowerment, 2012) related to **Forestry Resources, Native Terrestrial Biodiversity and Conservation** are to: restore native forests and thus protecting the natural habitats of plants and animals through sustainable management and conservation measures; and maintain and enhance Mauritian terrestrial ecosystems, its services and conserve its native flora and fauna. The priority objectives set for the next three years in *forestry resources sector* are (i) the conservation and protection of watersheds and other environmentally sensitive areas and (ii) making economic use of forestry resources to generate revenue through deer ranching, eco-tourism and forest-based agro-business model.

Mauritius, being a member of the Southern African Development Community, is participating in the **SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP)** formulation process in partnership with FAO. The SADC RAP is being formulated on the basis of a series of preparatory and interim country and regional analytical reviews and studies. Mauritius has prepared a country-level agricultural policy review report as part of the process. It is expected that the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy develop a legally ‘binding’ instrument to stimulate sustainable agricultural development and food security in the SADC region. The RAP will therefore define common agreed objectives and measures to guide, promote and support actions at regional and national levels in the agricultural sector in support of regional integration and of attainment of the SADC Customs Union and Common Market that is the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy. (Country Summary Agricultural policy Reports, 2011).

### Governance and stakeholders in agriculture

The *Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security* is led by the Minister who is supported by an administrative cadre and a technical cadre. The Permanent Secretary of the *Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security* heads the Ministry and manages the administrative and technical cadres as well as oversees the good running of the different agricultural institutions. The four main units<sup>3</sup> of the Ministry are: Agricultural Services; Forestry Service; National Parks and Conservation Service; and Agricultural Policy Analysis Unit. FAO is currently providing support to the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security to review the technical services through a Technical Cooperation Programme and hence improve governance in the agricultural sector. The parastatals, or government-owned institutions that fall under the aegis of the Ministry of Agro Industry are shown in the table below:

**Table 3 Institutions and Organisations of the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security**

Institution/Organisation	Brief Description
<b>Food and Agricultural Research Council</b>	Plans and coordinates promotion of interdisciplinary collaboration and consensus building on priorities among Agri-food Research Institutions and stakeholders in Mauritius
<b>Agricultural Research &amp; Extension Unit</b>	Conducts research in non-sugar crop and livestock and provides extension and training services to farmers.
<b>Agricultural Marketing Board</b>	Provides and ensures efficient marketing for all controlled products at fair and reasonable prices and operates or provides for operation of storage, handling, transport and processing facilities in respect of these products as well as the regulation of their standard and quality.
<b>Small Farmers Welfare Fund</b>	Responsible for the economic and social welfare of around 40,000 small planters in Mauritius and Rodrigues of sugarcane, tea, tobacco, or food crops including fruits and ornamentals on their own land or on leased land to an extent not exceeding 10 hectares

<sup>3</sup> Source: <http://agriculture.gov.mu>

<b>Institution/Organisation</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>
<b>Irrigation Authority</b>	Promote the development of irrigation activities and proposes schemes for the irrigation of specific areas.
<b>Mauritius Cane Industry Authority (newly created)</b>	Regroups institutions/organisations in the Sugarcane sector to monitor, oversee and coordinate projects in line Government strategy to increase competitiveness of sugar sector in Mauritius
<b>Mauritius Meat Authority</b>	Manages the Abattoir and controls and regulates the sale of meat and meat products. It is essentially concerned with the slaughter of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs
<b>National Agricultural Products Regulatory Office (NAPRO)</b>	It aims at the integration of the Tea Board, the Tobacco Board and regulatory functions of the Mauritius Meat Authority

Source: <http://www.gov.mu/portal/site/agroind/menuitem.d2f43e8b83b7e5e16a7a98ada0208a0c/>

### 3. FAO's Comparative Advantages and CPF priority areas

The CPF priority areas and the results reflect those areas where FAO, in line with its overall mandate, its position in the country and its delivery capacity can add most value in support of the government objectives, in close collaboration and synergy with the other development actors.

#### Review of FAOs mandate, position and delivery capacity

##### FAOs Vision, Goals and Objectives

In line with FAO's organizational mandate – Global Goals, Strategic Objectives and FAOs Core Functions (*Ref.* Annex 5) and the regional priorities defined at the 27<sup>th</sup> Regional Conference for the 2014-15 biennium (Box 1), FAO is committed, in synergy and partnerships with the other development actors to support the Government of Mauritius in reaching the Government objectives to attain the food self-sufficiency and competitiveness and in this context address challenges pertaining to sustainable increase of agricultural and fisheries production and management of natural resources and access to markets.

The CPF priority matrix (*Ref.* Annex 1) shows the coherence between the CPF priorities, relevant national sector priorities, FAO Strategic Objectives and Regional priorities.

##### FAOs position in the country and delivery capacity

The Government and development partners, consulted during the CPF formulation process perceive that FAO, in terms of the type of interventions to address the identified challenges should focus its efforts to *building relevant capacities; Sharing and Applying knowledge; Policy assistance and advocacy*; but also with *dealing with emergencies*, which is reflected in the CPF.

This reflects FAOs experience in the country for the last five years during which FAO, as a knowledge-based organization, has been actively supporting Mauritius and Rodrigues, through facilitation and execution of various national or regional projects/ programmes in its efforts to **increase agricultural production**. The focus was particularly given to strengthening of the *institutional and organizational capacities* of the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security in Mauritius (TCP/MAR/3401) and its agricultural services to fulfil sufficiently objectives of agricultural development and food security (TCP/MAR/3301), inclusive of also institutional capacities related to control and certification authorities for plant, animal and food products (TCP/MAR/3301); and control and prevention of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases, including Avian Influenza as part of regional or global programmes funded by Sweden, United States and African Development Bank (OSRO/GLO/601/SWE; OSRO/RAF/603/USA; OSRO/RAF/720/AFB). In addition, in support of evidenced based planning, FAO is providing support to the implementation of the Agricultural census (TCP/MAR/3403).

##### Box 1. FAO Strategic Objectives and Regional Priorities

###### FAO Strategic Objectives

1. Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
2. Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner
3. Reduce rural poverty
4. Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national and international levels
5. Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises

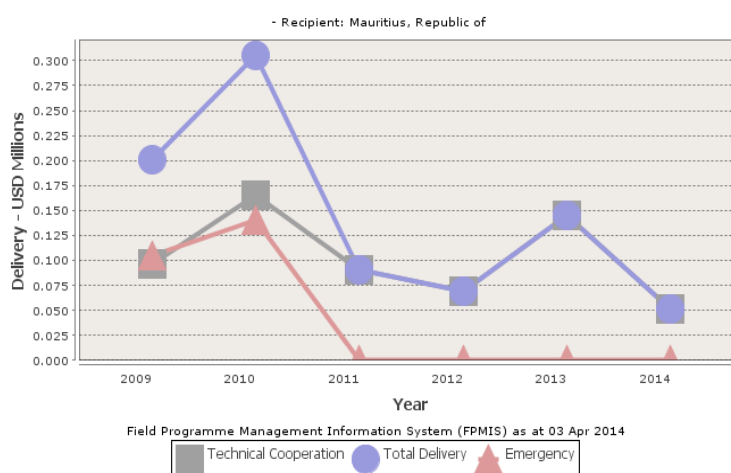
###### Regional Priorities for 2014/15 biennium

1. Increased productivity and effective market access in agri-food systems;
2. Reduction of vulnerability to threats to food security and nutrition;
3. Improved management and governance for sustainable use of natural resources.

Through global, inter-regional and regional programmes, it has been providing support to fostering the **development of fisheries sector** (MTF /INT/661/MUL; GCP /RAF/430/FRA; GCP /INT/054/WBG; GCP /GLO/200/MUL); as well as support in fostering **agro-business development** with the attention given to strengthening management and legislative frameworks in the areas of seeds and biotechnology (TCP/RAF/3108; while one project related to seeds regulations is pending approval), irrigation (Rodrigues; TCP/MAR/3201) and agro-industry, as well as construction of locally mounted green houses. Previously, with support from the Italian Trust Fund for Food Security and Food Safety, the Investment Center of the Technical Cooperation Department in FAO (TCI) assisted Mauritius and Madagascar to identify impediments to **cross border investments in agribusiness**. The Table presented in annex 5, lists all projects (national, regional, global) delivered by FAO in the last 5 years, with some of them still on-going.

The *estimated resource requirements* for this CPF amount to USD 1,9 million over 4-year period, with the resource mobilization target of USD 1,3 million (70 percent of total resource requirements) to be funded under FAOs Technical Cooperation Programme, and other resources, including from the EU (under regional SmartFish programme) and the Government resources. Although the resource requirements are higher than FAOs delivery between 2009 and 2013 (USD 0,811 million), FAO is confident about its delivery capacity – availability of more predictable resources and consequently planning of relevant staff capacities.

**Field Programme Total, Technical Cooperation and Emergency Delivery**



## The role of UN and other Development Partners

Mauritius receives support from development partners including the European Union, the World Bank, Agence Francaise de Developpement, African Development Bank, IFAD and other UN agencies, with UNDP and WHO being the only resident agencies in the country. EU, UNDP, IFAD and FAO are the only agencies having programmes addressing agriculture and fisheries.

## The UNCT and the UN Strategic and Partnership Framework for Mauritius

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) for Mauritius, which comprises 18 members, 16 of which are non-resident agencies (NRAs) has committed itself to implementing the “Delivering as One” (DaO) reform of the United Nations (UN) development assistance system. In line with the new Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review, Standard Operating Procedures, and UNDG Strategic Priorities 2013-2016, UN Strategic and Partnership Framework is being developed for Mauritius. The framework will focus on a few broad outcome areas, among which is “Green Economy” for Mauritius, for which a results framework is currently under development. The framework will support the delivery of the Maurice Ile

Durable Policy, strategy and Action Plan and the forthcoming Economic and Social Transformation Plan (ESTP) to foster sustainable economic growth.<sup>4</sup>

### **The United National Development Programme**

The UNDP has a limited number of projects related to agriculture and its sub-sectors, with the focus given to climate change adaptation, as well as environment.

- The project '*Mainstreaming Climate change Adaptation into sustainable development in the Republic of Mauritius*' seeks to integrate and mainstream climate change adaptation into the institutional framework and into core development policy, strategies and plans of the Republic of Mauritius. The total budget of the project amounted to USD2.9m. Agriculture was among one of the focus areas, which included also Coastal Zone, Fisheries, Tourism & Water. This project, which ended in 2012, contributed to: (i) Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced; (ii) Leadership capacities and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels strengthened; (iii) Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors implemented; (iv) Financing options to meet national adaptation costs at national & regional levels; (v) Knowledge generated and shared
- The UNDP-GEF project '*Expanding coverage and strengthening management effectiveness of the protected area network on the island of Mauritius*' has as main objective to expand and ensure effective management of the protected area network to safeguard threatened biodiversity. It focuses on (i) expanding the protected area network in Mauritius to better protect a representative sample of its terrestrial biodiversity and (ii) more effectively manage this protected area network as a whole, to ensure that it is fulfilling its conservation function. The Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security is the executing agency for this project, which has a budget of USD 4 million.
- *The Global Environment Facility-Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP)* supports a number of projects with thematic focus on coastal zone management, resource management, sustainable agricultural practices, sustainable land management and POPs. Financial and technical assistance are provided to NGOs and CBOs by the GEF SGP which facilitate and coordinate the implementation of the projects.

*Perceived FAO comparative advantages by the UN Country Office, including UNDP*, where FAO technical assistance would particularly be needed include: (i) the support to sustainable exploration of its ocean and marine resources by providing the technical expertise in Mauritius and support sustainable low cost small scale aquaculture projects in Mauritius & Rodrigues; (ii) promotion of the livestock sector development with the particular focus given to increasing domestic feed production and within this identification of alternative livestock feeds as a means to reduce increasing cost of feeds, and introduction of alternate fodder plants and use of certified/good quality fodder seeds in order to obtain fodder of higher quality and higher yield; building capacity of veterinary services in Rodrigues; (iii) assist Mauritius in the development of an Agricultural Marketing Information Systems (AMIS); and (iv) Promote sustainable livelihoods through Telefood projects.

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<sup>4</sup> In the context of the earlier draft, developed in 2012, FAO proposed to support Output 1.2 and Output 1.3 which are '*An enabling environment for sustainable agro-industry developed*' and '*an enabling environment for sustainable fisheries in Mauritius and Rodrigues developed*'. These two areas are reflected in the CPF matrix developed for Mauritius.

## European Union

The European Union is an important development partner for Mauritius, providing grants. *The EU-Mauritius development cooperation* had an overall budget of around EUR318 million for the period 2008-2013. Reform in the sugar sector in Mauritius was supported through Sugar Accompanying measures (approx EUR 280 million) which ended in 2013. Mauritius also benefited from EUR 75.69 million as General Budget Support allocation through the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF which is the preferred instrument (98 percent of the development cooperation portfolio); the Global Climate Change Alliance (EUR 3.0 million) and the Non State Actors budget line (EUR 1.1 million). The main policy objectives for Mauritius-EU cooperation focuses on macro-economic policies, economic reforms programme, public finance management reforms, energy sector, sugar-cane sector, education, climate change, empowerment and sanitation. In February 2012, Mauritius and the EU have initiated a new *Fisheries Partnership Agreement*.

Mauritius is an integral part and benefits from *regional SmartFish* programme managed by the *Indian Ocean Commission*<sup>5</sup> and financed by the EU under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF), with a total financial contribution of Euro 21 million for the first of two implementation phases. The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to an increased level of social, economic and environmental development and deeper regional integration in the Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (ESA-IO) region through the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources. EU proposed that FAO supports the Ministry of Fisheries in the Co-management of Fisheries in line with the Fisheries Master Plan. The ultimate beneficiaries of the Programme will be the fishermen, coastal communities and wider populations of the ACP States of the ESA-IO region covered by the 10th EDF Regional Indicative Program. It is furthermore expected that diverse stakeholder groups will draw specific direct and indirect benefits from the SmartFish programme.

## Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD)

The areas of intervention in Mauritius include: environment, public infrastructure, regional cooperation and support to the private sector. AFD provided financial support to Government to develop the 'Maurice Ile Durable' policy, strategy and action plan, finalised in January 2013.

## International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

IFAD is implementing the Marine and Agricultural Resources Support (MARS) Programme in Mauritius and Rodrigues. The goal of the MARS for the agricultural sector is to support the design and implementation of the Government of Mauritius (GOM) pro-poor reform agenda within the strategic plans of the Ministry. Emphasis in the MARS programme is to implement projects aim at improving the likelihood of the agricultural community and help agricultural households to establish more profitable farming and non-farming enterprises. IFAD provided financial support to the Indian Ocean Commission to implement a project '*Regional Initiative for Agro-ecology and Climate Change in the Indian Ocean Islands*'. The agro-ecological practices imparted through the project aimed to better prepare the small holder agriculture in

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<sup>5</sup> It is worth mentioning that Mauritius had an active role in the establishment of the South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA).



IOC member country to adopt sustainable practices and contribute to the fight against the effects of climate change.

## 4. Programming for Results

### *Overall issues and challenges in the non-sugarcane agricultural sector*

On the domestic and international front a number of challenges face the non-sugarcane agricultural sector in Mauritius. **On the domestic front**, the sector is faced with weaknesses at production, marketing, institutional and organizational levels.

- **At the production level**, the following are the main constraints: (i) *access to capital* - inadequate mechanization and insufficient irrigation facilities; access to new technologies to give a new impetus to the sector and to keep up with market exigencies; (ii) *access to land, labour, and other agricultural inputs* - gradual erosion of the resource base is observed in favour of more remunerative sectors such as manufacturing, tourism, and services; high cost of key inputs mainly labour and high prices of agrochemicals/ fertilizers contributing to increasing costs of production while the yields and farm incomes have stagnated; scarcity of raw materials for agro-industries; (iii) *inadequate planning of production* as per market demand; but also presence of various non-economic factors which affect *predictability of production*, such as pest incidence and adverse climatic conditions; (iv) low uptake of modern management practices; failure of farmers grouping, resistance to change and unwillingness to take risk; (v) inadequate investment and planning in research, intensive technologies, and capacity building.
- **At the marketing level**, the absence of a proper marketing strategy with modern market facilities is another set of constraints to the development of the Mauritian non-sugar agricultural sector. In the present practice, there has been no efficient link between the production line and the marketing system, such that it has, up to now, not been possible to effectively plan production according to the market demand. As a result, the country, is often confronted to extreme situations whereby at times there is a shortage of certain items of food crops on the local market, while there is overproduction at other times.
- **At the institutional and organizational level**, weaknesses, real or perceived, relate to coordination in information dissemination, strategy with the service-orientation to farmers/agro-entrepreneurs and response to the needs and requirements in the agricultural supply chain. At the level of the planting community, attempts to regroup planters and farmers under associations and cooperatives have often been unsuccessful. This has hindered the possibility of the planting community of benefiting from existing facilities that they could have secured as a group (e.g. mechanization and irrigation facilities).

**On the international front**, the combined effects of multilateral and regional trade liberalization are causing unprecedented changes on the economic scene and are imposing major challenges to competitiveness. Agricultural commodities produced at lower prices in other producer countries will compete with local production both for domestic and export markets. Moreover, Mauritius being a vulnerable island state, it will be relatively difficult to cut down cost of production to such extent as to compete with big producer countries which have a better comparative advantage. Trade liberalization within the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) will increasingly open markets and encourage new entrants.

The priorities for FAOs engagement with the Government of Mauritius are classified into three broad areas:

**Priority Area A: Support to agribusiness development** with focus given strengthening of the enabling environment – strategies, legal and management frameworks and institutional capacities in support of agribusiness development related to agricultural mechanisation, irrigation and seeds for selected strategic value chains.

**Priority Area B: Promote sustainable agriculture for food security** with a focus given to strengthening enabling institutional environment related to land use management, early warning system for animal and plant diseases and pests, and agricultural statistics for improved evidence based decision making.

**Priority Area C: Promote sustainable fisheries** with a focus given to improving enabling environment – policies and legal framework and institutional capacities for promotion of sustainable aquaculture and off-lagoon fisheries.

## Priority Area A: Support to agribusiness development for selected strategic value chains

### *Issues and challenges to be addressed*

In the effort to increase the agricultural productivity and expand agri-business opportunities for smallholder farmers, the Government of Mauritius requested FAO support in addressing the following challenges and exploring emerging opportunities.

(i) The smallholder farmers in Mauritius are largely dependent on traditional, labour intensive farming practices given the small plot size and lack of easy accessible *mechanisation* opportunities – equipment is either scarce or too expensive for the farmers to invest<sup>6</sup> and a lack of related incentive schemes. In addition, in terms of the seed inputs, the newly adopted Seed Law in 2013 has not yet enter into the force lacking or having inadequate subsidiary instruments. This is not allowing the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security to effectively regulate the cultivation, production and trade with respect to seed's import and export.

(ii) *Post-harvest losses* are also an area of concern reducing economic benefits to smallholder farmers. Key issues include interalia, weak storage conditions, lack of control procedures and quality specifications, and a lack of post-harvest specific technologies reducing PH losses such as use of edible coatings to improve shelf life.

(iii) An important emerging opportunity is the development of *the organic agriculture* in view of the expected increase in demand for organic food - with the expected increase in number of tourists and the increasing consumer awareness of safe food and environment protection. The major constraint in reaching the government targets<sup>7</sup> is the absence of an organic production zone, absence of a national organic food

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<sup>6</sup> The agricultural sector also faces labour shortages as young people are no longer interested to work in agriculture further reiterating the importance of mechanisation as an option for the increased production.

<sup>7</sup> The government objective, by 2015 is to promote the development of the organic produce on some 10 ha for an estimated production of 500 t of fruits including banana, pineapple, litchi and local exotic fruits and vegetables such as mainly salad crops,

inspection and certification system to encourage legitimate production, marketing of organic produce and a lack of information on market demand.

In order to address the above mentioned constraints, FAO will focus its work on strengthening the enabling environment in terms of strategies, legal and management frameworks and institutional capacities in the areas of agricultural mechanisation, irrigation and seeds (Output 1.1), promotion of organic agriculture (Output 1.2.) and reduction of post-harvest losses (Output 1.3).

***Outcome 1: Enabling framework – strategies, legal and management frameworks and institutional capacities strengthened, in support of agribusiness development for selected strategic value chains.***

Outcome 1:	Indicators	Baseline (B) and targets (T)	Assumptions
Enabling framework – strategies, legal and management frameworks and institutional capacities strengthened, in support of agribusiness development for selected strategic value chains	Number of strategies, plans, legislative and institutional frameworks for promotion of agribusiness adopted by the Government and under implementation	B: Zero strategies for agricultural mechanization and Organic Agriculture; zero legislative framework for Organic agriculture; weak legislative framework for seeds; T: at least, <i>3 strategies and plans</i> (1 – strategy for agricultural mechanization; action plan and marketing strategy for promotion of Organic Agriculture); <i>2 legislative and 2 institutional frameworks</i> (seeds, organic agriculture)	Policies of FSF2013-2015 to develop and support agro-entrepreneurship maintained;  Stakeholders, including dealers of agricultural equipment and machinery sufficiently motivated to cooperate in supporting mechanization.
	Number of incentive schemes for mechanization of smallholder farms adopted by Government	B: zero T: At least 2	
	Number of new local standards for organic agriculture, including a Law on OA adopted	B: No local standards available T: at least 5 local standards, and 1 law on OA	
	% of targeted value-chain actors satisfied with the service provided by trained extension officers and facilities given	B: To be determined T: at least 50%	

**Output 1.1** *Strengthened governance frameworks and support services to small-holder farmers and applicable best practices promoted in the areas of agricultural mechanisation, irrigation and seeds provision/agribusiness.* FAOs assistance will primarily target two main areas of work.

First, it will support identification of mechanisation options and incentive schemes for selected crops and promotion of applicable best practices. The activities will particularly focus on (i) the *development of an agriculture mechanization strategy*, with the consideration also given to irrigation facilitates to strengthen synergies with the Output 1.2 related to promotion of organic agriculture; (ii) *the development of a business model for the provision of mechanization services to farmers for selected strategic cropping systems*. In this context, FAO will provide assistance in the assessment of the existing incentive schemes, identification of alternative approaches applicable for the local context, as well as support piloting of selected schemes based on the existing marketing opportunities for specific products.

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greens, fine herbs and soybean. Currently, there is only one commercial organic produce - vanilla, for a European niche market therefore, opportunities for other horticulture products, organic fruit and vegetables need to be explored.

Applicable best practices will also be promoted and cost-effective farm equipment, suitable for smallholder farms will be identified.

*Second*, it will provide support to updating and completing *the legislative framework related to seeds* setting up legal responsibilities, powers and mandate of the National Plant Varieties and Seeds offices as well as detailed procedures for seed control and certification. As such, activities will focus on (i) drafting of the Regulations, under the Seeds Act 2013 coherent with the SADC Harmonized Seed Regulatory System and other international standards and practices and addressing, inter alia, variety release, seed certification and standards, quarantine pest lists and phytosanitary measures, seed trade and plant variety protection; (ii) setting up of the Institutional Framework for the National Plant Varieties and Seeds Offices (NPVSO) and building related staff capacities; (iii) training of Officers of the Ministry in seed inspection, testing, control, and other areas; (iv) provision of an advice with regards to the establishment of an ISTA accredited seed testing laboratory.

**Output 1.2** *Improved institutional capacity of MoA to promote organic agriculture through development of relevant institutional framework, and voluntary standards and market promotion for selected strategic crops and livestock products.*

FAO assistance will be centred on the development of (i) legislative framework, including the law on organic agriculture and local standards for selected strategic crops and livestock products, in compliance with the international voluntary standards; (ii) institutional framework, including food inspection and certification system, service provision (organic inputs, seeds, research and development); (iii) capacity development of staff from accreditation body, extension officers and farmers; and (iv) future prospects, related to the development of organic agriculture action plan and marketing strategy. In addition, land suitability and suitable areas for organic production will be identified ensuring that the key prerequisites are met - the organic production zones should be away from the non-organic agricultural and residential zones, the soil is well drain, fertile, with high organic matter content and irrigation facilities available.

**Output 1.3** *Capacity of extension officers in post-harvest management, agro-processing and application of global practices for key agricultural value chains– selected strategic crops and fishery products strengthened.*

FAO assistance will be centred on building capacity of extension officers in good post-harvest practices (handling, packaging of fresh produce, agro-processing, labelling, transportation conditions and infrastructure) for the selected value chains related to crops and fishery products, including organic agriculture (strengthening synergies with the Output 1.2) and provision of advice in the design and proper management of post-harvest specific technologies as appropriate for local conditions.

## Priority Area B: Promote Sustainable Agriculture for food security

### *Issues and challenges to be addressed*

The key issues and challenges for the sustainable<sup>8</sup> increase of agriculture production in Mauritius, for which FAO support is sought, include:

(i) *A gradual decrease of agricultural land coverage* associated with the expansion of manufacturing, tourism and services and expected decrease in sugar production making land available for the use in other agricultural sectors but also other uses.<sup>9</sup> At the same time, insufficient land allocation to livestock development (apart from poultry) and fodder production is perceived as one of the key challenges facing the livestock sector. All this calls for a greater attention of the Government to optimize the use of agricultural land to achieve sustainable levels of food self-sufficiency taking also into account related environmental and social considerations. However, the weak institutional framework and lack of a land use management plan for strategic allocation of land as well as related weak institutional implementation capacities represent key barriers to addressing the faced challenges.

(ii) *Outbreaks of animal and crop diseases* at local level and a lack of early warning systems to alert decision makers and farmers about any emerging conditions affecting the production. Current pest surveillance system is based on traditional means for data collection, without IT, therefore not permitting a timely response in terms of control strategies. With the increase of livestock and meat imports, as well as expected increase in the import of elite germ plasma and planting materials following the phasing out Mauritius preferences under the Lomé Convention Sugar Protocol, the risk for animal and crop trans boundary diseases and pests is also increasing. This calls for a need to strengthen its institutional surveillance, diagnostic and control management capacities. In the *absence of or low uptake of the modern agricultural practices* and *early warning systems* related to pests and diseases, farmers rely heavily on use of agrochemicals, particularly pesticides and chemical fertilizers causing also harm to the environment health (contamination of groundwater, air and lagoon water quality, soil degradation) and agro-ecosystem stability.

(iii) Likewise, *strengthening the agricultural statistics* is key to long-term informed-decision making and planning in support of sustainable agriculture and responding to market demands. While current system of agricultural statistics is well developed, no census of agriculture has been conducted for more than 70 years, therefore key “Structural data”<sup>10</sup> on the agricultural sector that are critical for long-term sector planning, are lacking. Lack of knowledge and experience in planning, design and conduct of a census were identified as constraining factors by the Government. While some of this data is already available

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<sup>8</sup> Sustainable agriculture is an approach that maximizes reliance on natural renewable on-farm inputs while ensuring long term environment stability, health benefits and economic stability.

<sup>9</sup> Considering a drastic decrease in the sugar price, it is envisaged that some 7,000 ha of the land area presently under sugarcane would be available for agricultural and other uses, of which 70% are found in highly rocky and slopy region or mountain, providing one of the avenues for optimization of the agricultural land use. Small planters and metayers cultivate these lands. It is considered vital for environmental and social reasons to keep these areas under cultivation in these regions. Soil erosion from less stable land use may cause sedimentation and eutrophication in downstream lagoons or water bodies. The implications on the coral reef would be particularly significant.

<sup>10</sup> This structural data identifies the number of farmers engaged in each agricultural activity by demographic profile, size of land operated, land tenure, land use, agricultural inputs (labour, use of fertilizers and pesticides, improved seed varieties, irrigation), crop area harvested for temporary crops and land under permanent crops as well as engagement in aquaculture, fishing, forestry and other related activities; the role of women in agriculture, fishing, forestry and other related activities.

from the on-going surveys (crop areas), the completeness of the frames used and the absence of data on the household sector make the current picture incomplete.

As contribution to achieving the government objectives related to sustainable agriculture, FAO will assist the government in improving the enabling environment for a more strategic allocation of agricultural land (Output 2.1), setting up an alert system for animal and plant diseases and pests (Output 2.2.) and strengthening the agricultural statistics, as key to long-term sector planning (Output 2.3).

**Outcome 2. Improved enabling institutional environment - land use management and early warning system for animal and plant diseases and pests and agricultural statistics, for improved evidence-based decision-making**

Outcome 2.	Indicators	Baseline (B) and targets (T)	Assumptions
Improved enabling institutional environment - land use management and early warning system for animal and plant diseases and pests and agricultural statistics, for improved evidence based decision-making.	Master plan for strategic allocation of agriculture land adopted by the Government and under implementation	B: No plan T: Master plan adopted by 2016	Farming communities cooperate to inform services of latest pest outbreak.
	Alert system for animal and plant disease and pests set up and operational	B: zero; T: 1 (software in place)	
	Agriculture policies and plans formulated using evidence-based reliable data	B: zero; T: 2	

**Output 2.1 Enhanced capacity of relevant rural institutions for strategic allocation of land through promotion of participatory and negotiated territorial development approach and methodology<sup>11</sup>**

FAOs assistance will focus on supporting the Government in the preparation of the Master plan for strategic allocation of land for agriculture and other purposes, and building capacities for its implementation. Special attention will be given to the promotion of a participatory and negotiated territorial development (PNTD) and modes of intervention in areas with competitive and multiple uses of land and natural resources. The approach has been proven successful in facilitating a dialogue among the various actors in order to promote a negotiated approach to territorial development.

**Output 2.2 Institutional capacities for monitoring, surveillance, early warning and prevention for animal and plant diseases and pests improved**

FAOs assistance will be centred around (i) assessing the current status – including institutional capacities for monitoring, surveillance and early warning system, (ii) provision of technical advice and recommendations in the improvement of the existing system, and practices, (iii) institutional strengthening, through setting up the necessary veterinary and e-pest surveillance system island wide, including functioning port/airport quarantine system, as well as (iv) building capacities of veterinarians and extension workers in surveillance and diagnostics. The e-pest surveillance system will allow for better pest monitoring – quicker collection of field data in a uniform way using portable hand held devices and its quicker central analysis (type of pests, crops, region, date and time) by Researchers of the Entomology

<sup>11</sup> Contribution to FAO SF output indicator 3.1.2 *Number of target countries provided with support for the design, monitoring and implementation of approaches, policies and interventions that promote equitable access to and sustainable management of productive natural resources*

Division of AREU. This will allow for timely recommendation of control strategies and provision of a rapid advisory service by Extension officers and SMS to farmers for timely application of pesticides in field crops. With this approach, pesticide load in food crop production could also be potential reduced. It is expected that some 12,000 planters will benefit from the establishment of such a system.

**Output 2.3** – *Improved institutional capacities (MAIFS, AREU, Statistics Mauritius) in planning and implementation of data collection, analysis, application and dissemination, with the specific focus given to agricultural census.*

FAO assistance will be specifically provided in (i) *building the institutional and staff capacities, including the staff in SM, field team of supervisors and enumerators* to implement agricultural census - develop a plan and methodological basis for the conduct of census, build-up of a census frame of commercial agricultural produces, development and testing of census instruments, materials; conduct of the census, data collection, analysis and dissemination; (iii) *strengthening the existing agricultural statistics*, with the focus given to review and updating of the frames, questionnaire, re-basing of the time-series based on the census results.

FAO support will help catalyse the joint work between the MAIFS and Statistics Mauritius in the collection and dissemination of food and agricultural statistics within the National Statistics System. The information produced should greatly assist the extension service of MAIFS to monitor its own activities as well as those of the agriculture sector. Farmers and industry as a whole will also benefit from the information generated by census but also from the improvements in the regular provision of key agricultural data generated by the ongoing system.

## **Priority Area C: Promote Sustainable Fisheries**

### ***Issues and challenges to be addressed***

With the depletion of lagoon fish-stock, the fisheries sector is facing a number of challenges related to institutional/policy support framework, capacities of Government to implement fisheries management plan that was put in place, capacities of service providers to fishermen, fishermen capacities to use FADs as new fishermen practices, lack of knowledge related to their maintenance and repair as often faced with the risk that big vessels and trawlers may damage FADs when passing over them, or that a FAD may be lost when a fisher's line cuts the device's anchor line. The authorities provide support to fishers who fish in the open sea outside the lagoon and encourage them to engage in aquaculture, agriculture and other income-generating activities. With regards to aquaculture, the Government has put in place the Aquaculture management plan, however the capacity for its implementation as well as development of the aquaculture development and management policy is lacking.

**Outcome 3: Improved enabling environment – policies and legal framework and institutional capacities for promotion of sustainable aquaculture and off-lagoon fisheries.**

Complementary to the efforts of other organizations and building on the experiences and successes in the last years, FAO will continue to provide technical assistance to the Government in strengthening their *policy, legal and institutional framework and capacities* in support of sustainable management of off-lagoon fisheries and aquaculture. The support will be provided within the framework of [the regional SmartFish](#)

[programme<sup>12</sup>](#) managed by the Indian Ocean Commission and financed by the EU under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF). As such, it will also contribute to an increased level of social, economic and environmental development and deeper regional integration in the Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (ESA-IO) region through the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources.

Specifically, the outcome of FAOs support will be measured through the following performance indicators, while the outputs to achieve those are described below.

Outcome 3	Performance indicators	Baseline (B) and targets (T)	Assumptions
Improved enabling environment – policies and legal framework and institutional capacities for promotion of sustainable aquaculture and off-lagoon fisheries.	Comprehensive aquaculture development and management policy adopted by the Government	B: Aquaculture management plan in place; B: No policy T: Policy in place	Fishing community willing to adopt; sustainable fishing practices;  Government committed to support and endorse aquaculture development and management policy and the new regulatory framework for the use of FADs
	Regulatory framework for use of <i>Fish Aggregated Devices</i> (FADs) agreed upon by Government and Fishers	B: zero; T: 1	
	Number of fishermen adopting new fishing (FADs) and processing methods	B: very few T: 300 fishermen using FADs; 3 number for processing methods	
	% Increase in fish consumption as result of awareness raising campaigns	B: [tbd, baselines survey, 2014]; T: at least 5%	

**Output 3.1** *Enhanced capacity of Ministry of Fisheries for the formulation of aquaculture development and management policy*, through provision of policy advice, and building capacities of the relevant authorities.

**Output 3.2** *Enhanced capacity of key stakeholders in the sustainable development of off lagoon fisheries* through technical support in the implementation of fisheries management plan, technical advice in the development of regulatory framework for/and installation of Fish Aggregating Devices. With respect to the latter, FAO already assists the Government in the identification of the potential sites for the installation of FADs as well as train selected number of fishermen for its use and maintenance.

**Output 3.3** *Knowledge and skills of relevant stakeholders in sustainable fisheries sector improved* through awareness raising campaigns and sessions about nutrition values of fish and improvement of processing methods.

<sup>12</sup> The SmartFish Regional Programme aims at achieving five main results: fisheries Development and Management (FAO); Fisheries Governance; Effective Monitoring, Control and Surveillance; Fish Trade; Food Security (FAO). The first phase of the Programme was implemented over a period of 31 months (March 2011-September 2013). FAO provided inputs to the Programme under a Cooperation Agreement on matters related to Result 1 on fisheries development and management and Result 4 on food security. The ultimate beneficiaries of the Programme will be the fishermen, coastal communities and wider populations of the ACP States of the ESA-IO region covered by the 10th EDF Regional Indicative Program. It is furthermore expected that diverse stakeholder groups will draw specific direct and indirect benefits from the SmartFish programme.



## 5. Implementation arrangements and monitoring of the CPF implementation

### Institutional arrangements

The FAO Representative to Comoros, based in Madagascar, will be ultimately responsible for the planning and implementation of the CPF in close collaboration with the Government of Mauritius, donors, research institutions, and other national and international organizations. Selection of implementing partners will be guided by criteria which include institutional and technical capability; comparative advantage; sound financial management and accountability and past experience in implementing similar programmes and projects. Whenever synergies allow, FAO will work with other UN agencies through joint programme initiatives.

In support of the implementation, a **FAO Country Support Team** will be established, composed of the technical officers from Subregional and Regional Office and the Headquarters, who will, in their respective technical areas provide the necessary technical backstopping, support the FAO Representative in monitoring and reporting on the progress, as well as in the regular annual implementation reviews of the CPF.

The **National Steering Committee**, chaired by the Permanent secretary of the Ministry of Agro-Industry & Food Security, established for the CPF formulation, will have an oversight role in the CPF implementation.

### Monitoring and reporting

Programme implementation will be guided by **Annual Work Plans** which will be prepared with participation of all stakeholders. A **monitoring framework** for the entire CPF will be finalized in the first six months of CPF implementation. It will include, in addition to the existing results matrix format, information related to methodology, frequency and responsibility for collecting data for each of the indicators at outcome and output level, as well as elements related to reporting framework.

During the CPF implementation, FAO will, in consultation with the key stakeholders involved in the CPF implementation carry **annual reviews** of (i) the progress made in achieving the CPF results at output level, as well as (ii) their continued relevance to the national agenda and FAOs corporate and regional priorities. At the time that the annual review will coincide with the mid-year of the CPF programming cycle, the **mid-term review** will also focus on assessing the progress made with respect to the achievement of CPF outcomes. This mid-term review will be jointly carried out by FAO and the Government. Findings of the review will be included in a mid-term progress report.

Regular implementation reviews will provide opportunity to FAO and the Government to assess the need for possible corrective actions and revisions that may change the scope and orientations of the CPF, including rescheduling, and/or cancelling of outcomes or output, adjustments in the indicators and their targets, means of verification and assumptions.

**A final self- assessment** of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of FAO's support to the country will be included in a CPF final completion report, to serve as a basis of lessons learnt for the formulation of the CPF for the subsequent period.

## Annex

### Annex 1. CPF Priority Matrix

CPF Priorities	Relevant national sector priorities <sup>13</sup>	FAO Regional priorities (2014-15)	FAO Strategic Objectives
<p>CPF Priority Area A:</p> <p><b>Support to development of agribusiness and agro value chain</b></p>	<p><b>Key Priority area for FSF 2013-2015</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development and support of agro entrepreneurship</li> <li>2. Support to agri-business entrepreneur</li> <li>3. Innovation and technology transfer, capacity building and effective information and communication management</li> <li>4. Technical and marketing advisory service to the farming community</li> <li>5. Value chain analysis and development</li> </ol>	<p><b>Priority 1:</b> Increased productivity and effective market access in agri-food systems;</p>	<p><b>SO4:</b> Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national and international levels</p>
<p>Priority Area B:</p> <p><b>Promote sustainable agriculture for food security</b></p>	<p><b>Key Priority area for FSF 2013-2015</b></p> <p>Development of sustainable agricultural production strategies</p>	<p><b>Priority 1:</b> Increased productivity and effective market access in agri-food systems;</p> <p><b>Priority 2:</b> Improved management and governance for sustainable use of natural resources.</p>	<p><b>SO2:</b> Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner</p>
<p>Priority Area C:</p> <p><b>Promote sustainable fisheries</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic Objectives 2013-2015</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote sustainable fisheries development</li> <li>2. Ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources in Mauritius waters, and the protection, conservation of the living aquatic resources through an ecosystem approach to fisheries.</li> <li>3. Contribute to the sustainability of marine resources and ecosystems through the development of participatory/co-management approach.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Priority 1:</b> Increased productivity and effective market access in agri-food systems;</p> <p><b>Priority 2:</b> Improved management and governance for sustainable use of natural resources.</p>	<p><b>SO2:</b> Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner</p>

<sup>13</sup> Based on Food Security Fund Strategic Plan 2013-2015 and Programme based budgeting for Ministries, released by Ministry of Finance & Economic Development, November 2012

## Annex 2 CPF Results Matrix (2014-2017)

CPF Priority Area 1: Support the development of agribusinesses and agro-value chain				
CPF results	Indicators	Baseline (B) and targets (T)	Means and sources Verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Enabling framework – strategies, legal and management frameworks and institutional capacities, in support of agribusiness development for selected strategic value chains  <i>[FAO Org. Outcome 2.2.]</i>	Number of strategies, plans, legislative and institutional frameworks for promotion of agribusiness adopted by the Government and under implementation (mechanization, seeds, organic agriculture) <sup>14</sup>	B: zero T: at least, <i>3 strategies and action plans</i> (1 – strategy for agricultural mechanization; 1 action plan and 1 marketing strategy for promotion of Organic Agriculture); <i>2 legislative and 2 institutional frameworks</i> (seeds, organic agriculture)	Strategy documents, Ministry report (MoA)	Policies of FSF2013-2015 to develop and support agro-entrepreneurship maintained;  Stakeholders, including dealers of agricultural equipment and machinery sufficiently motivated to cooperate in supporting mechanization.
	Number of incentive schemes for mechanization of smallholder farms adopted by Government	B: zero T: At least 2	DBM / MPCB & MAIFS	
	Number of new local standards for organic agriculture, including a Law on OA adopted	B: No local standards available T: at least 5 local standards, and 1 law on OA	Registration of standards (with Mauritius Standards Bureau)	
	% of targeted value-chain actors satisfied with the service provided by trained extension officers and facilities given	B: To be determined T: at least 50%	Satisfaction survey in targeted areas/ commodities– for baseline and target	
<b>Output 1.1</b> Strengthened governance frameworks and support services to smallholder farmers and applicable best practices promoted in the areas of agricultural mechanisation, irrigation and seeds provision/agribusiness  <i>[FAO Org. Output 2.2.2]</i>	Existence of an agriculture mechanization strategy targeting smallholder farms	B: zero; T: 1	Strategy document (FAO progress report)	Policy of FSF to modernize agricultural production and improve productivity maintained
	Number of cost-effective machineries/equipment suitable for smallholder farms identified for different cropping systems	B: <i>to be determined</i> T: At least 1 for different cropping systems	Baseline Survey; Progress reports (FAO)	
	Number of incentive schemes for mechanization of smallholder farms, applicable to local context developed	B: To be determined T: At least 2 (1 for crops, 1 for livestock)	Progress reports (FAO)	
	Existence of a reviewed legal framework for Seeds, accompanied with related regulations and institutional framework, in line with SADC harmonized seed regulations and other international standards and practices	B: Seed Law issued in 2013, but not operationalized, lacking relevant regulations and institutional framework T: Review legal framework, accompanied by draft text of regulations, and proposal for institutional framework submitted to Government	Progress reports; draft text related to the legislative and institutional framework (FAO).	
<b>Output 1.2.</b> Improved institutional capacity of MoA	N. of local organic standards developed, including a Law on OA, in compliance with the	B: Law and local standards for organic produce not available	Progress reports (FAO)	Organic standards developed using

<sup>14</sup> Contribution to FAOs SF output indicator 2.2.2. *Number of targeted policy processes with cross-sector dialogue on integrated and more sustainable agricultural and natural resource production systems that were supported by FAO;*

to promote organic agriculture through development of relevant institutional framework, voluntary standards, and market promotion <sup>15</sup> [FAO Org. Output 4.2.1]	international voluntary standards	T: 1 law on OA and at least 5 organic standards		participatory approach
	N. of staff from accreditation body, extension workers and farmers with acquired skills in the application of selected voluntary standards	B: Zero T: (X number) staff from the Accreditation body; 20 extension workers; X number of farmers <sup>16</sup>	Training reports (FAO)	Certification organization set up for inspection and certification of agricultural produce;
	Existence of a marketing strategy and action plan for development of Organic Agriculture	Baseline: Zero Target: 1 marketing strategy, 1 action plan	Strategy and Action plan document (FAO)	
<b>Output 1.3</b> Capacity of extension officers in post-harvest management, agro-processing and application of global practices for key agricultural value chains– selected strategic crops and fishery products strengthened [FAO Org. Output 2.2.1; 4.2.3] <sup>17</sup>	% of extension officers trained on post-harvest management of strategic crops and fisheries products	B: there are 16 extension officers in crop, but knowledge in post-harvest needs to be improved for selected crops <b>Target:</b> at least 75% of extension officers	Training reports (FAO)	Working sessions being held with planters/farmers on post-harvest and agro-processing techniques The extension workers for crops and fisheries are interested to participate
<p><b>Ref. FAO Strategic Framework outcome and outputs:</b></p> <p><b>Organizational Outcome 2.2</b> - Stakeholders in member countries strengthen governance – the policies, laws, management frameworks and institutions that are needed to support producers and resource managers – in the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems. Organizational Output 2020001 - Support to countries to analyze governance issues and options towards sustainable agricultural and natural resource sector production systems Organizational Output 2020002 - Support to countries to strengthen national governance frameworks for the adoption of sustainable agricultural sector practices</p> <p><b>Organizational Outcome 4.2</b> - Agribusinesses and agro-food chains that are more inclusive and efficient are developed and implemented by the public and private sectors. Organizational Output 4020001 - Public sector institutions are supported to formulate and implement policies and strategies, and to provide public goods that enhance inclusiveness and efficiency in agro-food chains. Organizational Output 4020003 - Value chain actors are provided with technical and managerial support to promote inclusive, efficient and sustainable agro-food chains.</p>				

<sup>15</sup> Contribution to FAO SF output indicator 4.2.1: *Number of institutions benefiting from FAO support to formulate and implement strategies and to provide public goods that enhance inclusiveness and efficiency in agro-food chains*

<sup>16</sup> Target values to be determined at the inception of the activities

<sup>17</sup> Contribution to FAO Strategic Framework Organizational output indicator 4.2.2.: *Number of countries provided FAO support for reducing food waste and loss*

Priority Area 2: Promote Sustainable Agriculture for food and nutrition security				
CPF results	Indicators	Baseline (B) and targets (T)	Means and sources Verification	Assumptions
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Improved enabling institutional environment - land use management and early warning system for animal and plant diseases and pests and agricultural statistics, for improved evidence-based decision-making.</p> <p>[ FAO Org. Outcome 3.1.; 4.1; 2.4]</p>	Master plan for strategic allocation of agriculture land adopted by the Government and under implementation	B: No plan T: Master plan adopted by 2016	Master plan, Government reports (MAIFS; SM)	Government's commitment to support the formulation of the Master plan for strategic allocation of agriculture land Farming communities cooperate to inform services of latest pest outbreak.
	Alert system for animal and plant disease and pests set up and operational	B: zero; T: 1 (software in place)	Software operational & Reports produced (MAIFS)	
	Software for Data Collection system adopted by Ministry)	B: No software currently used T: Software in place	Reports produced by SM	
	Number or type of reports prepared by the Gov. as a results of built capacities, and improved methodologies in data processing, analysis and reporting	B: scares use of data in policy making T: Government uses the statistics and reports generated in policy making and analysis		
<p><b>Output 2.1</b> Enhanced capacity of relevant rural institutions for strategic allocation of land through promotion of participatory and negotiated territorial development approach and methodology<sup>18</sup></p> <p>[ FAO Org. Output 3.1.2]</p>	Existence of a Master plan for strategic allocation of Land for agriculture and other purposes, discussed and validated with the Government	B: Land Information System for Mauritius. No Master plan. T: Master plan (by end 2015)	Master plan (MAIFS; SM; FAO project reports)	Stakeholders committed to provide information on land use
	Number of staff with acquired skills in the application of FAO supported guidelines, tool and methodology for Agricultural Land use and management, including negotiation skills	B: 2 staff T: At least 30 officers in total		Relevant rural institution interested in the application of the PNTD approach
<p><b>Output 2.2</b> Institutional capacities for monitoring, surveillance, early warning and prevention for animal and plant diseases and pests improved<sup>19</sup></p> <p>[ FAO Org. Output 4.1.4]</p>	<i>Recommendations</i> for the improvement of the existing system for monitoring, surveillance, early warning and preventions made available and discussed with Government	B: Pest surveillance data available but it is undertaken through traditional means "without IT" T : Recommendations made available	Report with the recommendations (FAO)	Software and hardware for early warning systems available, including a set up of E-pest surveillance system
	Number of staff trained in surveillance and diagnostics of animal diseases and pests and e-pest surveillance for horticulture ( <i>disaggregated by subsector/function</i> )	B: to be determined T: <i>Animal</i> : 5 staff for surveillance, 12 staff for diagnostic; <i>Horticulture</i> : 12 staff for e-pest surveillance	FAO progress report; Report of Training sessions (FAO)	
<p><b>Output 2.3</b> – Improved institutional capacities (MAIFS, AREU, SM) in planning and implementation of data collection, analysis, application and dissemination, with the specific focus given to agricultural census</p> <p>[ FAO Org. Output 2.4.1]</p>	Existence of a sound census methodology, integrating relevant gender dimensions	B: Zero; Target: 1	Methodology (MAIFS; SM; FAO project reports)	Interest and collaboration from the farmers in data collection; good planning, maps, transport, particularly in more remote and difficult areas.
	Existence of gender-disaggregated agriculture census database and census reports	B: Zero; T: 1	Agricultural census database (MAIFS; SM)	
	Number of relevant staff (statisticians in SM, filed team of supervisors and enumerators) with	B: <i>Zero (Lack of skills in planning, design, analysis and interpretation of</i>	FAO progress reports	

<sup>18</sup> Contribution to FAO SF output indicator 3.1.2 *Number of target countries provided with support for the design, monitoring and implementation of approaches, policies and interventions that promote equitable access to and sustainable management of productive natural resources*

<sup>19</sup> Contribution to FAO SF output indicator 4.1.4 *Number of institutions with improved capacity to design and implement policies and regulatory frameworks with FAO support*

	acquired skills in planning, design, data collection techniques, compilation process and analysis of census and survey data	<i>agriculture census data)</i> <i>T: to be determined</i>		
<p><b>Ref. FAO Strategic Framework outcome and outputs:</b></p> <p><b>Organizational Outcome 301</b> - The rural poor have enhanced and equitable access to productive resources, services, organizations and markets, and can manage their resources more sustainably. Organizational Output 3010002 - Support to the promotion and implementation of pro-poor approaches to policies and programmes which improve access to and sustainable management of natural resources.</p> <p><b>Organizational Outcome 401</b> - International agreements, mechanisms and standards that promote more efficient and inclusive trade and markets are formulated and implemented by countries. Organizational Output 4010004 - Public sector institutions are supported to improve their capacity to design and implement better policies and regulatory frameworks, and to provide public services related to plant and animal health, food safety and quality.</p> <p><b>Organizational Outcome 204</b> - Stakeholders make evidence-based decisions in the planning and management of the agricultural sectors and natural resources to support the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems through monitoring, statistics, assessment and analyses. Organizational Output 2040001 - Relevant data and information assembled, aggregated, integrated and disseminated, and new data generated through analyses and monitoring jointly with partners.</p>				

Priority Area 3: Promotion of Sustainable Aquaculture and Fisheries for improved food and nutrition security				
CPF results	Indicators	Baseline (B) and targets (T)	Means and sources Verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Improved enabling environment – policies, plans and institutional capacities for promotion of sustainable aquaculture and off-lagoon fisheries and fish consumption.  <i>[ FAO Org. Outcome 2.2.; 2.1]</i>	Comprehensive Aquaculture development and management Policy adopted by the Government	B: zero; T: 1	Policy document (MoF)	Fishing community willing to adopt sustainable fishing practices;
	Regulatory framework on FAD agreed upon by Government and Fishers	B: zero; T: 1	Annual Report of Ministry of Fisheries	
	Number of fishermen adopting new fishing and processing methods	B: To be determined; T: 300 fishermen using FADs; X number for processing methods		
	% Increase in fish consumption as result of awareness raising campaigns	B: to be determined (2014) T: at least 5%	Surveys on fish consumption in 2014; 2017 (MoF)	
<b>Output 3.1</b> Enhanced capacity of government officials for the formulate aquaculture development and management policy  <i>[ FAO Org. Output 2.2.2]</i>	A draft Comprehensive Aquaculture development and management Policy available and validated with key relevant stakeholders	B: Draft Aquaculture Master plan available. No aquaculture and management policy in place; T: 1	Aquaculture policy document available	Government policy to promote aquaculture maintained
<b>Output 3.2</b> Enhanced capacity of government officials in the sustainable development of <i>off lagoon</i> fisheries through FAO technical support in the implementation of fisheries management plan, the development of regulatory framework of Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) and their use  <i>[ FAO Org. Output 2.2.3]</i>	Selected components of the Fisheries management plan (FMP) for the shallow water demersal fish species of the Saya de Malha and Nazareth bank implemented	B: FMP endorsed by Mauritius Government T: to be determined (early 2014)		Fishing community willing to adopt sustainable fishing practices
	Draft regulatory framework for FADs for the catch of small tuna and tuna like fish for local consumption available	B: zero; T: 1		
	Number of sites for installation of FAD identified	B: zero; T: 24	Feasibility Report for FAD Fisheries	
	Number of fishermen with acquired skills to use FADs	B: 0; T: 300	FAO project report	
<b>Output 3.3</b> Knowledge and skills for sustainable fisheries improved through awareness raising campaigns and sessions about nutrition values of fish and improvement of processing methods  <i>[ FAO Org. Output 2.1.1]</i>	Number of fishermen and population in general sensitized to fish as nutrition product	B: To be determined T: At least 70% of fishermen and 10% of the population	Report of Sensitization campaign	Commitment by relevant institutions to collaborate
	Number of fishermen with acquired skills to use selected improved processing methods	B: zero; T: to be determined		
<b>Ref. FAO Strategic Framework outcome and outputs:</b> <b>Organizational Outcome 202</b> - Stakeholders in member countries strengthen governance – the policies, laws, management frameworks and institutions that are needed to support producers and resource managers – in the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems. Organizational Output 2020002 - Support to countries to strengthen national governance frameworks for the adoption of sustainable agricultural sector practices Organizational Output 2020003 - Support to public institutions and inter-organizational mechanisms for the implementation of policies and legislation aiming at more sustainable production systems. <b>Organizational Outcome 201</b> - Producers and natural resource managers adopt practices that increase and improve the provision of goods and services in the agricultural sector production systems in a sustainable manner. Organizational Output 2010001 - Stakeholders supported to identify, assess and disseminate innovative and sustainable production practices.				

### Annex 3. CPF Resource Requirements – Results Matrix (Part B)

CPF results	Total resource requirements (US\$)	Available funding (US\$)	Resource mobilization target (US\$)	Resource partners/ funding modality
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,909,845</b>	<b>559,845</b>	<b>1,350,000</b>	<b>FAO (TCP), EU, Government</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Enabling framework – strategies, management frameworks and institutional capacities, in support of agrobusiness development for selected strategic value chains	855,845	55,845	800,000	FAO (TCP)
<b>Output 1.1</b> Strengthened governance frameworks and support services to small-holder farmers and applicable best practices promoted in the areas of agricultural mechanisation, irrigation and seeds provision/agribusiness	255,845	55,845	200,000	FAO (TCP)
<b>Output 1.2.</b> Improved institutional capacity of MoA to promote organic agriculture through provision of technical advice in the development of relevant institutional framework, voluntary standards, and market promotion	400,000		400,000	FAO (TCP)
<b>Output 1.3</b> Capacity of extension workers in post-harvest management practices for selected agricultural value chains – strategic crops and fishery products	200,000		200,000	FAO (TCP) or/and other source of funding
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Improved enabling policy, legal and institutional environment for evidence based decision making in support of a sustained increase in agriculture production - governance framework related to land, strengthened agricultural statistics system	754,000	204,000	550,000	FAO (TCP)
<b>Output 2.1</b> Enhanced capacity of relevant rural institutions for strategic allocation of land through promotion of participatory and negotiated territorial development approach and methodology	200,000		200,000	FAO (TCP)
<b>Output 2.2</b> Institutional capacities for monitoring, surveillance, early warning and prevention for animal and plant diseases and pests improved	350,000		350,000	FAO (TCP)
<b>Output 2.3</b> Improved institutional capacities (MAIFS, AREU, SM) in planning and implementation of data collection, analysis, application and dissemination, with the specific focus given to agricultural census	204,000	204,000		FAO (TCP)
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Improved enabling environment – policies, plans and institutional capacities for promotion of sustainable aquaculture and fisheries and fish consumption.	200,000	300,000		EU – Fisheries Partnership Agreement; IOC SmartFish
<b>Output 3.1</b> Enhanced capacity of government officials for the formulate aquaculture and fishery development and management policy	100,000	100,000		EU – Fisheries Partnership Agreement; IOC SmartFish
<b>Output 3.2</b> Enhanced capacity of government officials in the sustainable development of <i>off lagoon</i> fisheries through FAO technical support in the implementation of fisheries management plan, technical advice in the development of regulatory framework of Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) and their use	100,000	100,000		
<b>Output 3.3</b> Knowledge and skills for Sustainable fisheries sector improved through awareness raising campaigns and sessions about nutrition values of fish and improvement of processing methods to promote sustainable consumption of fishery products	50,000	100,000		



## Annex 4 Recent and ongoing FAO Projects in Mauritius

Reference to CPF priority area	Project Symbol	Project Title	Start Year	End Year	Total Budget (USD)
Priority area 1	TFD-09/MAR/001	Construction of locally mounted plastic greenhouse	2012	2013	9,474
Priority area 1	TCP/MAR/3201 BABY02	Agro-industry	2008	2010	8,409
Priority area 1	TCP/MAR/3201 BABY04	Support to the irrigation sector on the island of Rodrigues	2008	2010	10,698
Priority area 1	TCP/RAF/3108	Assistance to the formulation and initiation of the African Seed and Biotechnology Programme and Action Plan for its implementation	2007	2009	250,000
Priority area 2	TCP/MAR/3403	Support to Census of Agriculture in Mauritius	2013	2015	204,000
Priority area 2	TCP/MAR/3401	Support to reorganization & strengthening of capacities of the Ministry of Agro-Industry & Food Security of Mauritius	2012	2014	204,000
Priority area 2	OSRO/RAF/720/AFB	Strengthening institutions for risk management of TADs in the SADC region	2008	2013	661,944
Priority area 2	TCP/MAR/3402 BABY02	Planning for the Census of Agriculture in Mauritius	2012	2013	47,370
Priority area 2	TCP/RAF/3305	Support to Formulation of the SADC regional agricultural policy (RAP)	2010	2012	500,000
Priority area 2	TCP/MAR/3301 BABY01	Review of the technical services of the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security – Mauritius	2010	2012	78,220
Priority area 2	TCP/MAR/3301 BABY02	Formulation of a project strengthening Official Control and Certification Authority/ies for Plant, Animal and Food Products	2010	2012	86,499
Priority area 1,2	TCP/MAR/3203	Strengthening national capacity for management of pig health and production to re-launch the pig industry	2009	2011	290,000
Priority area 2	TCP/MAR/3201 BABY01	Follow-up and technical assistance to TCP/ISFP	2008	2010	10,914
Priority area 2	TCP/MAR/3201 BABY03	Supporting Rodrigues strategic plan	2008	2010	50,898
Priority area 2	TCP/MAR/3201 BABY05	Nutrition education	2008	2010	93,493
Priority area 2	OSRO/GLO/601/SWE BABY02	Emergency assistance for the control and prevention of avian influenza - AI activities in Africa South of Sahara	2006	2009	3,418,047
Priority area 2	OSRO/RAF/603/USA	Regional Meeting for Southern Africa Avian Influenza Preparations	2006	2009	165,000
Priority area 2	TCP/MAR/3202	Input supply to vulnerable populations under the Initiative on Soaring Food Prices (ISFP)	2009	2009	250,000
Priority area 3	MTF /INT/661/MUL	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission	1997	2016	32,385,957
Priority area 3	GCP /RAF/430/FRA	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project – SWIOFP	2009	2014	1,230,007
Priority area 3	GCP /INT/054/WBG	Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa – MSP	2008	2011	176,000
Priority area 3	GCP /GLO/200/MUL	Support to Safety at Sea for Small-scale Fisheries in Developing Countries - Global with Core Activities in West Africa and South Asia - (Follow up phase GCP /GLO/158/SWE)	2007	2010	1,254,886

Information extracted from FPMIS – April 2014

## Annex 5: FAO Vision, Member’s Global Goals and Strategic Objectives, and FAO Core Functions

### **Vision**

FAO’s vision is of a world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contributes to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner.

### **Global Goals of Members**

To foster the achievement of this vision and of the Millennium Development Goals, FAO will promote the continuing contribution of food and sustainable agriculture to the attainment of three global goals:

- a) Reduction of the absolute number of people suffering from hunger, progressively ensuring a world in which all people at all times have sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life;
- b) Elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods;
- c) Sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources, for the benefit of present and future generations.

The Council, in 2012, approved the revised set of Strategic Objectives, Cross-Cutting themes, and Core Functions of FAO expressing the impact expected to be achieved by 2019 by Members with a contribution from FAO, as well as the enabling environment and means of FAO action.

<b>Strategic Objectives and Cross-cutting themes</b>	<b>Core functions</b>
<p>Strategic Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition</li> <li>2. Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner</li> <li>3. Reduce rural poverty</li> <li>4. Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national and international levels</li> <li>5. Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises</li> </ol> <p>Cross-cutting themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gender</li> <li>2. Governance</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilitate and support countries in the development of normative and standard-setting instruments such as international agreements, codes of conduct, technical standards, etc.</li> <li>2. Assemble, analyse, monitor and improve access to data and information, in areas related to FAOs mandate.</li> <li>3. Facilitate, promote and support policy dialogue at global, regional and country levels.</li> <li>4. Advice and support capacity development at country and regional level to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate evidence-based policies, investments and programmes.</li> <li>5. Advice and support activities that assemble disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies, and good practices in the areas of FAOs mandate.</li> <li>6. Facilitate partnership for food and nutrition security, agriculture and rural development between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector.</li> <li>7. Advocate and communicate at national, regional and global levels in the areas of FAOs mandate.</li> </ol>