MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Study on Market Readiness in Sustainable Public Procurement in Mauritius

FINAL REPORT

MAY 2010

Consultant: Dr. Vasantt Jogoo

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Final Report

1.0 Introduction

On 14 October 2009, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment (the Client) and Dr. Vasantt Jogoo (the Consultant) signed a service contract for the latter to conduct a study on market readiness in sustainable public procurement in Mauritius. The overall aim of this market readiness study is to assess the (i) existing productive capacities for Sustainable products and services in Mauritius; and (ii) potential responsiveness of the market and national business sector to potential SPP tenders. Specifically, the study will attempt to address the issues listed below and in conformity with the Terms of Reference provided by the Client (Annex 1):

- Determine the availability and market share of the targeted sustainable products and services (using both historical and forecasted data);
- Establish whether the targeted products are available in the local market;
- Determine the number of SMEs and/or large enterprises involved in the fabrication or import of the targeted products;
- If the products are not produced or imported, explore the prospects for in-country supply of new sustainable products and services (in the short, medium and long term);
- Establish whether the goods and services are available in the international market;
- Explore the prospects for, and implications of, importation of the goods;
- Catalogue current instruments and tools available to certify and verify the sustainability of the products (i.e. labels, basic info, testing laboratories/institutions, etc.);
- Assess national programmes, policies and/or instruments which currently exist to promote sustainable production in the targeted sectors – looking at results and applicability to the market;
- Determine the extent to which companies in the targeted sector have environmental management systems and/or other sustainable development credentials in place; and finally
- Explore the prospects for development of the in-country market to supply the international market.

2. 0 Structure of the Final Report

The main part of the Report is presented in 4 sections starting with section 3, which consists of background material. Section 4 will deal with the prioritisation study, which identifies sustainable procurement priorities. Section 5 will then assess the market readiness in those spend areas by surveying a sample of businesses and determining the availability of targeted products. The conclusions and recommendations will be presented in section 6. Annexes will be at the end of the Report.

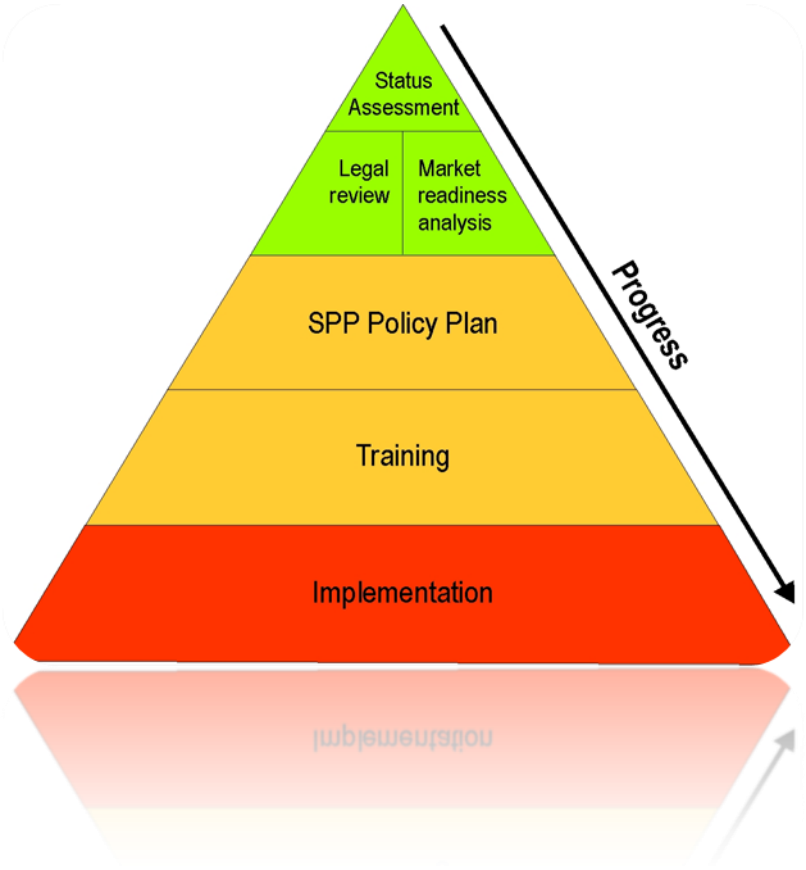
3.0 Background to the Study

3.1 Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Public Procurement (MTF on SPP)

The study on market readiness in sustainable public procurement forms part of a larger ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, developed with support from UN and other agencies, which includes a National Programme for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for Mauritius (2008-2013). More specifically, the study has been initiated as part of an implementation plan (Figure 3.1) developed by the Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Public Procurement (MTF on SPP), a joint initiative between the Swiss government and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). This initiative involves applying - in up to 14 emerging or developing countries worldwide - the Approach developed by the MTF. As a result, with funding from the European Commission and Switzerland, UNEP initiated in January 2009 a project entitled "Capacity building for Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) in developing countries" targeting 6 pilot countries (Costa Rica, Mexico, Tunisia, Mauritius, Chile and Uruguay). The primary objectives of the "Capacity building for Sustainable Public Procurement" project are to: (a) accompany the development of SPP by promoting capacity building activities and supporting the development of a national policy through testing of the approach designed by the MTF on SPP (hereafter the SPP Approach); (b) improve the SPP Approach; and (c) draw policy conclusions from the testing for presentation to the UNDESA Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) in 2010/11 on Sustainable Consumption and Production. Mauritius has already gone through the status assessment and the legal review stages. This study will now complete the market readiness analysis, and lay the foundation for the SPP Policy and Implementation Plan.

Figure 3.1

The Marrakech Task Force Approach on Sustainable Public Procurement



3.2 Defining Sustainable Procurement

Public authorities are increasingly aware that their huge purchasing power represents a significant opportunity to influence markets. The notion that economic activity, in the form of products and services that promote economic growth, reduced environmental impacts and improved social well-being is fast gaining currency. Sustainability issues are, therefore, being mainstreamed into public procurement in many countries to create a system referred to as sustainable public procurement (SPP). According to the Sustainable Procurement Task Force[1], Sustainable Procurement is "a process whereby organisations meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a whole life basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the organisation, but also to society and the economy, whilst minimising damage to the environment". Some countries, like the USA and Japan, have rolled out "Green Procurement" programmes focussing more on environmental issues. Sustainable Procurement, on the other hand, should seek to achieve appropriate balance between the three pillars of sustainable development: (i) economic (costs over the entire life-cycle of products and services; (ii) social, with due regard to human rights, social justice, and work environment; and (iii) environmental, both global and local.

3.3 How the Study was Conducted

3.3.1 Given the 2-months time period allocated to the study, a three-stage approach was adopted so as to obtain the best results, combining literature review, analysis, and surveys. As the initial stage of the study depends a lot on procurement data , it was agreed that procurement data would be provided by the Client in view of the sensitive nature of such data and also to enable the study to more forward as smoothly as possible.

3.3.2 A first stage (referred to as "scoping") was devoted to: (a) discussions with the Client to clarify some aspects of the TORs; (b) collection and preliminary analysis of procurement data for 2008 and 1st semester of 2009; (c) examination of the national public procurement system; (d) discussions with a few stakeholders, and (e) an extensive review of literature on sustainable public procurement. The review of the literature provided a very good insight into the challenges faced by the public authorities in their quest to mainstream sustainability into procurement. The issues raised and the lessons learned guided the Consultant in the design of the survey questionnaire. Of particular interest, the following reports were found to be useful:

(i) The **International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) report entitled State of Play in Sustainable Public Procurement.** The scope of this study encompasses a global review of international and national Sustainable Public Procurement initiatives and an ensuing analysis of: legal instruments within the multilateral and regional trade regimes and the bilateral investment regime; national legal and policy frameworks in certain countries; SPP initiatives at the regional, national and local levels across Asia, the EU, South America and Africa; and necessary conditions for the implementation of SPP programs in emerging and developing economies

(ii) **ICLEI's Procura+ Manual: A Guide in Cost-effective Public Procurement.** This Manual is designed to provide clear, easy-to-understand guidance on how to implement sustainable procurement in practice. It has been prepared by people with years of direct experience in working in public sector procurement integrate sustainability considerations. It is designed to provide guidance on how sustainability integrated into the procurement process, providing both a model for developing and managing the process, and actual purchasing criteria for six high-priority product groups (construction, IT equipment, cleaning products, food, buses and electricity).

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[1] The Sustainable Procurement Task Force (SPTF), established in UK in May 2005 under the Chairmanship of Sir Neville Simms, was charged with the drawing up an action plan to bring about a step-change in sustainable public procurement for the UK to be among the leaders in the EU by 2009. The National Action Plan, launched on 12 June 2006, summarises the views and position of the members of the Sustainable Procurement Task Force. The work of the Task Force is supplemented by specialist working groups, which produced a number of reports.

(iii) **DEFRA UK's Procuring the Future: Sustainable Procurement National Action Plan. Recommendations from the Sustainable Procurement Action Plan.** This document constitutes the National Action Plan devised by a Task Force established by the UK's Secretary of State responsible for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). It gives government a clear direction on how to make real progress toward better, more sustainable procurement which will in turn allow it to move forward on sustainable development and set an example to both business and consumers in the UK and the world.

(iv) **Borough of Camden (London) Strategic Procurement Unit's Building Sustainability into Tendering.** This is a toolkit that was developed as part of the London Centre of Excellence Sustainable Procurement Project led by the Borough of Camden. It aims to provide guidance for including sustainability in tendering exercises in the following sectors: highways, Meals on Wheels, and Furniture Disposal.

(v) EU's Buying Green! A Handbook on Environmental Public Procurement. This handbook is designed to help public authorities successfully launch a green purchasing policy. It explains the possibilities offered by European Community law in a practical way, and looks at simple and effective solutions that can be used in public procurement procedures. It also gives practical examples of green purchasing across the EU.

3.3.3 The second stage consisted in carrying out a prioritisation study, based on methodology developed by UK's Sustainable Procurement Task Force (SPTF) to help public sector bodies "identify the largest, quickest and easiest sustainable procurement opportunities available to them". Though initially not part of the study, it was felt that such a prioritisation would facilitate the identification of procurement priorities and thereby narrow the focus of the market readiness analysis to those areas. The final stage surveyed the market to evaluate the availability of targeted products and services in the priority areas, and the national conformity assessment infrastructure. Given the tight schedule, it follows that some information may be anecdotal.

3.3.4 At the end of the first (scoping) stage, an Inception Report was submitted to the Client, followed by a Draft Report on 31 December 2009, after the completion of the prioritisation and market readiness studies. Comments received from the Client (including UNEP and the SPP Consultant, Ms. Barbara Morton) were integrated as far as possible at each stage. As the study proceeded, it was necessary to adjust the methodology and approaches initially proposed in the light of new information and realities on the ground.

4. Prioritisation Study

4.1 Methodology

The prioritisation study is based on methodology[2] developed by UK's Sustainable Procurement Task Force (SPTF) to help public sector bodies "identify the largest, quickest and easiest sustainable procurement opportunities available to them". In the context of Mauritius, the main limitation of this methodology was the lack data appropriate for such a study. This is a fairly common problem encountered in most countries where SPP has been rolled out, given that most published data are aggregated. Furthermore, time constraints resulted in the curtailment of certain steps (such as peer review and stakeholder consultations) as recommended by the SPTF. These constraints do not, however, significantly affect the

[2] A summary of the prioritisation methodology is given in a flowchart at Annex 2

overall results, given the fact that the study is supplemented by a vast body of literature covering the assessment of environmental and social impacts of development, and local experience gained over nearly two decades from the implementation of the Environmental Protection Act and other regulations. The SPTF methodology itself relies on a number of scores that it recognises as "subjective". The results of the study should, therefore, be used as a framework that allows further identification of opportunities to deliver the highest benefits for sustainable development.

4.2 Data Sources

4.2.1 To get the best results out of the prioritisation study, it was necessary to investigate all possible sources of data and choose the best available source. Such data had to be (i) captured at individual transaction level and (ii) obtained from a single source. The following sources of data were considered:

(a) Annual Reports of the Accounts of the Republic of Mauritius, prepared by the Treasury

(b) Central Statistics Office publications, and

(c) Central Procurement Board (CPB) returns of approved projects.

4.2.2 An attempt was also made by the Procurement Policy Office (PPO) to obtain up-to-date and precise information on procurement (Annex 3). It will be recalled that the PPO was set up following the Public Procurement Act passed in 2006. Its main role is to monitor compliance, provide guidance to public bodies, conduct surveys on the effectiveness of the procurement system and also recommend measures for further improvements as regards public procurement processes. One of its functions being to "collect from the Board, the Review Panel and public bodies information on procurement activities and monitor their compliance with this Act", the PPO requested the "big spenders" to provide details on spend for the last financial year (2008-09). However, rather than providing raw data on individual transactions, the returns were for a specified number of spend areas. They were, therefore, not detailed enough to allow a proper prioritisation study. The National Accounts were also considered. In fact, as from Financial Year 2008-09, all expenditures are grouped under the "Consolidated Fund" instead of the usual "Recurrent and Capital Funds". Relevant expenditures are found under items 22 (Goods and Services" and 31 (Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets". However, once again the expenditures are arranged into major expenditure areas, and there is no guarantee that all organisations have used the same classification methodology. Finally, it was decided to use the information provided by the Central Procurement Board for the year 2008. This data is for approved projects, not the actual expenditures. There is some discrepancy between approved and expenditure amounts, but such discrepancy is not large enough to affect the results. Furthermore, not all expenditures are captured given the fact the CPB's approval is required for only certain spend categories and for certain amounts. However, it is the view of the PPO that the amount reflected for 2008 is approximately two-thirds of total public expenditures. In the context of the prioritisation study, it was felt that the CPB data was the single best available source, as stipulated in the SPTF methodology, and sufficiently detailed to enable identification of a large number of spend areas. Table 4.1 gives a list of the spend areas identified, and a full list of approved projects is appended in Annex 3. 26 spend areas have, in fact, been identified.

TABLE 4.1

SPEND AREAS BASED ON CENTRAL PROCUREMENT BOARD RETURNS

	SPEND AREAS	APPROVED AMOUNT IN MUR	MARKET SHARE
1	WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT	3,880,247,375.05	22.11%
2	BUILDINGS: CONSTRUCTION	2,255,901,946.58	12.85%
3	ENERGY: FUEL PURCHASE	1,944,568,914.10	11.08%
4	FOOD AND CATERING	1,681,878,728.00	9.58%
5	IT: COMPUTERISATION & SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE	1,011,071,522.66	5.76%
6	WASTE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL	955,271,740.00	5.44%
7	SEAPORT FACILITIES: CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE & OPERATION	947,497,155.25	5.40%
8	CONSULTANCY SERVICES	614,474,876.30	3.50%
9	HEALTH: CONSUMABLES	539,831,120.00	3.08%
10	BUILDINGS: MAINTENANCE & OPERATION	535,124,029.00	3.05%
11	WATER SUPPLY: WORKS & MAINTENANCE	534,212,559.42	3.04%
12	ROADS: CONSTRUCTION	494,140,787.57	2.82%
13	ROADS: MAINTENANCE	391,097,239.65	2.23%
14	ENERGY: PLANTS & EQUIPMENT	334,451,554.00	1.91%
15	INLAND SECURITY	275,010,272.00	1.57%
16	ROADS: DRAINS & MINOR WORKS	244,521,997.20	1.39%
17	BUILDINGS: RENTALS	172,237,229.00	0.98%
18	HEALTH: EQUIPMENT	153,931,954.00	0.88%
19	TRANSPORT: MOTOR VEHICLES	146,067,570.20	0.83%
20	HEALTH: PHARMACEUTICALS	130,428,320.00	0.74%
21	IT SYSTEMS: COMPUTERS & OFFICE MACHINERY	110,167,290.25	0.63%
22	AGRO-INDUSTRY SUPPLIES	97,617,275.00	0.56%
23	SERVICES: SECURITY, GROUND MAINTENANCE, ETC	63,543,490.00	0.36%
24	FURNITURE	26,852,546.00	0.15%
25	LABORATORY EQUIPMENT: INSTALLATION & COMMISSIONNING	9,141,523.00	0.05%
26	PAPER & PRINTING	163,300.00	0.001%
	TOTAL	**17,549,452,314.23**	**100.00%**

4.3 Preliminary Prioritisation

In the preliminary prioritisation exercise, those areas commanding more than 0.5% of the market share have been retained, ,except two: inland security and agro-industry supplies. The latter is a sunset enterprise, the government having announced the closure of its livestock feed factories. Expenditures under inland security are subject to special provisions due to the sensitive nature of the purchases and would, therefore, be outside the scope of sustainable procurement. Paper and printing, on the other hand, has been included in the list because the amount spent would normally be much higher when the purchases from all 196 organisations covered by the Public Procurement Act 2006 are collated. Furthermore, this is an area where green procurement will be easy to apply. The preliminary prioritisation process gives a list of 21 spend areas that are shown in Table 4.2.

TABLE 4.2
PRELIMINARY PRIORITISATION

	SPEND AREAS	PROCUREMENT EXPENDITURE	MARKET SHARE
1	WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT	3,880,247,375.05	22.11%
2	BUILDINGS: CONSTRUCTION	2,255,901,946.58	12.85%
3	ENERGY: FUEL PURCHASE	1,944,568,914.10	11.08%
4	FOOD AND CATERING	1,681,878,728.00	9.58%
5	IT: COMPUTERISATION & SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE	1,011,071,522.66	5.76%
6	WASTE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL	955,271,740.00	5.44%
7	SEAPORT FACILITIES: CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE & OPERATION	947,497,155.25	5.40%
8	CONSULTANCY SERVICES	614,474,876.30	3.50%
9	HEALTH: CONSULMABLES	539,831,120.00	3.08%
10	BUILDINGS: MAINTENANCE & OPERATION	535,124,029.00	3.05%
11	WATER SUPPLY: WORKS & MAINTENANCE	534,212,559.42	3.04%
12	ROADS: CONSTRUCTION	494,140,787.57	2.82%
13	ROADS: MAINTENANCE	391,097,239.65	2.23%
14	ENERGY: PLANTS & EQUIPMENT	334,451,554.00	1.91%
15	ROADS: DRAINS & MINOR WORKS	244,521,997.20	1.39%
16	BUILDINGS: RENTALS	172,237,229.00	0.98%
17	HEALTH: EQUIPMENT	153,931,954.00	0.88%
18	TRANSPORT: MOTOR VEHICLES	146,067,570.20	0.83%
19	HEALTH: PHARMACEUTICALS	130,428,320.00	0.74%
20	IT SYSTEMS: COMPUTERS & OFFICE MACHINERY	110,167,290.25	0.63%
21	PAPER & PRINTING	163,300.00	0.001%

4.4 Secondary Prioritisation

4.4.1 This step of the process involves an assessment of the risk, scope and influence associated with procurement of works, goods and services. Risk is assessed in terms of expenditure, environmental impact, socio-economic impact, existing activity, scope to do more, and reputational risk. To analyse environmental and socio-economic risks, it was decided to use the same broad sustainable development indicators as those used by the SPTF (emissions to air and water, waste to landfill, resource use, local environment, health, education and employment, and communities and other social) as these are fairly universal. There is no accepted set of sustainability indicators in Mauritius as yet. However, the assessment was moderated by the use of National Environmental Policy's broad objectives and priority actions (Annex 4), screening techniques (Annex 5) applied by International finance institutions (World Bank and African Development Bank), and feedback from the preliminary survey.

4.4.2 Several indicators, like developing world supply chains, for example, were replaced by more relevant local ones such as youth and women empowerment. In fact, in Mauritius, it is felt that more focus is needed on women empowerment to fully achieve the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals. As the country moves away from a sugar producing and textile manufacturing economy into a more knowledge and service-based economy, one of the major challenges will be to address poverty among vulnerable sections of society, in particularly women. Youth and women-headed households constitute 70% of the unemployed, hence governments efforts directed towards poverty reduction and gender equality.

4.4.3 The scoring obtained under Risk Assessment is given in Table 4.3, Scope to do More in Table 4.4, while table 4.5 shows that of Public Sector Influence.

TABLE 4.3: RISK MATRIX

Sector	Approved Procurement Expenditure (MRU)	Market Share (%)	Score based on Market Value /5	Environmental Impact /5	Social Impact /5	Level of existing activity /3	Scope to do more /3	Reputational Risk/3	Total Score /24	Score as % of Total
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT	3,880,247,375.05	22.11%	5	5	5	2	3	3	23	6.42%
BUILDINGS: CONSTRUCTION	2,255,901,946.58	12.85%	5	5	5	2	3	3	23	6.42%
ENERGY: FUEL PURCHASE	1,944,568,914.10	11.08%	5	5	5	3	3	3	24	6.70%
FOOD AND CATERING	1,681,878,728.00	9.58%	5	3	4	3	2	2	19	5.31%
IT: COMPUTERISATION & SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE	1,011,071,522.66	5.76%	4	4	3	2	2	1	16	4.47%
WASTE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL	955,271,740.00	5.44%	4	5	5	3	3	3	23	6.42%
SEAPORT FACILITIES: CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE & OPERATION	947,497,155.25	5.40%	4	5	2	2	2	3	18	5.03%
CONSULTANCY SERVICES	614,474,876.30	3.50%	4	2	1	2	1	1	11	3.07%
HEALTH: CONSULMABLES	539,831,120.00	3.08%	3	4	4	3	2	2	18	5.03%
BUILDINGS: MAINTENANCE & OPERATION	535,124,029.00	3.05%	3	4	3	2	3	1	16	4.47%
WATER SUPPLY: WORKS & MAINTENANCE	534,212,559.42	3.04%	3	5	5	3	3	3	22	6.15%
ROADS: CONSTRUCTION	494,140,787.57	2.82%	3	5	5	3	3	3	22	6.15%
ROADS: MAINTENANCE	391,097,239.65	2.23%	2	2	3	3	2	1	13	3.63%
ENERGY: PLANTS & EQUIPMENT	334,451,554.00	1.91%	2	5	5	2	3	3	20	5.59%
ROADS: DRAINS & MINOR WORKS	244,521,997.20	1.39%	2	2	2	3	2	1	12	3.35%
BUILDINGS: RENTALS	172,237,229.00	0.98%	2	2	1	3	2	1	11	3.07%
HEALTH: EQUIPMENT	153,931,954.00	0.88%	1	2	2	3	2	1	11	3.07%
TRANSPORT: MOTOR VEHICLES	146,067,570.20	0.83%	1	5	3	2	3	3	17	4.75%
HEALTH: PHARMACEUTICALS	130,428,320.00	0.74%	1	3	3	3	1	1	12	3.35%
IT SYSTEMS: COMPUTERS & OFFICE MACHINERY	110,167,290.25	0.63%	1	3	2	2	3	2	13	3.63%
PAPER & PRINTING	163,300.00	0.001%	1	3	2	2	3	3	14	3.91%
Total:									**358**	**100.00%**

TABLE 4.4

SCOPE TO DO MORE

	Emissions to air and water, waste to landfill					Resource use				Environmental quality		Health	Education and Employment		Communities and other social					
Sector	Climate Change	Other air emissions	Emissions to water	Waste to landfill	Hazardous substances	Materials	Energy	Other natural resources	Water	Biodiversity	Local environment	Health	Education	Employment	Community	Youth & Women Empowerment	Diversity	Other Socio-economic	SCOPE RANK	
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	11	6.55%
BUILDINGS: CONSTRUCTION	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17	10.12%
ENERGY: FUEL PURCHASE	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	7	4.17%
FOOD AND CATERING	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	13	7.74%
IT: COMPUTERISATION & SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	8	4.76%
WASTE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	13	7.74%
SEAPORT FACILITIES: CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE & OPERATION	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	8	4.76%
CONSULTANCY SERVICES	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	2	1.19%
HEALTH: CONSUMABLES	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	6	3.57%
BUILDINGS: MAINTENANCE & OPERATION	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	9	5.36%
WATER SUPPLY: WORKS & MAINTENANCE	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	9	5.36%
ROADS: CONSTRUCTION	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	13	7.74%
ROADS: MAINTENANCE	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	8	4.76%
ENERGY: PLANTS & EQUIPMENT	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	11	6.55%
ROADS: DRAINS & MINOR WORKS	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	6	3.57%
BUILDINGS: RENTALS	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	1.19%
HEALTH: EQUIPMENT	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	3	1.79%
TRANSPORT: MOTOR VEHICLES	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	5	2.98%
HEALTH: PHARMACEUTICALS	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	0.60%
IT SYSTEMS: COMPUTERS & OFFICE MACHINERY	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	11	6.55%
PAPER & PRINTING	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	5	2.98%
														TOTALS					168	100.00%

TABLE 4.5

PUBLIC SECTOR INFLUENCE

Sector	Saturated Market?	Market Share?	Supplier Turnover?	Public Relations		Improving Suppliers		Compliance?	INFLUENCE SCORE	
				Clients?	Society?	Policy?	Legislation?			
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	6	5.31%
BUILDINGS: CONSTRUCTION	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	5	4.42%
ENERGY: FUEL PURCHASE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	6	5.31%
FOOD AND CATERING	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	5	4.42%
IT: COMPUTERISATION & SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	6	5.31%
WASTE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	5	4.42%
SEAPORT FACILITIES: CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE & OPERATION	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	7	6.19%
CONSULTANCY SERVICES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	5	4.42%
HEALTH: CONSUMABLES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	6	5.31%
BUILDINGS: MAINTENANCE & OPERATION	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	4	3.54%
WATER SUPPLY: WORKS & MAINTENANCE	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	6	5.31%
ROADS: CONSTRUCTION	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	5	4.42%
ROADS: MAINTENANCE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	7	6.19%
ENERGY: PLANTS & EQUIPMENT	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	5	4.42%
ROADS: DRAINS & MINOR WORKS	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	5	4.42%
BUILDINGS: RENTALS	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	1.77%
HEALTH: EQUIPMENT	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	6	5.31%
TRANSPORT: MOTOR VEHICLES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	5	4.42%
HEALTH: PHARMACEUTICALS	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	6	5.31%
IT SYSTEMS: COMPUTERS & OFFICE MACHINERY	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	7	6.19%
PAPER & PRINTING	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	4	3.54%
					TOTAL				113	100.00%

4.5 Action Prioritisation

Figures 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 shows the approach to management under the following scenarios:

(a) Prioritise Action by plotting the total expenditure against total risk score;
(b) Buyer Approach obtained by plotting risk against scope; and
(c) Market Engagement Strategy by plotting scope against influence.

FIG 4.1: ACTION PRIORITISATION

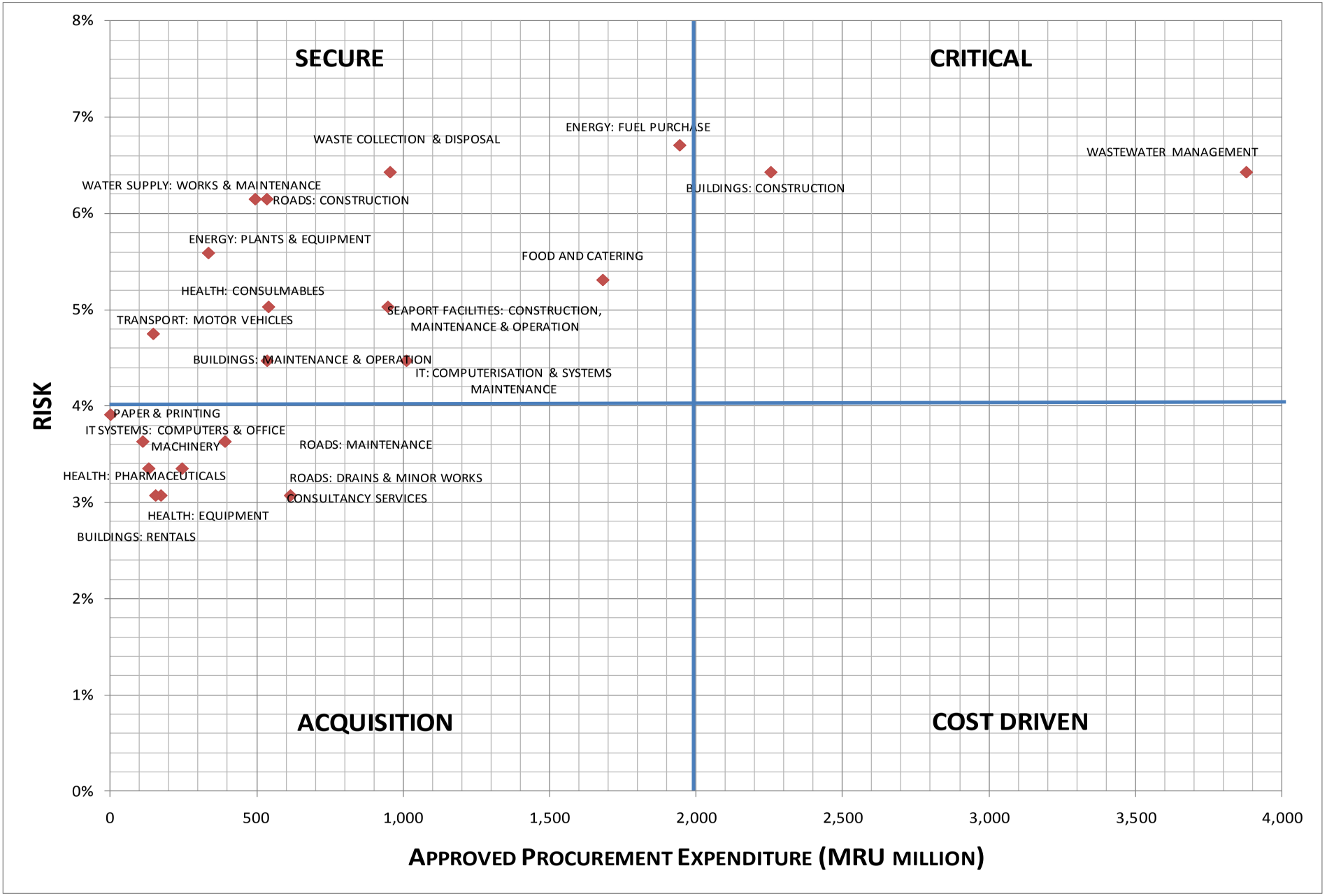


FIG 4.2: BUYER APPROACH

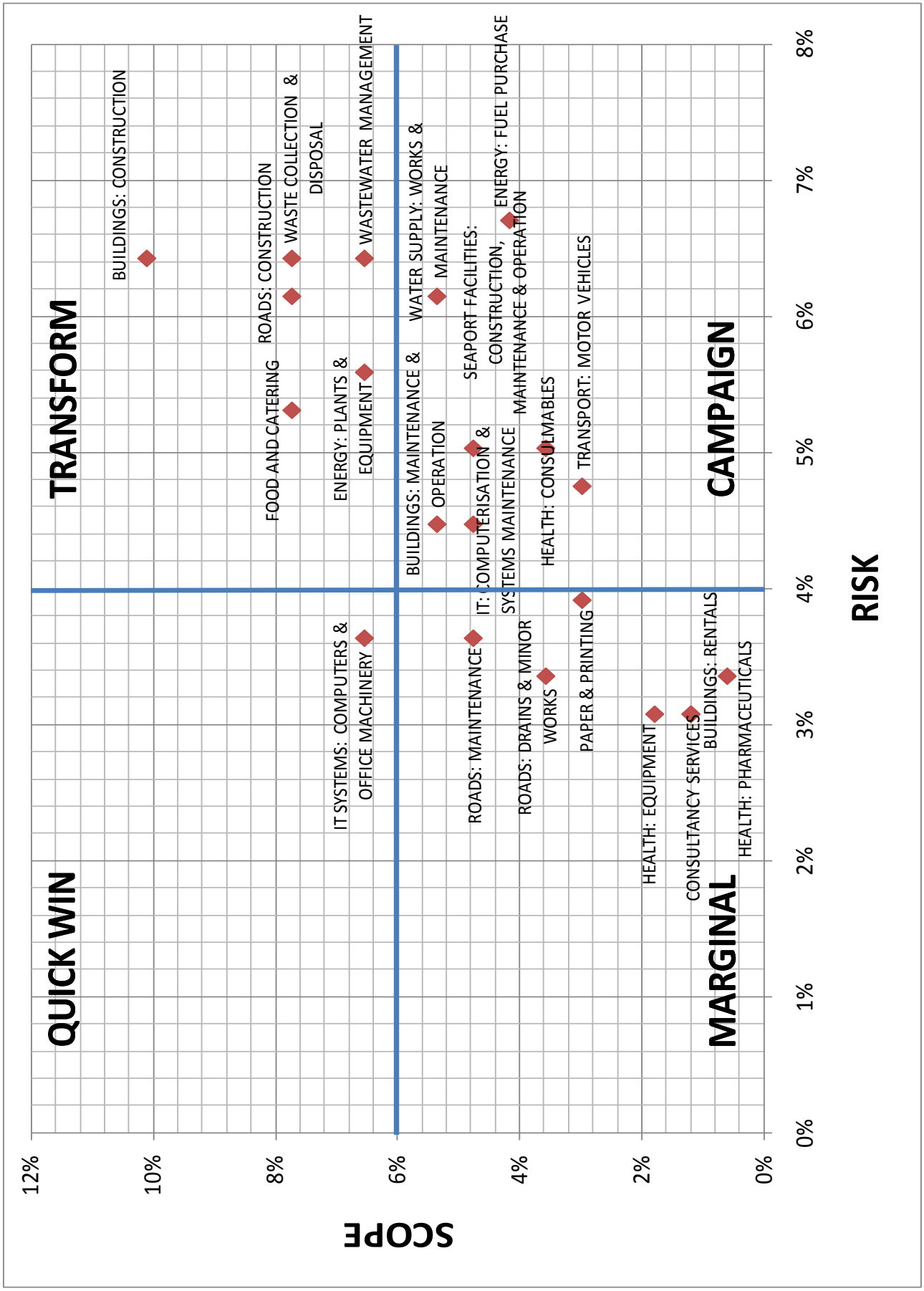
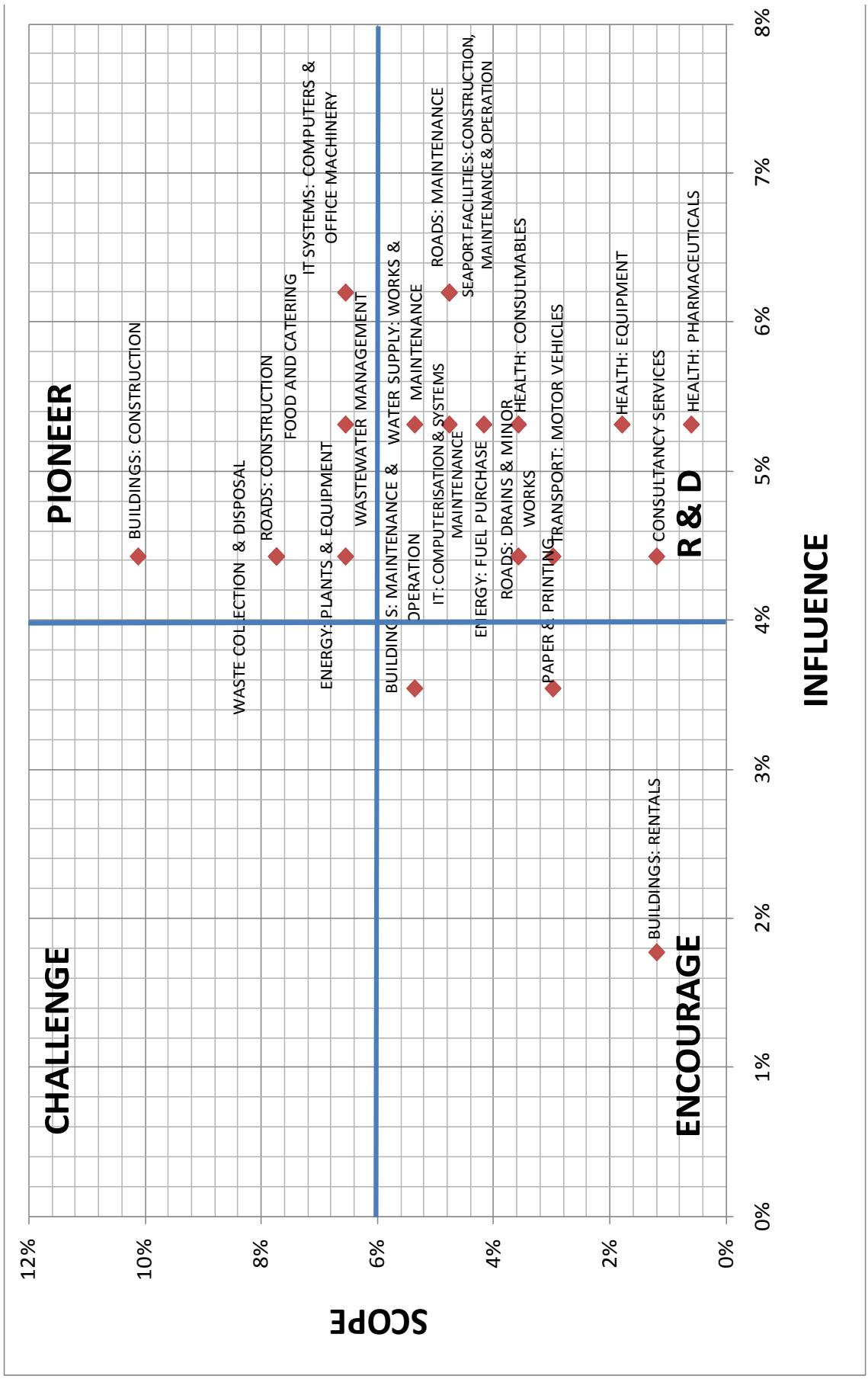


FIG 4.3: MARKET ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

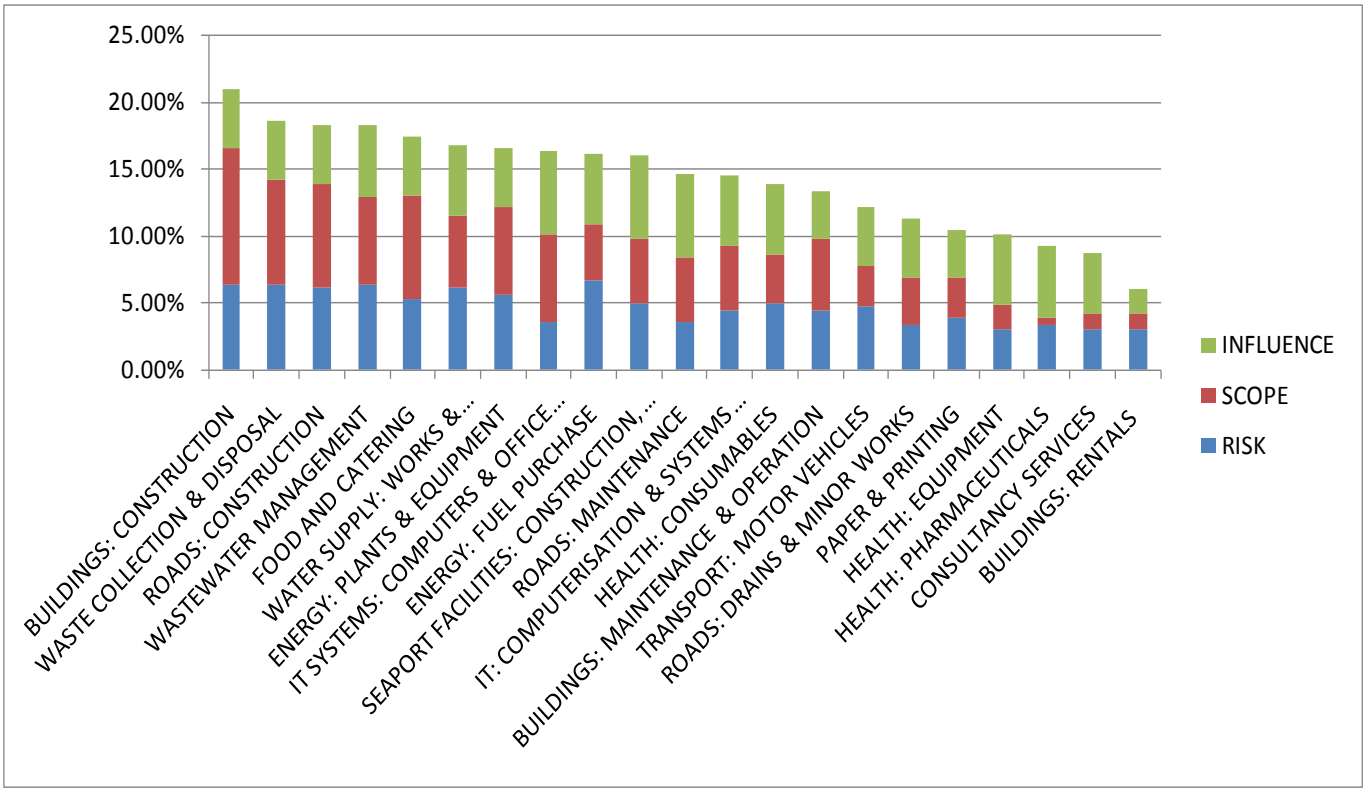


4.6 Overall Priorities

4.6.1 The overall priorities for sustainable procurement policy for Mauritius can now be obtained by collating the composite score under risk, scope and influence. Figure 4.4 gives those spend areas in order of priority.

FIG. 4.4

National Priority Spend Areas



4.6.2 As recommended by the SPTF, it is appropriate to start the SPP process with a limited number of spend areas, particular those that can have the greatest positive impact on sustainable development objectives. Therefore, The priorities for activities under sustainable procurement for Mauritius that will be retained for further analysis under market readiness will focus on (but not limited to) the following 12:

1. BUILDINGS: CONSTRUCTION;
2. WASTE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL;
3. ROADS: CONSTRUCTION;
4. WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT;
5. FOOD AND CATERING;
6. WATER SUPPLY: WORKS & MAINTENANCE;
7. ENERGY: PLANTS & EQUIPMENT;
8. IT SYSTEMS: COMPUTERS & OFFICE MACHINERY;
9. ENERGY: FUEL PURCHASE;
10. SEAPORT FACILITIES: CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE & OPERATION;
11. ROADS: MAINTENANCE;
12. IT: COMPUTERISATION AND SYSTEM MAINTENANCE.

5.0 Market Readiness Study

5.1 Some Aspects of Methodology

5.1.1 The aim of the market preparedness study is to assess which of the 12 priority spend areas (or any other area that the market may indicate as more appropriate) identified in the previous part can be retained by the Government of Mauritius for the implementation of its sustainable procurement initiative. The methodology for the market preparedness study is rather problematic, in the sense that no such methodology exists and no similar study has been undertaken, at least in a published and accessible form. In the field of marketing management, however, numerous studies have been conducted, but in each case, the objective was to identify unsatisfied needs and wants and to develop effective and timely marketing programs to fill those market gaps with appropriate goods and services, thus achieving customer satisfaction. Here, no gap exists as there is no big consumer demand as yet. The gap is therefore being created. The study tries to assess how effectively that gap can be filled.

5.1.2 The assessment is based on a 2-step process: (1) the gathering of expert opinions from a select group of market leaders, policy makers and industry representatives - this is based on the principle that forecasts from a structured group of experts can be fairly accurate; and (2) a survey of businesses and potential suppliers. The prioritization exercise provided a list of priority spend areas together with management approaches which need to be adopted to ensure that sustainable procurement in those areas deliver the maximum sustainability benefits to Mauritius. Table 5.1 recapitulates the predominant approaches that were highlighted.

5.1.3 In terms of the Prioritise Action approach, "secure" and "critical" spend areas are significant, with a number of "acquisition" areas that are low risk and low spend. In both approaches, risk assessment should be a major focus even this means higher initial costs of acquisition. The Buyer Approach, on the other hand, should seize on opportunities to transform the way in which the product or service is produced, maintained and disposed of, in view of the fact that the buyer has this unique ability from its predominant position in the market. The Market Engagement Strategy includes pioneering actions and also research and development so as to be able to respond to the demand for products that are adapted to local market and conditions. These pointers have been used in the interviews to determine how effectively businesses can respond to the demand for sustainable goods and services.

5.2 Gathering Expert Opinion

5.2.1 The list of interviewees are given in Table 5.2. They represent the public and private sectors, talk as representatives of business associations, or in their own name. They are all very knowledgeable about challenges that sustainable development pose to their respective lines of business. Mauritius Export Association, for example, is working closely with their members involved in the fishing industry seeking a "global" certification from the Marine Stewardship Council.

5.2.2 During the open-ended interviews, they were briefed on the SPP initiative and their views on a set of issues sought. Basically, they were asked:

(a) Whether they agree with the need to deal effectively with issues relating to sustainable development and climate change;
(b) Whether sustainable consumption will contribute to national efforts to address sustainable development;
(c) What sustainable goods were available or manufactured;
(d) If they are aware of the purchasing power of the government, and whether such power can influence the markets; and
(e) What they would consider as challenges to SPP

Table 5.1

Summary of Management Approches

Sector	Prioritise Action				Buyer Approach				Market Engagment Strategy			
	Secure	Critical	Acquisition	Cost Driven	Quick Win	Transform	Marginal	Campaign	Challenge	Pioneer	Encourage	R & D
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT		✓				✓				✓		
BUILDINGS: CONSTRUCTION		✓				✓				✓		
ENERGY: FUEL PURCHASE	✓							✓				✓
FOOD AND CATERING	✓					✓						✓
IT: COMPUTERISATION & SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE	✓							✓				✓
WASTE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL	✓					✓				✓		
SEAPORT FACILITIES: CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE & OPERATION	✓							✓				✓
CONSULTANCY SERVICES			✓				✓					✓
HEALTH: CONSULMABLES	✓							✓				✓
BUILDINGS: MAINTENANCE & OPERATION	✓							✓			✓	
WATER SUPPLY: WORKS & MAINTENANCE	✓							✓				✓
ROADS: CONSTRUCTION	✓					✓				✓		
ROADS: MAINTENANCE			✓				✓					✓
ENERGY: PLANTS & EQUIPMENT	✓					✓				✓		
ROADS: DRAINS & MINOR WORKS			✓				✓					✓
BUILDINGS: RENTALS			✓				✓				✓	
HEALTH: EQUIPMENT			✓				✓					✓
TRANSPORT: MOTOR VEHICLES	✓							✓				✓
HEALTH: PHARMACEUTICALS			✓				✓					✓
IT SYSTEMS: COMPUTERS & OFFICE MACHINERY			✓		✓					✓		

5.2.3 The experts provided valuable insights into likely responses of their business interests to global efforts to deal with sustainable development as well as a possible introduction by Government of sustainability requirements in procurement. Their views on suppliers' readiness to satisfy demand for sustainable goods and services, likely implications in terms of cost and productive capacity, potential constraints, and potentials for investment in appropriate and clean technology eventually helped in the assessment of the market. Overall, the respondents:

- Overwhelmingly welcomed the sustainable procurement initiative;
- Were not very aware of the purchasing power of the Government and its agencies;
- Considered sustainable development a major challenge the country has to face;
- Agreed that at present there is not much demand for, nor supply of, green products;
- Cautioned against any haste in implementing the initiative;
- Hoped that there will be a level playing field and that requirements will be clearly spelt out at the very beginning of a contract award process;
- Agreed that initial costs would be higher but that operating and maintenance costs could offset those extra costs; and
- Felt that the local capacity to supply sustainable goods may be hampered by lack of skills, and factors such as refusal by insurance companies to insure wind turbines/farms.

Table 5.2
List of Persons Met for Preliminary Survey

NAME	POSITION	ORGANISATION	TYPE OF ORGANISATION
Hans Brasse	Programme Coordinator	Alive2Green	NGO
Gordon Brown	Director	Alive2Green	NGO
Khemraj Ramful	Director	Mauritius Standards Bureau	Government
Robin N. Gopee	Acting Director	Mauritius Accreditation Service (MAURITAS)	Government
Tony Lee Luen Len	Director	Ecosis Ltd.	Private Sector
Vanisha Lamarque	Acting Supply Chain Manager	Central Electricity Board	Parastatal
Suryadev Beedasy	Chief Operating Officer	Enterprise Mauritius	Government
Madoo Desha	H.O.O.	Maurice Ile Durable Fund	Government
Nicholas Rainer	Journalist	L'EXPRESS	Media
Danielle Wong	Executive Director	Mauritius Export Association	Private Sector
Dr. K. Coonjan	Executive Director	National Productivity and Competitiveness Council	Government
B. Sharma Toolsy	Productivity Specialist	National Productivity and Competitiveness Council	Government
Naren Sukurdeep	Productivity Consultant	National Productivity and Competitiveness Council	Government
S. Mooloo	Deputy Director	Ministry of Environment	Government
D. Prithipaul	Divisional Environmental Offi-	Ministry of Environment	Government
Ms N. Seenarain	Environment Officer	Ministry of Environment	Government
D. Vythilingum	Environment Officer	Ministry of Environment	Government
Hon. Dharam Gokhool	Minister	Ministry of Industry	Government
Marc Daruty de Grandpre	Architect	Daruty de Grandpre Architects	Private Sector
Jean-François Koenig	Architect	Koenig Associates Architects	Private Sector
Trilock Bhunjun	Secretary	Construction Industry Promotion Board	Government
Khalil Elahee	Senior Lecturer	University of Mauritius	Academia
Daniel Grant	Manager	SGS	Private Sector
Daniel Julie	Laboratory Manager	SGS	Private Sector
Jayesh Desai	Managing Director	Paul Brett Associates International	Private Sector
Bhoodev Seetul	Manager, Procurement and	Min of Health & Quality of Life	Government
Sanjay Jaunky	Certification Manager	AJA Registrars	Private Sector
Vijay Ramgoolam	Director	Small Enterprise & Handicrafts Development Author-	Government
Mohammed Cheeroo	Secretary-General	Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Private Sector
Anwar Kaidoo	Programme Officer	Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Private Sector
Joya Bhandari	LEED Consultant	Green Environment & Energy Consultants	Private Sector

5.3 Survey of Businesses

5.3.1 36 businesses were successfully surveyed with the objective to learn more about the range of sustainable goods and services available on the market. These businesses were drawn from a list of suppliers provided by the PPO and also taking into consideration the priority spend areas. These surveys also helped to gauge their stand regarding sustainable procurement, their views on constraints and opportunities facing the market, and learn more about their own efforts to streamline their production processes to become greener and cleaner. A number of other businesses were also surveyed in a less formal way.

5.3.2 The range of goods that are certified green, sustainable, or energy efficient are shown in Table 5.3 (for imports) and Table 5.4 (locally produced). What is worth noting is that the range and number of suppliers increased in the 3-month period the study was undertaken. In fact, the presence of such goods in the media, billboards and exhibitions could not go unnoticed. In the course of one month only, two companies flouted their sustainable credentials on billboard across the island: one concerned phosphate-free detergents and the other announced its certification as an ISO 14001-compliant company. A listing from the local business directory shows that the actual number of companies offering sustainable products and services could be around 125. The list is fairly exhaustive at the time the survey was carried out.

5.3.3 In general, businesses argue that there is either no demand for such products from consumers or the higher costs involved will render them vulnerable to competition. Government policy is also partly responsible for lack of interest: the import of R22 based air conditioning units is a case in point. Developing countries are under no obligation to ban the import of such units, and their import is tolerated despite strong national commitment to sustainable development. Hence, those companies that are willing to import more efficient appliances will be at a disadvantage vis-à-vis the less scrupulous competitors. It is also true that many sustainable products are being developed and sold at no extra cost: household detergents and paints are examples.

5.3.4 The few companies who have ventured into green products have done so either at the instigation of their overseas customers or because of the personal convictions of the owners and top management. Export-oriented businesses have to ensure that their products meet stringent environmental standards in order to be able to enter some markets (like the EU). They are therefore compelled to use products that are certified and produced according to acceptable standards. There is also a breed of business leaders who are convinced that sustainable production is the way forward and they have voluntarily set high standards for their products. In the case of one paint manufacturer, for example, the standards even exceed those set by the EU. In fact, the EU 2010 VOC (Volatile Organic Compound)limit is 30 g/liter, but the paints produced by the company have a lower content of VOCs.

5.3.5 The survey found that costs of sustainable products are higher by about 15% on average, but in some cases, it can reach 90%. Ethically and FSC (Forest Steward Council) certified paper is 10 - 15% higher in cost, while A/C units using eco-friendly refrigerants and energy efficiency rating labels are 20 - 40% more expensive. Degradable plastic is also 15% higher in cost. Prices increases three-fold for solar a/c units. The "greener" paints are, on the other hand, at par with "normal" paints. There is a feeling that once the market becomes more competitive, prices will go down, as has been the case in other parts of the world. In the construction industry, the recent timid experience with green buildings has shown that simple design changes and soft technology can achieve good results without additional costs to the builder. Gold star rated (according to US Green Building Council ratings), however, can increase building costs by about 6% according to estimates by a LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) consultant. The only major building claiming to be fully "green" in design (to be BREEAM-certified) is coming out of the ground right now and we are informed that MUR 200 million have been invested in energy-saving devices. The country of origin can also influence the cost; for example paper sourced from South Africa is 15 -20% more expensive than from Indonesia, and it becomes 30-50% more expensive if imported from Europe. However, these costs do not take into account whole life cost savings. In fact, the premium that sustainable products carry can be effectively offset if whole life costing is taken into consideration, given lower operating and disposal costs. The Central Electricity Board carried out evaluations based on life cycle costing and has now started purchasing some equipment like printers that conform to sustainability criteria despite initial higher costs.

TABLE 5.3

IMPORTED ECO-FRIENDLY GOODS

Company	Product	Remarks
Touchwood, Quatre Bornes	Wood flooring, Wood products	Products are from FSC-certified wood. Non-toxic treatment of wood, does not contain copper, chromium or arsenic (Green Guard process)
Li Tung Sang, Port Louis	Wood Products	Sourced from FSC-certified forests
BASF/Mauvillac, Pailles	Construction Chemicals	
ECOSIS Ltd., Quatre Bornes	Green Roof systems Natural Swimming Pools	These pools, designed by BioNOVA, have two parts: the swimming area, and the natural filtration area planted with nature and marsh plants
Rey & Lenferna, Port Louis	Solar Water Heaters, Heat Pumps	Heat Pumps designed to be more energy efficient
Green Zone, Curepipe Solar Light Manser Saxon, Riche Terre Rey & Lenferna, Port Louis AC/DC, Curepipe	PV modules, Solar Street Lights, Renewable Energy Systems	Many other companies are also adding renewable energy systems in their range of products
LKLK Electrical	Lighting Control	Energy saving system
Espace Maison	Nanotechnologically-treated sanitaryware	Uses less cleaning products
Ventilo Energy, Curepipe Cyber-Rite Energy, Calebasses AC/DC, Curepipe Sotratech, Beau Bassin	Wind Energy Systems	Sotratech's wind turbine differs from the others in terms of design: it is laid out on a horizontal axis
Durable Solar Industries Mtius	Solar Cooker	Sold at 16500 MUR, payback is expected in 5 years if used everyday
Tornado, ,Riche Terre ClimaPro, Phoenix	Air conditioning Units	Refrigerant used is R-410A, though partial phase-out of R-22 refrigerant does not begin until 2013, with complete ban in 2040. These units are 15% more expensive than R-22 units
Secure Works, Pailles	Solar Air conditioners	
361, Port Louis Home2Office	White Goods with Energy Rating Labels	An A+ rating allows 25% energy consumption. Other energy efficiency rating labels also on market.
BASF represented by Mauvillac, Pailles	Solar Heat Management	Improved solar relection, solar controlled polymer glazing (allowing cooler interiors), pigments for plastic and coatings, Light stabilisers, ,etc available from this ISO certified company
Toyota Mauritius	Hybrid Electric Car	Prius III
ABC Mauritius	Electric Car	Company proposes to market its "Leading Environmentally Friendly Affordable Family (LEAF) Car manufactured by Nissan in the course of 2010
Axios Health Shop	Organic Foods (flour, pasta, cooking oil, dried fruits, biscuits, wine, powdered milk (Soja) and cereals	Started operations in 2003, now has four outlets. However, clientele is mainly South Africans now residing in Mauritius and European tourists.
Ramtoola Papers, Port Louis MWT Paper Processing Ltd.	Paper Products	Sourced from ISO 14001 and FSC certified companies

TABLE 5.4

LOCAL ECO-FRIENDLY GOODS & SERVICES

Name of Firm and Address	Products	Remarks
Power Plastic, Solitude (LE)	Boards, Bins, Egg Trays	Uses recycled paper and plastics, mixed with wood and plastics
Plaspak, Quatre Bornes (LE)	Biodegradable Plastic	
Etchelle Papers Ltd (SME)	Recycled Paper products	This facility will open in 2010, with an investment of MUR 70 million
Luo Fu De Enterprises, La Tour Koenig (LE)	Paper Napkins, Toilet Paper	Due to open in first quarter 2010. Will recycle 3600 tons of paper annually
Conserverie Sarjua Plaine Lauzun (S)	Organic Food Products	Food from organically grown vegetables and fruits; exports to Europe as well. Procures from individual farmers, who claim revenue is 20% higher from such farming
Soap and Allied Industries Ltd, Trianon (LE)	Washing Powder	Phosphate free products, with reduced packaging
Ecology Bags Ltd, Sebastopol (SME)	Kraft Paper bags	Since the ban imposed on plastic bags, Ecology Bags' business has picked up. Sells 3 million bags to KFC chain, for example. Made from recycled paper.
Eco-Deck, Plaine Magnien (SME)	Outdoor furniture, Railings, Decking, Screening, Shingles, Fencing, etc.	These products are manufactured from rice husk and recycled plastic, and looks and feels like wood
Omicane and Alcodis, St Aubin (S)	Ethanol	Proposes to produce 10 million litres for local use and 15 million litres for export; use of ethanol in E10 formulated fuel has been positive, but company awaiting government's go-ahead
Belle Vue, Deep River Beau Champ and FUEL Sugar Estates (LE)	Special Sugars	Sugar cane growers grouped in cooperatives, product FAIRTRADE certified and sells with a premium
SOFAP, Coromandel (LE)	Range of paints	ISO-14001 certified company, produces wide range of paints with low VOC and low odour
Mauvillac Group, Pailles (LE)	Range of paints	Produces under own label "Go-Green", low VOC and low odour paints
Polytol Paints, Riche Terre (LE)	Emulsion, VIP Satin, Antifungal, and Polytop paints	MS3-certified products, with low VOC
Samlo Steel, Midlands (LE)	Iron and Steel bars	Produced from scrap metal at its smelting plant
Solid Waste Recycling Co. Ltd, La Chaumiere (SME)	Organic fertiliser	Organic waste is composted. Plant due to open in 2010.
Green Ltd. (SME)	Recycling of e-waste & Industrial Waste	ISO 9001-certified, serves hotels, supermarkets, industries, etc.
Food and Allied Industries Ltd. (LE)	Milk Products, Flour & Hospitality	All 3 constituent companies are ISO 14001 certified
Ecofuel Ltd. (SME)	Collection of used engine and cooking oils	Produces biodiesel
AlphaCleaning Ltd (S)	Cleaning services, building maintenance, ,pest management	ISO 9000 certified, can provide eco-friendly services

SME: Small and Medium Enterprise
LE: Large Enterprise
S: Subsidiary of Large Enterprise

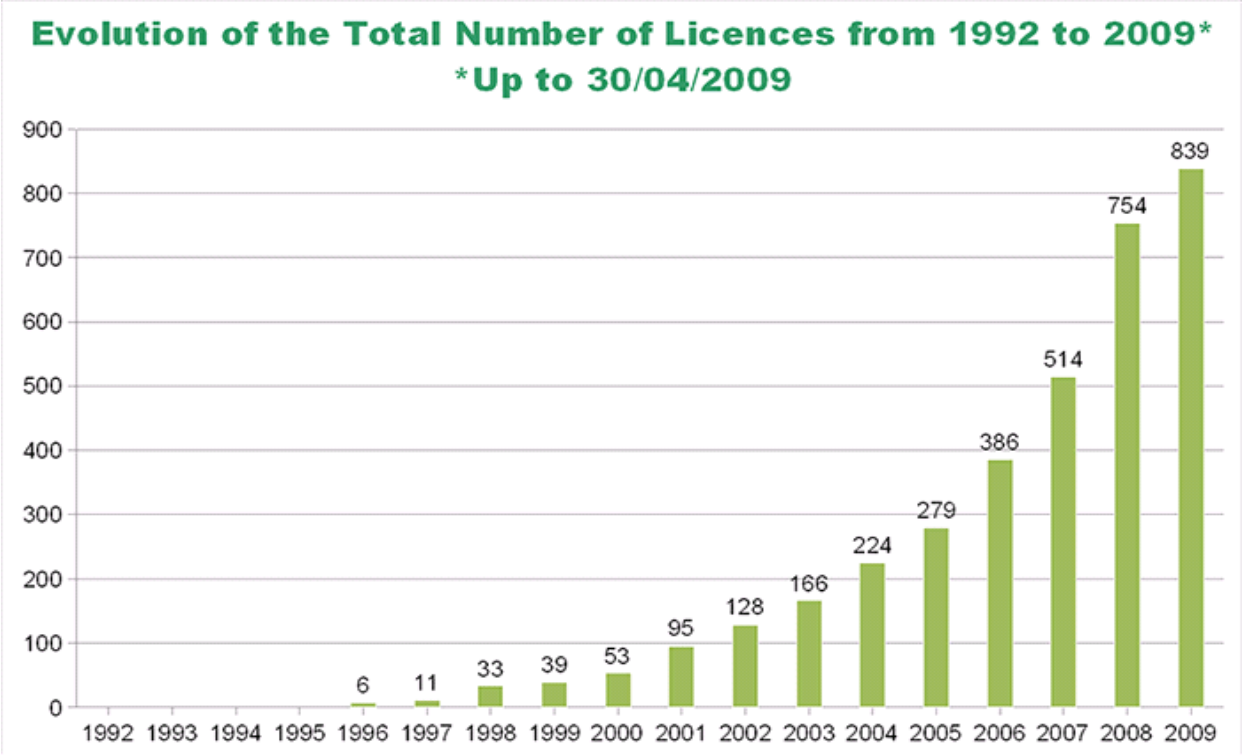
5.3.6 In terms of ability and capacity to supply the goods and services required under sustainable procurement, the suppliers do not foresee any major problem. Many of the manufacturing concerns are licensed to produce goods by international leaders who have invested significantly in the development of green products. Ecolab, for example, is a world leader in the provision of cleaning, food safety and health protection products and services, and has licensing agreements with a local manufacturer. Most production units have spare productive capacity (one paint manufacturer can treble its production, for example, as it is now operating a single 8-hour shift), hence any increase in demand can be satisfied almost immediately.

5.4 Availability of Sustainable Goods and Services in the International Market

5.4.1 When certain goods are not available through local production, they can be easily imported given the extremely business-friendly environment in Mauritius. In fact, it is 17th in World Bank's ease of Doing Business rankings (up from 49th three years ago). It also ranks high on the Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance, the World Competitiveness Report and the Africa Competitiveness Report. Efforts are continuing to modernize the investment climate and the licensing system. The objective is not only to attract foreign investment, but also to promote local entrepreneurship. Furthermore, Mauritius operates a relatively streamlined trade regime, and a number of customs tariff reform measures introduced in the recent years have rationalized the tariff structure making import of most goods easy. The solar water heater program initiated in 2008 by Government illustrates very well how quickly a demand gap can be filled. In less than a year 29,000 solar water heaters were sold and the number of importers jumped to 45 located across the island. An additional 50,000 households will benefit form solar water heaters this year under a new scheme.

5.4.2 The availability of green products on the world market is not construed as a problem. In fact, the global market for Sustainable Products and Services is growing. Environmental and socio-economic factors are changing the competitive landscape for corporations. Sustainable product and service design is becoming a new point of leverage for brands wishing to retain their competitive advantage in the coming years. In this regard, some enterprises, policy makers and civil society players have already started to understand Sustainable Products and Services as a framework for driving growth, increasing shareholder value, heightening stakeholder satisfaction and protecting and enhancing environmental and socioeconomic standards. Initially, there were fears that sustainability requirements will backfire and "crowd" out innovative and green products because of cost implications. The EC has demonstrated clearly that sustainability objectives can in fact drive innovation and lower costs significantly enough to compete successfully with traditional goods. Since the European Ecolabel was established in 1992, the number of companies receiving the label has increased year after year. At the beginning of 2009, more than 750 companies were awarded the Ecolabel for their products. About 230 new companies were added to the Green Store Catalogue in 2008: 45% more than in 2007 (see figure 5.1)! Furthermore, Green Product Networks (GPN) are established in many parts of the world (Japan, Korea) and these are active promoting and cataloguing sustainable goods. Mauritius can, therefore, be able to broaden its local supply chain in sustainable goods.

FIGURE 5.1



Box 5.1

Composting to Give a Boost to Organic Farming

Solid Waste Recycling Co. (SWRC) has obtained the green light of the Government to set up a composting station in La Chaumière. The station is scheduled to start operations in September 2010. It is proposed to treat about 100,000 tons of waste annually to produce about 30,000 tons of compost using a process developed in India by Excel Industries (India) Ltd. Using Bioculum micro-organisms, the composting process is environmentally-friendly, generating no methane or other pollutants. Furthermore, 400 tons of waste will not have to be transferred daily to the Mare Chicose Landfill site, thereby saving on transport and fuel costs.

The compost produced, rich in organic matter and ideal for organic farming, will be sold to farmers in 5, 25, and 50 kg bags at a price that is estimated to be roughly 30% of that of chemical fertilisers! Presently a ton of chemical fertiliser sells at MUR 24000, while the compost is expected to retail at around MUR 8000 a ton. The yield is also expected to be higher. Overall, the production of compost will be an effective way of dealing with the solid waste problem, and at the same time offering opportunities for organic farming to develop.

5.5 Instruments and Tools to Certify and Verify Sustainability of Products

5.5.1 Developing sustainability standards and specifications can be very costly, even for EU countries as experience has shown. Hence, there is a tendency to rely on established eco-labels during the initial phases of SPP roll-out. These eco-labels help define specifications for a wide range of products and services. To obtain a label, a product must meet a certain set of criteria which are rigorously assessed. Labelling is, therefore, an increasingly popu-lar mechanism for differentiating products on the basis of their pro-duction or origin characteristics. Consumers make choices on the basis of these labels and many times are willing to pay a price premium in order to benefit from the higher specifications of the product.

5.5.2 The surveys showed the presence of a very small number of labelled products in Mauritius. It must be pointed out that certain products have, for many years, been required to obtain the MAURICERT certification from the Mauritius Standards Bureau. These labels however asre single-issue certifications meant to ensure compliance with specific technical standards (plastic pipes, paints, etc). Sustainability labels (whether single- or multi-issue) are new to the market, but becoming more visible alongside traditional products. Table 5.5 provides a list of the labels that have been identified in the Mauritian market.

5.5.3 Labelled products are, on the whole, more expensive than "normal" ones. Air conditioning units, for example, running on R-410A gas are 15%-20% more expensive. Some certifications do not have any incidence on the selling price though. Management system certifications for example, do not carry additional costs because the system becomes more efficient and some even have cost -saving measures.

Forestry Stewardship Council-certified Paper is now easily available

TABLE 5.5

LABELS PRESENT IN MAURITIUS

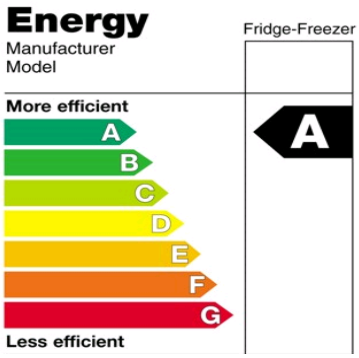
LABEL	SHORT DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES OF PRODUCTS AVAILABLE IN MAURITIUS
	FSC is an independent, not-for-profit organization established to promote the responsible management of the world's forests. It provides a credible link between responsible production and consumption of forest products	Paper products, wood products (used in flooring, decking, fencing)
	ENERGY STAR is a government-backed program helping consumers save money and protect the environment through energy efficient products and practices.	ICT equipment, Monitors
	The European Union's energy rating label, now found on all white goods, gives the exact energy consumption (kWh) and its energy efficiency rating. The EU energy label rates products from A++, (the most efficient) to G (the least efficient).	White goods, including Air conditioning units, and refrigerators
	In Singapore, since January 2008, all air conditioners and refrigerators have to be affixed with the energy label under the mandatory energy labelling scheme. These appliances are affixed with a label to provide consumers with information on how energy efficient that particular appliance is. Low (no tick) to Excellent (4 ticks) rating provides information on how much saving can be made on an electricity bill.	**Refrigerators, freezers** imported from Singapore or from countries supplying the Singaporean market

TABLE 5.5

LABELS PRESENT IN MAURITIUS *CONT'D*

LABEL	SHORT DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES OF PRODUCTS AVAILABLE IN MAURITIUS
	ISO 9001 gives the requirements for quality management systems. As of dec 2008, 266 Mauritian firms were certified under the scheme.	Wide range of service providers and consumer products available from firms that are ISO 9000 certified
	ISO 14001gives the requirements for **environmental management systems**. !3 firms are certified under this scheme	Paper products, Flour, Dairy products, Hotels
	Informs consumers that the appliance is using R-410A refrigerant instead of R-22	Air conditioning units
	Marine Stewardship Council's fishery certification program and seafood ecolabel recognise and reward sustainable fishing. It works with fisheries, seafood companies, scientists, conservation groups and the public to promote the best environmental choice in seafood	Fish products
	Energy-saving labels for bulbs are for. Compared to general service incandescent lamps giving the same amount of visible light, CFLs use less power and have a longer rated life.	**Compact fluorescent lamp** (CFL), also known as a compact fluorescent light or energy saving light. These CFLs are now available in most electrical outlets and can fit into most existing light fixtures formerly used for incandescent lights.

TABLE 5.5

LABELS PRESENT IN MAURITIUS *CONT'D*

LABEL	SHORT DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES OF PRODUCTS AVAILABLE IN MAURITIUS
	Logo is an internationally-recognized symbol used to designate recyclable materials. It is composed of three chasing arrows that form an unending loop. The symbol is in the public domain, and is not a trademark.	Paper with recycled content, plastic packaging, aluminium cans, etc.
	Mauricert is a nationally recognised Certification Scheme for products and processes operating on a voluntary basis. Under this scheme MSB grants licences to use the MSB Certification Mark to companies for the products/processes which meet all the requirements of the relevant Mauritian Standard.	As of July 2009, there were 27 licensees, covering a wide range of products (paints, plastic pipes, soap and detergents, etc.)
	Fairtrade Labelling was created in the Netherlands in the late 1980s and constitutes a strategy for poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Its purpose is to create opportunities for producers and workers who have been economically disadvantaged or marginalized by the conventional trading system.	Coffee
	Foods bearing this label are made with 100% organic ingredients or produced without the use of chemicals.	A limited range of food products
	HACCP is a management system in which food safety is addressed through the analysis and control of biological, chemical, and physical hazards from raw material production, procurement and handling, to manufacturing, distribution and consumption of the finished product.	Frozen and Fresh Meat Products, Fast Food outlets.

5.6 Conformity Assessment Infrastructure

5.6.1 Mauritius has put in place a fairly modern conformity assessment infrastructure, comprising MAURITAS for Accreditation, Mauritius Standards Bureau for Standards and Metrology, and Quality Assurance by bodies in both Public and Private sectors.

5.6.2 MAURITAS

The Mauritius Accreditation Service (MAURITAS) was established under the Mauritius Accreditation Service Act 1998 to provide for a national unified service for the accreditation of testing and calibration laboratories, certification and inspection bodies. At Present, it operates two accreditation programmes, namely: Laboratory accreditation and Certification body accreditation against the international standard ISO/IEC 17025. It also accredits certification bodies against the international standard ISO/IEC 17021 "Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies providing audit and Certification of management systems". The certification body accreditation programme currently covers Quality Management System, Environmental Management System, Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point System. The laboratory accreditation programme covers numerous fields, such as acoustical, biological, chemical, construction materials, electrical, occupational, food, environmental, and so forth. It has so far accredited 8 laboratories including 2 for the Mauritius Standards Bureau, and the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute. Its first accreditation was for the laboratory operated by the Mauritius Turf Club, which caters to regional demand as well. It is in the process of finalizing the accreditation of 10 more laboratories during the first quarter of 2010. There are in all 60 laboratories in Mauritius, and it is planning to accredit at least 45 of these. Its work is, however, hampered by lack of funding, according to its Ag. Director.

5.6.3 MAURITIUS STANDARDS BUREAU

The Mauritius Standards Bureau was established in 1975, and is now governed by the Mauritius Standards Bureau Act 1993, giving it greater flexibility and autonomy. It is housed in a modern purpose-built headquarters with state-of-art laboratories and equipment. MSB is expected to help turn Mauritius into a Quality manufacturing and service centre and focuses on Metrology, Standards, Testing and Quality Assurance (MSTQ). Its role is to formulates national standards and technical codes of practice , operate a certification of marking scheme for products and processes (MAURICERT) and a national quality system certification scheme for the registration of firms according to ISO 9000, and a National Food Safety Management System Certification Scheme for the Food Sector.

In terms of standards, the MSB has set up nine MSB Standards Committees, namely: Building and Construction; Chemicals; Electrical Engineering; Food and Agriculture; Mechanical Engineering; Metrology; Information Technology; Quality Management Systems; and Textiles, Paper and Footwear. Its C**ertification Marking Scheme (MAURICERT)** covers certification of products and processes. It also operates the National Quality System Certification Scheme (ISO 9000 Registration) and a National standard for assessment of an organization food safety management system; using as basis the WHO/FAO C*odex Alimentarius* HACCP principles and other recognized standards and guidelines. Of note is the capability of MSB to carry out extensive tests, relating to a large variety of products, among others, on:

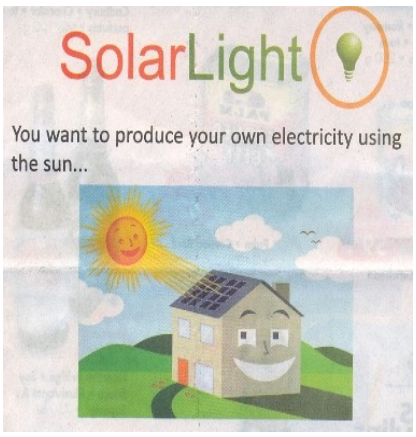
- Chemical Technology: Soaps and detergents, Fertilizers, Galvanizing products, Paints, and Rubber and Plastics
- Food and Agriculture: Edible fats and oils, Dried milk powder Animal Feed, Processed chicken, Bakery products , Canned foods
- Fibre Technology: Fibres, Yarns, Fabrics (including coated fabrics) and garments, Leather and footwear, and Paper
- Microbiology Technology: Total viable count, Total coliform, Escherichia coli, Salmonella and others

Projects and Products Promoting Sustainable Objectives in the Construction Industry

The Mauritius Commercial Building coming up in Ebene is designed to be the first green building in Mauritius to seek BREEAM certification. Built on 6 acres of land, it will use natural light to save 32% on energy. Furthermore 200 million MUR will be spent on energy-saving devices

The Eco-building Conference held on 18 and 19 March 2010 brought together professionals and building industry representatives

The new Jeetoo General Hospital in Port Louis will incorporate green features with emphasis on renewable sources of energy



Green Paints and Renewable Sources of Energy are now easily available

MSB, like MAURITAS, suffers from lack of funding in some areas despite its impressive capabilities if it wants to play a bigger role in assessing sustainability criteria. In particular, it was felt that energy efficiency testing, overhaul of laboratory equipment , and training of its personnel needs to be assured with greater funding commitments.

5.6.4 Independent Certification Bodies

AJA Registrars, SGS and Bureau Veritas have offices in Mauritius and provide registration, verification, testing, and training services at a local level. They operate across a diverse range of industrial and commercial sectors. They all rely on an international network of offices and laboratories to undertake testing and certification for public and customized schemes. SGS is the local representative of Blue Sign (textile) and ECOCERT labels. It is also the only laboratory in Mauritius accredited by the EU to certify seafood processes. Bureau Veritas is also specialized in the field of Social Responsibility (QHSE-SR).

5.6.5 New Initiatives

Conscious of the need to inform consumers on particular aspects of some goods, there are national and private initiatives to developing single-issue labels. The following labels have been announced, but not yet implemented:

- A colour coding system to inform consumers on health risks that some types of food pose: red for foods to avoid, orange to be consumed in moderation, and green to be encouraged. This scheme is being developed by the Nutrition Task Force set up by the Government to review eating habits in view of the fact that 25.4% of the population is overweight and 10.3% obese.

- SGS is working on a Good Food Safety Practice (GFSP) certificate to ensure quality of food sold in supermarkets and fast food outlets.

- The most important initiative, however, comes from the Mauritius Standards Bureau (MSB). The MSB in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit is actually developing a Mauritian Ecolabel, named "Environment Friendly Label (EFL)". The aim of the label is to provide the general public with information on the environmental impact of consumer goods/services. It will be launched in the course of the 2nd quarter of 2010. This label takes into account the main environmental impact of products and services to be certified and is compatible with Internal Market principles. It has been established on the basis of scientific information and through stakeholder consultation. Assessment of products will be based not only on CO_2 footprint but also on environmental and quality criteria such as:

  1. Environmental Policy of the Organization
  2. Consumption of raw materials and energy
  3. Toxicity of contents of products and wastes
  4. Emissions (e.g exhaust gases, sewage, noise)
  5. Disposal / recycling (waste, suitability for recycling)
  6. Packaging
  7. Distribution and transporatation (as required)
  8. Undertaking of socially responsibility activities, such as reforestation, use of renewable energy.

5.7 National Programmes, Policies and Instruments Promoting Sustainable Production

5.7.1 "Maurice Ile Durable" – Sustainable Mauritius

The "Maurice Ile Durable" (MID), though still very much a concept so far, has been driving a number of policies and initiatives aimed at sustainable development lately. The long-term vision is to make Mauritius a model of sustainability, particularly for small island states. The over-arching objective is to make Mauritius less dependent on fossil fuels, with an ambitious target of 65% (which has now been revised downwards to 35%) autonomy by year 2028 by enhancing energy efficiency and increasing the use of renewable energy sources. Concrete steps were taken in June 2008, when the MID Fund was created to promote its objectives. The Fund, to the value of 1.3 Billion MUR) was destined to finance a number of schemes, studies, projects and awareness campaigns (Annex…), of which the solar water heater and the compact fluorescent lamp (CFL) projects were the most popular. The grants offered to solar water heater buyers and subsidized sale of CFLs helped sensitize people on the MID concept and the need to use energy efficient alternatives.

The MID concept has now entered into a new phase with the preparation of a National Policy for Maurice Ile Durable to provide for clear guiding principles and mechanisms aimed at achieving sustainability. The process has started with national consultations, and a Draft White Paper is expected to be ready by June 2010. The final Policy document may not be ready before end of 2010.

Box 5.2: Reaching the Consumers with MID

Some companies have seized on the momentum generated by the MID concept to develop eco-friendly products and market them as their contribution towards the bigger goal of making the island sustainable. The latest product to hit the shelves of supermarkets and media (billboards as well) is a range of washing machine detergent powders developed by Soap and Allied Industries Ltd. in accordance to a new ecological formula to protect the environment. By eliminating phosphates for their formulation, these products reduce the risks of eutrophication in waste water receptors like rivers and water bodies

The successful completion and adoption of the MID Policy will be crucial for the effective implementation of the SPP project. As noted in the Prioritisation section earlier, the absence of a clearly defined set of sustainability indicators hampers the proper assessment of environmental and socio-economic risks of spend areas, and will not allow the continuous monitoring of the SPP implementation.

5.7.2 National Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production

The National Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production is a ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, developed with support from UN and other agencies, which includes a National Programme for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for Mauritius (2008-2013); the implementation of instruments for sustainable consumption and awareness-raising programmes/campaigns on SCP (in areas such as water conservation, energy efficiency, waste minimization and recycling); and policies and/or infrastructure to support citizens' choices for responsible consumption of products and services (including consumer information tools). In its report to UNDESA's CSD 18 (to be held in May 2010), the Ministry of Environment states that the Sustainable Procurement Project will:

> (i) Promote good practice internationally through capacity building and the promotion of the use of sustainability criteria in public tender documents;
>
> (ii) Engage public authorities and businesses in emerging and developing economies to curb polluting emissions, and face the international environmental challenges such as climate change, chemicals, hazardous waste etc. At the same time, it will increase the competitiveness of these businesses in international markets, where issues such as climate change and resource depletion are already addressed in public procurement policies (Japan, EU, USA, Canada…);
>
> (iii) Provide expert assistance for governments wishing to develop an SPP policy, to raise awareness of all stakeholders in the procurement process (e.g. government purchasers, policy makers) and convince them of the need to serve as a role model by buying goods and services needed for their day-to-day activities in a sustainable way, by taking into account economic, social and environmental aspects and to raise interest in sustainability issues through concrete actions; and finally
>
> (iv) Address the increasing gap in safety, resource efficiency and environmental standards between products sold on European and on developing world markets. Sustainable Public Procurement has to be seen as a tool to boost internal markets for sustainable products and services so as to avoid that the increasing demand from Europe or other more environmentally conscious markets creates a sort of market niche for export of "greener goods" to developed countries.

The programme is a mix of 44 capacity building, educational, surveys, standards development and research components to be implemented by various ministries and organisations. Out of those 44, 22 are being implemented. As the name of the programme indicates, the implementation of the programme will have very positive impacts on the SPP project. Components like "promotion of sustainable products through financial incentives and improving their visibility" (tagged urgent in the programme but not yet started) will undoubtedly bolster the market, improve the supply of such products, increase competition and make them more affordable.

5.7.3 Energy Efficiency Bill

An Energy Efficiency Bill is awaiting its first reading in the Parliament and hopefully it will be passed and adopted without much delay. The Bill contains provisions for the setting up of an Energy Management Office as the enforcing agency, and regulations for standards and labelling for white goods.

5.7.4 Promotion of Small Independent Power Producers (SIPP)

A Grid Code for connecting electricity produced by the small independent power producers (producing less than 50kW)to the grid of the Central Electricity Board (CEB) has been developed and has been agreed to in the Cabinet. The Code contains feed-in tariffs for electricity sold and is in line with the Government's Long Term Energy Strategy. This will encourage small power producers to produce electricity from renewable energy sources for their own consumption and to sell any excess to the CEB. It also constitutes a very big encouragement to the market as suppliers have been complaining about the cost of energy produced by wind and sun which are so high that they discourage potential buyers. In fact, energy produced from wind costs about 7 MUR per KwH, compared to about 4 MUR per KwH from fossil fuels.

5.7.5 Sustaining Green Mauritius

The December 2009 Budget Speech is a good indicator of the potential for the public sector to influence the market and create a demand for sustainable products and encourage sustainable production. In fact, this speech was entitled "Shaping Recovery, Consolidating Social Progress, Sustaining Green Mauritius". To sustain the green Mauritius drive, Government has resolved to:

(a) Accelerate the pace of progress on the road to Sustainable Island (MID)

(b) Focus on high tech, low carbon, renewable energy, and green quality living, and

(c) Entwine its agenda for investment in public infrastructure, so that such investment enriches the country's environment.

A number of measures have been announced, and these have a significant innovative and transforming potential. Among these:

(i) A massive 15 Billion MUR investment in road infrastructure which will add 360 km of roads to the network, while upgrading and widening sizeable chunks of the existing network;

(ii) 10.6 Billion MUR for a new airport terminal

(iii) 2.9 Billion MUR for a new runway and new taxiway

(iv) 3.5 Billion MUR for the strengthening and expansion of the Container Terminal at the Seaport

(v) 2 Billion MUR to raise power generating capacity

(vi) Development of a framework to support Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) and establishment of a Fund to finance market oriented research projects and support creativity

(vii) Promotion of use of solar water heaters

(vii) Installation of wind turbines on a pilot basis

(viii) a landfill gas to energy project

(ix) Composting of municipal waste

(x) Development of a National Grid Code that will allow the purchase of electricity from Small Independent Power Producers

(xi) Adoption of an Energy Efficiency Bill

(xii) A subsidy of 32 million MUR to replace incandescent lamps with 2 million energy-saving lamps

(xiii) Setting up of an Energy Efficiency Management Office

(xiv) Investment in R&D in Green Buildings

(xv) 10 Billion MUR investment in the water sector.

5.7.6 Enterprise Mauritius and Energy Audits

Enterprise Mauritius accompanies businesses in their attempts to expand into the regional and international markets. It aims at accelerating the development of world class companies. It can therefore play an important role in promoting the production and marketing of sustainable goods, and eventually their export. In line with its mandate, it initiated a project in 2009 involving in-house energy audits with a view to identifying the cost-effective options to improve the energy efficiency of Textiles & Clothing companies and Domestic Oriented Enterprises. 75 medium and large textile & clothing enterprises will be part of the project and so far 17 audits have been completed. If the project concludes with expected outcomes (savings in energy), there is a strong likelihood that the project will be extended into another phase.

In another project, Enterprise Mauritius had intervened to help out industries involved in the manufacture of carrier plastic bags intended for shopping following ban on use of such bags in 2006, An Indian expert was recruited to advise on reengineering aspects and help those industries move into new line of plastic businesses. Hence, Excellent Plastics Ltd. was able to move diversify into other types of bags, like bin bags made from recycled plastic.

5.7.7 Support to SMEs

SMEs are also being encouraged to adopt cleaner and environment-friendly technologies. In the 2008/2009 Budget, Government set up the Manufacturing Adjustment and SME Development Fund (MASMED) to sharpen the competitiveness of domestic oriented industry and SMEs adversely affected by the reduction in import tariffs. Under the MASMED Fund, SEHDA (Small Enterprise and Handicraft Development Authority) is implementing a Technology Diffusion Scheme. This scheme provides support in the form of 75 % cost sharing grants up to a limit of 500,000 MUR to support SMEs in the acquisition of environment-friendly technologies for improving productivity, quality and process SMEs. A sum of Rs 40 million has been earmarked for this scheme. To date, 36 applications have been approved for a total grant of 14,906,968 MUR. Beneficiary SMEs are mainly from the garment manufacturing, jewelry, agro-processing, and printing sectors.

5.7.8 Miscellaneous Initiatives

The private sector is positioning itself to face the sustainable development challenge and perceives the huge public investments in construction as an opportunity. Apart from significant investments in renewable energy (from sugarcane by-products), there are a few other individual initiatives that could help in transforming consumption patterns. A major wind farm project in the South, in line with Government's vision to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and improve energy efficiency in buildings, is being actively pursued. This is a result of a partnership between Omnicane, a leading sugar producer, and Aerowatts Mauritius Ltd. The project involves the erection of 22 wind turbines, capable of producing 1 MW of electricity each. A Mauritius Eco Building Conference, co-hosted by the Mauritius Association of Architects and an event management company called Alive2green (South Africa -based), was held on 18 -19 March 2010. It brought together about 350 delegates from various subsectors of the built environment. The conference was intended to inspire and motivate change within the sector and educate professionals about the "practices, trends, policies and technologies that can and should be used as ecobuildinig interventions". They also had the opportunity of reviewing some of the world's most celebrated Eco-building projects. It is estimated that buildings and the manufacturing of building materials accounts for 50% of all energy consumed worldwide. Buildings also consume 40% of all potable water and building waste accounts for 40% of waste on landfill sites. Hence, with better design and specifications, buildings can yield huge gains in terms of sustainability. The feedback from the event organisers is that the exhibitors were able to make their products known and influence buying decisions.

Furthermore, the setting up of a Green Building Council chapter in Mauritius needs to be highlighted as it will provide a platform for construction industry professionals to develop standards and codes of practice that will support the development of green buildings. To follow-up on the Eco-Building conference, Alive2Green has announced the publication of an Eco-building Guide book to be released in July 2010. It will contain key elements of eco-building and present local and international case studies.

AMCHAM Industry Award: The American Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM), just like some bilateral aid agencies and the UN, is doing its share in efforts to encourage the development of locally produced sustainable products. It has launched an annual award to be bestowed on businesses that have made exceptional efforts in the field of renewable energy.

5.8 Environmental Management Systems

5.8.1 While awareness of sustainable development issues is high among businesses and organizations, 4 of those interviewed have been certified for EMS (environmental management system-ISO 14001 series or equivalent). 6 of them have internal environmental policy statements, while 12 have acquired ISO 9000 series certification. Certification for quality is considered more important and more relevant for business development than EMS. 3 of the companies with an EMS are from the same group (Food and Allied Industries Ltd). Furthermore, EMS is much more expensive to develop and monitor. In fact, only about 13 companies so far are known to have been certified as compliant to ISO14001: 3 are in the hospitality sector, 2 each in textiles, IT and food, and 1 each in electronics, sugar, plastic manufacture and cement. It is worth noting that none in the construction industry have opted for certification, despite the fact that large high risk/high spend projects are involved.

Table 5.6

ISO Certifications

ISO Certificate	04	05	06	07	08	09
27001:2005					1	
14001:2004		10	10	10	12	13*
9001:2000/2008	212	202	240	259	266	
** According to estimate*						

5.8.2 In fact, the above observation reflects the tendency in the whole of the industrial / manufacturing / service sectors in Mauritius. According to the ISO Survey for 2008 conducted by Nielsen (Austria), Mauritius has 266 enterprises certified in 9001 system (Table 5.7). Some companies have gone for certification to be able to attract overseas customers (as in the case of textile sector). Those catering for the local market have not found it worthwhile to set up a formal EMS in view of the cost implications. In fact, the companies catering for the local market do not have any incentive to invest in an EMS, except for those who are managed by people who have a personal interest in environmental protection.

BOX 5.3: S OFAP obtains ISO14001 Certification

Sofap Ltd. is engaged in the production, marketing and distribution of paint and allied products since 1988. An accredited licensee of one of the world's largest coatings supplier, Akzo Nobel, Sofap Ltd. manufactures and distributes paints under the PERMOGLAZE brand. Today, it is one of the largest paint and coatings manufacturers on the island. It operates from a 4300 m^2 factory which houses laboratory facilities for R&D and quality control. In line with its mission to provide quality products and services, it has been actively seeking to obtain recognition for its quality initiatives through:

- *Accreditation to ISO 9001:2000 standards since March 1995.*
- *Product certification to National Standards for:*
  - *Emulsion-Permotop Acrylic Emulsion MS 3*
  - *Gloss-Permotop Super Gloss MS 24*
  - *Chlorinated Rubber-Road Marking MS 87*

The latest initiative bears testimony to its commitment to sustainable development. In fact, since February 2010, SOFAP has been certified an ISO 14001:2004 company. It will implement actions aimed at:

- *Promoting eco-friendly products*
- *Adopting production processes that are energy-efficient*
- *Reducing of the VOC levels in all its products*
- *Effectively managing effluents and other waste generated*
- *Minimising the use of packaging and maximising recycling efforts*
- *Training of staff in environmental awareness*
- *Ensuring the security and health of all its employees*
- *Effectively manage its fleet of vehicles to reduce fuel consumption and CO_2 emissions, and*
- *Reducing dependence on fossil fuels*

5.9 Ability to Deliver to an International Market

There is strong evidence that sustainable products can be easily exported to the region. In fact, paint, chemicals, degradable plastic, etc. are in good demand and are being exported in increasing quantities. Some of the companies surveyed are already present in the East African Region. Regional integration is a core objective of the Government's strategy and a number of developments augur well for greater integration with countries forming part of the COMESA, SADC and IOC. Trade with COMESA, for example, is growing and it ranks 8th for Mauritian exports. It has a big potential with a population of 430 million and as a block imports 152 Billion USD worth of goods while exporting for 157 Billion USD. The export of high-end sustainable products can only benefit from such integration as demand grows with the development of tourism among others. Special sugars, which are FAIRTRADE certified are selling at a premium in Europe, and the export of organic foods may also get a boost with the large scale production of organic fertilisers through composting. Mauritius already is well-established as an export-led economy, and the private sector, with the support of government agencies like Enterprise Mauritius can quickly seize the opportunities likely to be generated by the demand for sustainable products, should the Government go ahead with SPP.

6.0 Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

6.1 The main objectives of the study were to assess the (i) existing productive capacities for Sustainable products and services in Mauritius; and (ii) potential responsiveness of the market and national business sector to potential SPP tenders. Overall, it has been demonstrated that the market has the potential to respond effectively to SPP tenders in view of the fact that there is a growing supply of sustainable goods on the international market. Local production of such goods is also responding to demand, particularly in the reuse and recycling sectors. The study was based on a prioritisation exercise to determine priority spend areas followed by a market readiness assessment.

6.2 The data used in the prioritisation study allowed 26 spend areas to be identified, but the preliminary prioritisation narrowed the list to 21 relevant areas for further analysis. This process involved an assessment of risk, scope and influence associated with the procurement of goods, works and services in their corresponding spend areas. Taking into account those areas that provide the greatest opportunities for the integration of environmental and social criteria in the procurement process, the following list of 12 priority spend areas was determined:

1. BUILDINGS: CONSTRUCTION;
2. WASTE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL;
3. ROADS: CONSTRUCTION;
4. WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT;
5. FOOD AND CATERING;
6. WATER SUPPLY: WORKS & MAINTENANCE;
7. ENERGY: PLANTS & EQUIPMENT;
8. IT SYSTEMS: COMPUTERS & OFFICE MACHINERY;
9. ENERGY: FUEL PURCHASE;
10. SEAPORT FACILITIES: CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE & OPERATION;
11. ROADS: MAINTENANCE
12. IT: COMPUTERISATION & SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE;

6.3 These spend areas were then subjected to a market readiness analysis by conducting a survey of selected suppliers of targeted products supplemented by discussion with industry leaders and attendance at exhibitions, conferences and watching supermarket shelves. Taking into account the feedback obtained in the course of the survey, it is clear that there is at present a limited availability of sustainable goods. However, the market is very versatile in Mauritius and it responds very effectively to gaps in needs. In the few months between start and finish of this study, there has been a visible increase in the range of goods and suppliers. A fully-certified BREEAM building is coming up for the largest bank, the Mauritius Commercial Bank, an Eco-building conference has been hosted by the private sector and billboards praising green products have come up. The State Land Development Company (SLDC) recently called for proposals to design and supervise the construction of a new campus at Réduit: it did not hesitate to require tenderers to propose a platinum LEED-certified (the highest rating for green buildings) development. The response has been very positive and the SLDC has received proposals that do satisfy the requirements.

6.4 In fact, the market responds to a number of factors. Firstly, the production of a sustainable good may be a result of a business leader's personal conviction and love for the environment; it can also respond as a result of legal requirements: when Japan enacted its Green Purchasing law in 2001, the supply of sustainable goods increased dramatically; it can also seize opportunities that energy efficiency and cleaner technologies can bring to enhanced productivity and bigger profits; lastly it reacts positively when a demand is created through grants and subsidies (the solar water heater market for example).

6.5 The Government has a huge buying power (estimated at between 10 - 20% of GDP). It can therefore leverage this power to bolster the market and create a gap. With a liberal trade regime and numerous incentives, local production complemented by imports from countries

benefitting from preferential tariffs can quickly fill the gap. Already the survey has shown that the supply of energy efficient white goods and ozone-friendly air conditioning units have started to flow into the market and the price is going down. Hence, once the gap is created by Government's decision to adopt sustainable procurement principles, the market is bound to respond positively. Furthermore, sustainable procurement has received due consideration in the last budget exercise by sending clear signals that the public sector will be investing massively in the acquisition of works and goods, and that such acquisition will give due consideration to furthering Government's strategy aimed at making the island sustainable. There is, therefore, no reason why SPP cannot be rolled out.

6.6 Recommendations

6.6.1 Taking into account planned public sector investments and preferred management approaches together with the numerous initiatives under way, both public and private, and the ability of the market to respond, it is recommended that sustainable procurement be rolled out in phases. In the initial phase, **it is proposed that the following 10 spend areas be given priority:**

1. **BUILDINGS: CONSTRUCTION;**
2. **WASTE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL;**
3. **ROADS: CONSTRUCTION;**
4. **WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT;**
5. **FOOD AND CATERING**
6. **WATER SUPPLY: WORKS & MAINTENANCE;**
7. **ENERGY: PLANTS & EQUIPMENT;**
8. **IT SYSTEMS: COMPUTERS & OFFICE MACHINERY;**
9. **IT: COMPUTERISATION & SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE; and**
10. **PAPER and PRINTING**

6.6.2 **The "Quick Wins":** the "quick wins" are those categories of spend that are easily implemented, have sustainable alternatives, are covered by labels, demonstrate whole life cost advantage and are easily supplied. In this category, we can include IT SYSTEMS: COMPUTERS & OFFICE MACHINERY; IT: COMPUTERISATION & SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE; FOOD AND CATERING; and PAPER and PRINTING. This last item did not appear in the list of priority spend areas because of its low market share but has been added on to the list because of its potential to achieve quick results and the ease with which sustainable criteria can be applied. Furthermore, sustainably produced paper is now easily available.

6..6.3. **The "Pioneering" Category:** CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS falls In this category, given its potential to maximise sustainability opportunities. Large construction projects have been planned, and the shift to sustainable buildings does not seem to imply high premiums. Construction professionals and the building industry appear to be convinced that the efficiency achieved in energy and water usage will offset initial higher investments, which according to specialists will be around 5-10%. A number of architects and engineers are already implementing pioneering projects, thus building experience. The range of products in this category is expanding as leading manufacturers spend more money on research and development of sustainable building technologies.

6.6.4 **The "Challenging" Categories:** The remaining five categories are more challenging to implement. There are a few constraints that need to be addressed: in some cases the policy frameworks are not yet in place (energy sector); in others, sustainable alternatives are more problematic (roads construction). Nevertheless, there are numerous opportunities that this category presents and companies need to be encouraged to embrace them. A road construction company may, foe example, be required to put in place an environmental management system.

6.6.5 **Develop and adopt a specific policy** that will lend legitimacy to sustainable public procurement. Such a policy is needed to clarify the fact that sustainable procurement does not violate the country's international trade obligations. It also defines the product and performance criteria for different product groups that will govern the integration of environmental and social considerations in public procurement and provide a basis for the objective application of the criteria. It will also acknowledge Government's leadership in sustainable development efforts and fully endorse the Maurice Ile Durable Vision.

The Policy will include an implementation plan that will chart out short, medium and long-term measures.

6.6.6 **Expand the Task Force on SPP to oversee the formulation of the SPP Policy and its implementation.** With so many stakeholders involved in promoting sustainable production and consumption, it is necessary to assemble all these interests within the Task Force so as to ensure the policy's buy-in. Currently a Task Force on SPP is functioning with members from the Ministry of Finance, the PPO, Ministry of Environment, the UNDP, Ministry for Renewable Energy and Utilities, the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Ministry of Local Government & Rodrigues. However, the SPP formulation task will need inputs from other stakeholders as well: the Ministry of Industry (represented by the National Productivity and Competitiveness Council and the Mauritius Standards Bureau), a representative of the Mauritius Export Association, and a representative of the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It will be, therefore, worthwhile to expand the Task Force on SPP to ensure that a comprehensive SPP policy is developed.

6.6.7 **Develop Comprehensive Sustainable Product Criteria and Promote new product evaluation methods like whole life costing (life cycle costing)** to avoid over-reliance on eco-labels and narrow product criteria. Sustainability labels, whether multi-issue (like the EU's ECOLABEL or BLUE ANGEL) or single-issue (like the FSC or ENERGY STAR) are voluntary schemes designed to encourage businesses to adopt better product designs, more efficient production technologies, etc, and provide them with a competitive advantage on the market due to their visibility and trustworthiness. However, a tender cannot insist on any specific label as this can be perceived as discriminatory or a "barrier to trade". The SPP Policy should therefore set "sustainable label equivalent standards" which suppliers would satisfy or exceed. The conformity assessment architecture in place in Mauritius is strong enough to evaluate labels and attest to their conformity to specifications. The Mauritius Standards Bureau, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, for example can be given the responsibility for such assessments.

6.6.8 **Maintain a Database of Sustainable Goods and Services:** In line with Recommendation 6.6.7, it will be necessary to maintain a database of all sustainable goods and services (and their suppliers) that are available in Mauritius. Taking into account the fact that 196 organisations fall under the Public Procurement Act, such a database will be a useful and quick guide to products when issuing tenders. The database will be updated regularly.

6.6.8 **Reinforce and adequately staff the Procurement Policy Office (PPO)** to enable it to fulfil its mandate with regards to policy and guidelines development, monitoring, evaluation and data collection.

6.6.9 **Provide Capacity-Building assistance** for all procurement officers to familiarise them with product criteria and tender specifications and evaluation. It will also involve preparing a guide that will describe best practice, provide practical examples and constitute a basis for training workshops.

6.6.10 Finalise the setting up of the **Cleaner Production Centre** to carry out much needed R&D in new technology designed to help local manufacturers become cleaner, greener and more efficient.

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TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)

Market Readiness Studies

Capacity Building for Sustainable Public Procurement Project

The Swiss government and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) have established a partnership to apply - in up to 14 countries worldwide - the Approach developed by the Marrakech 1 Task Force2 on Sustainable Public Procurement (MTF on SPP) to implement SPP in emerging or developing countries (see brochure of the MTF with explanation of the approach in annex). As a result, UNEP initiated in January 2009 a project entitled "Capacity building for Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) in developing countries" targeting 6 pilot countries (Costa Rica, Mexico, Tunisia, Mauritius, Chile and Uruguay) with funding from the European Commission and Switzerland.

Specific objectives of the "capacity building for Sustainable public procurement" project

(a) accompany the development of SPP by promoting capacity building activities and supporting the development of a national policy through the testing of the approach designed by the MTF on SPP (hereafter the SPP Approach) ;

(b) improve the SPP Approach and

(c) draw policy conclusions from the testing to be presented at the Special session of the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) in 2010/11 on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) .

UNEP will provide assistance in order to help policy makers and individual purchasers understand the benefits of buying "sustainable", in terms of immediate environment and social benefits but also as a strong signal pulling new innovative products and solutions into the market place, stimulating competition and at the same time improving the environmental and social performance of products and services.

Among the main predictable challenges the project may face is the need to identify "sustainable/green" product chains that are or could become available on the market and are/ would be comparable in quality and price with the "business as usual" ones. For this reason the project foresees a number of country market overviews aimed at helping the selection of products/sectors in which sustainable procurement may be carried out.

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1 The Marrakech Process is a global effort to promote progress on the implementation of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) patterns. The process responds to the call of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (2002) to develop a 1 O-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10 YFP), to support regional and national initiatives and to promote the shift towards sustainable consumption and production patterns.

2 The Marrakech Task Forces are voluntary initiatives led by governments, which - in co-operation with various other partners from the North and the South - commit themselves to

Purpose

This ToR describe the work needed for a Study on the pilot country market readiness aimed at assessing
(i) the existing productive capacities for Sustainable products and services in the pilot country
(ii) the potential responsiveness of the market and the national business sector to potential SPP tenders.

The study will be carefully reviewed by UNEP and the MTF on SPP in collaboration with relevant regional offices, national governments, project partners, national cleaner production centres and local business chambers.

Deliverable:

Study on the market readiness for Sustainable Public Procurement in Mauritius.

Content of the Study:

I. Analysis of the market situation and responsiveness of the market in relation to prioritized products and services .

(a) What is the availability and market share of the targeted sustainable products and services? Historical data and forecast

(b) Are the targeted products available in the local market?

(c) What is the number of SMEs /large enterprises involved in the fabrication / import of the targeted products?

(d) If the products are not produced / imported, what are the prospects for inncountry supply of new sustainable products and services? (In the short, medium and long term) .

(e) Are the goods and services available in the international market?

(f) What are the prospects for and implications of importation of the goods?

(g) What are the existing instruments and tools to certify and verify the sustainability of the products (labels, basic info, testing laboratories/institutions, etc)?

(h) What are the existing national programmes, policies or instruments to promote sustainable production in the targeted sectors? What are their results? How could such instruments be introduced?

(i) To what extent do companies in the targeted sector have environmental management systems in place and / or other sustainable development credentials?

(j) What are the prospects for development of the in-country market deliver to an international market?

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

This section will outline the various measures and policies that could facilitate the local or regional development of targeted sectors to meet new public procurement requirements.

3. Sources of information and other resources

Geographical Scope: Mauritius

Deliverables

An analysis of the state of the country market and its capacity to meet current and future public procurement requirements for sustainable products and services.

Duration

(a) The whole duration of the work will be 2 months

(b) The outline of the study is foreseen during the first 15 days.

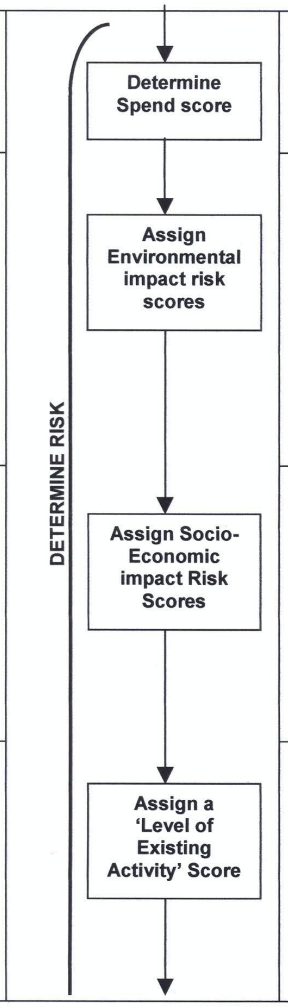
(c) Final version is foreseen within two months

PRIORITISATION METHODOLOGY: FLOW CHART SUMMARY

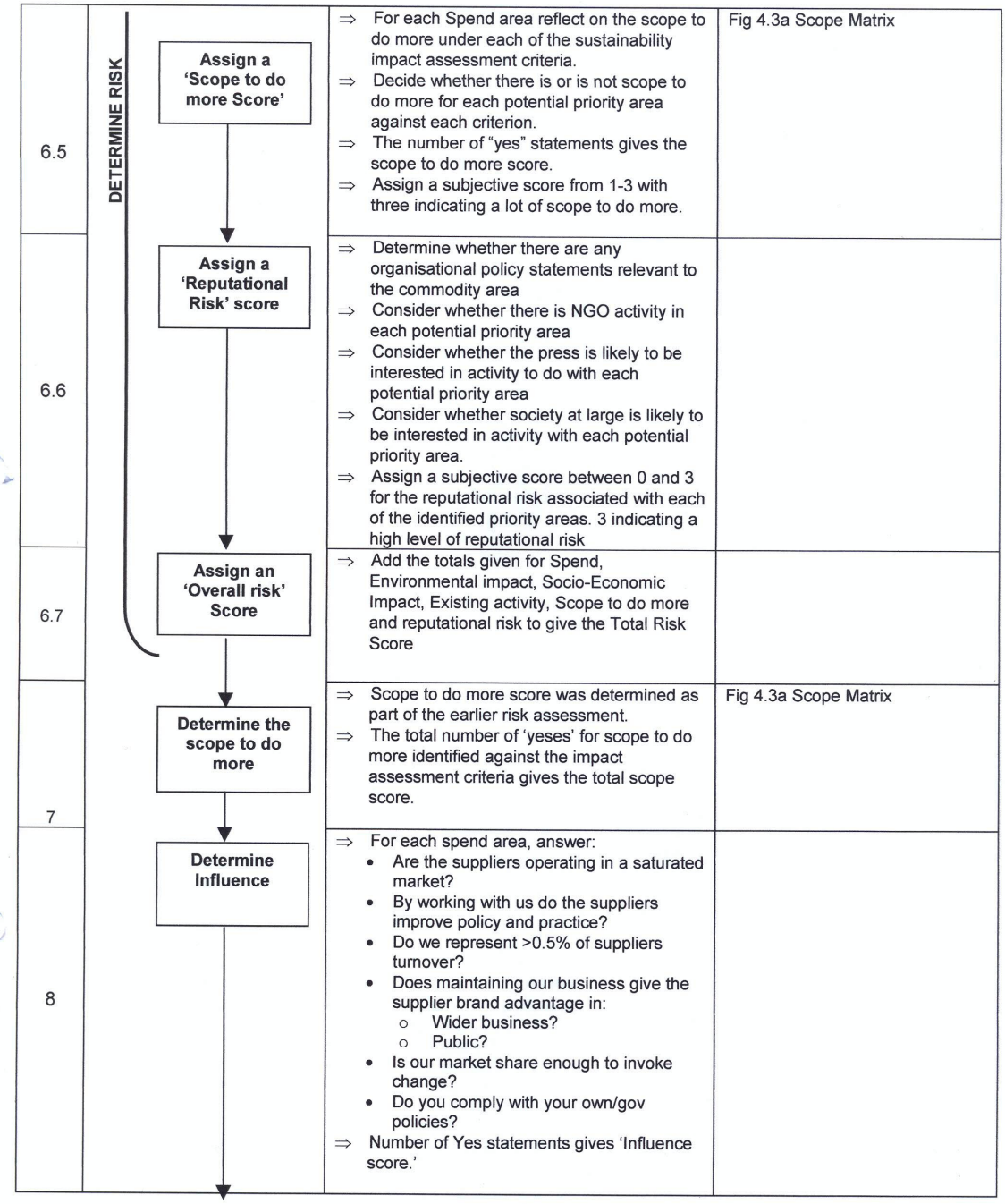
	Activity	Steps	Relevant docs
1	**Identify an expenditure data source.**	⇒ Does it have the right level of Detail? (Usually broken down to about 250 spend areas.) ⇒ Does the data capture historic expenditure? ⇒ Does the data capture forward expenditure? ⇒ Is it for order value or invoice value? ⇒ What period does the data source cover? ⇒ **Decide on the single best source of commodity spend data to use for prioritisation.**	Annex A, Sources of Public Publicly Available Public Sector Procurement Data.
2	**Identify High Spend areas.**	⇒ Examine the total data list and rank by spend. ⇒ Determine threshold for high spend ⇒ Usually >0.5 of total spend or >£1M ⇒ Identify high spend areas (>0.5%of procurement spend.	Chosen source of expenditure Data.
3	**Identify High Market Share areas.**	⇒ Examine the total data list and try to rank by market share/ %of supplier turnover ⇒ Judgement call based on experience. ⇒ If more than 0.5% considered high. ⇒ Judgement based on high, medium or low.	Chosen source of expenditure Data.

4	**Initiate Stakeholder dialogue**	⇒ Objective is to identify any areas of potential priority which have not been captured by examination of high spend/high market share.
		⇒ Identify key stakeholders (Chief Exec, Key budget managers, Environmental manager, etc.)
		⇒ Ask stakeholders to:
		  ⇒ Verify potential priority areas which have been identified so far.
		  ⇒ Identify any future changes in spend profile. (e.g. Olympics)
		  ⇒ Identify any areas with high sustainability impacts in low spend/market share areas.
		  ⇒ Identify any areas that are easy to address.
			Chosen source of expenditure Data.

5	**Finalise long list of potential priority areas**	**Summary:**
		⇒ At this stage you have a long list of areas of **potential priority** that includes:
		  ⇒ High Spend
		  ⇒ High Market Share
		  ⇒ High Sustainability Impact
		  ⇒ Increasing spend areas
		  ⇒ Areas which are easy to address.	



6.1	Determine Spend score	⇒ Rank **total list** of spend areas by spend. ⇒ Segment the list into quintiles ⇒ Score the quintiles 1-5 ⇒ Highest spend quintile scores 5, next highest quintile scores 4 etc.	
6.2	Assign Environmental impact risk scores	⇒ Assess the impact of each spend area against each of the following themes (impacts should be considered over the whole life cycle of the commodity) • Emissions to air and water, waste to landfill. • Resource use. • Environmental quality. ⇒ Not every imjpact wil be applicable ⇒ Score each commodity out of 5: Judgement based on number of and severity of impacts. ⇒ 5 is highest environmental impact.	Fig 5.2.2a Rationale behind Environmental impact assessment criteria
6.3	Assign Socio-Economic impact Risk Scores	⇒ Assess the impact of each spend area against each of the themes (impacts should be considered over the whole life cycle of the commodity) • Health • Education and Employment • Communities and other social ⇒ Not every impact will be applicable ⇒ Score every commodity out of 5. Judgement based on number of and severity of impacts. ⇒ 5 is highest Socio-Economic Impact.	Fig 5.2.2a Rationale behind Socio-Economic impact assessment criteria
6.4	Assign a 'Level of Existing Activity' Score	⇒ Identify Sustainable Procurement initiatives practiced by the organisation for each spend area. (e.g. food following PSFPI, organisational renewable energy targets) ⇒ Assign a subjective score between 1 and 3 based on the level of this activity. ⇒ 3 if there is no existing activity, 0 if there are a great many initiatives already in place. ⇒ Judgement based on number and level of activity.	


DETERMINE RISK
6.5
Assign a 'Scope to do more Score'
⇒ For each Spend area reflect on the scope to do more under each of the sustainability impact assessment criteria.
⇒ Decide whether there is or is not scope to do more for each potential priority area against each criterion.
⇒ The number of "yes" statements gives the scope to do more score.
⇒ Assign a subjective score from 1-3 with three indicating a lot of scope to do more.
Fig 4.3a Scope Matrix
6.6
Assign a 'Reputational Risk' score
⇒ Determine whether there are any organisational policy statements relevant to the commodity area
⇒ Consider whether there is NGO activity in each potential priority area
⇒ Consider whether the press is likely to be interested in activity to do with each potential priority area
⇒ Consider whether society at large is likely to be interested in activity with each potential priority area.
⇒ Assign a subjective score between 0 and 3 for the reputational risk associated with each of the identified priority areas. 3 indicating a high level of reputational risk
6.7
Assign an 'Overall risk' Score
⇒ Add the totals given for Spend, Environmental impact, Socio-Economic Impact, Existing activity, Scope to do more and reputational risk to give the Total Risk Score
7
Determine the scope to do more
⇒ Scope to do more score was determined as part of the earlier risk assessment.
⇒ The total number of 'yeses' for scope to do more identified against the impact assessment criteria gives the total scope score.
Fig 4.3a Scope Matrix
8
Determine Influence
⇒ For each spend area, answer:
• Are the suppliers operating in a saturated market?
• By working with us do the suppliers improve policy and practice?
• Do we represent >0.5% of suppliers turnover?
• Does maintaining our business give the supplier brand advantage in:
o Wider business?
o Public?
• Is our market share enough to invoke change?
• Do you comply with your own/gov policies?
⇒ Number of Yes statements gives 'Influence score.'

9	**Determine priority areas.**	⇒ Now have score for each spend area for: • Amount of Spend £ • Risk score /24 • Scope to do more score /18 • Influence Score /7 ⇒ Aggregate the scores for risk, influence and scope by determining each sector's score as a percentage of the cumulative scores for each of risk, influence and scope. ⇒ Add together these scores for each spend area to give a ranked priority list.	
10	**Prioritise action.**	⇒ Plot expenditure against the 'Total Risk Score' to **prioritise action**. • **Critical (high spend, high risk)** spend areas: Closely manage, focus on driving value and minimising risk with the supplier but build an effective relationship. • **Secure (Low spend, high risk)** spend areas: Closely manage, consider paying cost premium to manage risks associated with the purchase. • **Cost Driven (high spend, high risk)** spend areas: Assertively manage, Lever savings from suppliers and use savings to fund costs in higher risk areas. • **Acquisition (Low spend, low risk)** spend areas: put most efficient measures in place to manage these areas	
11	**Determine buyer approach**	⇒ Plot risk against scope to determine **'buyer approach'** for each spend area. • **Transform (High scope, high risk)** Aim to transform the way this product/ service is produced and delivered. Changing the mindset of both buyers and suppliers. • **Campaign: (High risk, low scope)** Try to motivate suppliers to change production processes/supply chain practices. Driven more by Government. • **Quick Win: (High scope, low risk)** Set minimum standards and mandate them • **Marginal: (Low scope, low risk)** Only spend time here if suppliers present opportunities	
12	**Determine Market Engagement Strategy**	⇒ Plot scope against influence to determine '**market engagement strategy**' for each spend area. • **Pioneer: (High scope, high influence)** Drive market and suppliers to maximise sustainability opportunities. • **Challenge: (High scope, low influence)** Challenge the supplier to embrace the opportunities present. Reverse market sustainability to the supplier. • **R&D: (High influence, low scope)** Push suppliers/ markets to undertake research to stimulate innovation. • **Encourage: (low influence, low scope)** Work with suppliers to raise awareness of sustainability issues.	
	This approach gives: • A Structured approach to assessment examining risk, scope and influence. • A standards approach to prioritisation across the public sector. • A means of focusing resources in areas with the greatest potential to improve sustainability. • A means of delivering improvements in priority areas ready for UK to become a leader by 2009.		

Sustainable Public Procurement

Market Readiness Analysis

Procurement Spend Analysis for 2008-2009

(01 July 2008 – 30 June 2009)

1	Name of Public Body	
2	Amount spent in procurement of Goods	
3	Amount spent in procurement of Services	
4	Amount Spent in procurement of Consultancy Services	
5	Amount Spent in procurement of Works (Rs)	
6	**Annual Procurement Spend for 2008-2009 (Total 2-5 above)**	
7	Amount spent in procurement of Paper	
8	Amount spent in procurement of Furniture	
9	Amount spent in procurement of Vehicles (cars, lorries, van etc)	
10	Amount spent in procurement of Personal Computers	
11	Amount spent in procurement of Foodstuff	
12	Amount spent in procurement of Clothing and Textile	
13	Amount spent in procurement of Buildings	
14	Amount spent in procurement of Iron Bars	
15	(Please suggest any other item that you believe is also a candidate for sustainable procurement):	

CENTRAL PROCUREMENT BOARD - LIST OF PROJECTS APPROVED FOR 2008

WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

Reference	Public Body	Title of Project	Date Approved	Amount (Rs)
163	WMA	Operation and Maintenance of St Martin Wastewater Treatment Plant Contract WW1695	2/5/08	463,579,247.00
191	WMA	Plaines Wilhems Sewerage Project Construction of reticulation network and house connections Lot 1A	23/5/08	2,291,288,269.00
229	WMA	Plaines Wilhems Sewerage Project construction of reticulation network and house connections Lot 1B	16/6/08	973,506,087.70
290	Airports of Mauritius Ltd	Operation & Maintenance Services of Wastewater Treatment Plant	26-Aug-2008	10,753,263.60
329	Wastewater Management Authority	Operation & Maintenance of Wastewater Treatment Plant & Wastewater Pumping Stations - Contract WW188S	4-Nov-2008	141,120,507.75
			TOTAL	**3,880,247,375.05**

BUILDINGS: CONSTRUCTION

Reference	Public Body	Title of Project	Date Approved	Amount (Rs)
2	MSB	Renovation, upgrading and extension of MSB Building	24/1/08	13,110,000.00
120	MPI	Extension works to State Secondary School at Bambous (Boys) EX IVTB	10/4/08	7,384,287.50
114	MPI	Construction of Pandit Sahadeo Community Health Centre at Vacoas	9/5/08	6,529,125.00
2	MSB	Renovation, upgrading and extension of MSB Building	24/1/08	13,110,000.00
83	NTC	Proposed Headquaters Building at Cybercity, Ebène	20/3/08	103,137,939.00
113	Ministry of Infrastructure	Rehabilitation work to Day Care and Gynae Theatre at Victoria Hospital	9/4/08	4,905,742.00
114	MPI	Extension Works to SSS at St Aubin (Boys)	9/4/08	7,424,250.00
117	MPI	Extension works to State Secondary School at Bambous (Boys) EX IVTB		7,384,287.50
137	MPI	Renovation to Flacq District Court		27,695,622.50
157	MPI	New Football Ground at Hassen Raffa SSS at Terre Rouge	25-Apr-2008	15,895,490.00
171	MPI	Construction of Pandit Sahadeo Community Health Centre at Vacoas		6,529,125.00
177	PMO	Replacement of existing air conditioning system and upgrading of electrical network at E Anquetil Building		85,791,654.80
233	Youth & Sports	Lighting Facilities at New George V Stadium, Curepipe	18-Jun-2008	18,948,903.00
241	CWA	Construction of a new office at Rose Belle		98,915,871.70
244	CWA	Construction of Operation Office at Pailles		42,333,202.00
252	M/Public Infrastructure	Construction of Form I-V SSS at Pamplemousses	15-Jul-2008	85,650,000.00
267	M/Education	Construction of Quatre Bornes State Secondary School - Phase II	8-Aug-2008	120,917,887.50
271	Municipal Council of Beau Bassin Rose Hill	Renovation fo Plaza Theatre - Design, Supply & Installation of New Roof Coverings & Ancilliary Works at Roof Level	11-Aug-2008	83,364,048.00
272	M/Education	Extension Works to Rabindranath Tagore Institute at Ilot	11-Aug-2008	18,489,950.00
278	M/Public Infrastructure	Construction of Classroom Block, Toilet Block & Associated Works to MGSS	13-Aug-2008	31,601,735.00
287	M/Education	Construction of a New Classroom Block at M.P. Kisnah Govt School	25-Aug-2008	16,320,585.00
292	M/Education	Extension Works to Roche Terre Govt School	27-Aug-2008	13,928,282.50
304	M/Health	Construction of New Community Health Centre at Club Road, Vacoas	11-Sep-2008	29,853,748.85
318	M/Education	Construction of New Toilet Block at Curepipe Road Governement School	6-Oct-2008	6,897,506.90
321	Mauritius Tourism Promotion	Provision of Services for Stand Construction	10-Oct-2008	60,806,046.00
322	M/Education	Extension to Forest Side SSS (Girls)	17-Oct-2008	58,657,837.50
323	M/Education	Construction of Mahatma Gandhi State Secondary School Phase III A at	21-Oct-2008	53,240,052.50
325	M/Education	Administrative Block Phase III at Moka MGSS	27-Oct-2008	49,966,635.00
326	M/Health	Upgrading of Plumbing Installation Works to ENT Hospital at Vacoas	27-Oct-2008	8,140,735.00
328	M/Public Infrastructure	Outstanding Works to New Fire Station at Hermitage, Flacq	27-Oct-2008	23,850,000.00
331	M/Social Security	Recreational Centre for Senior Citizens at Belle Mare	4-Nov-2008	107,582,349.99
335	State Trading Corporation	Supply of Cement for Year 2009	6-Nov-2008	687,273,950.00
340	M/Education	Construction of Beau Bassin State Secondary School (Phase II) Girls	19-Nov-2008	98,900,000.00
348	Rodrigues Regional Assembly	Supply & Delivery of Aggregates, Crusher Run & Concrete Blocks	5-Dec-2008	19,943,052.75
351	M/Public Infrastructure	State Scondary School at Goodlands (Boys) Phase III	16-Dec-2008	101,117,859.05
355	M/Education	Construction of State Secondary School at Floreal - Phase II	26-Dec-2008	120,304,185.04
			TOTAL	**2,255,901,946.58**

ENERGY: FUEL PURCHASE				
Reference	**Public Body**	**Title of Project**	**Date Approved**	**Amount (Rs)**
186	STC	Supply of LP Gas	22/5/08	1,878,240,000.00
317	Police Department	Supply of Jet A1	6-Oct-2008	14,697,386.00
342	Mauritius Ports Authority	Procurement of Light Diesel Oil	20-Nov-2008	51,631,528.10
			TOTAL	**1,944,568,914.10**

FOOD AND CATERING				
Reference	**Public Body**	**Title of Project**	**Date Approved**	**Amount (Rs)**
217	STC	Supply of long grain & long shaped rice	2/6/08	503,720,000.00
251	Police Department	Supply of 120,000 kgs Basmati Rice	11-Jul-2008	7,188,000.00
269	M/Health	Supply of Chicken Breast & Chicken Thigh to all Hospitals	8-Aug-2008	9,764,525.00
273	M/Health	Supply of Full Cream Milk Powder to all Hospitals	11-Aug-2008	14,922,360.00
274	M/Health	Supply of Basmati rice to all Hospitals	11-Aug-2008	8,677,900.00
285	M/Health	Supply of Bread to all Hospitals	20-Aug-2008	3,084,719.00
295	M/Health	Supply of Vegetables & Bananas to all Hospitals	2-Sep-2008	5,587,099.00
336	State Trading Corporation	Supply of Wheat Flour for Year 2009	6-Nov-2008	1,128,934,125.00
			TOTAL	**1,681,878,728.00**

IT SYSTEMS: COMPUTERISATION AND SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE				
Reference	**Public Body**	**Title of Project**	**Date Approved**	**Amount (Rs)**
148	Police	Westernisation of CGS Retriever	24/4/08	36,530,665.00
179	MITT	Government Intranet System Renewal of Telecommunications lines for 3 year	15/5/08	19,116,360.00
182	MITT	Oracle Technical Support-Renewal for period May 2008 to May 2009	16/5/08	7,756,858.00
190	Registrar General	Computerisation of Registrar General 's Department	23/5/08	21,586,533.00
222	Ministry of Housing	Land Administration, Valuation and Information Management System	13/6/08	510,151,500.00
247	Arts & Culture	Turnkey solution for an Electronic Archives System at National Archives	27/6/08	221,359,234.00
255	M/Local Government	Turnkey Solution for E-Governance	28-Jul-2008	122,424,311.71
286	Police Department	Supply, Installation & Commissioning of CCTV for Vacoas Detention Centre	25-Aug-2008	10,938,849.45
291	Civil Aviation	Supply, Installation & Commissioning of Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunications Network Switch	26-Aug-2008	7,198,150.00
332	National Assembly	Supply, Installation, Testing & Commissioning of the Digital Recording System, Public Address System & Cue Light System	4-Nov-2008	19,744,095.00
333	Police Department	CCTV Street Surveillance for Flic en Flac	4-Nov-2008	34,264,966.50
			TOTAL	**1,011,071,522.66**

WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Reference	Public Body	Title of Project	Date Approved	Amount (Rs)
11	Ministry of Local Govt	Solid Waste Scavenging Contracts-Traffic Centres	11/2/08	23,756,400.00
13	Ministry of Local Govt	Carting away of post cyclonic wastes From temporary dumpsites to Mare Chicose Landfill	20/2/08	17,740,000.00
14	Ministry of Local Govt	Scavenging Contracts – Housing Estates and Villages	21/2/08	281,557,126.00
74	Local Govt	Upgrading of La Brasserie Transfer Station, Operating and maintenance and Transportation of wastes to Mare Chicose	14/3/08	200,722,955.00
84	Local Govt	Cleaning, refuse collection & transporting of waste on Public Beaches	24/3/08	56,140,275.00
85	Local Govt	Cleaning, refuse collection & transportation of wastes and maintenance and security of toilets on Public Beaches	24/3/08	169,407,200.00
93	Municipal Council Curepipe	Supply of plastic bins	26/3/08	6,440,000.00
105	DCPRdR	Street Cleaning, Refuse Collection and Disposal etc	3/4/08	21,040,360.00
262	Black River District Council	Street Cleaning, Refuse Collection & Disposal, etc	1-Aug-2008	42,633,864.00
265	M/Local Government	Cleaning, Refuse Collection & Transportation of Wastes on Public Beaches	6-Aug-2008	39,896,825,60
266	M/Local Government	Operation & Maintenance of St Martin transfer Station including Weighbridges & transportation of Wastes to Mare Chicose	8-Aug-2008	61,237,500.00
294	Municipal Council of Quatre Bornes	Scavenging Services - Street Cleaning, Refuse Collection & Disposal including Carting away of Post Cyclonic Waste	29-Aug-2008	22,025,000.00
314	Prime Minister's Office	Cleaning Services for Premises at New Government Centre, Emmanuel Anquetil & Ex-Treasury Buildings	30-Sep-2008	4,881,060.00
315	Municipal Council of Curepipe	Street, Market, Bus Terminal & Market/Fair Cleaning Refuse Collection & Disposal including carting away of Post Cyclonic Waste for Regions 1 - 6	3-Oct-2008	47,690,000.00
			TOTAL	**955,271,740.00**

SEAPORT FACILITIES: CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Reference	Public Body	Title of Project	Date Approved	Amount (Rs)
164	CHCL	Supply of four Reachstackers	5/5/08	64,026,024.00
174	CHCL	Supply of four Rubber Tyred Gantry cranes	14/5/08	158,125,000.00
224	MPA	Design, construction, supply and commissioning of one big Tug	11/6/08	309,132,594.00
234	Mauritius Port Authority	Construction of a Floodwall & Rock Revetment Repairs at Mauritius Container Terminal	3-Jul-2008	381,129,337.25
257	Mauritius Ports Authority	Cruise Berth Facility at Les Salines, Port Louis	28-Jul-2008	443,271,527,49
319	Mauritius Ports Authority	Upkeep & Overhaul of MPA Floating Craft	8-Oct-2008	35,084,200.00
			TOTAL	**947,497,155.25**

CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Reference	Public Body	Title of Project	Date Approved	Amount (Rs)
223	Ministry of Tourism	Consultancy Services – Branding of Mauritius	6/6/08	37,056,690.00
227	CEB	Consultancy Services to restructure CEB's Tariff	13/6/08	5,771,450.00
270	Road Development Authority	Consultancy Services for the Supervision of the Construction of Access Roads & Utilities of State Land Development at Reduit & Highlands	11-Aug-2008	7,762,500.00
275	Road Development Authority	Planning & Design of Access Roads & Utilities for State Land Development at Reduit & Highlands	12-Aug-2008	287,339,425.50
280	National Development Unit	Consutancy Services for Drains, Roadworks & Infrastructure Project	14-Aug-2008	
282	M/Public Utilities	Consultancy Services for the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) for the postponed Bagatelle Dam Project	14-Aug-2008	3,283,250.00
330	M/Public Utilities	Consultancy Services for the Detailed Design & Construction & Supervision of Bagatelle Dam	4-Nov-2008	169,355,730.80
337	Road Development Authority	Consultancy Services - Ring Road Project - Review of Design & Supervision	10-Nov-2008	39,891,250.00
349	Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority	MTPA Public Relations Representative in France	16-Dec-2008	10,468,500.00
353	M/Land Transport	Consultancy Services for Setting Up of a Land Transport Authority	17-Dec-2008	26,508,080.00
354	M/Local Government	Consultancy Services for the preparation of Detailed Design & Tender Documents & Supervision of Works for the Construction of an Interior Storage Facility for Hazardous Wastes at La Chaumière	18-Dec-2008	27,038,000.00
			TOTAL	**614,474,876.30**

HEALTH: CONSULMABLES				
Reference	**Public Body**	**Title of Project**	**Date Approved**	**Amount (Rs)**
1	Ministry of Health	Supply of Orthopaedic wool Bandage	23/1/08	40,590.00
6	Ministry of Health	Supply of Nicardipine HCL injections	31/1/08	223,597.00
10	Ministry of Health	Supply of Pasteur Pipette Plastic Disposable	8/2/08	300,000.00
12	Ministry of Health	Supply of Triangular Bandage	19/2/08	72,600.00
15	Ministry Of Health	Supply of anti-retroviral drugs	21/2/08	5,199,593.00
17	Health	Supply of Medical Gloves	22/2/08	12,985.00
18	Health	Supply of surgical blades	22/2/08	138,494.00
19	Health	Supply of reagents for Blood Transfusion Service	22/2/08	174,600.00
20	Health	Supply of Plaster of Paris bandage	28/2/08	171,000.00
21	Health	Supply of X- Ray Film	28/2/08	10,339,500.00
22	Ministry	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section – lots 12 & 13	6/3/08	863,705.00
23	Ministry of Health	Supply Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lot 36	6/3/08	1,045,760.00
24	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lot 37	6/3/08	235,620.00
25	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section Lots 10 & 11	6/3/08	241,000.00
26	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section Lots 13 & 14	6/3/08	67,968.00
27	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lot 32	7/3/08	254,811.00
28	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriolgy Section Lots 6 & 7	7/3/08	49,130.00
29	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 6	7/3/08	218,041.00
30	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Heamatology Section Lot 8	7/3/08	559,440.00
31	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section Lot 1	7/3/08	610,150.00
32	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section Lot 2	7/3/08	381,290.00
33	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lots 27-31	7/3/08	6,095,970.00
34	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Sections Lot 39	7/3/08	144,331.00
35	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 2	7/3/08	196,525.00
36	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 2	7/3/08	20,000.00
37	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 3	11/3/08	218,364.00
38	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 4	11/3/08	263,770.00
39	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 9	11/3/08	149,286.00
40	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 10	11/3/08	134,005.00
41	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Haematology Section Lot 15	11/3/08	25,128.00
42	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Blood Transfusion Lot 5	11/3/08	168,000.00
43	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Blood Transfusion Lot 7	11/3/08	228,970.00
44	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Blood Transfusion Lot 10	11/3/08	826,000.00
45	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section Lot 9	11/3/08	168,920.00
46	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section Lot 12	11/3/08	103,474.00
47	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lots 14 -16	11/3/08	851,625.00
48	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lot 38	11/3/08	238,050.00
49	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lots 40 -42	11/3/08	906,018.00
50	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lots 44 -45	11/3/08	1,196,215.00
51	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 8	11/3/08	257,159.00
52	Ministry of Health	Supply of Flannel bandage	11/3/08	399,000.00
53	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 13	11/3/08	98,307.00
54	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lot 33	11/3/08	716,700.00
55	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lot 34	11/3/08	298,310.00

56	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Blood Transfusion Section Lot 3	11/3/08	39,700.00
57	Ministry of Health	Supply of Typhi Rapid 1 gm	11/3/08	30,000.00
59	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lots 24 - 25	13/3/08	1,789,820.00
60	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lot 43	13/3/08	27,650.00
61	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 5	13/3/08	264,850.00
62	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 14	13/3/08	255,800.00
63	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 5	13/3/08	111,525.00
64	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section Lot 5	13/3,08	30,000.00
65	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lot 3	14/3/08	209,739.00
66	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lots 17 & 18	14/3/08	321,870.00
67	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lots 19	14/3/08	459,864.00
68	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lot 26	14/3/08	217,535.00
69	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section Lot 3	14/3/08	163,470.00
70	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 6	14/3/08	16,071.00
71	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 9	14/3/08	88,070.00
72	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Blood Section Lot 4	14/3/08	34,108.00
73	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Cataract Surgery using Phaco, S. Bharati Eye Hospital	14/3/08	19,601,711.00
75	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 11	14/3/08	4,353,600.00
76	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section Lot 4	18/3/08	717,619.00
77	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lots 4 - 6	18/3/08	2,674,769.00
78	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lots 20-23	18/3/08	5,226,010.00
79	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Parasitology and Histology Section Lot 1	20/3/08	435,377.00
80	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Parasitology and Histology Section Lot 3	20/3/08	352,042.00
81	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 10	20/3/08	170,589.00
82	Ministry of Health	Supply Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lot 35	20/3/08	154,895.00
86	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lots 7-9	26/3/08	289,242.00
87	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lots 10 & 11	26/3/08	181,204.00
88	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section Lot 8	26/3/08	13,209.00
89	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section Lots 16 & 18	26/3/08	1,143,050.00
90	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Blood Transfusion Services Lot 6	26/3/08	2,927,750.00
91	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Blood Transfusion Service Lot 11	26/3/08	197,760.00
95	Ministry of Health	Supply of Pharmaceutical Products	27/3/08	254,519.00
96	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 12	28/3/08	915,395.00
97	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lot 2	28/3/08	814,175.00
98	Ministry of Health	Supply of cotton wool, absorbent Gauze and crepe bandage	28/3/08	171,000.00
99	Ministry of Health	Supply of X-Ray Films	28/3/08	1,777,500.00
101	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 4	2/4/08	690,637.00
102	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Parasitology and Histology Section Lot 2	2/4/08	311,266.00
103	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Blood Transfusion Service	2/4/08	54,002.00
104	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Cardiac Centre Lot 4	3/4/08	447,250.00
107	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Transfusion Section Lot 1	4/4/08	347,233.00
108	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Cardiac Centre Lot 2	9/4/08	800,090.00
109	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 11	9/4/08	838,871.00
110	Ministry of Health	Supply of 100 litres Chloroform	9/4/08	38,236.00
111	Ministry of Health	Supply of Aprotinin, Propranonol and Tramadol tabs	9/4/08	322,542.00
112	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Cardiac Centre Lot 19	9/4/08	1,252,213.00
118	Ministry of Health	Supply of Items for Cardiac Centre Lot 10	11/4/08	3,021,015.00
119	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Cardiac Centre Lot 3	11/4/08	4,233,850.00
120	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Cardiac Centre Lot 18	11/4/08	2,568,125.00

121	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 9	11/4/08	91,964.00
122	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lot 43	11/4/08	6,850.00
123	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 6	11/4/08	154,594.00
124	Ministry of Health	Supply of disposable syringes and needles	11/4/08	1,476,000.00
125	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Cardiac Centre Lot 6	11/4/08	90,600.00
126	Ministry of Health	Supply of Items for Cardiac Centre Lot 7	11/4/08	195,530.00
127	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Cardiac Centre Lot 11	11/4/08	350,260.00
130	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section	16/4/08	93,600.00
131	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virolgy Section	16/4/08	18,695.00
132	Ministry of Agriculture	Supply of decorticated cotton seed cake, Richelieu	16/4/08	6,296,062.00
133	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Cardiac Centre Lot 13	17/4/08	447,182.00
134	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Cardiac Centre Lot 14	17/4/08	1,607,652.00
135	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 3	17/4/08	266,203.00
136	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lot 1	17/4/08	2,095.00
138	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 2	23/4/08	569,340.00
139	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 4	23/4/08	70,000.00
140	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 10	23/4/08	58,270.00
141	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section Lots 13-14	23/4/08	99,864.00
142	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 1	24/4/08	9,035,112.00
143	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Blood Transfusion Service Lot 9	24/4/08	18,000.00
144	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Cardiac Centre Lot 9	24/4/08	1,192,495.00
145	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Blood Transfusion Section Lot 2	24/4/08	22,941.00
146	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Lot 2	24/4/08	376,369.00
149	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 1	25/4/08	206,648.00
150	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section Lot 1	25/4/08	53,825.00
151	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 7	25/4/08	571,855.00
152	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Cardiac Centre Lot 8	25/4/08	1,485,520.00
153	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Cardiac Centre Lot 15	25/4/08	589,185.00
154	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Cardiac Centre Lot 17	25/4/08	340,800.00
156	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Cardiac Centre Lot 16	25/4/08	710,800.00
158	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Cardiac Centre – Lot 1	30/4/08	648,242.00
159	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Blood Transfusion Service – Lot 7	30/4/08	92,225.00
161	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 9	2/5/08	206,600.00
162	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Blood Transfusion Service Lot 6	2/5/08	5,709,750.00
175	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for S Bharati Eye Hospital Lot 11	15/5/08	87,446.00
176	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Section Lot1	15/5/08	1,725,400.00
181	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Biochemistry Lot 33	16/5/08	4,520.00
188	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for S Bharati Eye Hospital Lot 8	23/5/08	13,580.00
189	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for S Bharati Eye Hospital Lot 9	23/5/08	213,800.00
192	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section Lot 10	26/5/08	36,000.00
193	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section Lot 2	26/5/08	30,720.00
194	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 10	26/5/08	21,300.00
197	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for S Bharati Eye Hospital Lot 6	28/5/08	208,047.00
198	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for S Bharati Eye Hospital Lot 16	28/5/08	831,775.00
199	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for S Bharati Eye Hospital Lot 22	28/5/08	93,610.00
200	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for S Bharati Eye Hospital Lot 22	28/5/08	39,300.00
201	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 1	28/5/08	96,630.00
202	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Haematology Section Lot 7	28/5/08	149,905.00
203	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section Lot 9	28/5/08	97,750.00
209	Ministry of Health	Supply of item for Bharati Eye Hospital	28/5/08	987,025.00
213	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagent for Biochemistry Section Lot 21	30/5/08	761,100.00
214	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Bacteriology Section	8/5/08	13,600.00
215	Ministry of Health	Supply of Consumables for Counter ABX – Micros	8/5/08	52,000.00

216	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Blood Transfusion Services	8/5/08	1,477,050.00
218	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for S Bharati Eye Hospital	2/6/08	210,588.00
219	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for S. Bharati Eye Hospital	2/6/08	118,858.00
220	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for S. Bharati Eye Hospital	2/6/08	230,450.00
221	Ministry of Health	Supply of Blood Transfusion Services	2/6/08	108,873.00
230	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for S Bharati Eye Hospital Lot 15	17/6/08	739,246.00
231	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 8	17/6/08	42,000.00
232	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Blood Transfusion Service – Central Health Lab Lot 11	18/6/08	303,025.00
235	Ministry of Health	Supply of Bacteriology Section Lot 17	19/6/08	85,000.00
236	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagent for Biochemistry Section Lot 21	19/6/08	196,680.00
237	Ministry of Health	Supply of Dialysis Consumables for Water Treatment Plant	19/6/08	1,429,588.00
239	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for S Bharati Eye Hospital Lot 12	20/6/08	739,247.00
240	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Blood Transfusion Services	20/6/08	303,025.00
242	Ministry of Health	Supply of Reagents for Virology Section Lot 11	20/6/08	42,000.00
243	Ministry of Health	Supply of items for Government Analyst	23/6/08	4,430,221.00
264	M/Health	Supply of Consumables & Surgical Aids for Exrea Session of Cataract Surgery at S. Bharati Eye Hospital	6-Aug-2008	4,917,040.00
288	M/Health	Supply of Glucometers & Test Strips for Determination of Glucose in Blood	26-Aug-2008	4,191,750.00
296	M/Health	Supply of Cleaning Materials & Petty Stores to all Hospitals	2-Sep-2008	13,621,619.00
303	M/Health	Supply of Orthopaedics Implants	11-Sep-2008	99,207,511.00
306	M/Health	Supply of Parmaceutical Products 2008-2009 - Lots 4 - 6	12-Sep-2008	30,657,536.00
307	M/Health	Supply of Parmaceutical Products 2008-2009 - Lot 7	15-Sep-2008	44,739,854.00
308	M/Health	Supply of Parmaceutical Products 2008-2009 - Lot 8	16-Sep-2008	58,824,775.00
309	M/Health	Supply of Parmaceutical Products 2008-2009 - Lots 9 - 11	17-Sep-2008	97,667,784.00
310	M/Health	Supply of Pharmaceutical Products - Active Ingredients 2008-2009	18-Sep-2008	13,136,092.00
338	M/Health	Supply of Plastic Sachets for Dispensing Tablets	10-Nov-2008	5,781,249.00
339	M/Health	Supply of Anaesthetic Facemasks, etc - Annual Requirements 2008/2009	11-Nov-2008	5,322,210.00
350	M/Health	Supply of Crepe Bandages, etc - Annual Requirements 2008-2009	16-Dec-2008	16,428,394.00
			TOTAL	**539,831,120.00**

BUILDINGS: MAINTENANCE & OPERATION				
Reference	**Public Body**	**Title of Project**	**Date Approved**	**Amount (Rs)**
16	Social Security	Management and Maintenance of NPF Buildings at R.Hill, B.Bassin & Pte aux Sables	22/2/08	14,548,990.00
128	Local Govt	Cleaning and maintenance of toilet blocks on public beaches	15/4/08	20,575,039.00
343	M/Public Infrastructure	Maintenance, Repairs & Rehabilitation of Governement Buildings (2008-2009)	20-Nov-2008	500,000,000.00
			TOTAL	**535,124,029.00**

WATER SUPPLY: WORKS AND MAINTENANCE

Reference	Public Body	Title of Project	Date Approved	Amount (Rs)
106	RRA	Supply installation and commissioning of Containerised Reverse Osmosis Brakish Water Purification Plant at Fond La Digue	4/4/08	5,842,833.20
205	CWA	Design – Build Turnkey Project for a treatment plant at Bois Cheri	28/5/08	31,997,270.00
263	Central Water Authority	Supply of 80,000 Cold Water Meters	6-Aug-2008	33,580,000.00
277	M/Public Utilities	Maintenance Works on Dams & Feeder Canals	12-Aug-2008	18,816,426.50
281	Central Water Authority	Project for Transfer of Raw Water from Mare Longue Reservoir to Mare aux Vacoas Reservoir - Contract C2008/09	14-Aug-2008	78,719,968.36
283	Central Water Authority	Pipelaying Works under Meldrum Reservoir Project - Contract C2005/25-40	20-Aug-2008	41,678,829.99
299	Central Water Authority	Water Supply to Tianli Complex at Riche Terre	5-Sep-2008	119,706,565.37
312	Central Water Authority	Water Supply to La Tour Koenig Industrial Park - Pipelines & Reservoir	19-Sep-2008	91,653,181.00
327	Central Electricity Board	Construction of Hydro Power Plant at La Nicolière Feeder Canal	27-Oct-2008	43,018,944.00
346	Central Water Authority	Hiring of Labour & Equipment - Contract C2008/32	2-Dec-2008	69,198,541.00
			TOTAL	**534,212,559.42**

ROADS: CONSTRUCTION

Reference	Public Body	Title of Project	Date Approved	Amount (Rs)
129	RDA	Construction of an access road to Tianli Development at Rich Terrre	15/4/08	100,646,620.00
147	Ministry of Local Govt	Construction of Morcellement for the relocation of inhabitants of Mare Chicose	24/4/08	27,730,387.00
245	DCBR	Construction of road along Old Moka Road at Sorèze	26/6/08	7,940,462.00
249	Road Development Authority	Upgrading of Motorway M2 from Terre Rouge Roundabout to Pamplemousses Roundabout & Repairs to Latanier Bridge	9-Jul-2008	102,883,830.00
305	National Development Unit	Contract NDU/STP/01/08 - Emergency Works following Passage of Disturbance Ex-Lola - Construction of Bridges	12-Sep-2008	115,118,369.27
341	Road Development Authority	Upgrading of Quartier Militaire Road from Wooton to Belle Rive	19-Nov-2008	139,821,119.30
			TOTAL	**494,140,787.57**

ROADS: MAINTENANCE

Reference	Public Body	Title of Project	Date Approved	Amount (Rs)
3	RDA	Road Marking for 2007-2008	24/1/08	10,000,000.00
168	MCPL	Resurfacing of road in Port-Louis	9/5/08	6,271,160.00
178	MCPL	Asphalting of roads within Plaine Lauzun Industrial Estate	15/5/08	6,189,097.90
183	District Council Moka Flacq	Resurfacing of roads with Hot Concrete Premix Asphalt	20/5/08	5,183,050.00
234	MCPL	Resurfacing of roads in Port Louis	18/6/08	5,495,892.50
253	Road Development Authority	Maintenance, Repairs & Upgrading of Roads	18-Jul-2008	298,738,289.25
284	Municipal Council of Port Louis	Supply of Stockpile(Premium Asphalt) & Cold Bituminous(Premix Emulsion)	20-Aug-2008	8,372,000.00
289	Grand Port Savanne District Council	Supply of Bitumen (Hot & Cold)	26-Aug-2008	7,365,750.00
320	Municipal Council Of Vacoas Phoenix	Supply of Butiminous Asphalt Concrete 0-0.10 for Year 2008-2009	9-Oct-2008	13,482,000.00
344	M/Public Infrastructure	Construction & Installation of Traffic & Road Safety Devices	28-Nov-2008	30,000,000.00
			TOTAL	**391,097,239.65**

ENERGY: PLANTS & EQUIPMENT

Reference	Public Body	Title of Project	Date Approved	Amount (Rs)
94	CEB	Supply and delivery of six units 36/45 MVA Power Transformers	27/3/08	78,887,124.00
187	CEB	Supply of 6 transformers. Supply & delivery of MVA Power Transformers	22/5/08	78,214,920.00
254	Central Electricity Board	Procurement of Lubricating Oils for CEB Power Stations	18-Jul-2008	97,671,325.00
259	Central Electricity Board	Setting up of a Wind Park at Grenade, Rodrigues	28-Jul-2008	43,190,685.00
261	Central Electricity Board	Procurement of Electronic Self-Ballasted Compact Fluorescent Lamps	1-Aug-2008	36,487,500.00
			TOTAL	**334,451,554.00**

ROADS: DRAINS & MINOR WORKS

Reference	Public Body	Title of Project	Date Approved	Amount (Rs)
167	MCQB	Construction of drains and gutters	9/5/08	5,000,000.00
172	MCVP	Construction of drains and gutters	9/5/08	5,000,000.00
180	Ministry of Environment	Coastal Protection Works at Riviere des Galets	16/5/08	18,934,750.00
195	DCBR	Construction of drain along Old Moka Road at Sorèze, Pailles	26/5/08	6,663,686.50
207	NHDC	On-site Infrastructural Works for site and services project	28/5/08	27,839,270.00
298	National Development Unit	Contract NDU/ARD/89/1 - Construction of Drains for the Year 2008/2009	5-Sep-2008	150,000,000.00
345	M/Health	New Dr A.G. Jeetoo Hospital Project - Covering of Canal at Volcy Pougnet Street	30-Nov-2008	31,084,290.70
			TOTAL	**244,521,997.20**

BUILDINGS: RENTALS

Reference	Public Body	Title of Project	Date Approved	Amount (Rs)
9	Foreign Affairs	Renting of Ambassador's Residence in Paris	5/2/08	8,113,170.00
92	Accountant General	Renting of office premises for 3 years	26/3/08	13,234,956.00
155	Ministry of Health	Renting of Office Space at Royal Commercial Complex for three years at revised rates	25/4/08	15,066,468.00
225	Housing	Renting of office space Victoria House for 2 years	11/6/08	7,419,973.00
324	M/Foreign Affairs	Renting of Office Space	21-Oct-2008	64,918,222.00
356	M/Housing & Lands	Renting of Office Space	30-Dec-2008	63,484,440.00
			TOTAL	**172,237,229.00**

HEALTH: EQUIPMENT

Reference	Public Body	Title of Project	Date Approved	Amount (Rs)
165	Ministry of Health	Supply, Installation and commissioning of cobalt – 60 machines	8/5/08	41,106,000.00
166	Ministry of Health	Supply, installation and commissioning of MRI equipment of Nehru Hospital	8/5/08	37,057,464.00
184	Ministry of Health	Supply, installation and commissioning of Anaesthetic machines for Victoria, Dr A G Jeetoo, J Nehru & SSRN Hospital	20/5/08	8,400,000.00
204	Ministry of Health	Supply, installation and commissioning of Autoclaves for Dr A G Jeetoo Hospital	28/5/08	12,314.00
211	Ministry of Health	Supply, installation and commissioning of Autoclaves at D A G Jeetoo Hospital	30/5/08	6,793,602.00
212	Ministry of Health	Supply, installation and commissioning of Ecography Machine and Mobile X-Ray Machines	30/5/08	3,717,468.00
334	M/Health	Supply, Installation & Commissioning of High Tech Analytical Equipment for Government Analyst Division	5-Nov-2008	2,570,250.00
347	M/Health	Supply of Medical Instruments for Trust Fund for Specialised Medical Care - Cardiac Centre	4-Dec-2008	43,881,706.00
352	Rodrigues Regional Assembly	Supply, Installation & Commissioning of Medical Equipment & Equipment for New Maternity Ward at Queen Elizabeth Hospital	17-Dec-2008	10,393,150.00
			TOTAL	**153,931,954.00**

TRANSPORT: MOTOR VEHICLES

Reference	Public Body	Title of Project	Date Approved	Amount (Rs)
116	Moka Flacq DC	Supply of three double cab lorries mounted aerial platforms	10/4/08	8,651,002.20
169	Fire Services	Purchase of six 4WD cab vans	9/5/08	5,113,914.00
170	Ministry of Health	Supply of 8 window vans to transport for vagrant Deport	9/5/08	5,034,312.00
173	CHCL	Supply of 14 tractors and 14 trailers	13/5/08	61,441,898.00
238	Police	Supply of Vehicles	19/6/08	65,826,444.00
246	Police	Periodic Maintenance and Servicing of Police Vehicles	26/6/08	80,000,000.00
			TOTAL	**146,067,570.20**

HEALTH: PHARMACEUTICALS

Reference	Public Body	Title of Project	Date Approved	Amount (Rs)
100	Ministry of Health	Supply of Pharmaceutical Products and Chemicals	2/4/08	11,192,214.00
228	Ministry of Health	Supply of Pharmaceutical Products Chloropheniramine etc	13/6/08	5,827,858.00
250	M/Healh	Supply of Mycophenolate Mofetil Tablets/Capsules 500mg, etc	11-Jul-2008	6,701,166.00
300	M/Health	Supply of Parmaceutical Products 2008-2009 - Lots 1 & 2	10-Sep-2008	46,511,912.00
301	M/Health	Supply of Pharmaceutical Products - IV Fluids & Electrolytes 2008-2009	10-Sep-2008	12,845,041.00
302	M/Health	Supply of Parmaceutical Products 2008-2009 - Lot 3	11-Sep-2008	31,213,265.00
313	M/Health	Supply of Pharmaceutical Products - Cytotoxic Drugs - 2008-2008	29-Sep-2008	16,136,864.00
			TOTAL	**130,428,320.00**

IT SYSTEMS: COMPUTERS AND OFFICE MACHINERY

Reference	Public Body	Title of Project	Date Approved	Amount (Rs)
196	Ministry of Education	Supply of Personal Computers	27/5/08	84,692,441.00
206	Land Transport	Supply of Automatic Mobile Speed Detention Cameras	28/5/08	6,614,448.00
258	M/Social Security	Procurement of Personal Computers	28-Jul-2008	9,334,565.00
311	M/Education	Procurement of Notebooks & LCD Projectors	18-Sep-2008	9,525,836.25
			TOTAL	**110,167,290.25**

PAPER & PRINTING

Reference	Public Body	Title of Project	Date Approved	Amount (Rs)
226	Govt Printing	Supply of Bristol Paper	11/6/08	163,300.00
			TOTAL	**163,300.00**

ANNEX 5

Key Environmental Policy Objectives, Actions and Supporting Legislation (National Environmental Policy 0f 2007)

Policy Objective	Policy Actions
Conserve and Protect Habitats and Ecosystems	- Conserve and protect nature areas: Identify and document environmentally sensitive areas for land-use plans; continue to rehabilitate, enhance and manage native (indigenous & endemic) species. - Promote public awareness and involve the public in nature conservation; document and update our biodiversity through regular biodiversity surveys; ensure that databases on biodiversity are readily accessible to users. - Establish a Protected Area Network to manage ecosystems. - Establish networking with local and international research institutions to exchange expertise and knowledge. - Review the legal, economic and administrative policy instruments with a view to improving and coordinating the management of threatened, environmentally sensitive areas and private forests. - To promote public/private partnership in biodiversity management. - The obligations of biodiversity-related conventions, such as Ramsar, UNCCD and UNFCCC, shall be implemented through domestication of provisions into the local legislations to enable enforcement and compliance. - Support the adoption of the Convention on Biodiversity guidelines, such as the one pertaining to biodiversity and tourism, by strengthening the national scientific and administrative knowledge base for its implementation.
Ensure Sustainability of Water Resources	- Promote the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach. - Promote the Sustainable Consumption and Production concept in the water sector. - Manage Water Demand through optimised water use in industries, through water conservation programmes in households, e.g. through appropriate sensitisation, tariffs and water pricing, reduction of potable water losses in the transmission and distribution network. - To pursue the modernisation of irrigation systems to make it more efficient and effective. - Ensure water quality by working in partnership with all industries to ensure that they do not pollute water resources through cleaner production techniques, regulations, economic instruments and water quality monitoring. - Implement sustainable wastewater collection, treatment and disposal systems. - Enhance physicochemical and biological water quality monitoring systems. - Encourage Innovation and Education by reaching out to the public and raising their awareness about the importance of protecting our water resources and by tapping on international expertise and knowledge to keep abreast with best practices in water resources management. Consolidate water education at the formal level. - Promote research on novel water treatment technologies, water conservation techniques and on sustainable re-use of treated wastewaters. - Consider mandating the installation of water-saving devices in building regulations. Optimise re-use of treated wastewater.
Air Quality and Noise	- Adopt an integrated approach towards air pollution control comprising prevention, enforcement, monitoring and education. - Introduce incentives to promote the use of renewable energy sources. - Promote energy efficiency in all economic sectors through cleaner production technologies, energy label schemes, educational materials and energy audit schemes in industry and business community. - Reduce Emissions from Industry, power plants and incinerators by raising energy efficiency and through the use of best available technologies for pollution control. - Reduce vehicular emissions by reviewing vehicular and fuel quality regulatory standards periodically; promote the switch from conventional to green vehicles and encourage more commuters to use mass transport system. - Draw up a cost effective strategy for policy instruments to achieve the national target for noise reduction. - Cluster polluting SMEs in dedicated zones. - Ensure proper land-use planning and improve impact assessments through the use of Air and Noise modelling. - Strengthen the monitoring and enforcement capacity of all enforcing agencies to ensure strict compliance to air and noise regulations and standards. - Establish a comprehensive ICZM framework for the planning of the coastal zone

Marine/Coastal Zone Management	- Strengthen collaboration within the ICZM framework to avoid duplication of work and to make judicious use of resources. - Develop a strategy for capacity building related to ICZM. This will include capacity building in operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment plants. Local expertise and traditional knowledge will be encouraged. - Enhance Socio-Economic Resilience by ensuring the sustainable harvest of marine resources to sustain the sea food hub. - Encourage offshore fishing vis-à-vis artisanal lagoonal fishing - Enhance Public-Private-Community partnerships in community beautification programmes and to upgrade coastal amenities. - Promote a sustainable tourism industry, including ecotourism, and work towards a 'Green destination' status for Mauritius. - Improve Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) system related to coastal zone developments. - Further develop capacity in policing our EEZ and its resources. - Promote Regional and International Cooperation under the various Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs), *inter alia*, the Nairobi Convention dealing with the protection, management and development of the marine and coastal environment.
The Built Environment	- Review of the legal framework for the promotion of energy efficiency in buildings. - Encourage public-private-community partnerships for National Community Beautification Programmes. - Clustering of activities and transport to reduce traffic congestion and vehicular emissions. - Encourage public and mass transportation systems. - Facilitate efforts to create green spaces and recreational facilities in rural and urban areas. - Promote the organization of activities and competitions and recognize such undertakings. - Raise awareness on the need for good design of the built environment for its social, environmental and economic benefits. - Promote the development of skills in design and landscaping through education and capacity building. - Ensure high architectural design quality in all permitting and licensing system. - Urge all local authorities to develop a local Agenda 21 plan taking all above into consideration. - Consider incentives for the preservation of built and cultural heritage.
Environment and Health	- Ensure that adequate measures are taken to eliminate and minimize environmental health impacts of development projects. - Consider the use of economic instruments to reduce pollution load and disposal of chemicals and wastes in the environment. - Rally the support of all Mauritians to attain a higher standard of environmental hygiene. - Review the legislative and institutional framework for a more effective enforcement against unsanitary conditions. - Consolidate policies and good practices for the sound management of chemicals, radioactive and hazardous wastes for the welfare of workers and the public. - Ensure that the provisions of Multilateral Environmental Agreements related to environmental health are effectively implemented. - Ensure development of contingency plans as a national and regional preparedness measure in the event of human induced and natural disasters. - Develop an appropriate national and regional network for sharing information and expertise towards improved environmental health. - Improve pest management, in particular stray animals.
Energy and Environment	- Develop a national action plan on sustainable consumption of energy. - Promote energy conservation through the efficient use of energy in industrial, domestic, buildings and transport sectors. - Promote access to energy-efficient technologies, renewable energy and advanced clean energy technologies that are affordable and readily adaptable to the island. - Establish a National Cleaner Production Centre in the short to medium term. - Introduce energy and fuel-economy labelling schemes. - Promote access to better fuel quality - Encourage demonstration projects on renewable energy (e.g. solar, biomass). - Enhance power generation such as through combined heat and power (CHP) technologies. - Encourage co-regulation of emissions from stationary sources e.g. by industry - Explore ways to increase the use of biofuels such as ethanol to reduce dependency on fossil fuel. - Make maximum use of instruments contained in MEAs such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). - Investigate the use of "Carbon offset" programs in the tourism sector whereby informed tourists can make up for the carbon dioxide their trips have created by supporting programs for planting trees and energy-saving projects in Mauritius.

Waste Minimisation	- Develop an Integrated Sustainable Solid Waste Management (ISSWM) Strategy. - Ensure the setting up of a sustainable collection and recycling infrastructure for key waste streams. - Increase recycling of organic and green waste by promoting projects in composting and public awareness raising campaigns. - Ensure that Local Agenda 21 processes in the local authorities prompt measures to improve waste management solutions by involving local inhabitants and the business community. - Reinforce the environmentally sound management of waste treatment and disposal facilities. - Reduce waste at source. - Promote a culture of active participation in waste minimization and recycling across all sectors and including gender considerations. - Develop a consumer market for recycled products to enhance the viability of recycling. - Encourage the development of an environment industry through incentives, capacity building, research and innovation. - Consider the use of economic instruments to promote recycling and the introduction of fiscal measures on the use of hazardous materials. - Provide a legal framework for establishing a recycling based society to promote waste recycling measures. Centered on this legislation, individual regulations will be established to include the following: effective utilization of resources, container and packaging, Extended Producer Responsibility, Construction Material Recycling, Food Recycling, green procurement etc. - Develop a mechanism for generators to meet the cost of treatment and disposal of waste. - Establish a National Waste Information System that will allow the compilation, processing and dissemination of data on wastes. - Provide the appropriate infrastructure to encourage and improve recycling.

IFIs' INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

Box 1: Score 5

Agriculture and Rural Development:
- Large-scale reclamation and new land development
- River basin development
- Large-scale irrigation, drainage and flood control
- Commercial logging
- Large-scale aquaculture/mariculture

Industry:
- Industrial estate
- Agro-industry with organic effluents or wastes
- Mining and processing of metal ores or coal
- Industrial plants including major expansion (with toxic or dusty discharges)
- Manufacture, transportation, and use of pesticides, hazardous or toxic materials
- Projects with important risk of accident
- Major storage facilities for petroleum, petrochemical and chemical products
- Oil and gas developments, major pipelines and gas lines, offshore platforms

Infrastructures:
- Large-scale dams and reservoirs
- Large-scale thermal and hydropower development or expansion
- Large-scale power transmission
- Large-scale urban water supply
- Large-scale urban sanitation
- Large-scale roads and railways construction, upgrading and major rehabilitation
- Ports, harbors and coastal structures construction, major expansion or rehabilitation
- Airports construction, expansion and major rehabilitation
- Large-scale tourism development

Other types of projects:
- Coastal or waterside development
- Projects involving significant migration, displacement and/or resettlement
- Projects that may significantly increase health and safety risks, including HIV/AIDS
- Importation of exotic species for commercial use
- Establishment of large protected areas
- Projects with trans-boundary effects
- Hazardous waste management and disposal

Then

Box 4: Score 4

Affect Environmentally Sensitive Areas:
- Coral reefs
- Mangrove swamps
- Small islands
- Tropical rainforests
- Areas with erosion-prone soils (e.g. mountain slopes)
- Areas prone to desertification (arid and semi-arid zones)
- Natural conservation areas
- Wetlands of national or international importance
- Areas with protected and/or endangered species
- Areas of particular scientific interest

Impact on Socially Sensitive Issues:
- Affect rural areas with a relatively high population density (compared to national average)
- Affect particular historic, archaeological or spiritual sites
- Lead to a loss of customs or traditions (reducing social diversity)
- Affect areas presenting complex social settings or subject to significant social risks (post conflict situations)
- Affect negatively specific groups (ethnic minorities, refugees, displaced people, etc.)
- Reduce food supply for certain socio-economic groups in particular women, children, minorities, etc.
- Lead to a loss of productive assets (land, credit, etc.) for certain socio-economic groups in particular for women, poor or vulnerable groups
- Intensify discriminatory practices particularly against women
- Reduce women's participation in decision-making processes

But a project that may negatively:

Box 2: Score 3

Agriculture and Rural Development:
- Small scale reclamation and new land development
- Small scale reforestation/afforestation
- Land and soil management and agricultural practices improvement
- Small-scale irrigation and drainage
- Small-scale aquaculture/mariculture
- Watershed development (management or rehabilitation)
- Intensive animal production

Industry :
- Manufacture of construction materials
- Textile plants (thread making and weaving)
- Industry development (with no toxic discharge)
- Local storage facilities for petroleum, petrochemical and chemical products
- Distribution pipelines and gaslines
- Exploration activities involving physical interventions

Infrastructure:
- Dams and small reservoirs
- Feeder roads construction
- Roads rehabilitation and maintenance
- Telecommunication facilities
- Rural water supply and sanitation
- Water supply and sanitation projects
- Small-scale hydropower development
- Small-scale power transmission
- Rural electrification
- Renewable energy development
- Urban expansion plan
- Public facilities (hospitals, schools, housing development, etc.)
- Small-scale tourism development
- Small-scale rehabilitation, maintenance and modernization projects

Other types of projects:
- Small scale protected areas establishment
- Environmental programs
- Structural and sectoral adjustment loans
- Privatization projects
- Micro-financing projects
- Poverty reduction projects
- HIV/AIDS programs and projects
- Women targeted projects

Then

Box 5: Score 2
- Involve negative physical intervention in the environment
- Disfavour certain groups by virtue of their age or other social characteristics
- Affect rural areas with a relatively high population density (compared to national average)
- Increase women's workload
- Modify adversely gender relationships, roles and/or responsibilities
- Be detrimental to poor, women, vulnerable groups or less-organized segments of society such as nomad people
- Involve involuntary displacement or resettlement for a small number of people
- Increase health risks, including HIV/AIDS
- Disparity in boys versus girls access to education

But a project that may:

Box 3: Score 1
- Institutional development and capacity building
- Health programs, Family planning programs
- Nutrition programs, Education programs

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY ON MARKET READINESS IN SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

NOVEMBER 2009

This survey forms part of a study on market readiness in sustainable public procurement being undertaken by the **Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment**, Mauritius. The study is a component of a larger ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, developed with support from UN and other agencies, which includes a National Programme for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for Mauritius (2008-2013). It follows guidelines developed in the context of a plan being implemented by the Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Public Procurement (MTF on SPP), a joint initiative between the Swiss government and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The aim of this survey is to determine the availability of sustainable products and services in Mauritius, the challenges facing businesses involved in their production or import, and explore the prospects of the in-country market to respond to increased demand for such products and services.

Dr. Vasantt Jogoo has been contracted to carry out the study. Your company has been selected for the survey from a list of suppliers of goods and services to the Government of Mauritius, and from business directories and media reports.

Your collaboration in the successful completion of this survey is very much appreciated.

Thank you.

Vasantt Jogoo
52 Doyen Avenue
Quatre Bornes.

Tel 454 6384
Mobile 9160536
EMAIL vasantt.jogoo@gmail.com

Section A: Contact Details

Company Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

Web address: _____ e-mail: _____

Contact Name: _____ Direct Tel No: _____

Contact Title: _____ Dated: _____

Section B: Company Information

1. The date of your organisation's formation / incorporation			
2. Is your organisation a subsidiary of another organisation? If so, please provide the name, registered office address parent company			
3. How many staff does your organisation employ, including Full -Time/Part-time/Casuals employed on site and off-site personnel such as office staff and senior management?	0 to 49	50 to 249	250+

Section C: Views on Sustainable Development

4. Do you generally agree with global and national efforts aimed at promoting sustainable development? 5. Do you agree with the notion that sustainable consumption and production can help in achieving the objectives of sustainabel development? 6. Are you aware that the Government of Mauritius is a major consumer of goods and services?	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Section C: Policy Implementation

	YES	NO
7. Does your organisation have a Health and Safety related policy?		
8. Does your organisation have a Corporate Social Responsibility Plan? If Yes, please provide a list of projects that your company has supported		
9. Has your company sought any certification is respect of Quality Management (e.g. ISO 9000)? If Yes, when were you certified? _____ _____ _____		
10. Any other certification your company has obtained (e.g. HACCP)? If yes, please provide information _____ _____ _____		

Section D: Environmental Management System

	YES	NO
11. Does your organisation have An Environmental Management System in place?		
12. Is it certified? If Yes, state which certification it has obtained _____ _____		
13. Has your company reaped any benefits from an EMS certification and implementation? If yes, explain in what ways _____ _____ _____		

Section E: Sustainable Goods and Services

	YES	NO
14. Does your company import sustainable goods? **If yes, provide a list of those goods**		
15. How do you ascertain those goods are sustainable? Because they are certified by a Third Party Because they are produced by EMS certified companies Any other reason **Please provide a list of all labels and certifications under which the sustainability claims are made**		
16. Does your company manufacture any sustainable goods or provide any sustainable service? **If Yes, provide a list of those goods and services**		
17. Are these sustainable goods backed by any certification or label? If yes, please provide more information _____ _____ _____		

Section F: Cost of Sustainable Goods and Services

	YES	NO
18. Compared to "normal" goods, are the sustainable goods more expensive to import or manufacture? **If yes, provide some factual information on costs** _____ _____ _____		
19. Has the demand for sustainable goods and services grown in your particular line of business over the last few years? **If yes, please provide any relevant information you may from your own experience, quoting actual import figures/sales if possible**		

Section G: Challenges to Import / Manufacture of Sustainable Goods and Services

	RANK
20. **According to you, what are the biggest challenges facing sustainable goods production and consumption? Please rank the following challenges according to their significance (1 most significant, 6 least significant)**	
Financial - Initial investments in cleaner production or higher costs for import	
Consumer are not willing to pay more for sustainable alternatives	
Lack of Awareness about the Benefits of Buying Sustainable	
Lack of Information about the Availability of Sustainable Goods (domestic and internationally)	
There is an insufficient supply of sustainable goods locally and internationally	
Lack of Clear Government Policy Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	