

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Action Plan

of the Republic of Mauritius
2020-2030



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1. Introduction

The Republic of Mauritius has developed a **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy** (hereafter, **National Policy**) and a **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Strategic Framework** (hereafter, **National Strategic Framework**) under the **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2016**. This **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Action Plan 2020-2030** (hereafter, **National Action Plan**) identifies specific actions and related details to implement the **National Policy** and **National Strategic Framework** through 2030. This target date corresponds to the implementation period for the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**.

2. Development of the National Action Plan

The **National Action Plan** was developed based on four sets of inputs:

1. Consultations with stakeholders in the Republic of Mauritius, including a Stakeholder Technical Consultation on 4 and 5 November 2020, as well as a series of working group meetings held between June and October 2020,
2. Results of the work by the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative¹,
3. Expert reports², and,
4. A comparison of current disaster risk reduction and management in the Republic of Mauritius against the priorities for action set out in the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**³, the **World Humanitarian Summit**⁴ **Agenda for Humanity**⁵ and the **African Union**

¹ See **Diagnosis of Capacities to Manage Disaster Risk – Mauritius** (2019) CADRI Partnership, Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative.

² Including but not limited to: **Assessment of the Capacity Building Needs of First Response Disaster Management Agencies - Final Report** (2016), P. Hayden, TACSYM Ltd, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre, Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, and Disaster and Beach Management, French Agency for Development; **Disaster Risk Profile Mauritius** (2016), The World Bank Group; **DRR Strategic Framework and Action Plan Final Report** (2012), SGI Studio Galli Ingegneria S.p.A., Centro Euro-Mediterraneo per i Cambiamenti Climatici S.c.a r.l. and Desai & Associates Ltd for the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Republic of Mauritius; **Draft Gap Analysis Report** (2019), Component 3 - Deliverable D1, Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change (ER2C) In the Republic of Mauritius, DAI, French Agency for Development; **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policies, Strategic Framework and Action Plan** (2019), Component 3 - Deliverable D3, Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change (ER2C) In the Republic of Mauritius, DAI, French Agency for Development; **Standard Operations Procedures Handbook** (2015), National Emergency Operations Command, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre, Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, Disaster, and Beach Management; **The Project of Landslide Management in the Republic of Mauritius, Final Report, Main Report** (2015), Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd., Nippon Koei Co. Ltd., Central Consultant Inc., Futaba Inc., Japan International Cooperation Agency, Ministry Of Public Infrastructure And Land Transport (MPI), The Republic Of Mauritius.

³ <https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/43291>.

⁴ <https://agendaforhumanity.org/index.html>.

⁵ <https://agendaforhumanity.org/sites/default/files/OOM%20Agenda%20for%20Humanity.pdf>.

Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Africa.⁶

The **National Action Plan** was reviewed by government stakeholders in December 2020 before approval by the Government.

3. Strategic Objectives

The **National Action Plan** is based on the vision, core values, pillars and strategic goals set out in the **National Strategic Framework**. Functionally, the **National Action Plan** is organised into four strategic objectives as set out in the **National Strategic Framework**:

1. Disaster Risk Governance: Ensure risk governance systems are enabled to face current and future disaster risks.
2. Disaster Risk Reduction: Reduce disaster risk during the decade to 2030.
3. Warning and Alert: Have in operation a multi-hazard, impact-based warning system and effective means of alert by 2030.
4. Preparedness, Response and Recovery: Reduce the overall impact of disasters through better preparation and more efficient and rapid response and recovery.

4. Scale of Actions Identified in the National Action Plan

The **National Action Plan** identifies a total of 189 actions to be taken by 2030 to reduce disaster risk in the Republic of Mauritius in line with the **National Policy** and **National Strategic Framework**. The total estimated cost of these actions, over 10 years, is US\$ 9,564,406. (See Section 12, below, for details on costing actions.) Actual costs per year will vary depending on the number and scope of actions implemented.

Although all possible due diligence was used in identifying the actions set out in the **National Action Plan** modifications to may be required as part of the rolling implementation process described in Section 9, below.

5. Organisation of the National Action Plan Information

The information in the **National Action Plan** is organised into four tables, each containing the following information in columns:

1. Strategic Objective, as per Section 3, above.
2. Themes, which assemble groups of related actions.

⁶ <https://www.undrr.org/publication/programme-action-implementation-sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030>.

3. Actions identified through the consultation and analysis process summarized in Section 2, above.
4. Estimated cost of each action (see Section 12, below).
5. Lead Authority for each action (see Section 7, below).
6. Supporting Parties for each action (see Section 7, below).
7. Timeline, in years, for each action.
8. Indicators for each action. Indicators provided are preliminary and would be updated and, if needed, supplemented, in the design of specific projects to implement one or more actions.

This content is presented as static tables in the annexes to this document. An Excel® file containing the same information, as well as the details of the cost calculations (see Section 12, below), is available from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre.

6. Responsibilities for Implementing the National Action Plan

Overall implementation of the **National Action Plan** rests with National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council or any other instances as may be established by the Ministry responsible for disaster risk management to oversee the overall management of the **National Action Plan**. For each action identified, a Lead Authority is directly responsible for implementing each action supported by a Supporting Parties (see Section 7, below).

The implementation of this document is dynamic, and it will be regularly updated in view of changing circumstances to accommodate any future changes as and when the **National Action Plan** is implemented. This updating process will be an integral part of the Rolling Implementation (see Section 9, below).

7. Designation of Lead Authority and Supporting Parties

To be effectively implemented, each action in the **National Action Plan** requires the identification of a specific authority responsible for the action as well as parties which can be called upon to support implementation of the action. As the **National Action Plan** is a plan for the Government of Mauritius, all authorities which will lead implementation of an action come from within the Government structure. At the same time, supporting parties can come from within the Government structure or externally, from, for instance, civil society or the private sector.

Recognising that the specific names of parts of the Government of Mauritius will likely change over time, the designation of Lead Authorities, and for Supporting Parties where they are part of the Government, uses the term *responsible for*. For example, where an action concerns disaster risk management, the designation would be *Ministry responsible for disaster risk management*. This approach avoids designating specific named ministries with responsibilities only to have the names of the ministries change, and the designated responsibilities shifted to another ministry with a different name.

8. Development of Implementation Plans

Successful implementation of the **National Action Plan** requires the development of detailed implementation plans for each action identified. Implementation plans may identify additional tasks or modify tasks already identified to complete an action. Implementation Plans will be developed by Lead Authorities and Supporting Parties.

In developing implementation plans, Lead Authorities and Supporting Parties should reference the disaster risk reduction and management issues identified in the development of the **National Action Plan**, and the sources identified in Section 2, above. The list of issues identified is available from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre.

9. Rolling Implementation

All the actions set out in a plan to 2030 cannot be implemented at the same time. In addition, priorities, funding and other conditions will change over the years to 2030. As a result, the **National Action Plan** has a rolling implementation. This rolling implementation will cover three periods: 2020-2023, 2024-2027, and 2028-2030.

At the beginning of each period, the objectives set out in the **National Strategic Framework** will be confirmed and the actions set out in **National Action Plan** reviewed, revised, and rescheduled to achieve the agreed objectives. The rolling implementation process recognizes the dynamic nature of the **National Action Plan** and provides the parties involved flexibility in achieving goals and allows adjustments to reflect changes in underlying priorities, the understanding of risks and changes in funding opportunities.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre will have to ensure implementation of the **National Action Plan**. Progress towards objectives will be measured annually using indicators set out in the **National Action Plan** and reported to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council.

Formal evaluations of the **National Action Plan** will take place during 2022, 2026 and 2029 under the direction of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre. Evaluations in 2022 and 2026 will be used to adjust actions and plans for the following implementation cycle (2024-2027 for the 2022 evaluation and 2028-2030 for the 2026 evaluation). A final evaluation, to begin in 2029, will be used to assess overall progress towards the **National Action Plan** and to identify further requirements to reduce disaster risk and manage disaster impacts in the Republic of Mauritius.

Project-level evaluations will be completed when required by normal project implementation procedures. These evaluations will be reported to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and used to (1) identify further interventions; and (2) adjust current and future implementation plans to improve results in reducing disaster risk and managing disasters.

11. Funding

Funding to implement the **National Action Plan** will be drawn from domestic and international public and private sources. The Ministry responsible for Disaster Risk Management will, through

appropriate mechanism, create the necessary enabling environment for budget provisions to be made at the level of each Ministry for implementation of the actions contained in the **National Action Plan** and for each of the three rolling implementation periods. Funding requirements for 2024-2027 and 2028-2030 will be updated annually to reflect progress towards goals.

12. Technical Note on Calculating Costs

The estimated costs of actions set out in the **National Action Plan** are indicative for broad budgeting purposes. Costs determined at the time of implementing specific actions may differ.

The process details used in estimating costs is broken down into four categories, as follows:

1. Consultancy Services

- a. International Consultants, based on a global rate of US\$ 1,600.00 per day, and
- b. National Consultants based on a global rate of US\$ 625/per day.

The global rates include compensation for the consultant, travel and per diem (if appropriate), communications, office space, etc., and the management costs of a company providing the consultant. These figures are based on rates applied in competitive bidding for international consultancy contracts at the time of initial development of the **National Action Plan** in 2020. These costs **are not** what may be paid directly to an individual consultant.

In general, consultancy services are broken down into three phases: (i) introduction and stock-taking, (ii) research, consultations and presentation of initial findings, and (iii) final report preparation and presentation. Phases (i) and (iii) are usually on the order of five working days, maximum. Phase (ii) varies depending on the scale of the work required.

The Consultancy Services costing process has preferred the use of national consultants where the appropriate skills are expected to be available in the Republic of Mauritius. In general, at least one national consultant is paired with an international consultant to facilitate cross-learning and actualise the consultant to the conditions in the Republic of Mauritius.

2. Facilities and Site Services

These costs cover facilities and services for workshops, meetings, trainings and other events associated with consultancy services. In general, one workshop or similar meeting is budgeted for each consultancy for the presentation of consultancy results. More complex consultancies include an introductory workshop or stakeholder meeting, with additional workshops, meetings or trainings included depending on the length and complexity of the consultancy.

The cost of Facilities and Site Services is set at US\$ 3,000 per event.

3. Equipment and Investments

These costs are for the purchase of capital equipment and investments in buildings or related capital-intensive facilities. These costs are derived from estimates provided by the parties who will use the equipment or capital-intensive facilities, or estimates drawn from market information (e.g., building construction cost per m²).

4. Contingency

The calculation for contingency, 15% of the total cost of Consultancies, Facilities, Site Services, Equipment, and Investments, is to provide for unexpected costs, inflation, or changes to rates over the 10 years of the **National Action Plan**.

5. Notes

Shorts notes providing a short explanation of the cost calculation.

The budgeting process **does not** include the normal operating costs of the Government of Mauritius, that is no staff salaries, capital investments, rentals, maintenance, or other costs assumed to take place in the course of normal operations of a government. The budgeting also does not include expenses such as annual cyclone preparedness campaigns or similar preparedness efforts which a government could be expected to undertake on a regular basis. The exception is for “kick-off” public events related to implementation of specific actions or projects under the **National Action Plan** where publicity is important to the overall achievement of the **National Action Plan**.

Further, the **National Action Plan** budgeting does not include the costs of disaster response and recovery, as these efforts are not explicit parts of the **National Action Plan** and are highly contingent on the nature of a disaster. At the same time, the **National Action Plan** does call for the assessment of the costs of disasters to the Republic of Mauritius, and options to finance these costs in a more planned manner.

13. Annexes

The following tables are provided as annexes to this **National Action Plan**:

1. Risk Governance Action Table
2. Risk Reduction Action Table
3. Warning and Alert Action Table
4. Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Action Table

NOTE: Numbers following a task refer to the Diagnosis of Capacities to Manage Disaster Risk – Mauritius (2019) CADRI Partnership, Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative.

Strategic Objective 1. Risk Governance: Ensure risk governance systems are enabled to face current and future disaster risks.						
	Total cost	\$ 1,796,444				
Theme	Action	Estimated Cost USD	Timeline	Lead Authority	Supporting Parties	Indicator
1.1 Ensure the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) legal framework encompasses the comprehensive mission of DRRM	1.1.1 Review and propose modifications to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act as needed, considering the National DRRM Policy, Strategic Framework and Action Plan, current and emerging disaster risks, roles of stakeholders, decentralising risk reduction and management, NDRRMC functions and capacities, and considering a DRRM coordinating structure including private and civil sectors and the need for an umbrella DRRM law.	\$32,488	2021-2022	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	State Law Office, Government authorities responsible for Acts, All of Government, Private Sector, Civil Society	Review completed, modifications proposed and adopted as needed based on review.
	1.1.2 Establish a national DRRM platform (or equivalent) as a multi-stakeholder operational body to implement decisions made by the National Council. The national platform will be responsible for preparing the annual workplan to implement the National DRRM Strategic Framework and Action Plan, and follow up / report on its implementation to the Council.	\$20,988	2021-2022	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	State Law Office, Government authorities responsible for Acts and structure of Government, NDRRM Council members	National DRRM Platform established and functional, annual work plan prepared.
	1.1.3 Reinforce the legal framework to affirm that risk reduction and management is everyone's responsibility, and encompasses a duty for any sectoral policy to integrate risk assessment and risk reduction measures in their own strategy with effective responses and results by 2030.	\$0	2023-2024	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for local government, health, gender, and education, Prime Minister's Office, Civil Service	Proportion of DRRM-related policies, regulations, legal texts, measures, action plans, etc. that provide for broad engagement across society.
1.2 Empower and engage civil society in DRRM	1.2.1 Expand citizen engagement in DRRM practice through establishment of a formal, broad, engagement programme.	\$35,363	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Civil Society, Ministry responsible for local government	Citizen engagement programme implemented with country-wide reach.
1.3 Integrate DRRM into sector policy	1.3.1 Develop regulations and guidelines for reinforcing integration of DRRM within all other policies to ensure risk is not increasing or being created for people and goods, and promoting resilient solutions and raise awarness on the same.	\$70,438	2022-2024	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	All of government, Private Sector	Regulations and guidelines are developed and adopted, and implemented in all policies developed and amended after the adoption of the regulations and guidelines.
	1.3.2 Land use and land planning: The new National Development Strategy must include land use planning and an urban master plan. The implementation of such policy must be underpinned by the establishment of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure. [2.1.1.4.1]	\$0	2021-2025	Ministry responsible for land use planning	Ministries responsible for the environment, climate change, agriculture, fisheries, local government, housing and land use planning, meteorological services, energy/public utilities, health, and tourism	Land use planning and an urban master plan incorporated into and implemented through the National Development Strategy, which itself has established connections with the National Spatial Data Infrastructure.
1.4 Review and address gaps in land use strategy and legislation and regulations, guidance and codes, to integrate DRRM	1.4.1 Land use and planning: Review and address legal overlaps and gaps related to housing, construction, land use planning and approval processes, Morcellement Act, Building Control Act, new Climate Change Bill, Land Drainage Plan, and other legislation and regulations as they relate to DRRM.	\$14,231	2025-2027	Ministry responsible for housing and land use planning	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, environment, local government, transport, energy, public utilities, and agriculture, and local authorities	Review completed, all identified overlaps and gaps addressed.
	1.4.2 Land use and land planning: Clear policies must be established on land use and urban planning (regarding building codes, environmental protection, land planning, vulnerable areas not urbanised, vulnerable areas already urbanised, etc). Infrastructure and public networks (road, metro, energy, communication, solid waste management, etc) also require clear policies on DRRM. [2.1.1.4.]	\$14,088	2025-2027	Ministry responsible for housing and land use planning	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, environment, local government, transport, energy, public utilities, and agriculture, and local authorities	Policies established on land use, urban planning, infrastructure, and public networks.
	1.4.3 Land use and land planning: Building codes must be reviewed to integrate risk reduction and resilient solutions (namely against cyclones, tropical storms, and all kinds of floods/marine inundation/coastal flooding, etc)	\$28,175	2025-2027	Ministry responsible for infrastructure and construction	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Review of building codes completed, risk reduction and resilient solutions integrated into all building codes.
	1.4.4 Land use and land planning: Ensure legal protection for Environment Strategic Areas (ESA), integrate ESA maps into land planning to protect sensitive areas	\$0	2025-2027	Ministry responsible for Protected Environment Strategic Areas	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, environment, local government, and agriculture, and local authorities	Legislation which provides protection for ESA passed and implemented, ESA maps fully integrated into land planning maps.
1.5 Review tourism strategy, legislation, regulations, guidance and codes and integrate risk reduction and management into the sector	1.5.1 Tourism: Take the opportunity of the current revision of the Tourism Authority Act (2006) to develop risk informed tourism legislation that reflects the increasing impact of climate change and increasing risk of natural hazards on the sector. Such legislation could include provisions for the private sector to report loss and damage data and/or introduce provisions for active private sector participation in mitigation measures. Similarly, the Ministry of Tourism should take advantage of the formulation of legislation to regulate the tourism sector proposed in the Tourism Strategic Plan to further integrate DRRM and climate change [3.1.1.1.1.1]. A legal requirement will be established that holders of Tourist Accommodation Certificates are obliged to report on the following to the NEOC through the representative of the Tourism Authority: (1) # tourists residing at accommodation, (2) Disaster preparedness measures, and (3) Proposed mass evacuation site.	\$64,975	2021-2023	Ministry responsible for tourism	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, local government, and the environment	Risk informed tourism legislation developed and implemented. Regulation of tourism sector proposed in Tourism Strategic Plan implemented.
	1.5.2 Tourism: Develop a regulatory framework and provide guidance on DRRM in the Tourism Sector, including a review of the need for a Hospitality Emergency Management Unit, a Tourism Emergency Operations Command, and tourism-specific preparedness, warning, response and recovery plans for all types of tourist facilities, Local Councils, and at the national level.	\$83,375	2021-2023	Ministry responsible for tourism	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, local government, and the environment	Regulatory framework providing guidance on DRRM in the Tourism Sector developed.
	1.5.3. Tourism: For the Tourism Strategic Plan 2022-2025, insert Strategic Objectives for DRRM and climate change adaptation, corresponding key performance indicators, and provide budgetary space. [3.1.1.1.1.3]	\$0	2021-2023	Ministry responsible for tourism	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, local government, and the environment	DRRM and climate change adaptation strategic objectives, indicators, and budget added to Tourism Strategic Plan.
	1.6.1 Undertake comprehensive risk assessment that is responsive to the needs of government, economic and civil society actors including health, tourism and other sectors.	\$424,350	2022-2025	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	All of government, including Ministries responsible for local government, health, information and communications technology, housing, and agriculture and agro-industries, and local authorities, private sector, civil society	Comprehensive risk assessment completed, key recommendations implemented.
	1.6.2 Agriculture: Conduct risk assessment of agriculture sector, agriculture practices, and their consequences for flood and other hazards.	\$0	2023-2025	Ministry responsible for agricluture	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Risk assessment of agriculture sector completed, key recommendations implemented.

NOTE: Numbers following a task refer to the Diagnosis of Capacities to Manage Disaster Risk – Mauritius (2019) CADRI Partnership, Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative.

Strategic Objective 1. Risk Governance: Ensure risk governance systems are enabled to face current and future disaster risks.						
	Total cost	\$ 1,796,444				
Theme	Action	Estimated Cost USD	Timeline	Lead Authority	Supporting Parties	Indicator
1.6 The information and analysis on disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment is available to and used in strategic and operational decisions related to risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery.	1.6.3 Establish a DRRM GIS-based platform collect information on hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, disaster events (incorporating the MauDIMS) and climate change impacts to improve the awareness, decision making and risk management. The system should be linked to the National Spatial Data Infrastructure.	\$366,850	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for information technology	All of government, including Ministries responsible for local government, health, information and communications technology, housing, and agriculture and agro-industries, and local authorities, private sector, civil society	DRRM platform established, implemented (i.e. actively collecting data), and used in decision making process.
	1.6.4 Develop DRRM reporting system using the MauDIMS which responds to the Sendai Monitoring requirements, including a disaster risk reduction marker for development projects.	\$21,850	2021-2025	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for information, data on disaster impacts and other parties with information on disaster risks	DRRM reporting system developed and used in decision making and Sendai Monitoring.
	1.6.5 Establish an Information Management Unit within the NDRRMC.	\$0	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	All of government, including Ministries responsible for local government, health, information and communications technology, housing, and agriculture and agro-industries, and local authorities, private sector, civil society	Information Management Unit established.
	1.6.6 Produce analyses and formulate information and GIS-enabled maps for better understanding (hazards maps and risk maps), and store this information (to have history, chronology, location and detailed data on hazards) through a management information system incorporating the MauDIMS.	\$0	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for information technology	All of government, including Ministries responsible for local government, health, information and communications technology, housing, and agriculture and agro-industries, and local authorities, private sector, civil society	Analyses and maps produced and stored in management information system, and used in decision making.
	1.6.7 Tourism: Strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Tourism, in cooperation with NDRRMC, to (i) guide the sector toward risk informed tourism (risk information, training, and simulation), (ii) collect data on climate change and disaster impacts on the tourism sector and to share this on the data and knowledge sharing platform, (iii) undertake a mapping of all tourism accommodation sites and their exposure to disaster and climate risk (risk assessment), and (iv) adequately coordinate disaster preparedness efforts at the hotel level.	\$93,438	2021-2025	Ministry responsible for tourism	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, climate, meteorology, and education, and private sector	Tourism sector planning and decision making (including regarding new developments and existing facilities/activities) is more risk informed due to training, data collection and sharing, mapping and risk assessment, and coordination. This leads to an overall decrease in loss and damage in the sector due to disasters.
1.7 Increase human capacity for DRRM	1.7.1 Conduct and implement recommendations from a DRRM human capacity development assessment covering risk reduction, preparedness, warning and alert, response and recovery, and including requirements from the highly technical level to individual DRRM actions (e.g., public awareness and education).	\$97,463	2023-2026	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for education, meteorological services, environment, foreign affairs, regional multi-state bodies, private sector, civil society	Capacity assessed, supported and strengthened at all levels in all sectors.
	1.7.2 Assess, develop, and implement plans to engage with Small Island and Indian Ocean states in training and education collaboration, including off-shore education and training, as appropriate.	\$18,400	2023-2026	Ministry responsible for education	Ministries responsible for education, meteorological services, environment, foreign affairs, regional multi-state bodies, private sector, civil society	Training and education collaboration plans implemented with Small Island and Indian Ocean states. Network among disaster experts in other Small Island and Indian Ocean states is strengthened, together with dialogue and cooperation among scientific communities and cross-disciplinary professional interaction.
	1.7.3 Develop and implement a DRRM Research and Development Agenda for the Republic of Mauritius, based on a risk assessment and identification of topical areas where Mauritius-based research and development as well as small island state and Indian Ocean collaboration can advance the understanding and management of disasters in the Republic.	\$71,875	2024-2026	Ministry responsible for education	All of government, including Ministries responsible for local government, health, information and communications technology, housing, and agriculture and agro-industries, and local authorities, private sector, civil society	DRRM Research and Development Agenda developed and implemented. Research and developments produced through this initiative are used in decision making and to support a robust DRRM system in the Republic of Mauritius.
	1.7.4 Develop, support, promote, and mainstream results from experimental and research projects, promoting cooperation with institutional and private sector actors, together with NGOs and civil society.	\$230,000	2024-2026	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	All of government, including Ministries responsible for local government, health, information and communications technology, housing, and agriculture and agro-industries, and local authorities, private sector, civil society	Results of experimental and research projects are disseminated widely amongst institutional actors, the private sector, NGOs, and civil society. Collaboration in future research amongst these actors is encouraged from the outset, establishing a collaboration precedent. Network among disaster experts is strengthened together with dialogue and cooperation among scientific communities and cross-disciplinary professional interaction.
	1.7.5 Systematically involve tertiary-level education and reseach institutions (incl. Tertiary Education Commision) in risk assessment outsourced to consultancy firms.	\$0	2023-2026	Ministry responsible for education	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, private sector	80% of assessments outsourced to consultancy firms involve at least one team member at the University of Mauritius, Tertiary-level education, and/or reseach institutions in the Republic of Mauritius.
1.8 Ensure sufficient resource allocation for DRRM	1.8.1 Review and propose improvements to how DRRM is currently financed in Mauritius, including (i) a review of the cost of disasters to Mauritius based on MauDIS data and modeling; (ii) a review of Government legal obligations to support risk reduction, preparedness, warning and alert, and response and recovery; and (iii) improvements to response and recovery-related procurements.	\$0	2020-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for finance, information, communication and technology, and local government, and private sector	Review of DRRM finance conducted, and recommendations implemented, leading to reduced budget shortfalls and improved implementation of DRRM initiatives.
	1.8.2 Ensure that funding arrangements for DRRM are part of a legal framework, not only for annual recurrent expenditure, but also for emergency response, for recovery, and for investment in prevention across sectors and at local level (could be a % of annual sector budget allocation). [2.1.2.1.5]	\$0	2021-2024	Ministry responsible for finance	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Increased resource allocation for DRRM: Financial resources, services, incentives and instruments are available for government to carry out risk reduction activities for pre-and/or post-disaster times.
	1.8.3 Make a modest but recurrent budgetary provision for a 3-year capacity development programme for NDRRMC staff at all levels, including the 12 local coordinators, providing equal opportunities to men and women for training (including training abroad).	\$0	2020-2030	Ministry responsible for finance	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Budget which is sufficient to cover the capacity development programme for all staff is provided. An equal number of male and female staff participate in the training opportunities offered.
1.9 Ensure DRRM governance structure reflects needs and goals	1.9.1 NDRRMC Staffing: Review NDRRMC structure and assess staffing and other capacity requirments in the areas covered by the National DRRM Policy, Strategic Framework and Action Plan, and make changes as required. Establish a Rodrigues liaison section within the organisational structure of the NDRRMC.	\$0	2022-2025	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministry responsible for local government, Ministry responsible for health, Ministry responsible for gender, Ministry responsible for education, Prime Minister's Office, Civil Service	Staffing assessment completed and recommendations implemented, supporting NDRRMC Policy, Strategic Framework, and Action Plan implementation. Rodrigues liaison section established, supporting decentralised DRRM action.
	1.9.2 Achieve broader engagement on health hazards within DRRM by establishing a Health Sector liaison function within the NDRRMC.	\$0	2022-2025	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministry responsible for health.	Health Sector liaison established, NDRRMC engaged in planning for all health hazards.

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Strategic Objective 1. Risk Governance: Ensure risk governance systems are enabled to face current and future disaster risks.						
	Total cost	\$ 1,796,444				
Theme	Action	Estimated Cost USD	Timeline	Lead Authority	Supporting Parties	Indicator
	1.9.3 Integrate gender, age, and human abilities into all aspects of DRRM governance.	\$0	2022-2025	Ministry responsible for gender and social security	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Organisations focused on gender, age, disability, and other vulnerable populations are incorporated in DRRM governance. Diverse recruitment ensured.
1.10 Review and address gaps in environment strategy, legislation, regulations, guidance and codes, to integrate DRRM into environment and climate change adaptation efforts	1.10.1 Environment and CCA : Establish a National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan, combining adaptation with risk reduction.	\$0	2024-2027	Ministry responsible for environment	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, housing, local government, agriculture, tourism	National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan established and implemented, DRRM is integrated with adaptation to existing climate variability and future climate change
	1.10.2 Environment and CCA : NDRRMC and the Climate Change Division (CCD) to conduct a light legislative and policy review to identify DRRM & CCA provisions in existing sector legislation and policies with the view to achieve consistency and inform the development of the Climate Change Act, the revision of the Climate Change Policy Framework, the new Environmental Strategy 2020-2030 and the National DRRM Strategic Framework. [2.1.1.1.2]	\$0	2024-2027	Ministry responsible for environment	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Review conducted, and all recommendations implemented, ensuring consistency across the legislative framework regarding the approach to DRRM and CCA. Greater coherence here leads to more effective implementation.
	1.10.3 Environment : Utilise the development of the National Environment Strategy 2020-2030, CC Bill and the update of the NAP to bring coherence to adaptation and DRRM objectives and interventions at the national and sectoral level [3.3.1.1.2]	\$0	2024-2027	Ministry responsible for climate change	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Review of the approach to DRRM in the National Environment Strategy, CC Bill, and NAP update completed, and all recommendations implemented, ensuring consistency across the legislative framework regarding the approach to DRRM. Greater coherence here leads to more effective implementation.
	1.10.4 Environment : Support the explicit, rather than inferred as it is now, mainstreaming of DRRM/CCA into sectoral policies that will be developed in the coming years [3.3.1.1.1]	\$0	2024-2027	Ministry responsible for climate change	All of government, private sector, civil society	All sectoral policies reviewed regarding their approach to DRRM and CCA, and recommendations for mainstreaming of the same implemented.
	1.10.5 Environment and CCA: Develop climate change projects that also increase resilience to disaster.	\$0	2024-2027	Ministry responsible for climate change	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management and Ministry responsible for fisheries	Review all climate change projects during both the planning and implementation phases to identify ways in which resilience to disaster can be addressed by the project, and implement these recommendations.
	1.10.6 Environmental/ecosystem services (nature-based solutions): reinforce regulations to protect the environment and provide resilient solutions, such as the protection of reefs which in turn protect coastal zones.	\$0	2024-2027	Ministry responsible for environment	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Nature based solutions are considered first in all projects, and given preference over alternatives, due to their range of benefits for DRRM, CCA, and environmental protection.
	1.10.7 Environment: Integrated risk assessment: provide guidelines to other sectors to better preserve and benefit from ecosystem services.	\$0	2024-2027	Ministry responsible for environment	All of government, private sector, civil society	Recommendations regarding ecosystem services/nature-based solutions provided in all integrated risk assessments of other sectors.
	1.10.8 Environment and CCA: Include legal provisions for risk assessment and hazard mapping in the Climate Change Bill currently under development. [1.1.2.1.3.]	\$0	2024-2027	Ministry responsible for climate change	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Amendments to incorporate risk assessment and hazard mapping in the Climate Change Bill proposed and implemented.
	1.10.9 Environment: NDRRMC to contribute to the development of the new Environmental Strategy 2020-2023 (notably to explore the possibility to revise the EIA guideline to better integrate risk assessment). [2.1.1.1.3]	\$0	2024-2027	Ministry responsible for environment	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Amendment to Environment Strategy to better integrate risk assessment proposed and implemented.
	1.10.10 Environment: Develop regulations and controls to limit the number of speed boat licenses within the lagoon to preserve ecosystem services, which provide protection from high waves, coastal inundation, and coastal erosion.	\$0	2024-2027	Ministry responsible for tourism	Ministry responsible for tourism	Regulations developed, proposed, implemented, and enforced.
	1.10.11 Environment: Enhance understanding and monitoring of climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems, through the establishment of a proper ecosystem-based information system, collecting information from government entities, NGOs, civil society, communities, academia, and the private sector [3.3.2.1.3]	\$97,463	2021-2025	Ministry responsible for climate change	Ministries responsible for the environment, disaster risk reduction and managment, agriculture, fisheries, local government, housing and land use planning, meteorological services, energy/public utilities, health, and tourism	Ecosystem-based information system established and used (both through the provision of data, and the use of data in decision making) by government, NGOs, civil society, communities, academia, and the private sector.
	1.10.12 Forests: Ensure National Parks, Conservation Service, and Forestry Service conduct surveillance activities to monitor/control the invasive/alien species of animals and plants and lead native forest conservation activities.	\$0	2021-2025	Ministry responsible for National Parks, forest, etc.	Ministries responsible for the environment, disaster risk reduction and managment, and local government	Surveillance activities conducted, and observations made during these activities acted upon.. Leading to an increase in native forest restoration and conservation.
	1.10.13 Environment and climate change adaptation: Reinforce cooperation between CWA, MMS, NDRRMC, Water Resources Unit, and Land Drainage Authority on flood risk reduction, including on data collection and a shared strategy for integrated water resources management at catchment scale.	\$10,638	2021-2025	Ministry responsible for climate change	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, water, meteorology, drainage, and land use planning	Shared strategy (including data sharing agreements) implemented, leading to increased joint action on, and an overall reduction in, flood risk.

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Strategic Objective 2. Disaster Risk Reduction: Reduce disaster risk during the decade to 2030						
	Total Cost	\$ 2,339,819				
Theme	Action	Estimated Cost USD	Timeline	Lead Authority	Supporting Parties	Indicator
2.1 Ensure Risk-Informed Development	2.1.1 NDRRMC, LDA and CCD, with the assistance of the Local Authorities, Road Development Authority, especially for infrastructural development (Metro Express), to disseminate updated hazard zoning information as part of the education campaign on applicable regulations. Training for construction companies and builders can also improve compliance. [2.1.1.2.3]	\$183,281	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for local government, infrastructure, transport, education, environment, and climate change	Updated hazard zoning information produced, disseminated (including through the provision of training), and used to improve compliance.
	2.1.2 Develop modelling capacity for hydrology while creating a hydrological watch unit, (with expertise to develop modelling capacity for hydrology) to support the flood alert system (producing simulation maps for flood to support local actors when managing flooding alerts).	\$167,325	2023-2030	Minstry responsible for land drainage	Ministries responsible for land use, environment and water resources	Hydrological watch unit created and functioning. 50% of staff trained in hydrological modelling. Simulation maps produced by the hydrological watch unit are used for flood alerts.
	2.1.3 Environment and Agriculture: Strengthen capacity of MoE Climate Change Division on climate modelling for enhanced adaptation planning and public awareness raising activities on climate risks. [3.3.2.1.1]	\$168,188	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for environment	Ministries responsible for land use, environment and water resources	10% of Climate Change Division staff trained in climate modelling. Climate models produced are then used in planning and awareness raising activities.
	2.1.4 Tourism: Strengthen the capacity within the Ministry of Tourism for data collection on climate change and disaster impact on the tourism sector. [3.1.2.1.1]	\$21,850	2023-2030	Minstry responsible for tourism	Ministries responsible for climate and disaster risk reduction and management	10% of Ministry of Tourism staff trained in data collection, and are actively collecting data on climate change and disaster impact.
	2.1.5 Health: Track progress of CCA policies in the health sector by establishing specific deliverables and KPIs, as well as responsibilities of participating stakeholders, to specify all biological or pandemic risk. [3.5.1.10]	\$7,044	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for health	Ministries responsible for climate and disaster risk reduction and management	Deliverables, KPIs, and responsibilities established, allowing for active tracking of progress of CCA policies in the health sector, and thereby ensuring greater collaboration and integration across CCA and the health sector.
	2.1.6 Tourism: Streamline projected sector growth and associated tourism infrastructure development and adopt a risk informed tourism strategy that takes into account the increasing pressure on the coastal zone under the current tourism infrastructure development. [3.1.1.1.2]	\$40,250	2023-2030	Minstry responsible for tourism	Ministries responsible for climate and disaster risk reduction and management	Develop and adopt a risk informed tourism strategy that reduces pressure on the coastal zone by both limiting development in the coastal zone, and ensuring development in this zone reduces risk (e.g. through implementation of building set-back requirements).
	2.1.7 Land planning: Integrate a set of priority CCA and DRRM measures into the National Disaster Scheme (NDS) for the Metro/light rail and other public transport	\$0	2023-2030	Ministries responsible for housing and lands	Ministries responsible for climate and disaster risk reduction and management	NDS priority measures for public transport regarding CCA and DRRM fully integrated.
	2.1.8 Land planning: When there is a revision of the Building Code, DRRM provisions must be included. [2.1.1.1.5]	\$0	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for infrastructure	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Building code revised to include DRRM provisions, which are enforced.
	2.1.9 Develop forecasting capacities, climate modeling through integrating regional networks and cooperation to benefit from others' knowledge and to share information, training, and costs	\$11,500	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for climate-related matters	Ministries responsible for weather-relate matters, research and education and disaster risk reduction and management	Training and education collaboration plans on forecasting and climate modeling implemented through regional networks, particularly with Small Island and Indian Ocean states. Network among forecasting and climate modeling experts in the region is strengthened.
	2.1.10 Utilise mapping, GIS and hydrology modeling, oceanography and coastal evolution modeling (including lagoon and reef) to inform development.	\$89,125	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for oceanography	Ministries responsible for environment, land use and land development and infrastructure	Mapping and modeling completed and consistently used in development planning and decision-making.
	2.1.11 Health: Mauritius Meteorological Services to develop specific climate information products for health sector to enable a more detailed analysis of current and future impact on occurrence of diseases, mortality rates, etc. [3.5.1.11]	\$14,231	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for climate and weather-related matters	Ministries responsible for health and disaster risk reduction and management	Climate information products produced for and consistently used by health sector in planning and decision-making.
	2.1.12 Health: Establish a real-time reporting/surveillance system with interoperability between the human and animal health sectors to manage human/animal epidemic risk across all levels in the context of One Health (agriculture, environment, water and health sectors). [3.5.1.5]	\$64,975	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for health	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, agriculture and environment	Human and animal epidemic risks all managed through a fully operational real-time reporting/surveillance system.
	2.1.13 Invest in capacity of University of Mauritius and the Food and Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (FAREI) to conduct research on climate change in collaboration with universities in the region. [1.1.1.4.4]	\$115,000	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for education	Ministries responsible for agriculture and environment	Climate change research capacity assessed, supported and strengthened at all levels in University of Mauritius and the Food and Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (FAREI), leading to the production of higher volumes of high quality research in this area.
	2.1.14 Agriculture: Develop laboratory analysis capacities for crops, pests, livestock diseases and prophylactics.	\$149,500	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for agriculture	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, health and environment	Laboratory analysis capacity assessed, supported and strengthened at all levels and across relevant sectors.
2.2 Provide adequate funding for Disaster Risk Reduction across all sectors.	2.2.1 Education: Define the DRRM budget out of the general Ministry of Education budget to prepare the school training programme in advance of cyclone, landslide, flooding, outbreak and Tsunami. [3.6.1.2.1]	\$0	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for education	Ministry responsible for finance	DRRM school training programme budget defined and ringfenced in general MoE.
	2.2.2 Education: Track education investment in DRRM. [3.6.1.2.4]	\$0	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for education	Ministry responsible for finance	Education investment is tracked and reported on annually, ensuring funding is adequate to address requirements.
	2.2.3 Environment: Increase the coverage of climate public investment and expenditure beyond the Land Drainage Authority and energy sectors to other sectors, through annual budget allocation and annual budget tagging of DRRM/CCA to each sector. [3.3.3.2.1]	\$0	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for finance	Ministries responsible for environment, land management, climate and disaster risk reduction and management	Each annual budget includes allocation for DRRM and CCA for each sector.
	2.2.4 Environment: Use the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) as an entry point for integrated DRRM/CCA/environment financing and the Climate Change Bill for mandatory DRRM/CCA budget allocation. [3.3.3.2.2]	\$0	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for climate change	Ministries responsible for finance and disaster risk reduction and management	Mandatory DRRM/CCA budget allocation secured through an amendment to the Climate Change Bill. Integrated DRRM/CCA/environment financing included in the NAP.
	2.2.5 Tourism: Consider accessing funding through the NAP, which includes an area of focus on Coastal Zone & Tourism in case GCF funding is granted to secure solid financial basis for recommendation implementation. [3.1.2.1.1.3]	\$58,650	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for the National Action Plan	Ministries responsible for finance, land management, coastal zone and disaster risk reduction and management	Funding accessed through the NAP's Coastal Zone & Tourism area of focus.
	2.2.6 Tourism: Undertake a cost-benefit analysis for public and private investments targeting long term adaptation measures such as coral restoration against short term investments into beach revetment. [3.1.3.2.1]	\$40,250	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for coastal zone management	Ministries responsible for finance, land management, coastal zone and disaster risk reduction and management	Cost-benefit analysis undertaken, with long term adaptation measures targeted, prioritised, and invested in.

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Strategic Objective 2. Disaster Risk Reduction: Reduce disaster risk during the decade to 2030						
	Total Cost	\$ 2,339,819				
Theme	Action	Estimated Cost USD	Timeline	Lead Authority	Supporting Parties	Indicator
	2.2.7 Tourism: Develop a public/private resource mobilisation model targeting government as well as tourism private sector funds to enable more predictable, long term funding streams for investment into a more resilient coastal zone, and for other tourist attraction areas vulnerable to natural disaster risk (like Chamarel regarding landslides and soil erosions issues) . [3.1.3.2.3.]	\$90,275	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for land use, tourism, environment and the private sector	Public/private resource mobilisation model developed and implemented, establishing more predictable, long term funding streams.
2.3 Invest in knowledge sharing to increase uptake of risk reduction.	2.3.1 Education: Develop a DRRM curriculum for primary, secondary, and tertiary education institutions, in close collaboration with NDRRMC, and invest in qualified professional training in DRRM/Geology/Meteorology/Earth Science to develop local competencies. [3.6.1.2.2]	\$142,888	2023-2025	Ministry responsible for education	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Local capacity strengthened at all levels in DRRM/Geology/Meteorology/Earth Science.
	2.3.2 Education: In close collaboration with NDRRMC, establish a DRRM standard module as part of the curriculum for primary and secondary education institutions. [3.6.1.2.3]	\$71,875	2023-2025	Ministry responsible for education	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	DRRM standard module established and implemented in education institutions.
	2.3.3 Education: Review staff knowledge and capacity needs with respect to understanding and communicating DRRM as core to the role of the Education Sector, informing students and communities on managing disaster risks and impacts.	\$17,681	2023-2025	Ministry responsible for education	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Education sector DRRM capacity assessed, supported and strengthened at all levels. 90% of staff receive some form of DRRM training appropriate to their role.
	2.3.4 NDRRMC, LDA and CCD to implement training on applicable legal frameworks across government institutions and local government entities. [2.1.1.2.2]	\$17,825	2023-2025	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for water use, land use, drainage, and climate and local authorities	50% of staff across government institutions trained on DRRM legal framework.
	2.3.5 Tourism: Provide regular training opportunities in collaboration with the NDRRMC to relevant staff of the Ministry of Tourism on DRRM and CCA. [3.1.1.1.3.2]	\$10,638	2023-2025	Ministry responsible for tourism	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Training offered to Ministry of Tourism staff on at least a biannual basis.
	2.3.6 Transport sector: Provide regular training opportunities for Police/MFRS/NLTA – Upgrading skills for those who operate the transport system.	\$10,638	2023-2025	Ministries responsible for Police, Mauritius Fire and Rescue Service and National Land Transport Authority	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Training offered for Police/MFRS/NLTA on at least a biannual basis.
	2.3.7 Environment: Increase awareness raising of the interlinkages between DRRM/CCA/environmental management and different sectors. The CC Division and NDRRMC should jointly hold bi-annual training with different sectors for an in-depth understanding of threats posed by disasters and climate change and measures for risk reduction. [3.3.1.1.6]	\$10,638	2023-2025	Ministry responsible for climate change	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Knowledge sharing supports awareness raising and action amongst a range of key stakeholders, reducing risk and increasing resilience.
2.4 Use Environmental Impact Assessments to reduce disaster risks.	2.4.1 Environment: Expand the scope of EIA to include multi-hazards analysis beyond floods and coastal erosion [3.3.2.1.4]	\$72,163	2025-2026	Ministry responsible for environment	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction, local government, infrastructure, land use, and climate change	All EIAs include multi-hazard analysis, thereby better addressing disaster risks.
	2.4.2 Environment: Develop environmental stakeholder's (Forestry Services, National Parks and Conservation Services, Police de l'environnement) skills for integrating DRRM/CCA in environmental plans and programmes. [3.3.1.1.7]	\$17,825	2025-2026	Ministry responsible for Forestry Services, National Parks and Conservation Services, Police de l'environnement	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management and Ministry responsible for fisheries	Capacity to integrate DRRM/CCA in environmental plans and programmes assessed, supported and strengthened at all levels in all sectors.
	2.4.3 Tourism: Strengthen capacities of the EIA/PER Monitoring Division within MoESC to review proposed Environmental Management Plans regarding their effectiveness and to ensure follow up on their implementation. [3.1.1.1.2.4]	\$0	2025-2026	Ministry responsible for environmental impact assessments		EIA/PER Monitoring Division's capacity strengthened, leading to more effective monitoring and enforcement.
	2.4.4 Tourism: Under the current DIA within the EIA, provide clear legislative guidance and consider applying DIA as a separate process for all private sector tourism entities to enable a comprehensive mapping of flood risk in the coastal zone, and a clear assessment of the contribution of the tourism sector to flood risk in the coastal zone. [3.1.1.1.2.3]	\$0	2025-2026	Ministry responsible for environmental impact assessments	Private sector, Ministries responsible for flood zone management, environment, coastal zone management, tourism, disaster risk reduction and management	Legislative guidance developed and passed, DIA process optimised to ensure comprehensive flood risk mapping in the coastal zone, and to allow for the reduction of this risk.
2.5 Implement risk reduction actions, projects and programmes	2.5.1 Assess requirements and develop and implement risk reduction plans for cyclones, floods, inundation, tsunami, landslides and other critical hazards, incorporating on-going flood risk management efforts.	\$32,631	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for local government, agriculture, water resource management and sanitation, public utilities, infrastructure, land use, education, environment, climate change, tourism, health, construction, and information management, institute responsible for oceanography	Risk reduction projects and programmes are being implemented based on assessments and risk reduction requirements.
	2.5.2 Develop and implement a DRRM strategy and action plan at local level (District / outer islands) for any vulnerable area using a multi-risk approach, starting with the most vulnerable areas for 2022, up to all areas for 2030.	\$203,550	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Local authorities, Ministries responsible for land use, land planning, environment, infrastructure and finance	Local level DRRM strategy and action plan developed and implemented based on a multi-risk approach.
	2.5.3 Education: Assess and prioritise the educational institutions that are located in vulnerable areas and implement preventive measures including possible relocation [3.6.1.2.6]	\$17,825	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for education		Preventive measures implemented for the educational institutions found to be most vulnerable through multi-hazard risk assessment.
	2.5.4 Tourism: Strengthen the current High-Water Mark (HWM) setback guidelines for construction in the coastal zone by increasing the setback distance in areas with increased beach erosion. [3.1.1.1.2.5]	\$86,825	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for coastal zone management	Private sector, Ministries responsible for land use planning, flood zone management, environment, tourism, and disaster risk reduction and management	High-Water Mark setback distance increased in all areas with increasing beach erosion.
	2.5.5 Agriculture: Introduce / reinforce the insurance scheme for the livestock and crop sectors to compensate farmers in case of biosecurity or other risks. [3.2.3.1.1]	\$35,938	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for agriculture	Private sector, insurance regulatory authorities	Insurance schemes introduced (where not available) or reinforced through active promotion (where already available) for the livestock and crop sectors.
	2.5.6 Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM): Take a Ridge to Reef approach (https://www.iucn.org/theme/water/our-work/current-projects/ridge-reef) for water catchment management/wetlands protection/lagoon and reef protection (with mangroves) as a nature-based solution for risk reduction.	\$160,138	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for environment	Ministries responsible for land use, water, land use planning, forestry, coastal zone, wetlands, marine resources	Ridge to reef approach considered and applied where possible when addressing risks arising out of risk assessments, leading to more sustainable risk reduction.
	2.5.7 IWRM: Develop a tailored aquifer management strategy and plans including flood risk management.	\$71,875	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for water resources	Ministries responsible for environment, land management, climate and disaster risk reduction and management	Aquifer management strategy and plans developed and implemented.
	2.5.8 Water and Sanitation, Public Utilities: Identify overlapping responsibilities between the WMA and the SWMD and undertake a clear division of labour targeting current gaps. [3.4.1.2.1.2]	\$0	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for public utilities		Review of responsibilities of WMA and SWMD conducted, with all recommendations (e.g. regarding overlaps and gaps) addressed and implemented.

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Strategic Objective 2. Disaster Risk Reduction: Reduce disaster risk during the decade to 2030						
	Total Cost	\$ 2,339,819				
Theme	Action	Estimated Cost USD	Timeline	Lead Authority	Supporting Parties	Indicator
	2.5.9 Agriculture: Develop adaptive practices and resilient activities to address most significant natural hazards facing sector.	\$71,875	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for agriculture		Current agricultural practices assessed for their resilience, including in the face of climate change, as well as to other risks. Opportunities to increase resilience identified in this assessment, and implemented.

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Strategic Objective 3. Warning and Alert: Have in operation a multi-hazard, impact-based warning system and effective means of alert by 2030.						
	Total Cost	\$1,130,450				
Theme	Action	Estimated Cost	Timeline	Lead Authority	Supporting Parties	Indicator
3.1 Establish a Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS)	3.1.1 Implement a WMO-recommended Multi-hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS), including reporting, surveillance and warning for flood prone sites.	\$143,175	2022-2024	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries, authorities, research and education institutions, civil society entities and private sector actors responsible for managing or affected by hazards facing RoM which can be addressed through a multi-hazard warning and alert system	Multi-Hazard Early Warning System implemented, which enables impact-based early action.
	3.1.2 Establish a clear allocation of responsibilities for warning and alert for all hazards facing the Republic of Mauritius (RoM) (refer to list of hazards in National Strategic Framework). Note that more than one hazard may be combined under a single warning and alert responsibility.	\$93,725	2022	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries, authorities, research and education institutions, civil society entities and private sector actors responsible for managing or affected by hazards facing RoM which can be addressed through a multi-hazard warning and alert system	Clear allocation of warning and alert responsibilities implemented through amendment to the NDS.
	3.1.3 Explore the cost efficiency of establishing weather forecasting capacity in Rodrigues Island to decrease warning time. This would include determining capacity needs, developing a Standard Operating Procedure describing the complementarity with the national weather forecast, and providing the required training. [4.1.2.2]	\$14,088	2022	Ministry responsible for weather services		Weather forecasting opportunities and costs assessed in Rodrigues, recommendations implemented.
	3.1.4 Health: Strengthen surveillance and early detection system and address the lack of effective multisectoral coordination and information sharing to facilitate the implementation of integrated disease and event-based surveillance. [3.5.1.7]	\$68,425	2022-2024	Ministry responsible for health	Ministry responsible for disaster warning and alert coordination	Health hazard warning and alerting improved through multi-sector collaboration on surveillance and early detection.
	3.1.5 Agriculture: Explore opportunities for using the existing mobile application ‘Mokaro’ for disseminating early warning information related to floods, cyclones, tsunamis, heavy rainfall, fire, flood and flash flood, or others existing apps (like that currently used by GOC for student attendance). [3.2.4.1.1.]	\$10,638	2024-2026	Ministry responsible for agriculture	Ministry responsible for disaster warning and alert coordination	Mokaro and other mobile applications regularly and actively used for disseminating early warnings.
	3.1.6 Health: Adapt and fully implement third edition of AFRO IDSR (Africa Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response) [3.5.1.1]	\$3,450	2025	Ministry responsible for health		AFRO IDSR 3rd edition adapted and fully implemented, supporting disease surveillance and response.
	3.1.7 Health: Establish a real-time reporting/surveillance system with interoperability between the human and animal health sectors to manage human/animal epidemics risk across all levels in the context of One Health (agriculture, environment, water and health sectors). [3.5.1.5]	\$25,300	2025	Ministry responsible for health	Ministry responsible for disaster warning and alert coordination	Real-time reporting/surveillance system established and operational, allowing information sharing across human and animal health sectors, allowing for early action across both.
	3.1.8 Agriculture: Establish an information system for monitoring and early warning of financial risks (e.g. commodity price change at the export markets). [3.2.4.1.2.]	\$48,588	2027	Ministry responsible for agriculture	Ministry responsible for commerce	Information system established, providing early warning of financial risks in the agricultural sector, and allowing early action to be taken based on these warnings.
3.2 Ensure alert messages are disseminated and understood by intended users	3.1.9 Fisheries: in line with blue economy promotion, develop information on risk and surveillance activities on potential toxic fish, harmful algae, wild fish kills due to pollution and changing environmental conditions and ecological surveys and projects to preserve/restore lagoon biodiversity. Identify useful climate services to develop in cooperation with MMS for marine activity forecasts and alerts.	\$198,375	2026	Ministry responsible for "blue economy"	Ministry responsible for weather services and climate, Ministry responsible for fisheries, institute responsible for oceanography	Develop and implement surveillance of potential toxic fish and harmful algae to allow for early action in response to potential threats.
	3.2.1 Develop early warning messages for specific vulnerable groups such as non-residents (foreigners/visitors) but also the education sector, hospital, homes and elderly people staying alone, fisherman community, women, people with disabilities, etc. [4.1.2.4]	\$67,850	2021	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries, authorities, and civil society entities responsible for managing or affected by hazards facing RoM which can be addressed through a multi-hazard warning and alert system	People centred early warnings developed and implemented, with specific messages for and addressing the needs of all vulnerable groups (non-residents, education sector, hospital, homes and elderly people staying alone, fisherman community, etc.).
	3.2.2 Establish an ongoing programme to assess warning and alert delivery and use, and make progressive improvements as justified by periodic assessments involving final users.	\$74,175	2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Research institutions, private sector	Assessment of warning and alert delivery and use completed, all recommendations implemented.
3.3 Ensure adequate and appropriate warning and alert equipment and technologies are available and operational	3.3.1 Increase the number of automatic weather stations, river gauges and sea level monitoring stations, extensometer/remote sensing system for measuring ground movement, as well as budget allocation for maintenance and monitoring. [4.1.2.1; 1.1.2.4.1]	\$115,000	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries and authorities responsible for managing hazards facing RoM which can be addressed through a multi-hazard warning and alert system	Improved forecasting due to sufficient equipment, technology, and data access.
	3.3.2 Regularly calibrate equipment used for emitting warnings and configure for obtaining reliable readings.	\$0	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries and authorities responsible for managing hazards facing RoM which can be addressed through a multi-hazard warning and alert system	Calibration consistently conducted as soon as needed, ensuring reliable readings that are able to be used for timely warning and alert, allowing for early action.
	3.3.3 Upgrade existing warning and alert systems with adequate technologies.	\$0	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries and authorities responsible for managing hazards facing RoM which can be addressed through a multi-hazard warning and alert system	Review of currently implemented technology conducted, cost-benefit analysis of replacement with upgraded technology considered, and completed where deemed appropriate from a cost-benefit perspective.
	3.3.4 Ensure mechanisms exist for the timely acquisition and sharing of data and analysis necessary for timely warning and alert.	\$23,000	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries and authorities responsible for managing hazards facing RoM which can be addressed through a multi-hazard warning and alert system	Data sharing agreements completed and implemented, increasing informed, evidence-based decision making, allowing for early action.

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Strategic Objective 3. Warning and Alert: Have in operation a multi-hazard, impact-based warning system and effective means of alert by 2030.						
	Total Cost	\$1,130,450				
Theme	Action	Estimated Cost	Timeline	Lead Authority	Supporting Parties	Indicator
	3.3.5 Health: Establish a laboratory management information system to increase laboratory investigation capacity. [3.5.1.6]	\$47,725	2025-2027	Ministry responsible for health	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Laboratory management information system established, number of laboratory investigations increased.
3.4 Expand warning and alert research and modelling capacities	3.4.1 Consider joining the Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment to develop regional climate downscaling models to improve understanding extreme weather event trends. [1.1.2.4.2]	\$11,500	2026-2028	Ministry responsible for climate modeling		Regional collaboration allows for better anticipation of adverse impacts, and downscaling of models allows for greater understanding of existing (and likely future) impacts locally.
	3.4.2 Increase capacity in climate modelling and observation. [1.1.2.4.]	\$59,800	2026-2028	Ministry responsible for climate modeling		Improved climate modelling allows for better anticipation of adverse impacts, and improved observation allows for greater understanding of existing (and likely future) impacts.
3.5 Ensure sufficient human capacities to manage the Multi-Hazard Warning System	3.5.1 Develop and implement a training programme and other activities (e.g., study tours, staff exchanges, etc.) to build human capacities to manage a Multi-hazard warning system.	\$125,638	2022-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for hazard monitoring and warning, and education	MHWS capacity assessed, supported and strengthened at all levels.

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Strategic Objective 4. Preparedness, Response and Recovery: Reduce the overall impact of disasters through better preparation and more efficient and rapid response and recovery.

	Total Cost	\$4,297,694				
Theme	Action	Estimated Cost	Timeline	Lead Authority	Supporting Parties	Indicator
4.1 Develop Comprehensive Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery Plans	4.1.1 Develop a comprehensive disaster management plan to replace the National Disaster Scheme, including warning and alert responsibilities in preparedness plans, incorporating risk reduction in recovery, and including an institutional framework and coordination mechanisms for disaster response and recovery.	\$193,200	2021-2022	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries, authorities, civil society entities, and private sector actors responsible for responding to disasters	Comprehensive disaster management plan developed and approved.
	4.1.2 Establish an inter-agency work plan for preparedness. [4.5.2.2] Identification of potential risks and scenario based on annual basis. [4.5.2.2.1] Mapping of actors, including NGOs and private sectors: who does what where, mapping of capacities. [4.5.2.2.2] Identification of key and joint preparedness activities. [4.5.2.2.3] Divide tasks depending on agencies' mandates. [4.5.2.2.4]	\$123,050	2021-2022	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries, authorities, civil society entities, and private sector actors responsible for responding to disasters	Inter-agency work plan established and implemented, including risk identification, mapping of actors, and organisation of joint activities.
	4.1.3 Establish, as an integrated part of disaster response and recovery planning, a mechanism to engage and use support from individuals, communities, and the civil and private sectors.	\$0	2021-2025	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries, authorities, civil society entities, and private sector actors responsible for responding to disasters	Individuals, communities, civil society, and private sector engaged in preparedness
	4.1.4 NDRRMC to provide clear guidelines and SOPs to other involved actors (and training) for managing risk (standardised procedures for collecting information on risk, and monitoring on response processes).	\$90,850	2021-2022	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries, authorities, civil society entities, and private sector actors responsible for responding to disasters	Clear SOPs on managing risk developed, implemented, and followed by all actors involved, through training on the same.
	4.1.5 Establish more predictable mechanisms for response, preparedness and recovery. [4.4.2.2]	\$0	2021-2022	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries, authorities, civil society entities, and private sector actors responsible for responding to disasters	Preparedness, Response and Recovery guided by planning documents and learning developed before a disaster.
	4.1.6 Update the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan. [4.5.2.3]	\$54,338	2021	Ministry responsible for environment	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, ocean and land transport, social conditions, and marine resources	National Oil Spill Contingency Plan updated.
	4.1.7 Approve a comprehensive hazardous material national plan under the authorities set out in the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004. [4.5.2.4, revised]	\$0	2021	Ministry responsible for health	Ministries responsible for environment, industry, transport, police, fire services, disaster risk reduction and management and members of the Advisory Council, as indicated in the Act	Hazardous Material National Plan approved.
	4.1.8 Tourism: Develop preparedness plans for mass evacuation. [3.1.4.2.1] Build the most probable scenario requiring a mass evacuation. [3.1.4.2.1.1] Identify the areas at risk related to this scenario. [3.1.4.2.1.2] Establish a user-friendly, online registration system for tourists and other foreign nationals in Mauritius. [3.1.4.2.1.3] Estimate the potential number of people to be evacuated. [3.1.4.2.1.4] Assess the existing capacities (equipment, human resources, coordination, etc) that can be mobilised for the evacuation, and complete the gaps. [3.1.4.2.1.5]	\$101,488	2023-2027	Ministry responsible for tourism	Ministries, authorities, civil society entities, and private sector actors responsible for responding to disasters	Preparedness plans for mass evacuation developed, tested, and implemented, including sufficient capacity (physical and human resource) for implementation.
	4.1.9 Education: Monitor implementation of School Emergency Response Plans. [3.6.2.2.2]	\$0	2023-2030	Ministry responsible for education	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	School Emergency Response Plans reviewed and monitored annually, ensuring gaps are promptly addressed.
	4.1.10 Update current response plans, including for evacuation, shelter, health, and social services, to include policy, guidance, and procedures to address the impact of epidemic diseases, with specific reference to the cyclone season and COVID-19.	\$48,588	2021-2022	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for shelters, health, social services, Civil Society and disaster risk reduction and management	Response plans updated to ensure that they have fully addressed and taken into account the impact of epidemic diseases (i.e. that response activities will not further exacerbate epidemics or other disease outbreaks).
	4.1.11 Health: Clarify roles and responsibilities between NDRRMC and MoHW during health events of national concern. [3.5.1.13]	\$0	2021-2022	Ministry responsible for health	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Roles of both NDRRMC and MoHW during health events of national concern are clarified and understood by all parties.
	4.1.12 Health: Update the mass casualty emergency plan for hospitals and carry out drills/SIMEX to test their plans.	\$396,175	2022-2030	Ministry responsible for health	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management and first responders	Hospital mass casualty emergency plans are up to date and have been tested.
	4.1.13 Health: Formalise and align all communications, coordination protocols, SOPs, and reporting procedures, formulated in the draft Multihazard Plan. [3.5.1.14]	\$0	2023-2025	Ministry responsible for health	Ministries, authorities, civil society entities, and private sector actors responsible for responding to disasters	All communications, coordination protocols, SOPs, and reporting procedures are aligned through the Multihazard Plan, which is fully implemented and ensures coherent messaging.
	4.1.14 Water and Sanitation: Establish preparedness protocols for drinking and waste water, including maintenance of wastewater treatment plants. [3.4.4.2.1]	\$162,438	2021-2022	Ministry responsible for water and sanitation	Ministry responsible for disaster planning	Drinking and waste water protocols established, implemented, and enforced.
	4.1.15 Review de facto capacities to respond to and recover from disasters in RoM based on recent disasters to document current strengths and gaps.	\$57,213	2021-2022	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries, authorities, civil society entities, and private sector actors responsible for responding to disasters	Capacity assessed, supported and strengthened at all levels in all sectors.
	4.1.16 Develop a Mass Evacuation in Disasters Contingency Plan targeting local population as well as foreign nationals (migrants and tourists) using the MEND (Comprehensive Guide for Planning Mass Evacuations in Natural Disasters) Guide. [4.5.2.5]	\$0	2021-2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for foreign nationals, tourism, police, social support and transport, all ministries, private sector, civil society first responders	Mass Evacuation in Disasters Contingency Plan developed and tested.

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Strategic Objective 4. Preparedness, Response and Recovery: Reduce the overall impact of disasters through better preparation and more efficient and rapid response and recovery.						
	Total Cost	\$4,297,694				
Theme	Action	Estimated Cost	Timeline	Lead Authority	Supporting Parties	Indicator
	4.1.17 Align the emergency levels used for planning by NDRRMC with the actual Administrative levels of the Government (Local and National). [4.7.2.1]	\$0	2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management		Emergency levels used by NDRRMC aligned with government administrative levels.
	4.1.18 Agriculture: Create a depository of available emergency preparedness/contingency plans for sugarcane, other crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries. [3.2.4.1.4.]	\$23,000	2022	Ministry responsible for agriculture	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Depository of available emergency preparedness/contingency plans across the agricultural sector created and used for information sharing, to inform future plans and to increase alignment across plans.
	4.1.19 Develop and implement post disaster social and psychological support mechanisms.	\$167,325	2022-2024	Ministry responsible for health	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, civil society, private sector and social services	Post disaster social and psychological support mechanisms developed in collaboration with prospective users of these services, and fully implemented, ensuring their availability throughout the RoM with the capacity to serve all those who need them.
	4.1.20 Review the National Emergency Operations Command, Rodrigues Emergency Operations Command and Local Emergency Operations Command structures to define responsibilities, modalities, protocols and procedures to strengthen multi-agency response and coordination.	\$25,300	2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministry responsible for local government and Rodrigues	NEOC and LEOC structures reviewed, clear responsibilities, modalities, protocols, and procedures defined and understood by all involved, and coordination mechanisms implemented.
	4.1.21 Health: Build national capacity to undertake better detection, assessment and response to major epidemic and pandemic-prone diseases. [3.5.1.15] Develop, implement and test the national preparedness plan, incorporating the medical and non-medical response. [3.5.1.15.1] Carry out a Hospital Safety Index (HIS) assessment for the PHC network in order to gauge the probability that hospitals and health facilities will continue to function in emergency situations. [3.5.1.15.2] MoHW to develop a plan promoting epidemic and pandemic preparedness including sectors such as tourism and education through the school programme. [3.5.1.15.3] Promote GIS capacity building for prevention, preparation, detection and rapid response to and recover from outbreaks and emergencies. [3.5.1.15.4]	\$145,763	2022-2027	Ministry responsible for health	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, education and tourism	Capacity to address epidemics and pandemics increased implementation of the national preparedness plan, Hospital Safety Index assessment, and development of preparedness plans across other sectors.
	4.1.22 Develop Municipality/District/outer islands' self safe community operating action plan for the most vulnerable people/areas/infrastructure regarding major risks, starting from the early warning phase, up to recovery (back to usual conditions of life and business)	\$80,788	2022-2024	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, local government and ministry responsible for outer islands	Self safe community operating action plans developed and implemented for all municipalities, districts, and the outer islands, with all communities engaged in their implementation.
	4.1.23 Education: Effective integration of schools into preparedness. [4.6.2.1] Establishment of emergency and preparedness plan for education sector and development of modules related to SIMEX at school level. [4.6.2.1.1] Identification of schools to serve as model. [4.6.2.1.2] Scaling up at the national level. [4.6.2.1.3]	\$86,250	2023-2027	Ministry responsible for education	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	All schools fully integrated into preparedness and response activities through the development and implementation of emergency and preparedness plans, and participation in SIMEX.
	4.1.24 Agriculture: Conduct (regular) sensitisation campaigns to inform and train farmers on responsibilities and risk management strategies of controlled sugarcane burning. [3.2.2.1.2.]	\$7,188	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for management of fire	Ministry responsible for agriculture, the Private Sector	Sensitisation campaigns and training for farmers on controlled sugarcane burning conducted annually, with at least 75% of farmers participating.
	4.1.25 Water and Sanitation: Develop procedures and formal structures for sectoral coordination at national level. [3.4.4.2.2.2]	\$0	2022	Ministry responsible for water and sanitation		Coordination structures for water and sanitation developed, with procedures in place for regular planning activities and coordinated response activities.
	4.1.26 Health: Develop Standard Operating Procedures for implementation of events-based surveillance. [3.5.1.12.3]	\$0	2022	Ministry responsible for health		Standard Operating Procedures for events-based surveillance implemented, enabling coordinated response across the RoM.
	4.1.27 Transportation: Develop and implement preparedness, response and recovery plans for light rail and associated transport systems.	\$72,163	2023	Ministry responsible for transport	Ministres responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, health, local government, police, fire and rescue and public works	Preparedness plans developed tested and implemented, demonstrating sufficient capacities to handle light rail and related transport emergencies.
4.2 Establish a capacity to assist nationals outside RoM who may be impacted by a disaster	4.2.1 Establish capacity to assist nationals of RoM who are abroad and need assistance due to a disaster where the nationals are located, including personal, social and financial support and repatriation.	\$0	2021	Ministry responsible for foreign affairs	Prime Minister's Office, Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, International Organisations	Capacity assessed, supported and strengthened at all levels in all sectors relevant to assisting Mauritian abroad. Mechanisms in place to provide prompt financial support through electronic cash transfers and in kind assistance (if needed). Repatriation agreements and protocols established in advance.
	4.2.2 Establish capacity to assist nationals of RoM who are abroad and need assistance due to a disaster in RoM, including personal, social and financial support and repatriation and mechanisms to support response and recovery in RoM.	\$0	2021	Ministry responsible for foreign affairs	Prime Minister's Office, Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, International Organisations	Capacity assessed, supported and strengthened at all levels in all sectors relevant to assisting Mauritian abroad. Mechanisms in place to provide prompt financial support through electronic cash transfers and in kind assistance (if needed). Repatriation agreements and protocols established in advance.
	4.2.3 Enhance interaction with consular officials, labour attachés, translators and interpreters, and other personnel of institutions mandated to serve and assist nationals abroad. [4.4.2.5]	\$0	2021	Ministry responsible for foreign affairs	Prime Minister's Office, Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, International Organisations	Regular coordination amongst institutions supporting nationals abroad through at least annual meetings. Agreements in place in advance with interpreters and translators, to ensure rapid procurement of their services when needed.
	4.3.1 Implement annual disaster response simulations with a focus on sectoral responsibilities. This should include a combination of table-top and field exercises, a rotating focus on different disasters threatening RoM, and address the challenges of responding to a disaster on Rodrigues.	\$55,200	2021-2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries, authorities, educational institutions, civil society entities and private sector actors responsible for responding to disasters and human capacity development, Ministry responsible for Rodrigues	Disaster response simulations held at least annually, engaging all sectors involved in preparedness, response, and recovery. Specific exercises also held annually in Rodrigues. Lessons learned are documented to ensure continuous improvement in each SIMEX, and that these are applied to preparation, response, and recovery from disasters.

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Strategic Objective 4. Preparedness, Response and Recovery: Reduce the overall impact of disasters through better preparation and more efficient and rapid response and recovery.						
	Total Cost	\$4,297,694				
Theme	Action	Estimated Cost	Timeline	Lead Authority	Supporting Parties	Indicator
4.3 Implement a comprehensive human capacity development programme covering preparedness, response and recovery	4.3.2 Establish a feedback mechanism (on-set procedure within one week after SIMEX) for priority hazards such as cyclones and floods to be tested during the SIMEX. [4.1.2.3]	\$0	2021-2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	All Ministries responding to disasters	Feedback mechanism tested during SIMEX for priority hazards (at a minimum, cyclones and floods).
	4.3.3 Reinforce understanding of emergency response preparedness (ERP) through training on ERP. [4.5.2.1]	\$0	2021-2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	All Ministries responding to disasters	Training on emergency response and preparedness offered annually to and conducted with interested parties across government, communities, civil society, and the private sector (all sectors).
	4.3.4. Put in place a pool of SIMEX facilitators. [4.6.2.2] Identification of pool of NDRRMC and inter-ministries staff. [4.6.2.2.1] Request support from IAES (Inter-Agency Emergency Simulation) or any other international organisation specialising in SIMEX, such as MSB (Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency) who provided support and trainings to surrounding countries in the past. [4.6.2.2.2]	\$0	2021-2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministry responsible for local government, First Responders	Pool of qualified and trained national and international SIMEX facilitators established, ensuring availability of sufficient human resources for annual SIMEX.
	4.3.5 Adjust the SIMEX standard guideline to be applicable to the RoM context. [4.6.2.2.3]	\$10,638	2021-2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministry responsible for local government, First Responders	SIMEX standard guideline adjusted to RoM context through extensive consultation and participation across government, communities, civil society, and the private sector (all sectors).
	4.3.6 Organise training courses/capacity building for local authorities to better serve the community at risk	\$0	2021-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministry responsible for local government	Capacity assessed, supported and strengthened across local authorities, through the development of tailored capacity building exercises offered at least annually, reaching at least 50% of local authority staff.
	4.3.7 Provide training and material support to the Disaster Response Unit, RoM Police Force, National Coast Guard, the Mauritius Red Cross and other critical stakeholders to engage in disaster response and recovery.	\$346,150	2021-2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministry responsible for the police	Capacity assessed, supported and strengthened across the Disaster Response Unit, through the development of tailored capacity building exercises offered at least annually, reaching at least 90% of Unit staff.
	4.3.8 Consider a SIMEX targeting non-residents (foreigners and tourists) for Mauritius and for Outer islands. [4.6.2.3].	\$7,188	2024-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for tourism and outer islands, foreign affairs, local government, first responders and private sector	At least one SIMEX targeting the needs and special challenges of supporting non-residents in response and recovery conducted. Lessons from this SIMEX applied to general annual SIMEX to improve preparedness for future events impacting non-residents.
	4.3.9 Implement annual recovery operations simulations based on the Recovery Plan and focusing on sectoral responsibilities.	\$0	2022-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	All Ministries involved in recovery activities	Recovery operation simulations conducted at least annually, with documented lessons learned across all sectors to ensure continuous improvement in each simulation, and in response to events.
	4.3.10 Tourism: Increase capacity of the Tourism Authority to adequately coordinate disaster preparedness efforts at the hotel level. [3.1.4.2.3] Organise training courses for staff of the Tourism Authority in collaboration with NDRRMC to enable mapping of risk exposed tourist accommodation sites and ensure concrete and practical guidance on how to prepare for and protect tourists during disasters. [3.1.2.2.2]	\$87,400	2022-2030	Ministry responsible for tourism	Ministry responsible for disaster planning	Capacity assessed, supported and strengthened across the Tourism Authority by offering training courses at least annually, reaching at least 50% of staff (relevant to their role), and through joint risk mapping to identify and provide practical preparedness guidance, at a minimum to all risk exposed tourist accommodation.
	4.3.11 Environment: Through training, enhance capacity to conduct disaster impact assessments to enhance national understanding of disaster impacts on the environment to guide preparedness for environmental emergencies. Incorporate all kinds of disasters in Environment Impact Assessments. [3.3.4.2.1]	\$10,638	2023-2027	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministry responsible for environment, Ministry responsible for fisheries.	Capacity to conduct disaster impact assessments enhanced through annual cross-sectoral training exercises, with implementation of feedback mechanisms to ensure findings from these assessments are reflected in preparedness measures.
	4.3.12 Education: Develop and integrate epidemic and pandemic preparedness into teacher training curriculum and school programmes. Standard precautionary measures as well as major disease agents should be part of the curriculum. [3.6.2.2.1]	\$10,638	2021-2023	Ministry responsible for education	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management and health	Module on epidemic and pandemic preparedness integrated into teacher training curriculum, reaching all teachers who go through this training programme. Similar training, tailored to specific age groups, implemented in all school programmes.
	4.3.13 Agriculture: Conduct simulation exercise for biosecurity emergencies, e.g. livestock disease outbreak, involving both Mauritius and Rodrigues islands. [3.2.4.1.5.]	\$83,663	2022-2030	Ministry responsible for agriculture	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management and health	At least one SIMEX targeting the needs and particular challenges of biosecurity emergencies conducted. Lessons from this SIMEX applied to general annual SIMEX to improve preparedness for future events, particularly events which involve a combination of other hazards and biosecurity hazards.
	4.3.14 Health: Document challenges and progress made (in cooperation with NDRRMC) during simulation exercises within MoHW and apply varying scenarios on various disease and non-disease hazards to ensure that preparedness and response capacities are tested effectively. [3.5.1.12]	\$0	2021-2023	Ministry responsible for health	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	All SIMEX to consider impact on the health sector (whether stemming from health hazards or not) to ensure health system capacity during all types of events. Results to be documented during each SIMEX to allow for monitoring of lessons learned and continuous improvement.
	4.3.15 Agriculture: Improve the technical capacities of epidemiology experts (particularly based in Rodrigues) through regional trainings, seminars, conferences on animal health, crop pest and diseases risk management 3.2.2.1.1	\$28,750	2021-2023	Ministry responsible for agriculture	Ministry responsible for Rodrigues	Capacity assessed, supported and strengthened amongst epidemiology experts through financial support to participating in training and other capacity building opportunities. At least 50% report taking up these opportunities without significant barriers - at least 70% in Rodrigues.
	4.3.16: Provide training on the concept of (post disaster damage/needs) assessment to all the involved actors. [4.2.2.3.1]	\$0	2021-2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries, authorities, civil society entities, and private sector actors responsible for responding to disasters and foreign affairs	Training provided on post disaster damage and needs assessments across sectors, based on international best practice and leading to a common understanding of loss and damage terminology and metrics. Information and self-paced training materials reflecting this common understanding made publicly available.

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Strategic Objective 4. Preparedness, Response and Recovery: Reduce the overall impact of disasters through better preparation and more efficient and rapid response and recovery.						
	Total Cost	\$4,297,694				
Theme	Action	Estimated Cost	Timeline	Lead Authority	Supporting Parties	Indicator
	4.3.17 Tourism: Conduct a regular SIMEX related to massive evacuation. [3.1.4.2.1.6]	\$0	2022-2030	Ministry responsible for tourism	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management and foreign affairs	At least one SIMEX targeting the needs and special challenges of supporting tourists/tourism operators in response and recovery conducted. Lessons from this SIMEX applied to general annual SIMEX to improve preparedness for future events impacting tourists/tourist accommodation.
	4.3.18: Develop updated guidelines and training for Emergency Operations Centre Management. [3.5.1.12.1]	\$90,850	2021-2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministry responsible for foreign affairs	Guidelines and training developed and implemented for the Emergency Operations Centre Management.
	4.3.19 Health: In line with national priorities for the health sector, build capacity of the Rapid Response Teams (RRT) in terms of event-based surveillance and promote an integrated diseases surveillance response. [3.5.1.12.2]	\$74,463	2021-2023	Ministry responsible for health	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management and private sector	Rapid Response Team health hazard surveillance capacity assessed, supported and strengthened, allowing for improved preparedness and faster response and recovery, as well as information sharing and integration with other hazard surveillance activities.
	4.4.1 Upgrade the equipment, training and international exposure of the Fire and Rescue Services, both in Mauritius and Rodrigues Island, for all first responders. [4.7.2.2] including NCG for oil spill, aircraft crash, etc., both on Mauritius and Rodrigues Islands.	\$409,544	2027-2028	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management		The current status of the Fire and Rescue Services' equipment, facilities, and training opportunities is assessed, identifying gaps and room for improvement. Cost-benefit analysis conducted regarding the procurement of new equipment, facilities, technology, etc. Training opportunities, including international exchanges, are offered.
4.4 Ensure adequate equipment and facilities are available for response and recovery	4.4.2 Establish an emergency operations room for the LEOC within all Local Authorities (with all required logistics).	\$126,500	2027-2028	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministry responsible for local government	LEOC Emergency operations room within each Local Authority established, starting with the most remote and/or most vulnerable areas. Each room fully equipped to provide a localised response to emergencies.
	4.4.3 Upgrade Alternate Emergency Operations Centre.	\$115,000	2027-2028	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	First Responders	Current status of facilities, equipment, and technology in the Alternate Emergency Operations Centre assessed against main Emergency Operations Centre, as well as facilities, equipment, and technology used internationally. Cost-benefit assessment of replacements and upgrades conducted, and results of analysis implemented.
	4.4.4 Procure necessary ICT equipment and software including GIS and satellite phones for central and local level. [4.2.2.1.4]	\$74,750	2027-2028	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries of finance and local government	Current status of ICT equipment and software available at both central and local level assessed against that available for similar use internationally. Cost-benefit assessment of replacements and upgrades conducted, and results of analysis implemented.
	4.4.5 Establish a One-Stop Call Centre for information about disaster warning, alert, response and recovery.	\$57,500	2027-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	All Ministries concerned with the sharing of data	One-Stop Call Centre developed, established, and made operational, with sufficient feedback loops to ensure feedback from those using these services is addressed, allowing for continuous improvement.
	4.5.1 Establish a DRRM section within all Local Authorities with proper staffing to better address the pillars in the Disaster Management Cycle (Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Recovery).	\$0	2022-2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministry responsible for local government	DRRM section established in each Local Authority, starting with the most remote and/or vulnerable areas, with specific responsibilities for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Adequate staffing will support all aspects of disaster preparedness, response, and recovery by ensuring the human resources needed are in place.
4.5 Ensure adequate staffing for disaster preparedness, response and recovery	4.5.2 Review and improve, where needed, the staffing of the National Emergency Operations Command and staffing of Local Emergency Operations Command to provide a coherent, linked, and decentralised capacity to respond to and recover from disasters.	\$10,638	2022-2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management		NEOC and LEOC structures reviewed, clear responsibilities, modalities, protocols, and procedures defined and understood by all involved, and coordination mechanisms implemented.
	4.5.3 Assess the need for a Marine Response Group and, if required, develop operational parameters, staffing and equipment specifications, and establish the unit(s) as deemed necessary.	\$87,113	2022-2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management		Need for a Marine Response Group assessed, with particular reference to RoM's responsibilities in its vast (relative to its size) EEZ. If the assessment deems establishment of the Group to be appropriate, structure and staffing needs to be assessed, and Group to be implemented and made functional.
	4.5.4 Establish an Information Management Unit at NDRRMC directly reporting to the Director General and responsible for information management and communication functions in support of preparedness, response and prevention activities. [4.2.2.1] Develop the ToRs of the Unit. [4.2.2.1.1] Review the job description to meet the ToRs. [4.2.2.1.2] The Information Management Unit must be allocated a budget line for regular training in both information management and communication for junior technical staff at NDRRMC. [4.2.2.1.3] The Information Management Unit must be equipped with GIS cloud capacity and be allocated a budget line for regular GIS training for junior technical staff at NDRRMC. [1.2.2.1.4.]	\$21,275	2022-2025	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for information technology and finance	Information Management Unit established, funded, and fully staffed and equipped.
	4.5.5 Position one Platoon of the newly created Disaster Response Unit (DRU) in Rodrigues Island to enhance the disaster response capacity in this isolated and vulnerable location. [4.7.2.2.1] Funding provided to assess platoon operational requirements.	\$21,275	2022-2023	Ministry responsible for police	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Platoon of the Disaster Response Unit established on Rodrigues Island, with sufficient capacity to provide local response.

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	4.5.6 Recruit NDRRMC positions for information management and communication and allocate budget for the continuous training of all NDRRM staff. Information and communication focal points at the local level must also benefit from the continuous training. [adapted from 4.2.2.2]	\$9,200	2022-2025	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for finance and foreign affairs	Information Management and Communications positions established and filled within NDRRMC. Training provided to these staff and to information and communication focal points at local level on at least an annual basis.
	4.5.7 Establishment of a Rodrigues liaison section within the organisational structure of NDRRMC. [4.4.2.7]	\$0	2022-2023	Ministry responsible for Rodrigues	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Rodrigues liaison section established and staffed within NDRRMC.
4.6 Ensure that sufficient financial and material supplies are available to respond to and recover from disasters	4.6.1 Develop mechanisms for financing recovery, including cash transfers and recovery loans to those affected by disasters (individuals and businesses).	\$64,975	2025-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries involved in disaster recovery, private sector, civil society	Financial resources, services, incentives and instruments are available for government to carry out risk reduction activities for pre-and/or post-disaster times.
	4.6.2 Put in place a mechanism to monitor funds spent by Ministries and Government bodies on disaster preparedness activities. [4.4.2.3]	\$0	2025-2030	Ministry responsible for finance	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Mechanism to monitor funds spent by Ministries and Government bodies on disaster preparedness activities, which helps to ensure sufficient budget allocation and prioritisation of preparedness, as well as transparency regarding spending.
	4.6.3 Assess requirements for Strategic Reserves based on historical disaster-related needs and modeling and develop and finance a plan to establish and manage appropriate reserves.	\$32,488	2023-2024	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	All ministries/departments concerned with disaster-related data	Strategic Reserves requirements assessed, appropriate level of reserves determined based on historical data and modeling. Plan developed to implement and finance a reserve of sufficient capacity as identified by the assessment. Strategic Reserves fully implemented, with locations mapped and this information available to all stakeholders.
	4.6.4 Create a centrally held reserve stock of relief supplies. [4.7.2.3]	\$0	2024	Ministry responsible for social security	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, commerce, agriculture and food supplies, healthy, infrastructure, energy, public utilities, local government, police and fire and rescue; Mauritius Red Cross Society, civil society organisations involved in welfare assistance	Centrally held reserve stock of relief supplies established. Need for decentralised reserve stocks assessed.
	4.6.5 Pre-positioned stocks must be mapped and information from actors must be updated regularly prior to the disaster. [4.7.2.3.2]	\$0	2024-2030	Ministry responsible for social security	Ministries responsible for disaster risk reduction and management, commerce, agriculture and food supplies, healthy, infrastructure, energy, public utilities, local government, police and fire and rescue; Mauritius Red Cross Society, civil society organisations involved in welfare assistance	Locations of pre-positioned stocks mapped and shared in a user-friendly, secure format with all those who would need to access them to provide effective relief and recovery support.
	4.6.6 Agriculture: Conduct inventory and monitoring of available emergency stocks for sugarcane, other crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries sub-sectors (e.g. seeds, vaccines, first aid kits). [3.2.4.1.3]	\$0	2024-2030	Ministry responsible for agriculture	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Assess and consider emergency stocks needed by the agriculture/ forestry/ fisheries industries, and develop and implement a plan to address these gaps.
4.7 Establish a Disaster Management Information System	4.7.1 Establish a system for collecting and sharing information which allows all stakeholders, including officials and at-risk individuals, to have timely access to data, information and analysis on hazards, risks, preparedness, warning, alert, response and recovery to aid in reducing risks before a disaster and support rapid recovery and risk reduction after a disaster.	\$94,875	2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for information management, communications, disaster-related data and response to disasters	information system established and publicly available, supported by regular updates by all stakeholders with hazard data, in accordance with data sharing agreements with appropriate protections for personal information. Greater information sharing through the disaster management information system supports preparedness, response, and recovery.
	4.7.2 Health: Set up a health management information system. [1.2.2.2.1]	\$94,875	2023	Ministry responsible for health	Ministry responsible for information technology	Health management information system established and fully functional, hosting data from all actors who hold health hazard data, in accordance with data sharing agreements with appropriate protections for personal information.
	4.7.3 Operationalise the Disaster Information Management System established in 2019 to systematically collect and analyse disaster loss and damages including through the recruitment of data collectors and the conduct of annual training on collection of loss data in all sectors. The disaster loss and damages data collection system must evolve into a central database open data system. [1.2.2.1.2.]	\$76,475	2023	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	All Ministries involved in disaster response activities	Disaster information management system operationalised, supported by a policy requiring local and the national government to systematically record disaster loss and damage due to both small-scale and large-scale disasters. Training provided on post disaster damage and needs assessments across sectors, based on international best practice and leading to a common understanding of loss and damage terminology and metrics. Information and self-paced training materials reflecting this common understanding made publicly available.

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	4.7.4 Health: Establish an integrated information system for biological risk. [3.5.1.8; 1.2.2.2] Set up a an interoperable, interconnected, electronic real-time reporting system across all levels in the context of One Health (agriculture, environment, water and health sectors). [1.2.2.2.2.]	\$0	2023	Ministry responsible for health	Ministries responsible for agriculture, environment, water, disaster risk reduction and management	Integrated information system established and used to reduce biological risk. One Health real-time reporting system established and functioning across sectors, ensuring interoperability across sectors and with other management information systems in use.
4.8 Establish and implement a post disaster damage and needs assessment process	4.8.1 Develop and implement a post disaster needs assessment process appropriate for RoM in line with WB/EU/UNDP Post Disaster Need Assessment procedures. Adopt harmonised tools for impact assessments such as the PDNA tools. [3.3.4.2.2] (Linked to 3.3.4.2.1., 3.3.4.2.2, and 3.1.4.2.2.)	\$209,300	2022-2027	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	All Ministries involved in disaster recovery activities, NGOs, Private Sector	Tailored post disaster needs assessment process developed for RoM context, including agreed tools, definitions, and methodology. Process fully implemented, with feedback loops to ensure continuous process improvement.
	4.8.2 Harmonise the multisector needs assessment process. [4.2.2.3] Develop the methodology and tools. [4.2.2.3.2] Put in place assessment teams which must be multi-sector and at different level (national and local, including Rodrigues). [4.2.2.3.3] Develop SOPs for the reporting process. [4.2.2.3.4]	\$0	2022-2027	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministry responsible for Rodrigues	Disparate needs assessment processes across secors harmonised, including agreed tools, definitions, and methodology. Process fully implemented, with standardised reporting procededures and feedback loops to ensure continuous process improvement.
	4.8.3 Incorporate assessment results into the Disaster Management Information System.	\$0	2022-2027	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management		All assessment results gradually incorporated into the Disaster Management Information System, starting with the most recent and ongoing assessments, and gradually expanding to include historical assessments. Assessments incorporated through agreed standard input procedures.
	4.8.4 Health: Integrate data on damages to the Public Health Centre network caused by disasters into the loss and damage database that is currently being established. [3.5.1.9]	\$0	2022-2027	Ministry responsible for health	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Data on damages to the Public Health Centre network formatted and cleaned to be compatible with the loss and damage database under development, based on frequent discussions with actors responsible for establishing that database. Once the database is established, interoperability to be tested and refined until fully operational.
4.9 Strengthen and expand as needed, operational engagement with foreign disaster response and recovery capacities	4.9.1 Enhance interaction with international disaster response networks. [4.4.2.4]	\$0	2025-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for foreign affairs, customs and immigration; engagement of other supporting parties through specific tasks (e.g., search and rescue support)	International and regional efforts are harmonised for cooperation and support for preparedness, response, and recovery, through close and frequent engagement with regional and national networks.
	4.9.2 Set up / reinforce regional partnerships for strategic needs and mutual assistance (agreement): Pre-establish MoU with other countries for additional assistance in case of a severe event that overwhelms RoM capacity: - Warning and alert capacities for events occurring outside RoM, in the process of entering from outside, or occurring within the territory - Sanitary rescue complementary resources: PIROI for inland assistance and cooperation with neighbours if mass evacuation is needed - Training and simulation exercises, sharing experiences and responses - Creating a strategic resources hub at sub regional level (IOC, West Africa..) for water/food/health kits/energy storage	\$68,425	2025-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for foreign affairs, customs and immigration; engagement of other supporting parties through specific tasks (e.g., search and rescue support) and all ministries responsible in disaster response	MoUs established in advance of disasters to ensure additional assistance where required - starting with countries in the region and countries that have in the past provided support, and gradually expanded to other potential partners.
	4.9.3 Develop a system to receive and maximise the use of foreign assistance personnel and services to respond to disasters in RoM, including, where appropriate, pre-disaster agreements (e.g., status-of-forces agreements) to facilitate timely and appropriate assistance.	\$82,800	2025-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for foreign affairs, customs and immigration; engagement of other supporting parties through specific tasks (e.g., search and rescue support) and all ministries responsible in disaster response	Pre-disaster and status-of-forces agreements established in advance of disasters to facilitate the entry of additional assistance where required - starting with countries in the region and countries that have in the past provided support, and gradually expanded to other potential partners.
	4.9.4 Adapt the African Union Kampala Convention (on internally displaced persons) to local context. [4.3.2.1.3]	\$0	2025-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for foreign affairs, customs and immigration; engagement of other supporting parties through specific tasks (e.g., search and rescue support) and all ministries responsible in disaster response	Kampala Convention adapted to local context, along with protocols to facilitate implementation.
	4.9.5 Domesicate the International Disaster Response Law (IDRL). This is an International Federation of the Red Cross initiative at the global level and supported by OCHA. IDRL is a global framework and can be tailored based on the context and constraints at the country level. [4.3.2.1.1]	\$0	2025-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for foreign affairs, customs and immigration; engagement of other supporting parties through specific tasks (e.g., search and rescue support) and all ministries responsible in disaster response	IDRL framework tailored to RoM context, allowing international best practice to be leveraged while ensuring that approaches are tailored to local needs.
	4.9.6 Review and implement, in a context appropriate for the legal system in RoM, the International Disaster Response Law, the Tampere Convention for the Provision of Telecommunications Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations, the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), and other international legal agreements which will improve disaster response and recovery in RoM.	\$0	2025-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for foreign affairs, customs and immigration; engagement of other supporting parties through specific tasks (e.g., search and rescue support)	International conventions and agreements reviewed and implemented, where deemed appropriate to local contexts following extensive key stakeholder review in country.

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	4.9.7 Improve legislation and tools to facilitate the entrance of international aid. [4.3.2.1] Enhance regulation and mechanism to facilitate the entrance of international aid. [4.4.2.6]	\$0	2025-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for foreign affairs, customs and immigration; engagement of other supporting parties through specific tasks (e.g., search and rescue support) and all ministries responsible in disaster response	Entrance of international aid facilitated through amendments to the legislative framework which standardise the approach to the receipt of aid.
	4.9.8 Integrate the ASYREC (Automated System for Relief Consignment) software into the Customs mechanism. The Customs service normally uses the SYDONIA ++ software. ASYREC is an additional module that can be integrated into the SYDONIA and can be activated only during the emergency period to facilitate and accelerate the entrance of international aid. ASYREC is a joint initiative of CNUCED and UNOCHA. [4.3.2.1.2]	\$0	2025-2030	Ministry responsible for disaster risk reduction and management	Ministries responsible for foreign affairs, customs and immigration; engagement of other supporting parties through specific tasks (e.g., search and rescue support) and all ministries responsible in disaster response	ASYREC software implemented in the Customs mechanism, along with training on the use of the same to customs staff.