

## Summary of Stakeholder Consultations – Meetings & Site Visits

### Final Evaluation – Africa Adaptation Programme in Mauritius

Organization	List of Participants	Matters Discussed & Views Expressed by Stakeholders
<p>OIDC Date: 14 .11.2012 Venue: OIDC Head Quarters</p>	<p>1. R K Goburdhun, Development Officer 2. U. Goodhur, Project Assistant 3. S Ragoonaden (National Consultant) 4. Preethi De Silva (International Consultant)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sea level rise is a major concern as Agalega is a low lying sandy atoll with the highest point hardly 3 Meters above MSL.</li> <li>▪ A limited topographic survey has been conducted in the past by the Ministry of Housing and Lands in the highest part of the island.</li> <li>▪ Agalega comprises 2 islands covering an area of 2,600 Ha and permanent resident population is 350.</li> <li>▪ The Meteorological Service operates a station.</li> <li>▪ The main source of water is rain collected in water tanks.</li> <li>▪ Ground blackish water is another important source which is used for irrigation. However, salt intrusion is becoming a big problem and is worsening. It will most probably deteriorate further as a consequence of sea level rise. Wave breakers and retaining walls will be necessary in the future to address the erosion problem.</li> <li>▪ Agalega does not have a sea port. Hence a ship cannot approach the island for unloading. A ship from Mauritius usually called every 6 months. Transportation of passengers/commodities from the mother ship is done by small boats.</li> <li>▪ The frequency of heavy seas is increasing. In the past, unloading usually took about 2 days. However, nowadays this takes 5 - 6 days. It is noted that a one day delay in disembarkation cost Rs 1 M.</li> <li>▪ About 60 houses have been constructed for the workers. A large building covering about 40,000 Square Feet has been built in the North of island. It could be used as a refugee centre in the event of a tsunami. Another large building is planned to be built in the Southern part of the island.</li> <li>▪ A field survey to be conducted to prepare a contour map at 0.5 m, 1m, 2m and 3m contour intervals to estimate land loss due to inundation at various SLR scenario and propose remedial measures to address Climate Change and SLR.</li> </ul>
<p>Ministry of Fisheries ( Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC)) Date: 14 .11.2012 Venue: MOESD</p>	<p>1. Mrs. Mira Koonjul (Scientific Officer, AFRC) 2. U. Goodhur, Project Assistant 3. S Ragoonaden (National Consultant) 4. Preethi De Silva (International Consultant)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mrs Hurbungs, Divisional Scientific Officer, main representative and Mrs Koonjul, alternate have been participating in AAP activities on an alternative basis.</li> <li>▪ The AFRC, Ministry of Fisheries have 2 demo-projects selected for AAP; (i) Coral Farming &amp; (ii) Sea cucumber culture</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Five sites have been identified for the coral farming, namely Albion, Pointe aux Sables and Trou aux Biches for Mauritius and 2 for Rodrigues in SEMPA region. In 2008, Pilot project was carried out in Albion to farm different species of corals in an ocean based nursery which would be used to rehabilitate degraded lagoons and create coral gardens. Simple structures that are sturdy, environmentally friendly and easy to manipulate were used. Some promising results were obtained.</li> <li>▪ Albion has been selected again in order to create a coral garden.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sea cucumber culture:</b> Very specialized area and only a few countries have the technology to cultivate it including Madagascar. Many consultants have been contacted, reluctant to share the technique. Consequently, the project did not take off.</li> <li>▪ <b>Procurement procedures:</b> No delay in receiving funds, slight delay with regard to procurement of equipment. Bidding exercise was carried out and strictly adhered to govt. procurement procedures.</li> <li>▪ Public-Private partnership should be promoted through micro financing to establish coral farming in front of hotels</li> <li>▪ Sea cucumber culture should be explored through negotiation with Madagascar through Indian Ocean commission and high level negotiation at Government level</li> </ul>
<p>Meteorological Service Date: 14 .11.2012 Venue: MOESD</p>	<p>1. M.Beebeejaun 2.S Ragoonaden (National Consultant) 3. Preethi De Silva (International Consultant)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mr. Beebeejaun has actively been involved in the formulation and implementation of the DRR component of AAP. Represented Meteorological Services in the Steering Committee and monitored regularly progress.</li> <li>▪ The DDR project is organized in four phases: (i) Preparation of work plan and methodologies, (ii) Comprehensive analysis of country situation, (iii) Development of a national risk profile and (iv) Development of a Damage Risk Reduction strategic framework and action plan.</li> <li>▪ Though he recognized that the findings and outputs from the project could have wide application, he has identified some shortcomings and gaps. The data of 1996-2005 has been used on temperature and rainfall whereas data is available for more than 100 years.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is lack of clarity and some confusion in some findings. The recommendations are too general to be of specific use.</li> <li>▪ According to the original project document, the Meteorological Service was targeted to determine what is required to create inundation maps and to develop and implement an adequate Early Warning System. The Mauritius Oceanography Institute, the Ministry of Environment &amp; NDU and local scientists were allocated the responsibility of constructing inundation risk maps (indicating contours of less than 2 Meters) to establish the full extent of SLR and flash flooding events.</li> <li>▪ Finally, a package was awarded to Private Consulting Firm, Desai and Associates Ltd., which prepared a “ Development of a DRR Strategic framework and action plan” Inundation maps were prepared for various SLR scenario (2.5m, 3m, 4m and 6m) using a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for Mauritius, Rodrigues, St. Brandon and Agalega. The extent of the area which would be inundated is quite vague.</li> <li>▪ No indication has been made which particular region needs focused attention for in depth studies to determine impacts and made a cost benefit analysis in the face of climate change and sea level rise.</li> </ul>
<p>Commission of Agriculture, Rodrigues Date: 15 .11.2012 Venue: Commission of Agriculture, Rodrigues</p>	<p>1. Pierre Louis 2. Cupidon Davila 3. J.N. Law San 4. Elysee Serge 5. S Ragoonaden (National Consultant) 6. Preethi De Silva (International Consultant)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the officers present did not participate in any early AAP activities</li> <li>▪ Only during the visit of Capital Guardians, the Kenya Firm, last week that they were invited to participate in a 3 day workshop to discuss the Consultancy Firm report.</li> <li>▪ Farmers have taken the initiative to start planting rain-fed beans and onions in February/ March instead of April/May due to an observed shift in rainfall pattern. Rainfall is becoming more erratic and the raining season has become shorter Tropical cyclone, which contributes to more than 60% to annual rainfall, is becoming less frequent, last occurred in 2003.</li> <li>▪ In the past, maize and sweet potato were the staple food, now gradually changing to imported rice. Maize production has decreased drastically due to climate factors, now a luxury</li> </ul>

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		<p>as a meal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No short term and medium climate forecast is available by Meteorological Services.</li> <li>▪ Livestock has suffered too. Because of overgrazing, soil erosion has become a major problem. Fodder is available only on high ground and has almost disappeared in the coastal region.</li> <li>▪ Many water boreholes, used for irrigation purposes, are located near the coast and salt water intrusion is becoming increasingly worse affecting, as a consequence, crop production. No enabling environment has been created for the Commission to participate actively in the AAP. Capacity building has been almost non-existent. During the previous visit of Capital Guardians, all relevant reports, data and information were provided for the preparation of the assessment report. However, it was only during the visit of the consultancy firm in mid November that they saw the report. Consequently, they did not have enough time to digest its content and get themselves prepared to contribute more effectively to the 3 day workshop.</li> <li>▪ The workshop (12-14 November 2012) with 5 resources persons itself was badly organized. They were informed of it late on Friday 09 November. Fortunately on account of proximity, all concerned were informed. It started later than the schedule time. Most of the time it was focused on science of climate change and the trends observed on rainfall and temperature. This impressed some participants who for the first time learned that climate change is also affecting Rodrigues. Discussion on the recommendations which was the main purpose was only lightly touched. It was found that most data and information, mostly of the period before the year 2005, used in the report was outdated and have become obsolete as new reports are now available. It is expected that the consultants would update the reports</li> <li>▪ The Commission has received 2 agro-met stations under the AAP project. The data which will be generated by the stations would be useful for many agricultural purposes. However, the locations selected are not appropriate. They have proposed alternative locations.</li> </ul>

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		<p>report has never been submitted to the Commission. The workshop was of a general nature and little time was devoted to discussion on the recommendations, which was the main goal of the workshop.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It was not involved in the design of AAP project document. It has also not seen the MTR. It is noted that there is no representative from Rodrigues in the Steering Committee. Hence it is cut off from decisions taken at high level.</li> <li>▪ The participation of a representative of Rodrigues in the Project Steering Committee would have contributed immensely in enhancing more interest in AAP. This could have created opportunities to constitute a Working Group comprising all stakeholders with the representative as leader.</li> <li>▪ Fisheries proposed 2 projects – procurement of temperature sensors to monitor Sea Surface Temperature and tide staff to monitor sea level variation- following request during a workshop organized by the MOESD for submission of project proposals within the AAP framework.</li> <li>▪ No formal training has been received on making reliable, long term and systematic observations crucial to monitor climate change. The Fisheries Training and Research Unit is using its own system for data archiving. There is a data back up at another location to ensure that long term series of data (more than 20 years is eventually available to identify trend.</li> </ul>
<p>Advisor to Chief Commissioner, Rodrigues Date: 16.11.2012 Venue: Chief Commission’s Office, Rodrigues</p>	<p>1. Dr. Henri Agathe 2.S Ragoonaden (National Consultant) 3.Preethi De Silva (International Consultant)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Chief Commission’s Office is responsible for the AAP implementation. Following request earlier on, the following information was (i) Hotels with sea frontage under the ordinance scheme should have a desalination plant, (ii) Next year, rain harvesting will become compulsory for any land development and (iii) The Building Act will be amended and make it compulsory by law to include in the building plan a rain harvesting system in all new building constructions.</li> <li>▪ The project team comprising Mr. S. Seewobaduth, late Dr. L. Jottun (AAP Project Coordinator) and Dr. H. Agathe visited Rodrigues in October 2011 to popularize the AAP project. All stakeholders present were invited to submit proposals for implementation under the AAP. Seven projects were submitted. Eventually only 2 were retained namely the Agro Automatic Weather Station and sea surface</li> </ul>

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		<p>temperature/staff tide projects. The implementation of the tide staff component for school sensitization purposes did not materialize due to lack of leadership among stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The exploration of sea cucumber culture was carried out within the framework of a ReCoMaP for a 3 year period. An EIA permit was obtained to conduct the study. However, it was not completed as the technology to develop juvenile from the fingerlings is a very specialized and sophisticated one which only a few countries such as Madagascar and Australia have been able to master and develop. They are not prepared to share their technology and the financial implication for the transfer of technology/knowledge was prohibitive. One concern of implementing the project was the spread of diseases which can cause a lot of damage to other living marine resources. On that account, Rodrigues has no intention to venture once more in this Endeavour.</li> <li>▪ One initiative which has really been fully successful is the octopus close season for 2 months this year. On the reopening of the season, it was noted that the number and weight of octopus caught had increased tremendously. Most of the octopus was more than 5 kg. There was a surplus on the market and they were left dried in the scorching sun. The octopus fishers (about 1700 of which 400 are women) were provided with alternative jobs to earn a living during the octopus close season.</li> <li>▪ Rodrigues has adopted the principle that the conservation of natural resources is the best practice to adapt to climate change and will be guided by this policy as from 2013 to address issues related to climate change.</li> <li>▪ With regards to the Octopus pilot project, a consensus – fishermen, authority, communities and civil society – has been reached and it will be repeated next year. It is planned to extent the initiative to fisheries to promote marine ecosystems restoration.</li> <li>▪ The establishment of SEMPA in 2009 has been a complete success. With its 43.7 Km<sup>2</sup>, it is now the largest protected area in the Republic of Mauritius. It hosts a wide variety of marine habitats including unique coral and fish species. It serves as a natural classroom. The protected area is managed through the joint effort</li> </ul>

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		<p>of the Rodrigues General assembly, the local community, the UNDP and GEF. The fishermen and the tour operators also contribute to ensure the health of the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Many eco-friendly activities are allowed and organized in specific areas of the park. These include ; (i) Snorkeling and scuba diving at magnificent sites, (ii) Wind and kite surfing, (iii) Canoeing and (iv) Line fishing.</li> <li>▪ There are also 4 Marine Fishing Reserves.</li> <li>▪ Invasive species such as fast growing eucalyptus trees which pump large amount of water from the ground and “piquant loulou” trees are being replaced by native plants. “Café Marron” native plantation which was threatened from extinctive has been restored with the support of a Team from Kew Garden and Mauritius Wildlife Foundation. It has been noted that since the reforestation initiative, biodiversity has increased. Birds are coming back and bees have increased which is a good sign to increase honey production.</li> <li>▪ The government is deploying tremendous effort in reforestation programme. The application of effective techniques in land conservation is being promoted. The Government nurseries have been expanded to cater for the greater demand in the number of seedlings Community is encouraged to participate in the programme. In the next year budget, funds has been earmarked to promote among the community the production of 200 000 seedlings for sale to Government to enhance the country reforestation programme in collaboration with all stakeholders. At the rate progress is currently being made, it is expected by 2014, all alien species would have been replaced by endigenous species.</li> <li>▪ Animal grazing in the open field has caused immense damage to crops. Overgrazing has given rise to barren land and increase soil erosion. Decision has been taken in 2013 to discourage free grazing. Pastures will be developed. The upkeep of animals in pens would be enforced.</li> <li>▪ Several actions have been taken to contribute to further development and contribute to climate change adaptation/mitigation. These include ; (i) Support of an expert to develop a strategy for land rehabilitation and develop crop</li> </ul>

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		<p>varieties resilient to climate change, (ii) The promotion of selective and large expending eco- tourists and discourage mass tourism, (iii) Reduce the number of fishermen to ease pressure on marine resources by giving incentive and enhancing empowerment in order to convert them to indulge in land activities – a back to land programme, (iv) Encourage off lagoon fishing and (v) Implementation of conservation projects with tangible results which can be replicated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Strategic Integrated Development Plan for Rodrigues (SIDPR) has been prepared in 2009 with an outlook development programme up to 2025. Climate change is mentioned in a general way in the energy chapter. However, it has not been mainstreamed in the National Development Plan and recommendations have been made without any consideration to future climate change impacts.</li> </ul>
<p>Commission of Public Infrastructure, Rodrigues Date: 16.11.2012 Venue: Commission of Public Infrastructure, Rodrigues</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Espiegle James Mason</li> <li>2.Emile Ng Yun Kwong</li> <li>3.J Milazar J. R. Maurice</li> <li>4.Jean Paul Coliv</li> <li>5.J.Perrine</li> <li>6.S Ragoonaden (National Consultant)</li> <li>7.Preethi De Silva (International Consultant)</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The water sector has been involved with AAP since the beginning. During the first visit of the Capital Guardians Consultancy Firm for capacity building, it cooperated fully in providing all data required and submitted relevant reports to the Firm. A draft report was expected by the water sector. However, it was only last week during the second visit of Capital Guardians that it has a first glance of the report.</li> <li>▪ The Commission is not satisfied with the report. There is a lot of confusion about locations. Information therein has been taken from the shelf. The data is outdated and in most instances data before of 2005 has been used. Up to date data and information have been submitted and hopefully would be included and the report revised and improved. The recommendations are of a general nature without any specific guidance for application. Most of the workshop was devoted to explain climate change and trends in rainfall, air and sea surface temperature.</li> <li>▪ Lack of efficient communication with Mauritius has made effective participation in AAP activities difficult. Consultation with Mauritius has also been limited. At the beginning, with the support of Dr. Agathe, there was a strong interest and involvement in AAP. However, on his departure to assume duty as economist in</li> </ul>

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		<p>AAP, participation was very limited. It was only when Dr. Agathe returned last year that interest in AAP was renewed. However, in view of the heavy workload in the water sector, particularly as a consequence of persistent drought conditions, it has been very difficult to take advantage of the opportunities available in the AAP programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rainfall is becoming more and more erratic and water availability for domestic consumption more scarce. Water supply through the CWA water network is only once per month. For this reason, many houses have installed a rain water collection system. Salt water intrusion is a major problem in coastal boreholes. It will worsen with the projected sea level rise. There is an urgent need for a reform in the water sector. However, there is a lack of data related to water sector.</li> <li>▪ Rainwater harvesting from roof tops of building is practiced by many households. However, it is not obligatory by law to include rainwater collection system in the building plan to obtain a construction permit. It is planned next year. On the other hand, it is mandatory by law for hotels on sea frontage to have a desalination plant.</li> </ul> <p>The water sector has not been involved in the design of the AAP project. It has not been contacted to review the ToR of the Capital Guardians. It has also not seen the Mid Term Report.</p>
<p>Meteorological service and Shoals of Rodrigues on 16.11.2012 Venue: FTRU</p>	<p>1. Mr. Jeewuth 2.S Ragoonaden (National Consultant) 3.Preethi De Silva (International Consultant)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The UNDP Team met Mr. Jeewuth (Officer in charge of the Rodrigues Meteorological Station at the FRTU. He has been posted to Rodrigues about 2 months ago. He is not aware of the AAP programme. Information should be sought from Mauritius to find out whether the Rodrigues Meteorological Station has been involved in any AAP activities. Duties performed which is of direct concern to AAP is the manual measurement of Sea surface temperature in the Port Area using WMO recommended methodology at standard depth.</li> <li>▪ The station also operates a Tide gauge Station in the Port area to monitor Sea level. The station has also a sensor to measure sea surface temperature. The data is transmitted on a real time basis to Mauritius and University of Hawaii. The sea surface temperature from the Tide gauge corroborates with values</li> </ul>

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		<p>obtained by the manual method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The station already operates and maintains 2 agro-met stations. Mr. Jeewuth is not aware that Rodrigues has received 2 agro met stations under AAP. Close collaboration could be established between authorities concerned to coordinate activities in agro-met and sea level measurement using a tide staff.</li> </ul>
<p>University of Mauritius Date: 19 .11.2012 Venue: UOM</p>	<p>1. Girish Boojhawon 2. Shivraj Bhunjee 3. S Ragoonaden (National Consultant)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Initially, the Meteorological Service was approached to house the Climate Change data Server. On its declination due to heavy workload and lack of human resources, the UOM accepted to participate in this component of the AAP.</li> <li>▪ It is one of several servers in an air conditioned room which the UOM operates and maintains. It has been guided by the principle that the new server will benefit researchers, students and other users of climate data to house the server.</li> <li>▪ The server does not need much supervision and maintenance. It has to be switched off during bad weather and cyclonic weather. Certain precautions should also be taken during lightning occurrences. It provides a continuous 24 hour service. However, in case of heavy demand and over loading, it can temporarily be switched off to avoid disruption in the system. This usually happens rarely. In any case local access will still be possible. Only access from overseas will be affected.</li> <li>▪ The demand for data is still low. In November 2012, there were 4 demands. It is a new facility which is still not well known. It is expected that demand will gradually increase. Otherwise, wide publicity should be given so that a larger number of users take advantage of the facility. Researchers/ Institutions can upload their data on the system for the benefit of users.</li> </ul>
<p>Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre Date: 19 .11.2012 Venue: Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre</p>	<p>1. Bhanini Kamudu 2. Hemraj Ramsurrun 3. P. Jhugaro 4. S. Rungoo 5. S Ragoonaden (National Consultant)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The objective of the Rajiv Gandhi is to popularize science and technology targeting school and the General public. It has 5 galleries with permanent display. It is accessible to the public with an entrance fee of Rs 40 for adults and Rs 10 for school students.</li> <li>▪ The climate change Exhibition explores the issues surrounding climate change and looks at the impacts of climate change and sea level rise through interactive</li> </ul>

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	6. Preethi De Silva (International Consultant)	<p>stations and videos. The ladder and dice game is particularly interesting. By just playing, much can be learned about climate change impacts and measures to be taken to contribute to combat climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The exhibition is divided into 5 main areas focusing on different aspects of climate change. These are: (i) Understanding climate change, (ii) Effects of climate change, (iii) Climate change and adaptation (iv), Climate change mitigation and (v) A new energy future.</li> <li>▪ The opening ceremony in the presence of eminent personalities took place on the 14 June 2012. Flyers providing some details about the climate exhibition were distributed to the general public. The climate change gallery is a 3 year event.</li> <li>▪ Climate change and sea level rise is a long term issue. It is projected that its impacts will be more and more felt. It is therefore fundamental that the gallery remains open beyond the 3 years planned under AAP.</li> <li>▪ The RGSC is planned to continue the display beyond 3 years and perhaps make it a permanent gallery or integrate it with the other permanent gallery.</li> </ul>
<p>Water Unit, Ministry of Public Infrastructure &amp; National Development Unit, Land Transport &amp; Shipping Date: 19 .11.2012 Venue: UOM</p>	<p>1.U. Goodhur, Project Assistant 2. Preethi De Silva (International Consultant)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Associated with AAP for nearly 2 years.</li> <li>▪ While serving as a member of Steering Committee attended all other important meetings convened by MoE.</li> <li>▪ Master Plan for Water Sector is almost ready, should be sent to Cabinet approval shortly and, then published, Implementation will begin early 2013.</li> <li>▪ Predicting 10-15% water deficit due to climate change.</li> <li>▪ Number of diversions and dams are to be constructed to increase capacity of water storage, also drilling water boreholes.</li> <li>▪ Currently % of Unaccounted for Water is slightly higher than 50% and measures are taken to reduce it.</li> <li>▪ Optimization of water rights; Allocation of water use to be rationalized; Revision of Rivers and Canal Act of 1865 only for irrigation, large land owners at an advantage.</li> <li>▪ Water rights Reform Programme to be launched to look after interest of Hotels, Industries, and Households etc.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There was a technical group under AAP at the beginning and it did not continue to function.</li> </ul>
<p>Mauritius Institute of Education Date: 20.11.2012 Venue: Mauritius Institute of Education</p>	<p>1. Dr. R. Bholah 2.S. Cyparsade 3.S Ragoonaden (National Consultant) 4. Preethi De Silva (International Consultant)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The target audience was diverse. It included teachers, students, parents, community and the country as a whole. The materials developed include: (i) training materials for teachers, (ii) learning materials, pamphlets, booklets, interactive multimedia materials for students and (iii) pamphlets and booklets for parents.</li> <li>▪ 3D models were made interactive so that certain parameters could be changed and their effects observed to understand visually the factors responsible for CC. One example was a model in 3D showing how ice at the Polar Regions is melting and contributing to Sea Level Rise, threatening coastal settlements and inundation coast roads. It was adapted to areas in Mauritius.</li> <li>▪ A small cartoon strip has been prepared particularly for primary schools using a simple and clear language and making complex Technical/scientific concept within the reach of school children. All these materials were presented to teachers during training with clear explanation how to use them.</li> <li>▪ A mobile Graphic Exhibition on climate change was mounted. Schools and the general public benefitted from the initiative.</li> <li>▪ Essay competition was organized for Secondary Schools (Forms I to VI) and Quiz Competition and Essay Competition for Primary Schools.</li> <li>▪ Following discussion with teachers, it was realized that they are usually resistant to teach extra curriculum topics during school hours. The system of education is exam-oriented. There is tight competition to get admitted to star schools at secondary level. The syllabus is already intense and hence teachers will focus on themes/topics contain in school syllabus.</li> <li>▪ The only option to encourage teachers to teach climate change in class is to integrate climate change in the school curriculum. The MIE has already proposed this initiative to the Curriculum Development Unit of the Ministry of Education.</li> <li>▪ These resource persons will be involved in the preparation of materials such as</li> </ul>

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		<p>the DVD for pupils, students, teachers and parents, the Poster, the Flyer, the Cartoon and the 3D models. They will also be involved in the training of teachers, in awareness campaigns for Primary and Secondary schools and in the Mobile Graphic Exhibition. Other resource persons from language departments will be involved in the Essay and Quiz Competitions, they will also act as markers, moderators, writers of questions for Quiz and as Jury members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training workshop was held from 19-22 July 2012 in Rodrigues. A team of 4 MIE staff also proceeded to Agalega at the end of November 2012 to sensitize 2 primary schools and 1 Secondary school as well as the general public.</li> <li>▪ There is a lack of cooperation and communication among teaching institutions. For example, during the AAP awareness week at the University of Mauritius, the MIE was not invited. It was not also invited to make a presentation at the Knowledge Fair (UOM, 29to 31 October 2012)</li> </ul>
<p>Meeting with Mauritius Research Council Date: 20.11.2012 Venue: Mauritius Research Council</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dr. Bissonauth</li> <li>2. Dr. R. Rarmessur</li> <li>3. Dr. Somaroo</li> <li>4. Sohun</li> <li>5. P. Tatayah</li> <li>6. S Ragoonaden (National Consultant)</li> <li>7. Preethi De Silva (International Consultant)</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the 11 Principal Investigators who benefited from AAP funding for their researches were invited. Only 4 turned up. One represented 2 studies conducted. It is deplorable that the 2 researchers, who used the Dynamic System Modeling for their studies, were not present to provide some information on the T21 for future action.</li> <li>▪ Dr. Bissonauth provided some details on the methodology on the selection process. AAP Funds were provided to MRC, which were responsible to invite call for proposals for the research, identify eligible projects and manage the funds. He recognized that climate change research is a new challenge, which nevertheless should be pursued in view of growing concern of climate change impacts and the urgency to adapt to it for survival. Projects on ash from coal and bagasse are not directly related to climate change adaptation. However, they were selected on the request of the MOESD. Ash from bagasse and coal used for producing electricity is becoming an important source of pollution and a threat to human health and flora and fauna. The aim was to investigate how it could become a resource as fertilizers and in concrete block making.</li> </ul>

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Ministry of Agro Industries and Food Security Date: 20.11.2012 Venue: MOESD	1. I Ramma (Principal Agricultural Officer) 2. Seewonlall Seeruntun (Principal Agricultural Officer) 3. S Ragoonaden (National Consultant) 4. Preethi De Silva (International Consultant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Ministry participated actively towards the preparation of National assessment on the Agriculture sector by Capital Guardians. Many shortcomings were identified in the stock taking reports such as out dated data and confusion on locations.</li> <li>▪ There were considerable delays in the commissioning process to obtain the service of a consultant firm due to numerous reasons.</li> <li>▪ The Projector coordinator passed away while the TOR was being prepared. The identification of relevant stakeholders to participate in the agricultural sector also took much time. There was lack of coordinating between the water and agricultural sectors.</li> <li>▪ The TOR for recruiting consultant firm was too demanding particularly on qualification requirement at the expense of technical experience. It was proposed that in the future TOR is made more flexible to open the door for the best Consultants/Consultant Firm, based on technical expertise and previous experience most appropriate in the local context, to be selected.</li> <li>▪ Eventually, the Capital Guardians consultant firm submitted a baseline report which can be considered satisfactory. It reflects what the country needs.</li> <li>▪ Information provided in the bidding document on qualification, projects implementation in other countries and past performance should not be taken for granted. A system to verify the information as detailed in the bidding document should be put in place. Reliable proof on information provided should form part of the TOR and it should be authenticated. The Mauritius High Commission/Embassies could provide help in the process.</li> <li>▪ Many consultants of high caliber and reputation became available through the AAP process such as Dr. Bassi and Dr. Kelly. However, their presence in the country was of short duration, mostly 1 to 2 weeks. It was not possible for local scientists to interact with them to take advantage of their experience and knowledge as the main focus was to gather as much information as possible for the preparation of reports.</li> <li>▪ It is proposed that well known consultants are recruited for a long period – 3 to 6, if not longer - and local counterparts are attached to them on a continuous</li> </ul>

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		<p>basis for capacity building. This will provide incentives to local scientists and will ensure transfer of knowledge and sustainability of project implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Five agro-met stations have been acquired under AAP. Sites have been identified. Installation is underway and is being done in collaboration with the Meteorological Service. The data – rainfall, temperature, sunshine, humidity and evaporation - will be transmitted to a server located at the Agricultural Service, Reduit, which forms part of the project. It will be accessible to agro-met data users.</li> <li>▪ It is noted that data from the Meteorological Service is not easily accessible for research on agriculture on climate change. The amount involved in purchasing data is beyond the means of local research scientists. It is hoped that the data from the agro-met stations will partially provide a solution for climate data.</li> <li>▪ In order to provide guidance and direction at Ministerial level for the proper implementation of large scale projects such as AAP, it is vital that the representative of a Ministry is a senior official with decision-taken capability. It should be accompanied by a technician/scientist to provide assistance on technical matters.</li> <li>▪ A working group at the Ministerial level should also be constituted and regular meetings held with clear agenda to review progress and discuss follow up actions. This initiative was recommended by the AAP but rarely implemented.</li> <li>▪ In many instances invitation to attend meetings/workshops was sent late. Procedure to obtain clearance to attend is a long process. At least 2 weeks is required. It is understood that at times it is inevitable to send invitation on a short notice.</li> <li>▪ It is therefore proposed that at the beginning of the implementation of projects of large scale, technicians/scientists with alternates who will participate throughout the process are identified and clearance is sought for participation in all activities related to the project. An agreement could then be reached at the Ministerial level so that the concerned technicians/scientists could be contacted directly, avoiding thus long procedures for clearance</li> <li>▪ Overseas consultants are needed in specialized fields where expertise and</li> </ul>

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		<p>capacity is lacking. However, they are not familiar with many characteristics of the country including local conditions, culture, data custodians and institutional set up. This was particularly felt with regards to Capital Guardians Consultant firm missions in the four key sectors. In order to facilitate their tasks so as to derive maximum benefit from their expertise, local counterparts should be attached to them throughout their missions and participate actively as partners. This will enhance capacity building and transfer of technology and knowledge particularly in climate change which is a relatively new and cross cutting areas. Sustainability and follow up actions will thus be assured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Numerous workshops and seminars have been organized on climate change in the recent years. More will be forthcoming on account of the growing importance of climate change and sea level rise as a development issue and need to mainstream climate change in national developments policies and plans for sustainable development. Several officers in the same Ministry/institutions have been given the opportunity to attend to obtain some exposure. In many instances, the knowledge gained is superficial and not deep enough to be applied to improve outputs. Climate change is a specialized area. Continuous training is required in order to understand its implications and intricacies. It is therefore recommended that a core team within a Ministry/Institution is constituted to attend workshops, follow up activities and develop strategies related to climate change.</li> <li>▪ Several research works/studies conducted under AAP required reliable spatial and temporal data on a daily basis for inputs in models. Monthly data accessible on internet and from Regional and International Data Centres are not suitable for the purpose. The custodian of meteorological data of research quality is the Meteorological Service. However, its current policy is to make available meteorological only on payment even for the research purposes. This has caused great hardship to researchers as no substantial budget was earmarked for purchase of data. As a consequence, the quality of the research and findings has suffered. The setting up of the Climate Change Server Data at the University of Mauritius will partially solve this dilemma.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A sound disaster risk management process is data-intensive. Data on precipitation, surface run-off, river discharges, wave heights, cyclone activity should be centrally stored and made accessible to all relevant institutions.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Health Date: 21.11.2012 Venue: MOESD	1. Christian Victor Emmanuel Ciceron 2.S Ragoonaden (National Consultant) 3.Preethi De Silva (International Consultant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Ministry of Health has an Environment Health Engineering Unit through which climate change and impacts on Health is promoted. The Unit has participated in many climate change activities including the Knowledge Fair (University of Mauritius 29 to 31 August 2012) and knowledge Management workshop.</li> <li>▪ It is participating in the drafting of climate change policies, Climate Change Resilient Legislation and climate change strategies, particularly on the health aspects.</li> <li>▪ Activities under the AAP whereby the Ministry of health and Quality of Life was involved since 2010 are (i) Workshop on Capacity Building to develop and review Climate Resilient Policies; (ii) Workshop on Capacity Building on formulation of/drafting of Climate Change Resilient Legislation; (iii) Workshop on Prosecution Procedures; (iv) National workshop on Knowledge Management and Capitalization of Experiences; (v) Knowledge Fair on Climate Change ; (vi) Workshop on mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation in ICZM and EIA and Workshop on mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation in the Development Process in the Agriculture, Tourism and fisheries sectors in the Republic of Mauritius.</li> <li>▪ Also 55 officers of the Ministry have followed a course for the training of trainers on Climate Change Health related Impacts.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Environment and SD	4. (Mrs.) D. Lan Ng, Director of Department of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The project is overambitious. The document has been designed and formulated by UNDP. It is based on a common strategy designed for Africa and adapted to</li> </ul>

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<p>Date: 21.11.2012 Venue: MOESD</p>	<p>Environment 5.S Ragoonaden (National Consultant) 6. Preethi De Silva (International Consultant)</p>	<p>local condition in the context of Mauritius. Consultation has been held with stakeholders. For instance, a meeting was held on 1 September 2009 under the Chairmanship of UNDP. However, only 6 stakeholders attended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The 1<sup>st</sup> Regional Inception workshop was organized in South Africa in February 2010. Subsequently, a National Inception workshop was organized in Mauritius in April 2010 to get all stakeholders on board.</li> <li>▪ Originally, distribution and allocation of responsibilities among participating stakeholders were planned to ensure the smooth running of the project. Eventually, all responsibilities – preparation and finalization of TOR, procurement and organization of workshops – fell on the MOESD. The demise of the Project Coordinator was a big blow. Additional staff from MOESD had to be shifted to the AAP Adaptation Unit to cope with the growing workload. No financial incentive was provided to the MOESD staff as encouragement for works performed on several occasions outside office hours.</li> <li>▪ There were also other impediments outside the control of MOESD which delayed implementation. For instance, the change at the Head of the University of Mauritius caused much delay in the installation of the Climate Change Data Server at the University.</li> <li>▪ A working group was constituted at the Ministry of Environment. Regular meetings were held. Ministries outside the key lead Ministries (Agriculture, water, Tourism and Fisheries) joined the environment WG. Ministries of Health and Public Infrastructure attended many such meetings.</li> </ul> <p>Overseas procurement and recruitment of overseas consultants/consultant firms were an enormous task. Every avenue was explored to advertise EOI and</p>

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		<p>Submission of final document. These included Mauritius High Commissions/Embassies and World Bank. On many occasions, no bids or less than 3 bids were received and all the procedures from the beginning had to be repeated. The UNDP website does not cater for environment.</p>
<p>Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Ministry of Fisheries Date: 21.11.2012 Venue: Albion Fisheries Research Centre</p>	<p>1. (Mrs.) Mira Hurbungs 2. S Ragoonaden (National Consultant) 3. Preethi De Silva (International Consultant)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A second visit was arranged with the Ministry of Fisheries (MoF) to meet the Principal Representative in the AAP PSC to obtain more information on the involvement of the MoF in AAP activities besides the Demo projects. During the first meeting with Mrs. Koonjul, alternate Representative, she provided only details about the Coral farming activities and sea cucumber project.</li> <li>▪ The MoF attended regularly AAP PSC meeting. No formal WG has been established within the Ministry for AAP. However, all involvement was discussed first with the Officer in Charge of AFRC and other senior officers before any commitment is made. The AFRC Management was also provided with feedback on AAP activities.</li> <li>▪ The participation of AFRC was mostly focused on coral farming. The sea cucumber component did not materialize on account of difficulties to recruit an expert for CB and the transfer of technology and knowledge. The culture of sea cucumber is a very specialized undertaking and no country is prepared to share the technology. The only solution is arrangement with a foreign company to develop the industry in Mauritius without any pressure in the transfer of the technology. This is currently the case with fish agriculture which is being exploited by a foreign company – La Ferme Marine de Mahebourg.</li> <li>▪ Mrs Hurbungs provided other information that the AFRC is promoting to release pressure on the fisheries activities and address climate change. These include:</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Two Marine Parks and 6 fisheries reserves have been established. Other MPAs are being envisaged</li> <li>➤ The establishment of MPAs is a sensitive issue in view of the multitude of marine users and intense competition to exploit the limited marine resources</li> <li>➤ Effort to release pressure from lagoon fisheries is deployed. Fisheries off lagoon being promoted. FADs have been installed in many places off lagoon and are attracting fish for the benefit of the professional fishers</li> <li>➤ Netting buy back scheme has been introduced to reduce the number of net fishing during the netting season.</li> <li>➤ Coral framing would gradually be expanded</li> <li>➤ Water quality including sea surface temperature is monitored on a continuous basis at several locations around the island</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ She agreed with the proposal to promote public-private partnership to establish coral farms in front of private hotels and declare them as MPAs after consultation with all marine users and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare Date: 21.11.2012 Venue: MOESD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. (Mrs.) P.Tow Nam</li> <li>2. Ms K. Ah Nien</li> <li>3. S Ragoonaden (National Consultant)</li> <li>4. Preethi De Silva (International Consultant)</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The main focus of the Ministry of Gender Equality, CD &amp; FW on climate change has been on training of trainers and sensitization. Overall 2759 participants have been sensitized on climate change, its impacts on key sectors including water, agriculture, coastal zone, health and tourism its gendered implications.</li> <li>▪ A training programme was conducted in two batches (10 – 12 April 2012 and 16 - 18 April 2012) at Gold Crest Hotel, Quatre Bornes. The objective of the training programme was to train relevant stakeholders by imparting them with the necessary knowledge on the impact of climate change on men and women. Resource persons were from MOESD, UNDP and overseas experts.</li> </ul>

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		<p>Beneficiaries include Family Welfare and Protection Officers Gender Unit, Coordinator Gender Unit, Senior Officers of Social Welfare Division, Ag. Officer in Charge of Women Centers, Supervisors from the National Women’s Council, Head Women’s Association, Presidents of Participatory Advisory Committees, Representatives of Young Women’s Association and Regional Committees. Some 80 participants (30-35 in each batch) benefited from the training. The trained trainers will now provide training at grassroots level to pass on the message on climate change and effective measures to take to adapt to it and to contribute to combat it through conservation of resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A pamphlet on climate change and its gender impacts (English and French) have been produced. Some 6000 have been widely distributed at the level of women, Community and Social women Centers and women Associations during the 7 workshops at “Salon de la Femme” and Knowledge Fair.</li> <li>▪ The following activities are being promoted particularly among women; (i) Rain harvesting, (ii) Waste segregation, (iii) Provision of waste bins in women centers and (iv) Brainstorming sessions to discuss climate change and impacts.</li> <li>▪ An interactive DVD in creole is under preparation. It will comprise information on the basics of climate change, quiz and games. It will be distributed to Social Women Centres. Funding, however, will be required to make copies.</li> </ul>
<p>Ministry of Tourism Venue: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Date: 19 November 2012</p>	<p>Messrs. P. Gujadhur (Senior Tourist Officer), P. De Silva (International Consultant) and S. Ragoonaden( National Consultant) .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Tourism sections of the “Stocktaking report” and “Final Inception Report (2012): Mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the development process in the Agriculture, Tourism, Fisheries sectors of the Republic of Mauritius and the water sector in particular for Rodrigues” prepared by Capital Guardians do not reflect current situation and are not up to expectations.</li> <li>▪ Numerous documents including confidential ones and those with unique</li> </ul>

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		<p>copies were provided to the Consultant Firm. The most recent strategic plan for tourism was also provided. To digest them would require several days. However, the consultants returned back all documents in 2 days. There is not much difference between the Stocktaking and the Inception Reports. The same opinion is shared by other tourist stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Comments and suggestions were provided to improve the reports. These include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Emphasis should be on Sustainable tourism</li> <li>➤ High spending tourism to be targeted (emphasis on quality and not volume)</li> <li>➤ Eco tourism opportunities to be highlighted.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ However, they were not taken on board.</li> <li>▪ The reports contained several outdated information and unrealistic proposals. For example, St. Brandon has a great potential for touristic attractions and activities that should be explored and exploited. In fact, access to the island is restricted to protect the rich flora and fauna. Moreover, facilities do not exist.</li> <li>▪ Data in the consultant firm reports have been extracted from national reports which have now become obsolete.</li> <li>▪ The sections on islets were copied from a previous report. No proposals how to protect these islets from overexploitation, which should have been one important outcome of the studies and the subject of focus, was provided. Beach erosion, the main problem threatening the Tourism industry, was given little attention. The firm was informed of these shortcomings and weaknesses. However, they were completely ignored when updating the reports.</li> <li>▪ Invitations to attend meetings were received late, at times at very short notice.</li> <li>▪ Many workshops were organized without much impact to improve knowledge.</li> <li>▪ Duplication in some activities. For instance almost same activities by different stakeholders on awareness raising.</li> <li>▪ Meteo has an important role to play in climate change.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Representative of Ministry on the PSC should not be below the level of Assistant Secretary. Climate Change is a new field, which is gathering momentum and having far reaching consequences as a cross cutting issue on almost all social and economic sectors and ecological environment. Local expertise on climate change issues is acutely lacking. Much focus should be laid on capacity building to constitute a core specialized team with support from well trained technicians/scientists to drive climate change activities in the country.</li> </ul>
<p>Phone call to Ministry of Public Infrastructure &amp; National Development Unit, Land Transport &amp; Shipping (Road Development Authority) Date: 21 November 2012</p>	<p>Mr Jhumkha By phone by Mr. S. Ragoonaden</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Some useful information was received from Mr. A. Jhumka from the RDA. Climate change has adverse impacts particularly on coastal roads and roads along mountain slopes.</li> <li>▪ Climate Change should be taken into consideration in building bridges and roads on account of episodes high winds which are expected to increase with CC.</li> <li>▪ A proper draining system is crucial to evacuate high volume of water during flooding which is becoming more frequent with increasingly higher intensity.</li> <li>▪ Knowledge to integrate CC in construction works under the responsibility of RDA is limited. Consequently, a request for CB under AAP was made.</li> <li>▪ Some 70 officers received training during a workshop (08-09 August 2012) on how to assess the impacts of climate change on buildings, road and related infrastructures. One of the outcomes was recommendations that planning tools including construction guidelines, zoning maps, code regulations be developed for new sustainable construction as part of the scope of developing Climate Change Adaptation for Essential and Historical Buildings and Public Infrastructure.</li> <li>▪ Some details on a project in Kosrae, Federal States of Micronesia were provided. The construction of a 3.2 km of a road section was based on an hourly rainfall of 178 mm for a 25- year recurrence. However, by 2050, the hourly rainfall with a 25- year return period would increase to 254 mm as a consequence of climate</li> </ul>

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		<p>change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1037 350 2028 490">▪ It is realized that it is more cost effective to build a road with proper drainage system taking into consideration climate change. The extension of the road has been delayed. Funding is being sought to finance the incremental cost of building the road taking into consideration an hourly rainfall peak of 254 mm.</li></ul>