**Voluntary National Review (VNR)**

**Mauritius Report 2024**

**(A Civil Society Perspective)**



Mauritius Council of Social Service ( MACOSS) @2024

*The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015. Mauritius, together with 193 Member States, adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015. And as such, Member States are encouraged to "conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are country-led and country-driven (Para.79 of the 2030 Agenda); a Voluntary National Review.*

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**Message of Global Coordinator - Action for Sustainable Development A4SD**



A year after the 2030 Agenda reached its midpoint in 2023, and with many countries having submitted their second or third reports on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is clear that, while progress has been made in certain areas, significant challenges remain. In this context, civil society organizations play a crucial role in advocating for more participatory and inclusive approaches to monitoring and implementing SDGs at the national level. Their efforts are essential in ensuring that all voices, especially those from marginalized communities, are included in Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)—whether directly or through independent reporting mechanisms.

In a world grappling with multiple, overlapping crises, ensuring consistent and comparable SDG reporting remains a significant challenge. To address this gap, the People's Scorecard serves as a valuable tool, offering insight into the main trends in SDG implementation progress as assessed by national and local civil society organizations, while also providing a shared framework for global comparative analysis. The broader Spotlight Reports, formulated by national CSO coalitions, offer a deeper dive into the specific challenges and drivers of positive progress. They also articulate policy demands from local and national constituencies, helping bring to life the principle of Leaving No One Behind.

This year, Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) was delighted to collaborate with the Mauritian Council of Social Service (MACOSS) in establishing an inclusive process to collect views and demands from a diverse array of Mauritian civil society and grassroots organizations, which informed both their People’s Scorecard and Spotlight Report. This collaboration involved organizing four local consultations and conducting an online survey to gather data for the Scorecard and the broader Report.

Through this joint effort, we sincerely hope that MACOSS has been able to galvanize collective action within civil society to strengthen independent SDG monitoring and review processes in the country, while also creating a platform for increased advocacy. As Action for Sustainable Development, we remain committed to supporting Mauritian civil society as they seek to contribute to their country’s Sustainable Development pathway and engage in future Voluntary National Reviews.

Oli Henman

Global Coordinator - Action for Sustainable Development A4SD

*Brief history of mauritius*

Mauritius, officially the Republic of Mauritius, is a Small Island Development State in the Indian Ocean, about 2,000 kilometres (1,100 nautical miles) off the southeastern coast of East Africa, east of Madagascar. It includes the main island (also called Mauritius), as well as Rodrigues, Agaléga, and St. Brandon. The main island of Mauritius, spans 2,040 square kilometres (790 sq mi) and has an exclusive economic zone covering 2,300,000 square kilometres (670,000 square nautical miles)[[1]](#footnote-1).

For centuries, the island has seen the successive settlement of the Dutch, the French, the English, the Africans, the Indians and the Chinese, and the Arabs and Portuguese who stopped over here long before the arrival of the Dutch. A beautiful heritage bequeathed to the Mauritian population. The constitution of Mauritius prohibits discrimination based on creed and provides for the right of individuals to change, manifest, and propagate their religious beliefs. The government recognizes seven groups as religions: Hindus, Roman Catholics, Muslims, Anglicans, Presbyterians, Seventh-day Adventists, and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Church of Jesus Christ).

As at end of 2023, the population of the Republic of Mauritius stood at 1,260,379 comprising 622,647 males and 637,732 females. Compared to a figure of 1,261,196 at the end of 2022, the population decreased by 817 during the year 2023, representing a decrease of 0.06%. Islandwise, the population as at 31 December 2023 was as follows: (i) Island of Mauritius 1,214,997; (ii) Island of Rodrigues 45,108; and (iii) other islands 274[[2]](#footnote-2).

In the early 1970s, Mauritius was a monocrop sugar economy. It had inherited this state of the economy when it had become its independency from the United Kingdom in 1968. In the 1980s Mauritius diversified to the secondary sectors of textile and local manufacturing. In the 1990s greater diversification with tourism evolved and the economy developed the tertiary services sector with financial services and a freeport. In the latest stage of modern age Mauritius’ economy is being perceived as a business platform for ICT business, real estate, seafood alongside the existing sectors of sugar, textile and a heavy dependency on tourist industry[[3]](#footnote-3).

Vulnerability and poverty cut across religion, skin colour, ethnic origin and caste. Poverty and vulnerability affect all communities in Mauritius. CSOs/NGOs as a key developmental actor implement activities in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and strive to promote human rights and social justice in the best interest of these communities without any discrimination.

Civil society perspective

**CSOs/NGOs in Mauritius**

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) refer to nearly all organisations that are not sponsored by the government. The organisation must be entirely voluntary and must operate within the confines of the laws of the country in which it operates. NGOs are competently run organisations that seek to alleviate human suffering and promote the development of poor countries through a variety of methods, including funding projects, assisting in the provision of services, and building capacity[[4]](#footnote-4).

In Mauritius, as at April 2024 there were 10,671+ CSOs registered to the Registrar of Association, 45 Charitable Foundation and 82 Charitable Trust registered at the Mauritius Revenue Authority, 473 at the National Social Inclusion Foundation and 100+ at MACOSS.

CSOs/NGOs is one of the key developmental partners in Mauritius. They are the operational arm of civil society. They perform a wide range of services aimed towards human wellbeing and social welfare. Their main focus is to fight for human rights and social justice. CSOs/NGOs are striving to promote sustainable community development through capacity-building and empowerment activities. Furthermore, they contribute to the development of innovative solutions to poverty and inequality.

Moreso, CSOs/NGOs facilitate government policies to reach remote areas and enhance the overall effectiveness of social welfare schemes. CSOs/NGOs perform a variety of services for social wellbeing either through implementing development projects or through policy advocacy.

*The Council*

The Mauritius Council of Social Service hereinafter (MACOSS) is a not-for-profit body corporate established by an Act of Parliament in 1970 (The MACOSS Act). By virtue of the Act, MACOSS means the ‘Council’ which is the supreme decision taking body deriving its powers from its members sitting in the General Assembly.

MACOSS is a non-governmental, non-political, non-religious organisation and recognized as a charity institution in Mauritius. The Council has more than fifty years of professional expertise and experience in networking, capacity building, advocacy, policy influencing and social work. It is the established *“Leading CSOs network”* in Mauritius and has gained local, regional and international recognition.

Since its inception, MACOSS has remained a key player partnering with the state and non-state actors in consolidating nation building, reinforcing democracy, improving lives of people and enhancing community life. The Council promotes good governance, democracy, impartiality, accountability and transparency in all its endeavours objectively.

As part of its engagement, MACOSS engages directly with individuals, vulnerable families, communities and the poor at the grassroot level. Being a membership-based organisation, MACOSS is the voice of its members. It engages with key stakeholders, cross-cutting gender and youth in line with its Objects for a transformative positive change in the society. The work and engagement of MACOSS is impactful, visible, inclusive and sustainable.

*Our vision*

Envisioning a proactive civil society that transforms communities to realise their full potential.

*Our mission*

Empowering CSOs by advocating with government and key stakeholders to bring innovative and sustainable solutions to societal issues.

*Core Values*

*Service*

*Inclusiveness*

*Integrity*

*Openess*

*Professionalism*

*Code of ethics*

*Integrity*

*Inclusiveness*

*Professionalism*

*Accountability*

*Transparency*

*Background*

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015. The SDGs is a global action plan comprising of 17 Goals and 169 Targets, together with 232 indicators, to be reached by 2030.

Member States have pledged to achieved the 17 goals by 2030. The SDGs offer a new vision, and new challenges, for development actors around the world[[5]](#footnote-5). The Sustainable Development Goals are a global call to action to end poverty, protect the earth’s environment and climate, and ensure that people everywhere can enjoy peace and prosperity.

As listed in the revised global list of SDGs there are 244 indicators out of which 9 indicators repeat under 2 or 3 different targets. Therefore, the actual number of individual indicators in the list go down to 232. Indicators in the revised global list of SDG indicators that repeat are the following: (1) 8.4.1/12.2.1; (2) 8.4.2/12.2.2; (3) 10.3.1/16. b.1; (4) 10.6.1/16.8.1; (5) 15.7.1/15. c.1; (6) 15.a.1/15. b.1; (7) 1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1; (8) 1.5.3/11. b.1/13.1.2; (9) 1.5.4/11. b.2/13.1.3.

Figure 1 illustrates the total number of indicators.

Figure 1: Indicators

**Mauritius Engagement for SDGs**

Mauritius, together with 193 Member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda). Therefore, the Republic has an obligation to implement the 2030 Agenda and report to the United Nations (UN) through the Voluntary National Review (VNR).

Member States committed to building a revitalized Global Partnership to ensure implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This partnership would “facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of (the) implementation of all the Goals and targets, bringing together governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources”[[6]](#footnote-6). Stakeholders have observed that the works and contributions of CSOs/NGOs in the VNR reports are minimal. One of the key aspects highlighted by the stakeholders are that CSOs/NGOs are not provided with the necessary and adequate support, both in terms of financing and capacity building, by the authorities concerned.

Mauritius presented its first VNR at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2019. The report highlighted the achievement during the period 2015 to 2019. It was based on the SDG indicators recommended by the UN. It is argued by the CSOs/NGOs on the voluntary national reporting is that it is a very state- led and state- centered process and bureaucratic in nature because the CSOs/NGOs were not adequately consulted for the first VNR. The first VNR was developed without adequate consultation with NGOs.

In Mauritius there are more than ten thousand registered CSOs/NGOs under the Registration of Association Act. Furthermore, Foundations, other Charitable Institutions and Not-for -Profit organisations are in thousands. All these organizations work in different areas at different levels with a specific group of beneficiaries. They are all implementing activities towards the achievements of the SDGs. They play crucial role at the grassroot level which usually remains unaware of the government policies and programmes. The grassroots linkages are the major strength of NGOs, enabling them to design services and programmes using innovative and experimental approaches centred on community participation as they are more aware of the needs and preferences of the socially disadvantaged population. However, the work of NGOs is always missed out in relevant papers. In Mauritius, the machinery and mechanism to track the implementation of the SDGs is mainly the Ministries.

Mauritius has embarked in the 2nd VNR. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade had contacted the Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS), the Leading CSOs Network in Mauritius for the Voluntary National Review 2024. The Ministry has requested MACOSS input on CSOs for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable. The VNR report 2024 was presented at the High-Level Political Forum of Sustainable Development in July 2024.

The civil society concerning issue again is that the process of collecting updated statistics has remained the same as for the first VNR. There is lack of mechanism to collect data in a holistic manner. There should have been a line of mechanism for permanent consultation and communication with civil society and other stakeholders. Government should have reviewed its strategy to collect data. It should have created a platform for collection of pertinent data that emerge from grassroot and outreach initiatives implemented by CSOs/NGOs. Data from bottom to up is valuable and realistic that can add value to country reports.

In light of the above, MACOSS in consultation with a number of its member organisations and affiliates has come forward with this NGO Shadow Report on the VNR 2024. It is an independent, objective and unbiased status report in which the voice of civil society and the vulnerable groups are adequately expressed for each SDGs.

Methodology

This Civil Society VNR Report 2024 was consolidated taking into consideration the previous reports published by the Government of Mauritius, other member states and international Civil Society Organisations.

A mixed-methods approach has been adopted, thus combining secondary data from literature reviews with primary data which was collected from interviews carried out with representatives of CSOs working in different fields across the Island.

A scorecard survey was carried out with various CSOs and a validation workshop was held on ………………….

The report has investigated the current state of all the 17 SDGs and highlights the gaps identified by the CSOs. There are successful practices and initiatives.

**Mauritius - Achievements of the SDGs so far**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SDGs** | **Target** | **Indicators Description including MII** | **Not relevant** | **Available data** | **No available data on Indicators** |  | **Means of Implementation indicators (MII)** | **Available Data** | **No available data on MII** |
| **1. Poverty** | 7 | 14 | 0 | 8 | 5 :(1.1.1; 1.2.1; 1.2.2; 1.5.1; 1.5.2) |  | 3 | 2 | **1**.(1.a.3) |
| **2. Zero Hunger** | 8 | 13 | 1: (2.a.2) | 8 | 4:(2.2.2; 2.2.3; 2.3.2; 2.5.2) |  | 4 | 2 | 2 : (2.b.1; 2.c.1) |
| **3. Good Health & Well-being** | 13 | 27 | 1: (3.9.1) | 18 | 7:(3.5.1; 3.5.2; 3.7.1; 3.8.2; 3.a.1; 3.b.2; 3.d.2) |  | 6 | 3 | 3: 3.a.1; 3.b.2; 3.d.2) |
| **4. Quality Education** | 10 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 5: (4.1.1; 4.2.1; 4.4.1; 4.5.1; 4.6.1 |  | 3 | 2 | 1:(4. b.1) |
| **5. Gender Equality** | 9 | 14 | 1: (5.3.2) | 8 | 7:(5.2.2; 5.4.1; 5.6.1) |  | 4 | 0 | 4:(5. a.1; 5.a.2; 5.b.1; 5.c.1) |
| **6. Clean Water & Sanitation** | 8 | 11 | 1:(6.5.2) | 8 | 2:(6.6.1) |  | 2 | 1 | 1:(6.b.1) |
| **7. Affordable & Clean Energy** | 5 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |  | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| **8. Decent work & Economic Growth** | 12 | 16 | 0 | 12 | 4:(8.4.2; 8.7.1; 8.8.2) |  | 2 | 1 | 1:(8.a.1) |
| **9. Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure** | 8 | 12 | 1:(9.1.1) | 9 | 2:(9.3.2) |  | 3 | 2 | 1:(9.a.1) |
| **10. Reduced Inequalities** | 10 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 6:(10.1.1; 10.2.1; 10.3.1; 10.6.1; 10.7.1; 10.7.2) |  | 3 | 1 | 2: (10.a.1; 10.b.1) |
| **11. Sustainable Cities & Communities** | 10 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 5:(11.3.1; 11.3.2; 11.5.2; 11.7.1; 11.7.2) |  | 3 | 0 | 3:(11.a.1; 11.b.1; 11.c) |
| **12.**  **Responsible Consumption & Production** | 11 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 10: (12.2.1; 12.2.2; 12.3.1; 12.4; 12.4.1; 12.4.2; 12.5.1;  12.6.1; 12.7.1; 12.8.1) |  | 3 | 0 | 3: (12.a.1; 12.b.1; 12.c.1) |
| **13. Climate Change** | 5 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 1: (13.3.1) |  | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| **14. Life Below Water** | 10 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 3: (14.2.1; 14.5.1; 14.6.1) |  | 3 | 0 | 3: (14.a.1; 14.b.1; 14.c.1) |
| **15. Life on Land** | 12 | 14 | 1:(15.4.2) | 5 | 7:(15.3.1; 15.4.1; 15.4.2; 15.5.1; 15.6.1; 15.7.1; 15.8.1; |  | 3 | 2 | 1: (15.c.1) |
| **16. Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions** | 12 | 23 | 1:(16.1.2) | 7 | 13:(16.1.4; 16.3.1; 16.3.3; 16.4.1; 16.5.1; 16.5.2; 16.6.2;  16.7.1; 16.7.2; 16.8.1; 16.10.1; 16.10.2) |  | 2 | 1 | 1: (16.b.1) |
| **17.Partnership for the Goals** | 19 | 25 | 2: (17.2.1; 17.5.1) | 12 | 11. (17.1.1; 17.1.2; 17.4.1; 17.6.1; 17.6.2; 17.7.1; 17.9.1;  17.10.1; 17.12.1; 17.14.1; 17.19.1) |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Figure 1: Achievements on Indicators

**Data Gaps and Challenges:** As illustrated in Figure 1, out of the 244 indicators, 3.7% (9) indicators are not relevant to Mauritius, only 48% (117) of the indicators which includes 22 means of implementing indicators have data, while 48.3% which includes 26 means of implementing indicators do not have any available data. This indicates that the persistent challenge is the significant data gap, particularly in tracking almost all the SDGS. This challenge is not just about the quantity of data but also its quality, coverage, and the capacity of countries to collect, analyze, and report it.

The grassroots linkages are the major strength of NGOs, enabling them to design services and programmes using innovative and experimental approaches centred on community participation as they are more aware of the needs and preferences of the socially disadvantaged population. However, the work of NGOs is always missed out in relevant papers. In Mauritius, the machinery and mechanism to track the implementation of the SDGs is mainly the Ministries.

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**Statement of the Mauritius Council of Social Service**

(The National Platform of Civil Society Organisations in Mauritius)

The Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS), representing civil society organizations (CSOs) in Mauritius acknowledges the Republic of Mauritius' submission of its 2nd Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the UN High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development in July 2024.

Commending improvements post VNR1 in 2019, MACOSS highlights critical challenges that remain to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

The civil society expresses concern regarding the limited engagement of the government with the National Platform during the 2nd VNR process with only two meetings since 2019.

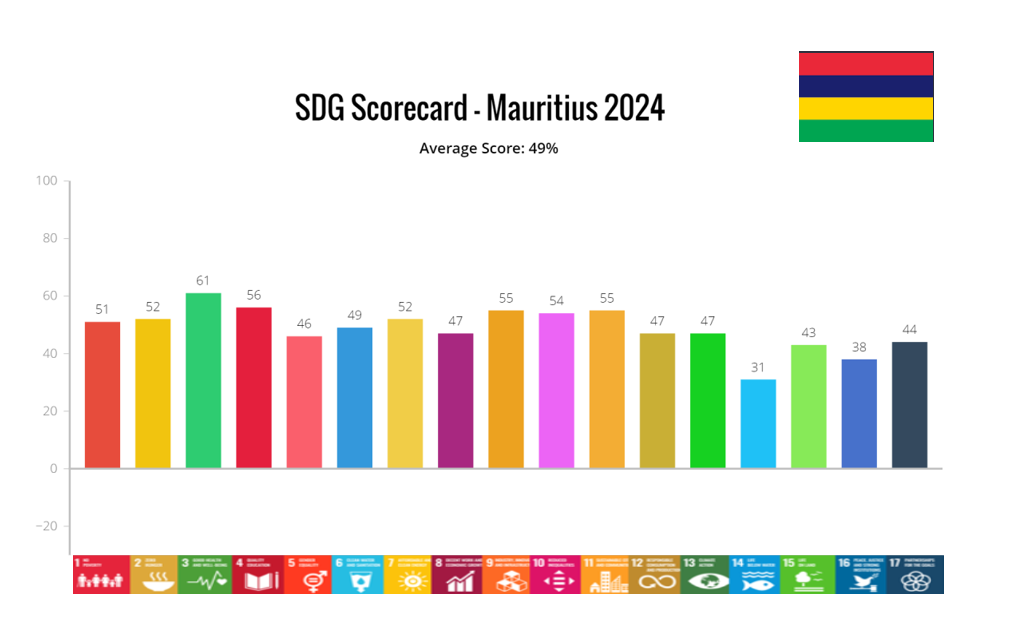
Counting over 50 work sessions with CSOs in four years, MACOSS highlights significant gaps in information sharing and insights on the 2030 Agenda, with key issues identified from CSOs data:

* Acknowledgment of insufficient data on crucial indicators specific to Mauritius and SIDS due to inadequate consultation with the National Platform;
* Recommendations for the government to develop inclusive strategies to address the 1st VNR gaps and improving data collection for effective policy formulation;
* Recognising government initiatives to improving peoples’ lives, CSOs encourage the government to enhance efforts in addressing critical targets by empowering CSOs, improving healthcare, mainstream education system reform by supporting children with learning disabilities and ensuring environmental sustainability, among others.

The government of Mauritius is encouraged to engage meaningfully with MACOSS and reach out to CSOs to collaboratively address identified challenges under the 2030 Agenda. They stress the need for increased consultations, dialogue, and strengthened partnerships to ensure comprehensive and inclusive development strategies.

In conclusion, MACOSS calls for proactive government efforts to align policies with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and prioritize the needs of all Mauritian society segments.

The findings of the Scorecard are as follows:



The scorecard reveals that the overarching trend is quite positive at an aggregate level - with 48% as the total average for the entire SDG framework, which conveys a medium level of progress. The lowest scoring Goal is SDG 14 on Oceans with 31%, and the highest scoring Goal is SDG 3 with 61%. In general, the Human development-centred SDGs get the highest scores.

There has been limited comments from respondents, which implies there was not much qualitative data and context to actually have a more informed view on the scorecard, but it could be inferred from the scores that the collective perception from Mauritian civil society is rather positive regarding policies and efforts around social welfare, sustainable agriculture and food security, healthcare and education. It is slightly less so the case regarding gender equality, environment-centered SDGs and SDG 16.



SDG 1: No Poverty

SDG 1 - 'End poverty in all its forms everywhere' - is made up of 7 targets and 14 indicators. It covers not only income-based measures of poverty (1.1, 1.2) but also other dimensions (1.2), including access to social protection (1.3) and basic services (1.4), economic resources (1.4), and resilience (1.5). The two means of implementation indicators focus on the mobilization of resources (1.a) and the development of pro-poor and gender-sensitive policies (1.b)[[7]](#footnote-7).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator Description** |
| **1.1** | By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day. | **1.1.1.** Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) |
| **1.2** | By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions | **1.2.1.** Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age |
| **1.2.2.** Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions |
| **1.3** | Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable | **1.3.1.** Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable |
| **1.4** | By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance | **1.4.1.** Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services |
| **1.4.2** Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure |
| **1.5** | By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters | **1.5.1.** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population |
| **1.5.2.** Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) |
|  |  | **1.5.3**. Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 |
|  |  | **1.5.4.** Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies |
| **1.a** | Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions | **1.a.1.** Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income |
| **1.a.2.** Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) |
|  |  | **1.a.3.** Sum of total grants and non-debt creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP |
| **1.b** | Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions | **1.b.1**. Pro-poor public social spending |

Definition of Poverty

According to the United Nations “*Poverty entails more than the lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion, as well as the lack of participation in decision-making*”[[8]](#footnote-8).

Poverty Line

World Bank indicates that the new extreme poverty line of $2.15 per person per day, which replaces the $1.90 poverty line, is based on 2017 purchasing power parities[[9]](#footnote-9). The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development prioritizes eradicating extreme poverty for all people by 2030. Extreme poverty, defined as living on less than $2.15 per person per day at 2017 purchasing power parity, has seen dramatic reductions in recent decades.

Mauritius

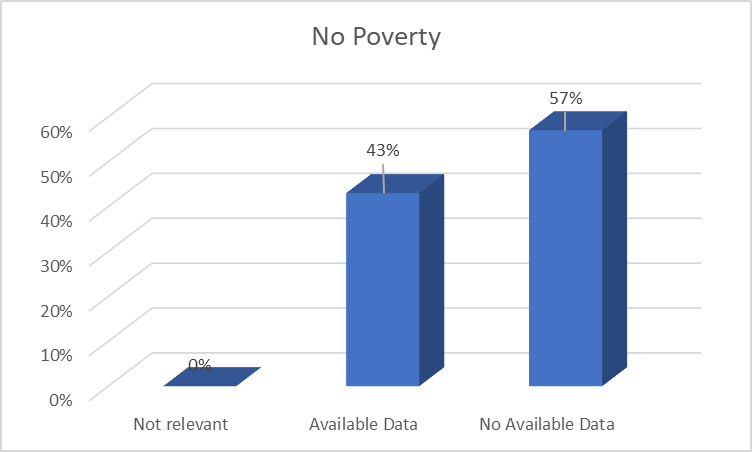
The social protection system in Mauritius is widely regarded as effective, and much of that success is owed to good governance decisions that have shaped its legal frameworks, institutional configurations, management information systems and delivery systems. Mauritius provides a relatively comprehensive set of statutory social security benefits, including both core lifecycle schemes and other supplementary social protection schemes. Mauritius has historically benefitted from a centralised institutional structure that concentrates both policy oversight and administration of benefits within the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions[[10]](#footnote-10).

The introduction of COVID-19 marked a turning point, reversing these gains as the number of individuals living in extreme poverty climbed by about 90 million for the first time in a generation, exceeding prior estimates. Even, before the pandemic, the pace of poverty reduction was slowing. By the end of 2022, nowcasting predicted that 8.4% of the world's population, or up to 670 million people, will still be living in extreme poverty. This loss effectively reversed three years of poverty alleviation efforts[[11]](#footnote-11).

Mauritius does not have a national poverty line and in the absence of a national poverty line, a fixed threshold is used to track the poverty level over time[[12]](#footnote-12) . The fixed threshold for relative poverty line in year 2024 is Rs 14,560. Maximum household income threshold for eligibility under Social Register of Mauritius (SRM) increased to Rs. 14,650 as from 1st July 2023[[13]](#footnote-13).

Combating poverty requires collaboration among all stakeholders. The government collaborates with Civil Society through the National Social Inclusion Foundation. The Foundation provides funding to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for programs and initiatives in priority areas that benefit registered individuals and families, as well as vulnerable populations.

The National Empowerment Foundation was set up to provide support to low-income and vulnerable groups to enable them to take advantage of the opportunities of the economic and social development. CSOs/NGOs are working at grassroot level with the most vulnerable and socially disadvantage population.



**No Poverty**

Indicators: 14

Not relevant: 0

No available data: 6 (1.1.1; 1.2.1; 1.2.2; 1.5.1, 1.5.2, 1.a.3)

Available data : 8

Means of implementation indicators: 3

No available data: 1 (1.a.3)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SDG No** | **Short Definition** | **Long Definition** | **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator No** | **Indicator** | **Updated data 2020 - 2023** |
| **SDG 1** | **No Poverty** | End poverty in all its forms everywhere. | **1.1** | By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day. | **1.1.1** | Proportion of the population living below international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic local (urban/rural) | No data available |
|  |  |  | **1.2** | By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions | **1.2.1** | Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex and age group | No data available |
|  |  |  |  |  | **1.2.2** | Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions | No data available |
|  |  |  | **1.3** | Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable | **1.3.1** | Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable | In year 2021, 32,321 persons with disabilities received social aid from the government.  Mauritius has a universal pension scheme. Social Protection in Mauritius covers a wide range of population. Social benefits such as Non-Contributory benefits is financed entirely by the govt. The statistics are compiled by the Ministry of Social Integration and Social Security. |
|  |  |  | **1.4** | By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance | **1.4.1** | Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services | Figures captured from 2022 Housing and Population Census[[14]](#footnote-14)  • Kitchen inside their houses – 98.3%  • Bathroom with running water – 98%;  • Flush toilet- 98.5%;  • Garbage regularly collected by authorised collectors 98.7%; and  • Piped water inside their houses- 96%.   * Internet -75%; * Computer-47%; * Fixed telephone line -60.7%; * Mobile phone: 92% * Television- 99.6% |
|  |  |  |  |  | **1.4.2** | Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure | Distribution of households by tenure, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 and 2022 Housing Censuses [[15]](#footnote-15)  Owner - 90.4%  Tenant and Sub-tenant- 6.5%  Free and Other- 3.1% |
|  |  |  | **1.5** | By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters | **1.5.1** | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | **1.5.2** | Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | **1.5.3** | Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 | "A National Disaster risk reduction and Management Policies, strategic Framework and Action Plan for Mauritius is being developed under the AFD (Adapt Action). A Protocol for Heavy Rainfall has been developed. A number of Community awareness programmes, including simulation exercises, community disaster response programme and other sensitization campaigns are organized in vulnerable areas with a gender sensitive approach. Emergency shelters are provided during hazards and inhabitants are relocated from landslide prone areas. Contingency plans for vulnerable areas, hospitals, schools among others are being developed[[16]](#footnote-16). |
|  |  |  |  |  | **1.5.4** | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies | "Awareness campaign on Disaster Risk Reduction is being carried out. Maintenance of drains. Cleaning and desilting of rivers. All the 7 district councils and 5 Municipalities, Rodrigues Island and the Outer Islands are involved in DRR strategies and planning [[17]](#footnote-17). |
|  |  |  | **1.a** | Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions | **1.a.1** | Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income | The Mauritian Government forecasts  revenue of MUR179.2 billion for  FY23/24. Revenue drivers mainly  include (i) ‘Taxable Income’ of  MUR156.2 billion (87%), (ii) ‘Social  Contributions and Grants’ of MUR15.3  billion (9%), (iii) ‘Property Income’ of  MUR4.2 billion (2%) and (iv) ‘Other  Revenue’ of MUR3.4 billion (2%)[[18]](#footnote-18). |
|  |  |  |  |  | **1.a.2** | Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) | In 2020  Education: 12.5%  Health: 9.7%  Social Protection: 28.5%[[19]](#footnote-19) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **1.a.3** | Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows  directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP | No available data |
|  |  |  | **1.b** | Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions | **1.b.1** | Pro-poor public social spending | Proportion of total government spending on essential services. Government expenditure ( FY23/24)  Social Protection - MUR67.6 billion  (34%);  Education - MUR20.4 billion (10%);  Health - MUR16.3 billion (8%)[[20]](#footnote-20) |



SDG 2: **Zero Hunger -End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

SDG 2 **-** *'End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture' - is made up of 8 targets and 13 indicators. It covers malnutrition and food insecurity measures (2.1, 2.2) as well as measures of agricultural and food production productivity (2.3, 2.4) and genetic diversity (2.5). The means of implementation indicators focus on investment increase (2.a) and on proper functioning of agricultural and food commodity markets (2.b, 2.c)*’[[21]](#footnote-21).

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| **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator Description** |
| **2.1** | By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round | **2.1.1**. Prevalence of undernourishment |
| **2.1.2.** Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) |
| **2.2** | By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons | **2.2.1**Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age |
| **2.2.2.** Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) |
|  |  | **2.2.3.** Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage) |
| **2.3** | By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment | **2.3.1.** Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size |
| **2.3.2.** Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status |
| **2.4** | By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality | **2.4.1.** Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture |
| **2.5** | By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed | **2.5.1.** Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities |
| **2.5.2.** Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction |
| **2.a** | Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries | **2.a.1.**The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures |
| **2.a.2.**Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector |
| **2.b** | Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round | **2.b.1.**Agricultural export subsidies |
| **2.c** | Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility | **2.c.1.**Indicator of food price anomalies |

Definition

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) describes hunger as an uncomfortable or painful physical sensation caused by insufficient consumption of dietary energy[[22]](#footnote-22).

Zero Hunger is defined as the objective to ensure that everyone has access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and preferences, and that all people have the ability to acquire the food they need, without compromising their economic, social, and environmental well-being[[23]](#footnote-23).

Mauritius

In the 2023 Global Hunger Index, Mauritius ranks 61st out of the 125 countries with sufficient data to calculate 2023 GHI scores. With a score of 13.6 in the 2023 Global Hunger Index, Mauritius has a level of hunger that is moderate[[24]](#footnote-24)

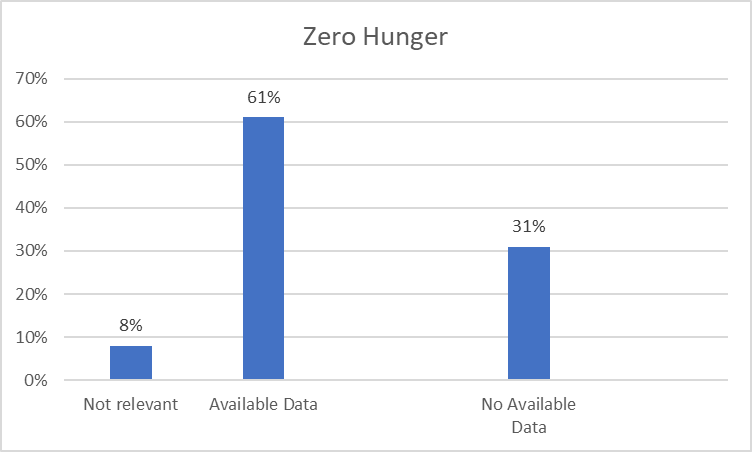
Climate change has had a negative impact on Mauritius, including flash floods (Belal 2024) and harsh dry seasons. Extreme weather conditions have put additional burden on Mauritius' agriculture industry, resulting to food shortages. Mauritius has prioritized food security by keeping a buffer stock. Mauritius has adopted measures to boost agribusiness, with an emphasis on SMEs and supporting institutions.

Safe food is key to sustaining life and promoting good health and wellness of a population. Unsafe food poses health threats and creates a vicious cycle of disease and malnutrition affecting, particularly infants, young children, pregnant women, the elderly and the vulnerable[[25]](#footnote-25).

Climate change has had a negative impact on Mauritius, including flash floods (Belal 2024) and harsh dry seasons. Extreme weather conditions have put additional burden on Mauritius' agriculture industry, resulting to food shortages, general rise in prices.

There is lots of scope to increase food production in Mauritius. Are there enough data on abandoned land in Mauritius, the reasons thereof, the practical and feasible solutions? The average age of planters and workers could be reaching 55 years in Mauritius, many land owners find it more secure to take paid employment and may wish to cultivate their land on a part-time basis. Are studies being done regarding the challenges they are facing and what solutions can be adopted. It boils down again to lack of granular data which could enlighten policy-makers while unsustainable imports may be adopted as the easiest solution with major food security risks for Mauritius.

In the absence of reliable disaggregated statistics, no effective sustainable solutions can be postulated. Is there a case for an Observatory to be put in place for real-time data and prompt solutions in the interest of Mauritian farmers, consumers and policy-makers?



**Zero Hunger**

Indicators: 13

Not relevant: 1 (2.a.2)

No available data: 4 (2.2.2; 2.2.3; 2.3.2; 2.5.2)

Available data : 8

Means of implementation indicators: 3

No available data: 2 (2.b.1; 2.c.1)

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| **SDG 2** | **Zero Hunger** | End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | **2.1** | By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round | **2.1.1** | Prevalence of undernourishment | In 2021, prevalence of undernourishment for Mauritius was 7.8 %. Prevalence of undernourishment of Mauritius increased from 5.7 % in 2002 to 7.8 % in 2021 growing at an average annual rate of 1.86%[[26]](#footnote-26). |
|  |  |  |  |  | **2.1.2** | Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) | In 2021, 10.5% unit |
|  |  |  | **2.2** | By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons | **2.2.1** | Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age | Prevalence of Stunting: Height for Age: % of Children Under 5, Modeled Estimate data was reported at 8.600 % in 2022. This records a decrease from the previous number of 8.700 % for 2021.  Mauritius MU: Prevalence of Stunting: Height for Age: % of Children Under 5, Modeled Estimate data is updated yearly, averaging 9.200 % from Dec 2000 to 2022, with 23 observations. The data reached an all-time high of 12.600 % in 2000 and a record low of 8.600 % in 2022.  Mauritius MU: Prevalence of Stunting: Height for Age: % of Children Under 5, Modeled Estimate data remains active status in  CEIC and is reported by World Bank[[27]](#footnote-27) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **2.2.2** | Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | No data available |
|  |  |  |  |  | **2.2.3** | Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage) | No data available |
|  |  |  | **2.3** | By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value  addition and non-farm employment | **2.3.1** | Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size | According to Statistics of Mauritius;  Production of agro industrial products 2021 to 2022-  Sugar- (255,818-232,707) tonnes ↓  Tea- (1,097- 1,156) tonnes ↑  Beef- (1,823 – 2,071) tonnes ↑  Local including imports from Rodrigues- (11-123) tonnes ↑    Imported- (1,812- 1,948) tonnes ↑  Goat, meat and mutton-  (41-55) tonnes ↑  Pork- (574-583)  tonnes ↑  Poultry meat- (49,100-55,700) tonnes ↑  Milk- (1,320- 2,231)  (‘000 litres) ↑  Fish- (28,769- 33,226) tonnes ↑  Coastal- (1140-1,442) tonnes ↑  Other-(27629-31784) tonnes [[28]](#footnote-28) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **2.3.2** | Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status | No data available |
|  |  |  | **2.4** | By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality | **2.4.1** | Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture | Statistics of Mauritius[[29]](#footnote-29)  Area harvested and production as per 2022;  1. Sugar cane  Area harvested:39,199 hectares  Production tonnes:2,256,806 tonnes  2.tea (Green Leaves)  Area harvested: 659 hectares  Production tonnes:6,351 tonnes  3.foodcrops  Area harvested: 7,865 hectares  Production tonnes: 117,115 tonnes |
|  |  |  | **2.5** | By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and  international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed | **2.5.1** | Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities | Statistics of Mauritius;  Agricultural production growth rate (% increase over the previous years) as per 2022;  Sugar cane: -10.6%  Other agriculture, forestry and fishing of which: +7.3    Tea +28.0  Foodcrops, Fruits and flowers +4.4  Livestock, poultry and derived product +15.5  Fishing +5.0  As per the Statistics Mauritius- SDG content Creole Cattle Breed is only in Mauritius |
|  |  |  |  |  | **2.5.2** | Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction |  |
|  |  |  | **2.a** | Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology  development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries | **2.a.1** | The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures | Support to the agricultural sector through (i) public investments of  MUR2 billion, (ii) increase of grants for purchase of equipment (iii)  introduction of new loan schemes by DBM and (iv) incentives to  support the cane industry[[30]](#footnote-30) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **2.a.2** | Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector | No available data.  Not relevant[[31]](#footnote-31) |
|  |  |  | **2.b** | Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round | **2.b.1** | Agricultural export subsidies | No available data |
|  |  |  | **2.c** | Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information,  including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility | **2.c.1** | Indicator of food price anomalies |  |



SDG 3: **Good Health and Well-Being - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

SDG 3 **-** *'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages' - is made up of 13 targets and 27 indicators. It covers several measures of mortality (3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6, 3.9) and measures of epidemics (3.3) and substance abuse (3.5). Measures of health coverage are also considered (3.7, 3.8). The means of implementation indicators focus on tobacco control (3.a), access to medicines and vaccines (3.b), health financing (3.c) and on global health risk management (3.d)’[[32]](#footnote-32)***.**

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| **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator Description** |
| **3.1** | By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births | **3.1.1.** Maternal mortality ratio |
|  |  | **3.1.2.** Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel |
| **3.2** | By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births | **3.2.1.** Under-five mortality rate |
| **3.2.2.** Neonatal mortality rate |
| **3.3** | By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases | **3.3.1.** Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations |
|  |  | **3.3.2.** Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population |
|  |  | **3.3.3.** Malaria incidence per 1,000 population |
|  |  | **3.3.4.** Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population |
|  |  | **3.3.5.** Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases |
| **3.4** | By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being | **3.4.1.** Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease |
|  |  | **3.4.2.** Suicide mortality rate |
| **3.5** | Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol | **3.5.1.** Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders |
|  |  | **3.5.2.** Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol |
| **3.6** | By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents | **3.6.1.** Death rate due to road traffic injuries |
| **3.7** | By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes | **3.7.1.** Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods |
|  |  | **3.7.2.** Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group |
| **3.8** | Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all | **3.8.1.** Coverage of essential health services |
| **3.8.2.** Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income |
| **3.9** | Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income | **3.9.1.** Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution |
|  |  | **3.9.2.** Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) |
|  |  | **3.9.3.** Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning |
| **3.a** | Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate | **3.a.1.** Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older |
| **3.b** | Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all | **3.b.1.** Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme |
| **3.b.2.**Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors |
| **3.b.3** Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis |
| **3.c** | Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States | **3.c.1.**Health worker density and distribution |
| **3.d** | Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks | **3.d.1.** International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness |
|  |  | **3.d.2.** Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms |

Health

The WHO constitution states that "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."[[33]](#footnote-33)

Well-being

Well-being is a positive state experienced by individuals and societies. Similar to health, it is a resource for daily life and is determined by social, economic and environmental conditions.

Mauritius

The responsibility to manage public health falls under the purview of the Ministry of Health and Wellness. The Civil Society Organizations is also one of major developmental partners amongst others that help in concerning health issues areas. Health statistics are used for the purpose of reporting to various local, regional and international agencies, and for the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals[[34]](#footnote-34). However, data from CSOs are not being captured in an effective manner. Some of the areas is the health sector are not being tackled adequately, for example the mental health areas. Mauritius is still a long way in understanding and de-stigmatising mental health issues.

Efforts have to continue to achieve the targets. It is possible to set targets for Human Resource Planning in various areas like the number of doctors and number of different types for different kinds of diseases per thousand of population. Similarly, since the society is evolving fast and mental health issues is increasingly becoming a social health phenomenon, there will be a greater need for Psychologists in schools, in the workplace in society.

Studies have to be done on suicide, bullying, drug addiction and evidence-based solutions adopted. Need for research, evidence-based solutions to a very serious health and social problem affecting people of all age groups in Mauritius, families and society at large. Access needs to be given easily to data kept in different silos and permissions to conduct studies in Schools, Universities, technical and vocational institutions, work places etc.

The laws and penalties are becoming more and more stringent yet the negative statistics persist clearly indicating that the causes of accidents lie more in the irresponsible driving and behavior of drivers and pedestrians alike. Need for studies to understand the behavior of perpetrators and victims. A number of measures exist but need to increase number of awareness programmes in schools and work places. Possibly there is a need to legislate to make it compulsory for girls and women of certain ages to receive sexual and reproductive health education and care services.

**Good Health & Well-being**

Indicators: 27

Not relevant: 1 (3.9.1)

No available data: 8 (3.5.1; 3.5.2; 3.7.1; 3.8.2; 3.9.1; 3.a.1; 3.b.2; 3.d.2)

Available data : 18

Means of implementation indicators: 4

No available data: 3

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| **SDG 3** | **Good Health and Well- Being** | Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages | **3.1** | By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births | **3.1.1** | Maternal mortality ratio | Mauritius strives for zero maternal, perinatal and neonatal mortality through strengthening of its surveillance and response mechanism[[35]](#footnote-35)  Number of maternal deaths was 54 in 2021 and 41 in 2022[[36]](#footnote-36) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **3.1.2** | Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | Data refer to total number of births (live and still) attended by doctors and nurses/midwives in both hospitals and private clinics  In year 2021 99.7% and in 2022 99.8%[[37]](#footnote-37) |
|  |  |  | **3.2** | By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births | **3.2.1** | Under-five mortality rate | Number of deaths of infants aged under 5 years per 1,000 live-births during the year was 15.3 in year 2021 and 16.5 in year 2022 – There is a slight increase [[38]](#footnote-38) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **3.2.2** | Neonatal mortality rate | During the first six months of 2023, some 56 still births were registered in the Republic of Mauritius, compared to 61 for the same period in 2022, i.e. a 8.2% decrease.[[39]](#footnote-39) |
|  |  |  | **3.3** | By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases | **3.3.1** | Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations | From January to June 2023, a total of 182 new cases of HIV/AIDS were registered among the Mauritian  population by the Virology Laboratory Services of the Ministry of Health and Wellness.  Mauritian [[40]](#footnote-40)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Month | Male | Female | | July 2022 | 10 | 11 | | Aug 2022 | 21 | 12 | | Sept 2022 | 21 | 12 | | Oct 2022 | 17 | 16 | | Nov 2022 | 27 | 26 |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Dec 2022 | 21 | 13 | | Jan 2023 | 16 | 8 | | Feb 2023 | 9 | 8 | | March 2023 | 27 | 14 | | April 2023 | 11 | 10 | | May 2023 | 29 | 17 | | June 2023 | 19 | 14 | |
|  |  |  |  |  | **3.3.2** | Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population | In year 2021 there were 7 and in 2022 10 per 100,000 mid-year population [[41]](#footnote-41)  The Chest Clinic reported 116 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis indicating  39.8% increase after the drops of 2020 and 2021 directly resulting from the  pandemic[[42]](#footnote-42). |
|  |  |  |  |  | **3.3.3** | Malaria incidence per 1,000 population | Number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 population year 2022 which include only imported cases was 0.03 per 1,000 mid-year population[[43]](#footnote-43) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **3.3.4** | Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population | In year 2022, 0.3% of the population [[44]](#footnote-44) had Hepatitis B |
|  |  |  |  |  | **3.3.5** | Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases | Free health care is provided in Mauritius |
|  |  |  | **3.4** | By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being | **3.4.1** | Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease | Per 100,000 midyear population [[45]](#footnote-45)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | 2021 | 2022 | | Cardiovascular | 292.7 | 285.3 | | Cancer | 122.6 | 126.4 | | Diabetes | 185.0 | 196.4 | | Chronic Respiratory | 8.1 | 7.5 | |
|  |  |  |  |  | **3.4.2** | Suicide mortality rate | Of the 492 deaths due to external causes in 2020, 29.7% were due to transport accidents, 25.6%  due to suicides, 9.1% due to complications of medical and surgical care and 6.7% due to  accidental drowning and submersion[[46]](#footnote-46). |
|  |  |  | **3.5** | Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol | **3.5.1** | Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | **3.5.2** | Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol | No available data |
|  |  |  | **3.6** | By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents | **3.6.1** | Death rate due to road traffic injuries | In year 2022 9.2 per 1000,000 mid year population [[47]](#footnote-47) |
|  |  |  | **3.7** | By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care  services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes | **3.7.1** | Proportion of women of reproductive age  (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | **3.7.2** | Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group | Per 1,000 female mid year population aged less than 20 years [[48]](#footnote-48)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Age | 2021 | 2022 | | 10-14 yrs | 0.1 | 0.2 | | 15-19 yrs | 7.5 | 7.6 | |
|  |  |  | **3.8** | Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all | **3.8.1** | Coverage of essential health services | Free health services in Mauritius |
|  |  |  |  |  | **3.8.2** | Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share  of total household expenditure or income | No available data |
|  |  |  | **3.9** | Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income | **3.9.1** | Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | **3.9.2** | Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) | No available data  Not relevant[[49]](#footnote-49) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **3.9.3** | Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning | Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 mid-year population in year 2021 was 0.8 and in year 2022 0.9 |
|  |  |  | **3.a** | Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate | **3.a.1** | Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older | No data available |
|  |  |  | **3.b** | Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all | **3.b.1** | Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme | 100%[[50]](#footnote-50) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **3.b.2** | Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | **3.b.3** | Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available  and affordable on a sustainable basis | 100%[[51]](#footnote-51) |
|  |  |  | **3.c** | Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States | **3.c.1** | Health worker density and distribution | The number of Doctors working in the Ministry of Health and Wellness increased  from 1,077 at the end of 2014 to 1,546 in 2020.  3,798 qualified Nurses and Midwives were in post at the end of 2020 in the public  sector compared to 3,331 in 2014[[52]](#footnote-52).   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 10,000 midyear population | 2021 | 2022 | | Doctor | 29.9 | 30.9 | | Nurse | 34.7 | 34.9 | |
|  |  |  | **3.d** | Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for  early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks | **3.d.1** | International Health Regulations (IHR)  capacity and health emergency preparedness | According to statistics Mauritius in year 2022 it was 66%[[53]](#footnote-53) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **3.d.2** | Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms | No available data |

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SDG 4: **Quality Education - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

SDG 4 - 'Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all' - is made up of 10 targets and 11 indicators. It covers measures of children and adult education (4.1, 4.2, 4.3), skills (4.4, 4.6, 4.7), but also gender disparity (4.5). The means of implementation indicators focus on both education facilities for students (4.a, 4.b) and on quality of teacher supply (4.c)’[[54]](#footnote-54).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator Description** |
| **4.1** | By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes | **4.1.1.** Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex |
|  |  | **4.1.2.** Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education) |
| **4.2** | By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education | **4.2.1.** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education |
|  |  | **4.2.2.** Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex |
| **4.3** | By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university | **4.3.1.** Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex |
| **4.4** | By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship | **4.4.1.** Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill |
| **4.5** | By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations | **4.5.1.** Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated |
| **4.6** | By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy | **4.6.1.** Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex |
| **4.7** | By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development | **4.7.1.** Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment |
| **4.a** | Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all | **4.a.1.**Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service |
| **4.b** | By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries | **4.b.1.**Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study |
| **4.c** | By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States | **4.c.1.**Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level |

Quality Education

UNESCO (2003) stipulates that education is the process of facilitating learning or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits. Quality education specifically entails issues such as appropriate skills development, gender parity, provision of relevant school infrastructure, equipment, educational materials and resources, scholarships or teaching force. Education is at the root of this SDG, which aims to ensure education for all, starting from basic education. Quality of education is examined from four perspectives: school environment, educational attainment, learning achievement, and non-cognitive skills Specific objectives include providing more opportunities for technical and vocational training to youth and adults so they can get better jobs; ending inequality in educational opportunities between men and women; providing the right education for children with disabilities, indigenous people and victims of conflict; improving school facilities to provide a safe and positive environment for everyone; increasing the number of trained and qualified teachers and promoting education for sustainable development[[55]](#footnote-55).

Inclusive and equitable quality education

UNESCO (2003) defines inclusion in education as “a process of addressing and responding to the diversity of needs of all learners through increasing participation in learning, cultures and communities, and reducing exclusion within and from education.” In this sense, inclusive education is understood as an educational approach that realizes the concept of inclusive education, which values its process and response to diverse needs[[56]](#footnote-56).

Equity in education can be interpreted from two perspectives, namely, fairness/equity and inclusion/inclusiveness. Equity from an inclusion perspective relates to how all students should acquire at least basic academic skills [[57]](#footnote-57).

Life Long learning

UNSECO (2006) indicates that the concept of learning is as a process that continues throughout life to address an individual’s learning needs. The term is used widely in adult education to refer to learning

processes in many forms and at many levels[[58]](#footnote-58). Lifelong learning is rooted in the integration of learning and living, covering learning activities for people of all ages (children, young people, adults and the elderly, girls and boys, women and men), in all life-wide contexts (family, school, the community, the workplace, and so on) and through a variety of modalities (formal, non-formal and informal), which, together, meet a wide range of learning needs and demands[[59]](#footnote-59).

Mauritius

Over the years, the Mauritian government has taken comprehensive measures to enhance the Higher Education system, aiming at increasing enrolment, equity of access and ensuring the quality of education. To achieve universal schooling, the Government of Mauritius provided free education to its citizen from pre-primary to secondary levels in the early 1970s. In 2019, the Government came forward with the free tertiary education scheme. Through this scheme, access to higher education was widened further. The government paid for the tuition fees for any citizen who wishes to study for a first certificate, first diploma, or a first degree in any public Higher education institution[[60]](#footnote-60).

**Quality Education**

Indicators: 12

No available data: 6 (4.1.1; 4.2.1; 4.4.1; 4.5.1; 4.6.1; 4.b.1)

Available data : 6

Means of Implementation indicators: 3

No available data: 1 (4.b.1)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SDG 4** | **Quality Education** | Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all | **4.1** | By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes | **4.1.1** | Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | **4.1.2** | Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education) | Primary School Achievement Certificate (PSAC)  With the introduction of the Nine-Year Continuous Basic Education (NYCBE) in 2017, the Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) has been replaced by the Primary School Achievement Certificate (PSAC) which aims to assess learners holistically. The PSAC assessment thus comprises a School-Based Assessment component and a Modular component. The Modular assessments are taken at the end of grade 5 and beginning of the third term of Grade 6.  In 2021/2022, the number of school candidates who took part in PSAC Assessment was 16,011. Excluding re-assessment, the overall percentage meeting PSAC requirement works out to 80.6  It is to be noted that the percentage meeting PSAC requirement, including re-assessed school candidates, works out to 83.1 The performance of girls, including re-assessment exceeded that of boys with respective pass rates of 87.8% and 78.2%  In 2022, out of 15,474 candidates (7,063 males and 8,411 females) who took part in the Cambridge School Certificate examination, 12,145 were successful. Comparison with the 2020/2021 results shows that the overall pass rate decreased from 85.7% to 78.5%  Technical and Vocational Education  In 2021/2022, there were 9,717 students (of whom 76.1% were males) enrolled in publicly funded technical and vocational courses compared to 7,328 in 2020. Some 33.2% of the students were enrolled in full-time courses, 51.7% in part-time courses and the rest (15.1%) in apprenticeship courses[[61]](#footnote-61). |
|  |  |  | **4.2** | By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education | **4.2.1** | By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | **4.2.2** | Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex | Net enrolment rate among pupils aged 4 years[[62]](#footnote-62)  2021  Both sexes : 62.1 %  Male : 63.5 %  Female : 60.7 %  No available data 2022 & 2023 |
|  |  |  | **4.3** | By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university | **4.3.1** | Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex | Pre-primary  Enrolment in pre-primary schools increased by 0.7%, from 23,603 in October 2021 to 23,776 in March 2023. Girls represented 49.2% of the pre-primary school population. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (pre-primary enrolment as a percentage of the population aged 4 and 5 years) works out to 91.8% compared to 92.5% in 2021/2022.  Primary  In March 2023, the primary school population in the Republic of Mauritius stood at 89,001, of whom 49.3% was girls. Some 61% was enrolled in government schools and the remaining was in private aided and non-aided schools.  Distribution by grade shows that grade 2 with 16,489 pupils, accounted for the highest number of pupils. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (primary enrolment as a percentage of the population aged 6 to 11 years) works out to 111.0% in 2023.  Secondary  Secondary education enrolment decreased by 3,822 from 102,722 in October 2021 to 98,900 in March 2023. Some 44.8% of the secondary school population was in state schools and 55.2% in private (aided and unaided) schools. Gross Enrolment Ratio (secondary education enrolment as a percentage of the population aged 12 to 19 years) was 74.4%.  Technical and Vocational Education  In 2021/2022, there were 9,717 students (of whom 76.1% were males) enrolled in publicly funded technical and vocational courses compared to 7,328 in 2020. Some 33.2% of the students were enrolled in full-time courses, 51.7% in part-time courses and the rest (15.1%) in apprenticeship courses.  SEN school  The number of students enrolled in the 78 special schools stood at 2,694 (of whom 68.3% were boys) as at March 2023, representing a decrease of 2.2% compared to the 2021/2022 figure of 2,754.  Tertiary education  2022 Enrolment: 50,566 [[63]](#footnote-63) |
|  |  |  | **4.4** | By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship | **4.4.1** | Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill | No available data 2021-2023 |
|  |  |  | **4.5** | By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations | **4.5.1** | Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated | No available data 2021-2023 |
|  |  |  | **4.6** | By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy | **4.6.1** | Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex | No available data 2012 onwards |
|  |  |  | **4.7** | By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development | **4.7.1** | Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment | Education on Global citizenship and sustainable development are mainstreamed in education at all levels. |
|  |  |  | **4.a** | Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all | **4.a.1** | Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service | In year 2021  (a) electricity : 100. %  (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes  Preprimary : 23.0  Primary : 75.0  Secondary : 100.0  (c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities : No available data  (d) basic drinking water : 100%  (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities: 100%  (f) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) : No available data[[64]](#footnote-64) |
|  |  |  | **4.b** | By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries | **4.b.1** | Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study | No available data |
|  |  |  | **4.c** | By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States | **4.c.1** | Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level | A qualified teacher is one who has the minimum academic qualifications necessary to teach at a specific level of education. This is usually related to the subject(s) they teach.  Preprimary  In March 2023, total employment in pre-primary schools stood at 3,087, same as in October 2021, of whom 1,761 were teaching and 1,326 non-teaching staff. The average number of pupils per teacher works out to 14.  Primary  The number of persons employed in primary schools registered a decrease of 419 from 8,819 in October 2021 to 8,400 in March 2023. Of this number, 5,640 were teaching staff: 4,474 General Purpose Teachers and 1,166 Oriental Language Teachers. The remaining 2,760 comprised 262 Head Teachers, 869 Deputy Head Teachers and 1,629 administrative and other workers. The pupil/teacher (general purpose) ratio in primary schools works out to 16 compared to 18 in October 2021.  Secondary  The number of teachers working in secondary schools decreased by 387 from 9,379 in October 2021 to 8,992 in March 2023. The pupil/teacher ratio works out to 11.  Special Education Needs  As at March 2023, there were 950 persons employed in the special education needs institutions, representing an increase of 2.0% compared to 931 as at October 2021. Out of these, 503 were teaching staff, and 91 were medical and para-medical staff. The remaining 356 were administrative and ancillary workers.[[65]](#footnote-65) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of teachers with the minimum required qualifications by education level | Preprimary : 1,831  Primary : 5,936  Secondary: 9,379 [[66]](#footnote-66) |

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SDG 5 Gender Equality – **Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

SDG 5 - 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls' - is made up of 9 targets and 14 indicators. It covers measures of women and girls abuse like discrimination (5.1) and violence (5.2) as well as more general harmful practices (5.3). Other dimensions of gender equality are also considered, like unpaid care and work (5.4), equal opportunities for leadership (5.5) and universal access to sexual and reproductive rights (5.6). All the means of implementation focus on empowerment of women (5.a, 5.b, 5.c)’[[67]](#footnote-67).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator Description** |
| **5.1** | End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere | **5.1.1.** Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non‑discrimination on the basis of sex |
| **5.2** | Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation | **5.2.1.** Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age |
|  |  | **5.2.2.** Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence |
| **5.3** | Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation | **5.3.1.** Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 |
|  |  | **5.3.2.** Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age |
| **5.4** | Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate | **5.4.1.** Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location |
| **5.5** | Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life | **5.5.1.** Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments |
|  |  | **5.5.2.** Proportion of women in managerial positions |
| **5.6** | Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences | **5.6.1.** Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care |
| **5.6.2.** Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education |
| **5.a** | Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws | **5.a.1.** (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure |
|  |  | **5.a.2.**Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control |
| **5.b** | Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women | **5.b.1.**Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex |
| **5.c** | Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels | **5.c.1.**Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment |

Definition

The term gender refers to the different social roles, responsibilities, identities and attributes to women and men and the power relations between them in a given society. Gender roles and relations differ across countries and cultures and may even differ among different groups within one society. Gender is a social construction that has gained importance lately and has influenced how the world functions today. Gender stereotypes and norms rooted in patriarchy are the main causes of social inequalities. Every country has its own unique gender challenges[[68]](#footnote-68).

Gender inequality is pervasive, with women lacking access to decent employment and facing gender wage gaps. All around the world women and girls are routinely denied access to education and healthcare; they are under-represented in economic and political decision-making and suffer from violence and discrimination. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide.

Gender equality

The concept of gender equality Gender equality is that women and men, girls and boys have equal conditions, treatment and opportunities for realizing their full potential, human rights and dignity, and for contributing to (and benefitting from) economic, social, cultural and political development. Gender equality is, therefore, the equal valuing by society of the similarities and the differences of men and women, and the roles they play. It is based on women and men being full partners in the home, community and society. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women’s and men’s rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female[[69]](#footnote-69).

Mauritius

The Constitution of Mauritius, as amended in 1995, forbids discrimination based on grounds of race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex. Other statutes are also geared towards the promotion of equality and non-discrimination. These include the Equal Opportunities Act enacted in 2008 and its amendments of 2011 and 2017; the Workers’ Rights Act enacted in 2019 and amended in 2020; the Local Government Act of 2011; the Protection from Domestic Violence Act of 1997 and its subsequent amendments in 2004, 2007, 2011 and 2016; and The Protection of Human Rights Act of 1999 as amended in 2012. Further, the Equal Opportunities Act enacted in 2008, as amended in 2011 and 2017; and the Workers’ Rights Act 2019 and its regulations of 2019-2022 reinforce the equal rights and forbid discrimination based on grounds of, namely, age, race, colour, caste, creed, sex, sexual orientation, HIV status, impairment, marital or family status, pregnancy, religion, political opinion, place of origin, national extraction or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation[[70]](#footnote-70).

Disaggregated statistics have to be collected and analysed for more surgical policies. There is still scope for improvement to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls. Laws have to be fully proclaimed and applied as uniform civil codes with no exceptions. By comparing previous statistics in 2020 shows that 87.3 % women in Mauritius are victim of domestic violence, 86.7% in 2021 and 82% in 2022. One can conclude that the number of victims is indeed decreasing[[71]](#footnote-71).

However, local NGOs who support victims of domestic abuse claim that courts and police failed to adequately enforce the legislation. Unless they are really severe, rape cases are rarely reported in the media. Anthropological studies have to be carried out to understand prevalence of the problems and causes with the objective of coming up with effective solutions/policy recommendations[[72]](#footnote-72).

The question arises as to why different data are kept by different institutions? Do the data of different institutions match? It would seem that is not the case. An observatory will be warranted. Training of different sets of officers in the whole legislative, and enforcement process chain has to be effectively carried out by competent officers. Awareness campaigns have to be systematically organized for different segments of the population for an impactful outcome. Laws have to be applied in toto. Statistics need to be kept, analysed and acted upon promptly.

Surveys to be conducted to uncover extent of compliance/non-compliance to legal provisions, understand the reasons thereof for effective solutions to emerge. More Awareness campaigns for stakeholders to be conducted. Disaggregated statistics have to be kept, analysed, yearly targets set an output measured for measures to be effective. The number of awareness campaigns have to be increased and conducted by an adequate number of trained officers which assumes adequate budgeting, staffing, public relations exercises. Different segments of the populations to be reached, school children of certain age, people in and out of employment, in deprived areas etc. Data to be kept and updated on real time basis, benchmarking with other countries.

There is need to develop mechanisms to collect or extract appropriate data to inform policy making, implementation and evaluation. Mauritius needs to benchmark against other countries. Campaigns to be designed and a strategy to be developed to promote use of ICT to promote empowerment of women.

**Gender Equality**

Indicators: 14

Not Relevant: 1 (5.3.2)

No available data: 5 (5.2.2; 5.4.1; 5.6.1,5.a.1; 5.c.1)

Available data : 8

Means of Implementation Indicators: 4

No available data: 4 (5.a.1; 5.a.2; 5.b.1; 5.c.1)

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| **SDG 5** | **Gender Equality** | Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | **5.1** | End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere | **5.1.1** | Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non‑discrimination on the basis of sex | Since 1984, Mauritius has ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women[[73]](#footnote-73).  Equal Opportunity Act 2008 |
|  |  |  | **5.2** | Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation | **5.2.1** | Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age | Reported cases of domestic Violence by types and sex, 2022[[74]](#footnote-74)   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Violence | Female | Male | Total | | Emotional | 4.3 | 5.3 | 5.1 | | Physical | 33.4 | 36.9 | 36.2 | | Psychological | 1.9 | 3.4 | 3.5 | | Economic | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | | Sexual | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | | Verbal | 57.0 | 51.4 | 52.4 | | Total | 100. | 100. | 100. | |
|  |  |  |  |  | **5.2.2** | Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence | No available data |
|  |  |  | **5.3** | Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation | **5.3.1** | Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 | According to 'The Children Act 2020',which is being implemented since January 2022, no child aged under 18 years old is allowed to be married.  In year 2022 the number was 2[[75]](#footnote-75) |

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|  |  |  |  |  | **5.3.2** | Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age | Not relevant[[76]](#footnote-76) |
|  |  |  | **5.4** | Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate | **5.4.1** | Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location | No available data |

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|  |  |  | **5.5** | Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life | **5.5.1** | Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments | Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%) in Mauritius was 20.00 as of 2021. Its highest value over the past 24 years was 20.00 in 2021, while its lowest value was 5.71 in 2000.[[77]](#footnote-77)  In 2011, Government enacted the Local Government Act which provides for adequate representation of  each sex at local government level  The percentage of women representation at Local Government level, increased by 47.2% at the Village Council Elections 2020 compared to the said election in 2012.  In a brief, the statistics in relation to the Village Council Elections, 2020 are as follows:  • Out of 5,275  candidates contesting the election, there were 1,684 women candidates representing 31.9%.  • Out of 1,170 candidates elected, there were 274 women candidates representing 23%.[[78]](#footnote-78) |

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|  |  |  |  |  | **5.5.2** | Proportion of women in managerial positions | In year 2021 - The proportion of women in the most senior positions in government services (Senior Chief Executive, Permanent Secretary, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Director, Manager, Judge and Magistrate) was 37.8%[[79]](#footnote-79).  No recent data available |
|  |  |  | **5.6** | Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences | **5.6.1** | Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care | No data available |

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|  |  |  |  |  | **5.6.2** | Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education | Mauritius being a welfare state and providing free health services, access is free and is granted to all populations; promoting Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights and Services is one of the main objectives of the MHW[[80]](#footnote-80). |

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|  |  |  | **5.a** | Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws | **5.a.1** | (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure | No available data |
|  |  |  | **5.b** | Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women | **5.b.1** | Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex | 80.72%  https://data.unwomen.org/country/mauritius |
|  |  |  | **5.c** | Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels | **5.c.1** | Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment | Not available |

[](#'Goal 6-clean water n sanitation'!A1)

SDG 6: **Clean Water and Sanitation- Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

SDG 6 - 'Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all' - is made up of 8 targets and 11 indicators. It covers measures of access to drinking water (6.1) and sanitation and hygiene (6.2) as well as measures of improvement of water quality (6.3), water use and management (6.4, 6.5) and water-related ecosystems protection (6.6). The two means of implementation indicators focus on water and sanitation related activities, also at local level (6.a, 6.b)’[[81]](#footnote-81).

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| **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator Description** |
| **6.1** | By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all | **6.1.1.** Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services |
| **6.2** | By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations | **6.2.1.** Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water |
| **6.3** | Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water | **6.3.1.** Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated |
|  |  | **6.3.2.** Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| **6.4** | By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity | **6.4.1.** Change in water-use efficiency over time |
|  |  | **6.4.2.** Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources |
| **6.5** | By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate | **6.5.1.** Degree of integrated water resources management |
|  |  | **6.5.2.** Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation |
| **6.6** | By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes | **6.6.1.** Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time |
| **6.a** | By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies | **6.a.1.**Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan |
| **6.b** | Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management | **6.b.1.**Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management |

Clean Water

Clean water is safe water. People need access to water for drinking and domestic use that is safe — also known as clean water. The United States Geological Survey defines clean, safe water as “water that will not harm you if you come in contact with it.”[[82]](#footnote-82)

Sanitation

WHO indicates that sanitation generally refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and faeces. Inadequate sanitation is a major cause of disease world-wide and improving sanitation is known to have a significant beneficial impact on health both in households and across communities. The word 'sanitation' also refers to the maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal[[83]](#footnote-83).

Safe and readily available water is important for public health, whether it is used for drinking, domestic use, food production or recreational purposes. Improved water supply and sanitation, and better management of water resources, can boost countries’ economic growth and can contribute greatly to poverty reduction.

Mauritius

Forest has an impact on the quality of water. Between 1990 and 2000, Mauritius lost an average of 100 hectares of forest per year. The amounts to an average annual deforestation rate of 0.26%. Between 2000 and 2005, the rate of forest change increased by 105.3% to 0.53% per annum. In total, between 1990 and 2005, Mauritius lost 5.1% of its forest cover, or around 2,000 hectares. Measuring the total rate of habitat conversion (defined as change in forest area plus change in woodland area minus net plantation expansion) for the 1990-2005 interval, Mauritius lost 9.8% of its forest and woodland habitat[[84]](#footnote-84).Forest buffers contribute to enhancing the quality and availability of water in catchments. Forest buffers have a critical importance in hydrological cycles and also enhance water production, and thus should help develop an effective and innovative water resource management strategy in Mauritius[[85]](#footnote-85).

Water quality to be continuously monitored for different sources of water, water tables to be monitored, deforestation and its impact on quantity and quality of water to be monitored. Post-flood monitoring and repairs of waste water infrastructure has been efficient to avoid contamination of safe drinking water and avoid water borne diseases spreading. Deforestation leads to the loss of biodiversity and fuel climate change. It is crucial to banned cutting of trees. Planting of trees should be promoted.

The exploitation of phreatic water during dry seasons may be impacting water tables in an irreversible manner. There is need to find durable solutions to eliminate risk of permanent damages. Number of campaigns in sustainable use of water has to be increased for different segments of the population.

Disaster risks Management institutions should consider scenario of extreme drought in Mauritius and simulate solutions. Scenario Planning and Crisis responses have to be pre-planned. Indicators and Targets have to be put in place and reporting on progress has to be made a regular feature

Number of awareness campaigns to be increased and non-discriminatory support to be provided to avoid segments of the population not entitled to support to make it optional in adopting effective solutions as opposed to those who may be entitled to support. Civil Society to be empowered to participate in water and sanitation initiatives.

**Clean Water & Sanitation**

Indicators: 11

Not relevant: 2 (6.5.2; 6.b.1)

No available data: 1 (6.6.1)

Available data : 8

Means of implementing indicators: 2

Not relevant: 1 (6.b.1)

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| **SDG 6** | **Clean Water and Sanitation** | Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | **6.1** | By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all | **6.1.1** | Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services | A safe drinking water supply is available to 99.8% of the population in 2022[[86]](#footnote-86) |
|  |  |  | **6.2** | By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations | **6.2.1** | Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water | According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade 99.8% population is using safely managed sanitation service in Mauritius[[87]](#footnote-87).  (i) Proportion of population with improved sanitation; that is, availability of flush toilet or pit latrines, including shared facilities  a)2022-99.7%  (ii) Proportion of population with improved sanitation; that is, availability of flush toilet or pit latrines, excluding shared facilities  b)2022-97.1%[[88]](#footnote-88) |
|  |  |  | **6.3** | Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water | **6.3.1** | Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated | Water resources are continually inspected to make sure pollution isn't present. Two laboratories in the nation keep an eye on both the quality of raw water resources and the treated water supply to make sure they meet the World Health Organisation (WHO) drinkable water standards. This has involved testing the portable water's chemical, physical, and microbiological boundaries. Mauritius's water quality is guaranteed in this way[[89]](#footnote-89).  Provision of wastewater flow (safely) treated in year 2022 was 19.06[[90]](#footnote-90) |

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|  |  |  |  |  | **6.3.2** | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality | Figures were obtained from selected physico-chemical parameters for total 58 location points which included untreated water at boreholes and water treatment plants that were meant for drinking purposes. Data were compared to the drinking water standards as per Government Notice No. 55 of 1996, the Environment Protection Act 1991.In year 2020 it was more than 95%[[91]](#footnote-91)  No recent data |
|  |  |  | **6.4** | By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity | **6.4.1** | Change in water-use efficiency over time | Water use efficiency is computed as the sum of the three major sectors (namely, Agriculture, Manufacturing and others and Services as defined in the metadata), weighted according to the proportion of water used by each sector over the total use  In year 2020 it was 366.0 Rs/m3 [[92]](#footnote-92)  No recent data |

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|  |  |  |  |  | **6.4.2** | Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources | According to Summary Progress Update 2021 on SDG 6 in year 2021 the level of water stress in year 2021 was 22 %[[93]](#footnote-93) |

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|  |  |  | **6.5** | By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate | **6.5.1** | Degree of integrated water resources management | According to Summary Progress Update 2021 on SDG 6 in year 2021 the status was 68 in the range of ( 0-100)[[94]](#footnote-94) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **6.5.2** | Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation | Not relevant [[95]](#footnote-95) |
|  |  |  | **6.6** | By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes | **6.6.1** | Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time | No data available |

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|  |  |  | **6.a** | By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies | **6.a.1** | Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance (ODA) that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan | According to Summary Progress Update 2021 on SDG 6 amount of water and sanitation related official development assistance received (million 2017 USD) was 3.1 %[[96]](#footnote-96).  The Government of Mauritius has received an ODA loan from Japan International Cooperation agency (JICA) in the amount Yen 7,012 Million for the implementation of the Grand Baie Sewerage Project consisting of construction of 80 km of reticulation sewers, 12 km of rising main and replacement of 6 km old water pipes and connection of 4500 households. Works started in August 2019 and are ongoing. 5,331.7m of sewer pipe laid.  In year 2020 961,831,975 Japanese yen was allotted[[97]](#footnote-97) |

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|  |  |  | **6.b** | Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management | **6.b.1** | Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management | Not relevant[[98]](#footnote-98) |



SDG 7: **Affordable and Clean Energy - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

SDG 7 - 'Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all' - is made up of 5 targets and 6 indicators. It covers universal access to energy services (7.1), renewable energy increase (7.2), and energy efficiency (7.3). The two means of implementation indicators focus on access to clean energy research and technology and related investment promotion (7.a) and on modern and sustainable energy services supply (7.b)’[[99]](#footnote-99).

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| **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator Description** |
| **7.1** | By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services | **7.1.1.** Proportion of population with access to electricity |
|  |  | **7.1.2.** Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology |
| **7.2** | By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix | **7.2.1.** Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption |
| **7.3** | By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency | **7.3.1.** Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP |
| **7.a** | By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology | **7.a.1.**International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems |
| **7.b** | By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support | **7.b.1.**Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) |

Clean Energy

Clean energy, also known as green energy, is that kind of energy that can be produced without generating any form of pollution; that mainly means that there is no release of CO2 in the process [[100]](#footnote-100).

Mauritius

The vision of the Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities is Ensure energy and water security, safe disposal of wastewater and peaceful use of nuclear technology and ionizing sources. Mauritius firmly intends to reduce its dependency on imported fossil fuel in electricity generation by setting out an ambitious target of 40% of renewable energy in the electricity mix by 2025 and 60% by 2030. In the past few years, over 100 MW of installed capacity of wind and solar farms have been commissioned. Government targets an additional installed capacity of 253 MW for facility scale R.E projects by 2025 and another aggregated 269MW of installed capacity through scheme-based projects. The 2030 energy transition roadmap provides for an estimated investment of USD 1.35 billion in the sector by horizon 2030, encompassing generation from solar, wind, biomass, hybrid renewable systems as well as marine renewables, among others. Government plans to materilaize its renewable energy target by commissioning facility scale renewable energy projects through a tender based approach and encouraging individuals and business to generate electricity from renewable energy sources**.[[101]](#footnote-101)**

The Ease of adopting renewable energy at household level can be increased by extension services that reach households rather than the other way round. Government could keep data of abandoned land which could be harnessed for green energy production on a cooperative basis. Accessibility for households and land owners to clean energy production to be enhanced by sharing of data across departments e.g. Land availability, cooperation possibilities, empowerment, planning, financing, implementation supports. Annual Publication of targets achieved/not achieved to be publicized to inform people on the extent to which the goals are being achieved.

**Affordable & Clean Energy**

Indicators: 6

Not relevant: 0

No available data: 0

Available data : 6

Means of implementing indicators 2

No available data: 0

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| **SDG 7** | **Affordable and Clean Energy** | Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all | **7.1** | By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services | **7.1.1** | Proportion of population with access to electricity | Housing and living conditions improved from 2011 to 2022 with higher proportions of households:  - owning their houses (from 88.8% to 90.4%);  - having access to electricity (from 99.5% to 99.6%)[[102]](#footnote-102) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **7.1.2** | Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology | In year 2021 percentage of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels was 98.7%[[103]](#footnote-103) |

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|  |  |  | **7.2** | By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix | **7.2.1** | Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption | Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption) in Mauritius was reported at 9.41 % in 2020, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. Mauritius - Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption) - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections were sourced from the World Bank on March of 2024[[104]](#footnote-104).  No recent data available |

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|  |  |  | **7.3** | By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency | **7.3.1** | Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP | In 2020, energy intensity for Mauritius was 2 MJ per dollar of GDP. Energy intensity of Mauritius fell gradually from 3 MJ per dollar of GDP in 2001 to 2 MJ per dollar of GDP in 2020[[105]](#footnote-105).  "Energy intensity is a measure of an economy's energy efficiency. It is defined as the total primary energy requirement (toe) per Rs 100,000 of the Gross Domestic Product at 2006 prices.  Primary energy requirement is the sum of imported fuels and locally available fuels less re-exports to bunkers after adjusting for stock changes.  In year 2021 it was 0.42 1 (toe per Rs 100,000 GDP)[[106]](#footnote-106) |

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|  |  |  | **7.a** | By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology | **7.a.1** | International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems | The Mauritian government has also been undertaking legal and institutional reforms in the energy sector. In 2016, the government created the Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency (MARENA) to promote the use of renewable energy in Mauritius. Under a co-funding agreement between UNDP-Green Climate Fund and SADC-PPDF, MARENA has hired Estudios Energeticos Consultores S.A. to establish a “National Grid Code and Development of Standards, Funding and Incentive Strategy for Renewable Energy in Mauritius.”  In December 2020, the Electricity Act and the Central Electricity Board Act were both amended to harmonize previous legislation and regulations. In 2016, the government officially launched the Utility Regulatory Authority (URA) to regulate electricity, water, and wastewater, but the entity was not fully functional until 2019. In August 2019, the URA launched its three-year strategic business plan with the assistance of the Africa Development Bank and the African Legal Support Facility. The Energy Efficiency Act provides for product labeling and importation of energy efficient equipment, and the Building Control Act of 2011 aims to improve energy efficiency in building design. In December 2018, the Smart Grid Roadmap for Mauritius was launched to help the CEB integrate new technologies in the power system that will enhance reliability, safety, and security[[107]](#footnote-107). |

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|  |  |  | **7.b** | By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support | **7.b.1** | Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) | In 2022 budget speech, the finance minister announced additional measures to promote the use of clean energy sources and to make the energy sector more efficient. These measures include: (i) the setting up of hybrid renewable energy facilities in partnership with private promoters for a total capacity of 140 W; (ii) investing in a 14 MW solar photovoltaic system by Airports of Mauritius Ltd.; (iii) installation of a 20 MW battery energy storage system at Amaury by CEB; and, (iv) installation of 5,000 solar PV kits with a total capacity of 9 MW on rooftops of private residences, NGOs, and charitable and religious institutions. In addition, to further incentivize the use of electric vehicles, the government announced the following measures: (i) the acquisition of 200 electric buses by the National Transport Corporation; (ii) making all hybrid and electric vehicles duty-free as of July 1, 2022; and, (iii) introducing a negative excise duty scheme of 10 percent for the purchase of electric vehicles by individuals up to a maximum of $4587. The government developed a 10-year electric vehicle integration roadmap for Mauritius in 2020[[108]](#footnote-108). |

[](#' Goal 8 - Decent work'!A1)

SDG 8: **Decent work and Economic Growth: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

SDG 8 - 'Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all' - is made up of 12 targets and 16 indicators. It covers very broad topics through measures of economic growth and productivity (8.1, 8.2), development-oriented policies (8.3, 8.9), resource efficiency in consumption and production (8.4), employment and labour rights (8.5, 8.7, 8.8), youth conditions (8.6) and access to financial services (8.10). The means of implementation indicators focus on the mobilization of aid for trade (8.a) and the development of a global youth employment strategy (8.b)[[109]](#footnote-109).

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| **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator Description** |
| **8.1** | Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries | **8.1.1.** Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita |
| **8.2** | Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors | **8.2.1.** Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person |
| **8.3** | Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services | **8.3.1.** Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex |
| **8.4** | Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead | **8.4.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP |
| **8.4.2.** Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP |
| **8.5** | By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value | **8.5.1.** Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities |
| **8.5.2.** Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities |
| **8.6** | By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training | **8.6.1.** Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training |
| **8.7** | Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms | **8.7.1.** Proportion and number of children aged 5‑17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age |
| **8.8** | Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment | **8.8.1.** Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status |
| **8.8.2.** Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status |
| **8.9** | By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products | **8.9.1.** Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate |
| **8.10** | Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all | **8.10.1.** (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults |
|  |  | **8.10.2.** Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider |
| **8.a** | Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries | **8.a.1.**Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements |
| **8.b** | By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization | **8.b.1.**Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy |

Definition

Decent work

The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines decent work as “productive work for women and men in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity”. In general, work is considered as decent when: it pays a fair income. it guarantees a secure form of employment and safe working conditions[[110]](#footnote-110).

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic growth

Inclusive and sustainable growth is a type of economic development that benefits all segments of society, while respecting the environment and the needs of future generations. It aims to reduce poverty and inequality, improve living standards and well-being, and foster social cohesion and participation[[111]](#footnote-111). Inclusive and Sustainable Growth promote for stronger participation of women and youth in the economy.

Mauritius

The Decent Work Country Programme (2012-2014) for Mauritius highlighted policies for the labour market and reflected the country’s needs and priorities to achieve greater economic development and social justice. The ILO’s strategic objectives, namely those relating to increased opportunities for decent employment, strengthening of tripartism and social dialogue and promotion of rights at work, are reflected in our main priorities identified in consultation with social partners. Thus, the focus for the next three years will be more specifically on ‘Creation of decent and productive employment with the provision of adequate social protection’, ‘Strengthening social dialogue’ and ‘Elimination of all forms of discrimination’[[112]](#footnote-112).

Gini coefficients to be calculated, exposed to Civil Society and measures to reduce income differentials between high income and low-income earners to be taken. Data on Not in Employment and Not in

Education or Training needs to be captured and inform decision making. Reconciliation of data from Statistics Mauritius and Ministry of Employment is warranted. Need for reconciliation of data kept by different institutions to inform policy-making. If impact assessments were being effectively Mauritius would not have been exposed to so much deadly floods.

Data to be kept on deforestations and reforestation, on rivers, rivulets, canals and periodic surveys carried out to physically verify their existence and changes. Data to be made publicly available for scrutiny and accountability for changes in any established. Evaluation of effectiveness of measures need to be conducted and inform future policies.

**Decent work & Economic Growth**

Indicators: 16

Not relevant 0

No available data: 4 (8.4.2; 8.7.1; 8.8.2; 8.a.1)

Available data : 12

Means of implementing indicators: 2

No available data: 1 (8.a.1)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Decent work and Economic Growth** | Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all | **8.1** | Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries | **8.1.1** | Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita | GDP Annual Growth Rate: Mauritius[[113]](#footnote-113)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Economic Indicators | 2019 | 2022 | | GDP Annual Growth Rate (%) | 2.9 | 6.1 | | GDP per Capita Annual  Growth Rate (%) | 2.9 | 6.1 | | Real GDP (US$ Billions, 2010) | 14 | 13 | | Real GDP per Capita (US$, 2010) | 10,959 | 10,228 | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **8.2** | Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors | **8.2.1** | Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person | Employment Rate in Mauritius increased to 93.70 percent in the third quarter of 2023 from 93.60 percent in the second quarter of 2023. Employment Rate in Mauritius averaged 90.55 percent from 2004 until 2023, reaching an all-time high of 93.70 percent in the third quarter of 2023 and a record low of 0.00 percent in the first quarter of 2004.  source: Central Statistics Office, Mauritius  The tertiary sector dominates the country’s economy, services being the main employer (70% of the workforce) and the largest contributor to GDP (66.9%). The financial services sector is a core part of the economy, with a GDP contribution of 13.1%, which includes 6.6% in financial intermediation, 2.1% in insurance activities and 0.6% in financial leasing and other credit-granting activities (Mauritius International Financial Centre). The tourism sector is also pivotal: before the pandemic, Mauritius attracted 1.4 million tourists, but the numbers dropped drastically following the COVID-19 restrictions. In 2022, it showed signs of recovery, with the country receiving 376,556 tourists in the first semester of 2022 (against 3,225 in the same period one year earlier)[[114]](#footnote-114). |
|  |  |  | **8.3** | Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services | **8.3.1** | Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex | There is no national definition of informal employment. However, SM has come up with a definition that satisfies the four mandatory criteria adopted by the UN expert group on Informal Sector Statistics, that is, the enterprises (production units) are unincorporated and owned by households and they sell all or part of their production but do not have a complete set of accounts.  Source [[115]](#footnote-115)  Figure refers to Non - agricultural Small Establishments (employment < 10 persons).  4. **Change in Labour Force, Employment and Unemployment, 2019 to 2020**  During the lockdown period in May 2020, many (in particular the self-employed and employees in  the informal sector) were out of the labour force as they were not able to work, nor were they  looking for work. With the lifting of the lockdown in June, people were gradually back to work;  however, the number of unemployed increased while many remained out of the labour force.  The average yearly figure on labour force decreased by 20,900 to 570,100 in 2020 from 591,000 in  2019. Also, during 2020, men were more severely affected than women.  Male  a. Male employment decreased by 28,800 while unemployment rose by 10,700 resulting in a  decrease of 18,100 in male labour force.  b. Male unemployment rate rose from 4.4% in 2019 to 7.8% in 2020.  c. Male activity rate went down from 73.1% to 69.3% in 2020.  Female  d. Female employment decreased by 4,600 and female unemployment increased by 1,800,  causing a decline of 2,800 in female labour force.  e. Female unemployment rate increased from 10.2% in 2019 to 11.1% in 2020.  f. Female activity rate fell from 46.2% in 2019 to 45.3% in 2020.  Both sexes  g. Total employment dropped by 33,400 while total unemployment increased by 12,500  resulting in a drop of 20,900 in the labour force.  h. Total unemployment rate rose from 6.7% in 2019 to 9.2% in 2020.  i. The overall activity rate declined from 59.3% in 2019 to 56.9% in 2020, as a result of a  decrease of 20,900 in the labour force[[116]](#footnote-116). |
|  |  |  | **8.4** | Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead | **8.4.1** | Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP | While Mauritius has achieved remarkable economic and social progress  the current development model result in deepening dependencies and vulnerabilities.  The Domestic Material Consumption (DMC)6  and Material Footprint7 were about 12 million  tons (9.42 tons per capita) and 27 million tons (20.8 tons per capita) respectively in 2019.  The per capita DMC in 2019 was  35% higher than the Sub-Saharan average, but 30% lower than the average consumption levels  in Europe. The MFA per capita of 20.8 tons per capita is to be compared to a world average of  12.2 tons per capita, an average of 16.92 tons per capita for upper middle-income countries and  an average of 26.2 tons per capita for high income countries. The MF is greater than the DMC  indicating that consumption relies on materials from other countries through international  supply chains. In a globalized world, Mauritius is relying on resource extraction in almost all  countries of the world, which is fed into the global supply chain.  The increase of imports highlights its marked dependence on energy flows and materials  produced in other countries. Since independence Mauritius has witnessed a rapid increase in  electricity generation (See Figure 2.1). Fossil fuels account for about 80% of the electricity  generated[[117]](#footnote-117). |
|  |  |  |  |  | **8.4.2** | Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP | No available data |
|  |  |  | **8.5** | By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value | **8.5.1** | Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities | Employment  12. Total employment stood at 484,400 (293,000 or 60% males and 191,400 or 40% females) in  2021. The employment to population ratio was around 48% (60% for males and 37% for  females).  Men comprise 60% of the workforce  13. Out of every 100 persons in the workforce, 60 were men and the mean age of a worker was 42.2  years for men and 39.6 years for women.  The proportion of self-employed among women is still low compared to men  14. Some 80.6% of the employed were employees while around 18.4% were self-employed (own  account workers or employers) and the remaining 1.0% were contributing family workers. The  female workforce as compared to the male workforce comprised a higher proportion of  employees (87.9% against 75.9% among males) and contributing family workers (1.7% against  0.5%) but a lower proportion of self-employed (10.4% against 23.6% among males  Male employees work longer hours and earn more than their female counterparts[[118]](#footnote-118)  Average hourly earnings of employees [[119]](#footnote-119)  By major occupational groups   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Occupation | Rs per hour  2021 | | Managers, Professionals, Technicians & Associate professional | 260.3 | | Clerical Support workers | 132.7 | | Service and Sales workers | 115.3 | | Skilled agri, forestry and fishery workers, craft and related trade workers; plant & machine operators & assemblers | 103.7 | | Elementary occupation | 96.3 | |
|  |  |  |  |  | **8.5.2** | Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | In year 2021 – Among the total of 48,400 unemployed, women outnumbered men (25,800 men compared to  22,600 women). The unemployed youth aged 16 to 24 years numbered 16,000.  Compared to second quarter of 2023, labour force increased by 2,000 with a rise in  employment (+2,900) and a fall in unemployment (-900). The number of persons outside  labour force decreased by 2,300 during the same period.  **The Labour Market, 3rd Quarter 2023**  Population aged 16 years & over Both Sexes: 1,015,400 Male: 491,500 Female: 523,900  Activity rate Both Sexes: 58.4% Male: 70.0% Female: 47.6%  Labour Force Both Sexes: 593,300 Male: 344,000 Female: 249,300  Outside Labour Force Both Sexes: 422,100 Male: 147,500 Female: 274,600  Unemployment rate Both Sexes: 6.3% Male: 4.6% Female: 8.6%  Employed Both Sexes: 556,100 Male: 328,200 Female: 227,900  Unemployed Both Sexes: 37,200 Male: 15,800 Female: 21,400[[120]](#footnote-120)  No mention of persons with disabilities |
|  |  |  | **8.6** | By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training | **8.6.1** | Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training | At the third quarter of 2023, unemployed youth aged 16 to 24 years was estimated at  12,400 (6,000 males and 6,400 females) compared to 13,100 (6,200 males and 6,900  females) at the previous quarter and 15,400 (8,000 males and 7,400 females) at the third  quarter of 2022.  14. The youth unemployment rate decreased in the third quarter of 2023 to 17.8% from  24.8% in the corresponding quarter of 2022. During the same period, the rate for young  men decreased by 7.8 percentage points to 15.3%, and that for young women decreased  by 5.8 percentage points to 21.1%.  15. Compared to second quarter 2023, the youth unemployment rate decreased from 18.1%  to 17.8%, with decreases of 0.3 percentage point for young men and 0.1 percentage point  for young women[[121]](#footnote-121). |
|  |  |  | **8.7** | Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms | **8.7.1** | Proportion and number of children aged 5‑17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age | No available data |
|  |  |  | **8.8** | Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment | **8.8.1** | Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status | 2020 : Per 100,000 workers-  Fatal - 2.0  Non Fatal -233.8[[122]](#footnote-122) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **8.8.2** | Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status | No available data |
|  |  |  | **8.9** | By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products | **8.9.1** | Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate | In 2021, travel and tourism contributed roughly five percent to Mauritius's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The share decreased from 8.3 percent in 2020, still reflecting the impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in the sector. Famous for its beaches and natural landscape, Mauritius is one of the most visited destinations in Africa[[123]](#footnote-123).  Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP was 1.6% in year 2021  Grwoth rate of Tourism direct GDP was -37.3% in year 2021[[124]](#footnote-124) |
|  |  |  | **8.10** | Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all | **8.10.1** | (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults | For that indicator, data for Mauritius from 2004 to 2021. The average value for Mauritius during that period was 41.05 ATMs per 100,000 adults with a minimum of 30.93 ATMs per 100,000 adults in 2004 and a maximum of 45.59 ATMs per 100,000 adults in 2015. The latest value from 2021 is 42.52 ATMs per 100,000 adults. For comparison, the world average in 2021 based on 150 countries is 51.89 ATMs per 100,000 adults.  2022 :   1. Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults -15.0 2. Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults - 45[[125]](#footnote-125) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **8.10.2** | Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider | 2022:  Number ( 000)  Residents: 1,816.5[[126]](#footnote-126) |
|  |  |  | **8.a** | Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries | **8.a.1** | Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements | No available data |
|  |  |  | **8.b** | By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization | **8.b.1** | Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy | MLHRDT has implemented three training programmes, namely Youth Employment Programme (YEP), Dual Training Programme (DTP) and the Trainee Engineer (TE) Scheme. YEP, facilitates the transition of youth (16 to 35 years) from education to employment and to provide them with the core skills required by different sectors of the economy. DTP is a joint Public/ Private sector partnership programme and provides opportunity for a direct match between demand and supply of companies’ requirements and lessens the consequences of misdirected planning in terms of addressing labour mismatch. TE Scheme is a special scheme aimed at addressing the current bottleneck regarding pre- registration of engineers at the Council of Registered Professional Engineers (CRPE)[[127]](#footnote-127). |

[](#'Goal 9 - Industry'!A1)

SDG 9: **Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

SDG 9 - 'Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation' - is made up of 8 targets and 12 indicators. It covers both measures of sustainable infrastructures (9.1, 9.4) and measures of sustainable industrialization (9.2, 9.4). The goal also addresses the enhancement in access to financial services (9.3) and of scientific research (9.5). The means of implementation focus on sustainable infrastructure and technology development (9.a, 9.b) and on improved access to ICT i(9.c)[[128]](#footnote-128).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator Description** |
| **9.1** | Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all | **9.1.1.** Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road |
| **9.1.2.** Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport |
| **9.2** | Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries | **9.2.1.** Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita |
| **9.2.2.** Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment |
| **9.3** | Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets | **9.3.1.** Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added |
| **9.3.2.** Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit |
| **9.4** | By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities | **9.4.1.** CO2 emission per unit of value added |
| **9.5** | Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending | **9.5.1.** Research and development expenditure as a proportion |
| **9.5.2.** Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants of GDP |
| **9.a** | Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States | **9.a.1.**Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure |
| **9.b** | Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities | **9.b.1.** Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added |
| **9.c** | Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020 | **9.c.1.**Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology |

Definition of Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

It refers to the sustainable development and promotion of inclusive industrialization, infrastructure development, and innovation to foster economic growth and societal progress. It involves the establishment of resilient infrastructure, the promotion of sustainable industrial practices, and the encouragement of technological innovation for sustainable development[[129]](#footnote-129).

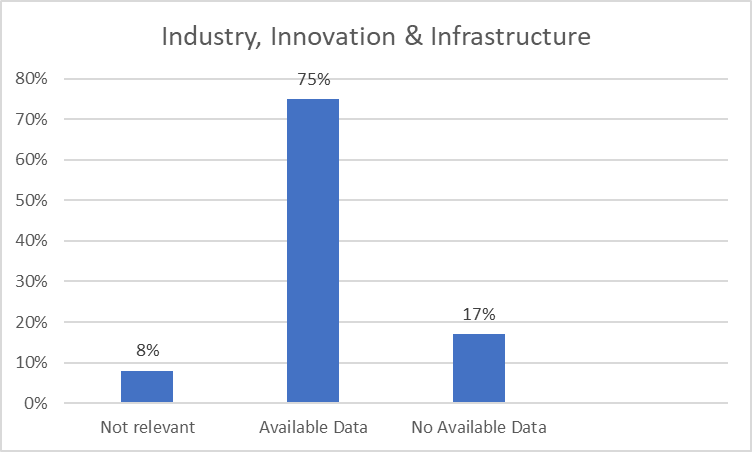
Mauritius

Mauritius has over the decades undergone a remarkable structural transformation from a low income, agriculture-based economy to manufacturing and, more recently, to a service-oriented upper middle-income country (MIC). Agriculture, mainly sugar cane production, accounted for more than 22% of gross domestic product (GDP) at independence in 1968, but has been falling steadily, reaching 10.8% in 1990 and a low of 3.1% in 2019. The country successfully managed to transform and diversify its once sugar driven economy following a boom in manufacturing (mainly textile) in the 1980s. The strong growth in exports is attributed to effective utilization of preferential trading arrangements, a very liberal investment regime, a proactive strategy of accelerated modernization of infrastructure network (roads, ports, and airports), the use of export processing zones (EPZs), and a successful private-public collaboration. This, coupled with good governance and innovative economic policies, attracted sizable foreign direct investment (FDI). Since the early 1990s, services have been the dominant sector, expanding from 46% of GDP in 1990 to 77.5% in 2019 (cf. Figure 1), driven by the dynamism of financial services, tourism, retail and wholesale, and information and communications technology (ICT). The contribution of industry to GDP fell from a peak of 53% in 1990 to 19.1% in 2019, compounded by the rapid decline of manufacturing, which almost halved after peaking in 1998, to 12.1% of GDP in 2019. The decline in manufacturing reflects the sub-sector’s diminishing productivity and external competitiveness as wages rose sharply, leading to Mauritius losing a significant share of its export market in some traditional products[[130]](#footnote-130).

Real GDP growth averaged 5.2% from 1990-1999 but began to slowdown in the 2000s, averaging4.4% during 2000-2009 and 3.7% from2010-2019. Weakening growth rates were mainly due to manufacturing growth levelling off, impacted by a loss of external competitiveness as market dynamics evolved. On the demand side, consumption has progressively become a key driver of growth, with its share in GDP rising from 74% in 2000 to 89.7% in 2021[[131]](#footnote-131).

The Mauritian economy has recovered after its worst-ever recession in 2020, brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. Real GDP grew by 3.7% in 2021, after contracting sharply by 14.6% in 2020 amid strict lockdown measures imposed at the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic (cf. Annex A.15). Pre-pandemic, GDP growth averaged 3.7% during 2010-2019. The recovery of economic activity in 2021 was across most key sectors of the economy. The gradual resumption of activities in the tourism sector, supported by an improved COVID vaccination rate, resulted in spillover effects to other sectors of the economy, playing a key role in supporting consumer and business confidence. Manufacturing experienced a broad-based rebound as production picked up to meet order backlogs, while activity in construction also improved, largely supported by ongoing large-scale projects. Domestic demand recovered, mainly owing to a rebound in construction. The muted economic recovery in 2021 was, however, a consequence of the reimposition of tighter COVID-19 pandemic restrictions during a second wave of the pandemic, which had put a damper on service sector activity[[132]](#footnote-132).

The account deficit widened to 13.2% of GDP in 2021 from 8.8% in 2020, driven by the rise in import bill for fuel and food, high freight costs and lower tourism receipts. The deficit averaged 4.1% of GDP during 2015-2019 and its financing continued to depend on the resilient financial and capital flows in the Global Business Companies (GBC) sector. Net FDI inflows rebound to 25.9% and 31.9% of GDP in 2020 and 2021, respectively, buoyed by expectations of the likelihood of Mauritius exiting from the anti-money laundering and combatting the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) listings of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), European Union (EU) and the UK. The current account deficit is expected to narrow further to about 10% in 2022 as activities in the tourism sector and FDI inflows gather momentum after the country successfully came off the AML/CFT listings. Gross international reserves rose to USD 8.6 billion (equivalent to 17.6 months of import cover) by end-2021 against USD 7.3 billion (16.9 months of import cover) at end-2020[[133]](#footnote-133).



**Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure**

**Indicators: 12**

**Not relevant: 1 (9.1.1)**

**No available data: 2 (9.3.2; 9.a.1)**

Available data : 9

**Means of implementing Indicators: 3**

**No available data: 1 (9.a.1)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SDG 9** | **Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** | Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation | **9.1** | Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all | **9.1.1** | Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road | Not relevant[[134]](#footnote-134) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **9.1.2** | Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport | (i)Passengers by mode of transport in 2021  Air transport – Arrival 258,000 & departure 241,000  Sea transport - Arrival 1,000 & departure 2,000  (ii) Freight volumes by mode of transport in 2020 ( 000 tonnes)  Air freight – Loaded 12.9 & unloaded 12.8  Sea transport freight – Loaded 1,292 & unloaded 6,120[[135]](#footnote-135) |
|  |  |  | **9.2** | Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries | **9.2.1** | Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita | In year 2022 the manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita was 44,145[[136]](#footnote-136) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **9.2.2** | Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment | In year 2022 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment was 15.1%[[137]](#footnote-137) |
|  |  |  | **9.3** | Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains &markets | **9.3.1** | Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added | Small scale industries refer to the establishment with less than 10 persons engaged.  In year 2020 proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added  2020 was 21.3%[[138]](#footnote-138) |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  | **9.3.2** | Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit | No available data |
|  |  |  | **9.4** | By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities | **9.4.1** | CO2 emission per unit of value added | Carbon dioxide emissions (thousand tons) per Rs 100,000 GDP at constant 2006 prices  Per 100,000 GDP in year 2022 was 1.17[[139]](#footnote-139) |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **9.5** | Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending | **9.5.1** | Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP | Figure ending June 2021 was 0.30%[[140]](#footnote-140) |
|  |  |  |  |  | **9.5.2** | Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants | Figure ending June 2021: 1547 per million inhabitants[[141]](#footnote-141) |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **9.a** | Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States | **9.a.1** | Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure | No data 2012-todate |
|  |  |  | **9.b** | Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities | **9.b.1** | Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added | Indicator is the ratio of Value Added Medium and High Tech Industry to Total Value Added of manufacturing in year 2021 was 7.8%[[142]](#footnote-142) |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **9.c** | Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020 | **9.c.1** | Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology | 99%[[143]](#footnote-143) |

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SDG 10: **Reduced Inequalities Reduce inequality within and among countries**

SDG 10 - 'Reduce inequality within and among countries' - is made up of 10 targets and 11 indicators. It covers several measures of inequality, through economic indicators (10.1) and broader social, economic and political dimensions (10.2, 10.3, 10.4). Regulation of financial markets (10.5) and enhanced representation for developing countries (10.6) are also endorsed, together with migration policies management (10.7). The means of implementation indicators focus on trade treatment of developing countries (10.a), on mobilization of resources to countries most in need (10.b) and on remittances transaction cost reduction (10.c)[[144]](#footnote-144).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator Description** |
| **10.1** | By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average | **10.1.1.** Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population |
| **10.2** | By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status | **10.2.1.** Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities |
| **10.3** | Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard | **10.3.1** Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law |
| **10.4** | Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality | **10.4.1.** Labour share of GDP |
| **10.5** | Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations | **10.5.1.** Financial Soundness Indicators |
| **10.6** | Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions | **10.6.1.** Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations |
| **10.7** | Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies | **10.7.1.** Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination |
|  |  | **10.7.2.** Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people |
| **10.a** | Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements | **10.a.1.** Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff |
| **10.b** | Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes | **10.b.1.** Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows) |
| **10.c** | By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent | **10.c.1.** Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted |

Definition

Inequality has multiple dimensions and varies depending on the context. It can include economic inequalities such as inequalities in income, wealth, wages and social protection, as well as social and legal inequalities where different groups are discriminated, excluded or otherwise denied full equality. Inequality can also refer to inequality within a country as well as inequality between different countries[[145]](#footnote-145).

Rising inequalities across the world is one of the defining challenges of our time, putting sustainable development at risk, stirring social unrest, undermining social progress, threatening economic and political stability, and undercutting human rights. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed and exacerbated pre-existing inequalities and deep-rooted discrimination. Unless necessary actions are taken to reverse this trend, inequalities will further deepen divides and threaten progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).[[146]](#footnote-146).

Mauritius

Mauritius is often cited as one of the few African success stories and this is with good reason. Destined for economic failure in the aftermath of independence due to its high poverty level and other vulnerabilities, including high population growth, ethnic tensions, substantial unemployment, and an economy greatly dependent on the production of sugar for international markets, this small island nation turned the tide by diversifying its economy and accomplishing an unprecedented structural transformation from agriculture and textile into services, notably financial, real estate, and professional services. However, while the last decade was characterized by substantial economic growth, it was also marked by limited shared prosperity as the country’s economic model began to encounter its first challenges and inequality increased. Between 2001 and 2015, the gap between the incomes of the poorest and the richest 10 percent of households increased by 37 percent.

The report - “Mauritius: Addressing Inequality through More Equitable Labor Markets” - finds that household income from labor was the main culprit behind rising income inequality, accounting for 98 percent of the increase. This can be attributed to two main factors – demographics including households’ composition, mix, and characteristics, and the degree to which individuals marry within their own income group, and labor market factors including labor force participation and inequality in individual labor income. The relative expansion in the share of single-headed households and the disproportionate increase in labor force participation among women in the most affluent households played a role in increasing inequality. However, the single most important contributor was the growth in inequality of individual earnings, notably among males. On the positive side, the government’s effort to redistribute the benefits of growth through the social protection system was successful in offsetting the sharp increase in inequality in household labor income[[147]](#footnote-147).

**Reduced Inequalities**

**Indicators: 11**

**Not relevant 0**

**No available data: 8 (10.1.1; 10.2.1; 10.3.1; 10.6.1; 10.7.1; 10.7.2; 10.a.1; 10.b.1)**

Available data : 3

**Means of implementing Indicators: 3**

**No available data: 2 (10.a.1; 10.b.1)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SDG 10** | **Reduced Inequalities** | Reduce inequality within and among countries | **10.1** | By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average | **10.1.1** | Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population | No available data |
|  |  |  | **10.2** | By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status | **10.2.1** | Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | No available data |
|  |  |  | **10.3** | Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard | **10.3.1** | Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law | No available data |
|  |  |  | **10.4** | Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality | **10.4.1** | Labour share of GDP | Labour refers to compensation of Employees, including all payments of wages and salaries, payment in kind and employers' contribution to social security funds.  Labour share of GDP in year 2022 was 36.6[[148]](#footnote-148) |
|  |  |  | **10.5** | Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations | **10.5.1** | Financial Soundness Indicators | Capital Adequacy in year 2022   1. Regulatory capital risk-weighted assets ratio – 19.5% 2. Regulatory tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assests ratio- 18.2% 3. Capital total assets ratio – 8.4%   Data available on asset quality, sectoral distribution of loans and total loans, Foreign currency loans, profitability , liquidity and sensitivity to market risk for year 2022 at statistics Mauritius.[[149]](#footnote-149) |
|  |  |  | **10.6** | Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions | **10.6.1** | Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations | No available data |
|  |  |  | **10.7** | Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies | **10.7.1** | Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | **10.7.2** | Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people | No available data |
|  |  |  | **10.a** | Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements | **10.a.1** | Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff | No available data |
|  |  |  | **10.b** | Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes | **10.b.1** | Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows) | No available data |
|  |  |  | **10.c** | By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent | **10.c.1** | Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted | Remittance statistics are compiled and disseminated by the Bank on a quarterly basis.  In year 2022 it was 0.8%[[150]](#footnote-150) |

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SDG 11 : **Sustainable cities and Communities - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

SDG 11 - 'Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable' - is made up of 10 targets and 15 indicators. It covers measures of general sustainable housing and urbanization (11.1, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7) and other more specific measures on transport system (11.2), cultural and natural heritage (10.4) and human and economic disaster loss reduction (11.5). The two means of implementation indicators focus on integrated national and regional policies and plans (11.a, 11.b) and on sustainable buildings (11.c)[[151]](#footnote-151).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator Description** |
| **11.1** | By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums | **11.1.1.** Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing |
| **11.2** | By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons | **11.2.1** Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities |
| **11.3** | By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries | **11.3.1.** Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate |
|  |  | **11.3.2.** Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically |
| **11.4** | Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage | **11.4.1.** Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal) |
| **11.5** | By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations | **11.5.1.** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population |
|  |  | **11.5.2.** Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global domestic product (GDP) |
| **11.6** | By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management | **11.6.1.** Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities |
|  |  | **11.6.2.** Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) |
| **11.7** | By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities | **11.7.1.** Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities |
|  |  | **11.7.2.** Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months |
| **11.a** | Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning | **11.a.1.** Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space |
| **11.b** | By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels | **11.b.1.** Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 |
| **11.b.2.** Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies |
| **11.c** | Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials | **11.c.1.** Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials |

Definition

The concept of “Sustainable Cities and Communities” of the World Bank’s Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land Global Practice (GPURL) includes four key dimensions:

* First, Sustainable Communities are environmentally sustainable in terms of cleanliness and efficiency.
* Second, Sustainable Communities are resilient to social, economic, and natural shocks. They are well prepared for natural disasters, which are increasing in intensity and frequency due to climate change.
* Third, Sustainable Communities are inclusive communities. They bring all dimensions of society and all groups of people—including the marginalized and vulnerable—into their markets, their services, and their development.
* And finally, Sustainable Communities are competitive communities that can stay productive and generate jobs for members of the community[[152]](#footnote-152).

Mauritius

As a small island developing State (SIDS) Mauritius has limited land resources and it is important that the setting up of smart cities should be limited and environmentally sustainable. Setting up a smart city involves more than mere urbanisation and property development, and the plan must be carefully evaluated.

A "smart city" involves planned urbanisation, a system which has been adopted in many countries involving tailor-made solutions to suit local challenges while making the most of local opportunities. Smart city initiatives started in Mauritius in 2015 after the "Smart City Scheme" (SCS) Regulations were issued the same year under the Investment Promotion Act (IPA). By 2021 there were twelve approved smart cities in the main island of Mauritius in different phases of completion, while other such projects are seeking approval. While the smart city concept encourages the development of land into coordinated urban planning, it is mostly agricultural land in Mauritius which is being targeted for such real estate investment. The conversion of some lands belonging to large sugar companies for development into hotels and leisure facilities was part of the Mauritian government strategy to diversify the sugar industry after the dismantling of the African Caribbean Pacific-European Union (ACP-EU) Sugar Protocol. Since 2002 the IPA has enabled the development of luxury residential property in the Integrated Resort Scheme (IRS). As from 2007 the Real Estate Development Scheme (REDS) included not only the IRS but also the Real Estate Scheme (RES) and the Invest Hotel Scheme (IHS), which are smaller in size and more affordable. In 2015 Mauritian decision-makers came up with the "smart city" concept as a blueprint for coordinated urban planning with large-scale mixed-use developments involving smart technology and pioneering innovation. Regulatory approval for a "smart city" project includes a SCS certificate, a Land Conversion Permit where necessary, an environment impact assessment (EIA), a licence and a Building and Land Use Permit, all of which are issued via a fast-track procedure[[153]](#footnote-153).

Smart cities and urban preservation models can complement each other, and that their integration can lead to a more harmonious and sustainable urban future. By integrating smart city technologies and urban preservation models, cities can create a harmonious balance between technological advancement, sustainability, and the preservation of historical and cultural heritage[[154]](#footnote-154).

Companies can contribute to vibrant communities through research, development, and deployment of products and services that improve access to green spaces, healthy lifestyle (resulting in a healthier and more productive work force) and overall quality of life. Businesses can also leverage their convening power and expertise to protect and invest in cultural and natural heritage. Further, they can play a central role in supporting access to essential services across the workplace, marketplace and community[[155]](#footnote-155).As part of its responsibility towards the community in which it operates, businesses can invest in infrastructure with the objective to enhance the wellness of people living in the neighbourhood. Relevant business action such as building or funding of facilities such as recreational parks, health tracks, bike lanes, etc…can be prioritized. By doing so, the company is ensuring that the community has a joyful and healthy environment, in which they can thrive[[156]](#footnote-156)

**Sustainable Cities & Communities**

**Indicators: 15**

**Not relevant: 0**

**No available data: 10 (11.3.1; 11.3.2; 11.4.1; 11.5.2; 11.7.1; 11.7.2; 11.a.1; 11.b.1; 11.b.2; 11.c)**

Available data : 5

**Means of implementing Indicators: 3**

**No available data: 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SDG 11** | **Sustainable cities and Communities** | Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable | 11.1 | By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums | 11.1.1 | Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing | Figure refer to population living in urban regions  b. Households in slum are categorised as follows:  Either, (i) houses made up only of iron/tin sheets; Or  (ii) households not accessing piped water or water from tank/wagon; Or (iii) households without flush toilet or pit latrine; Or (iv) households with more than three persons per room."  In year 2022 it was 2.2%[[157]](#footnote-157) |
|  |  |  | 11.2 | By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons | 11.2.1 | Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | Figures received from NTA for the year 2022 was 2,576[[158]](#footnote-158) |
|  |  |  | 11.3 | By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries | 11.3.1 | Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11.3.2 | Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically | No available data |
|  |  |  | 11.4 | Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage | 11.4.1 | Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal) | No available data for year 2022 onwards |
|  |  |  | 11.5 | By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations | 11.5.1 | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population | As per 100,000 population[[159]](#footnote-159)   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | 2022 | | No of deaths | 0.16 | | No. of persons affected | 205 | | No. of missing persons | 0.00 | |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11.5.2 | Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global domestic product (GDP) | No available data |
|  |  |  | 11.6 | By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management | 11.6.1 | Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities | Proportion of households reported that their refuse disposals are regularly collected was 99% in year 2022  The amount of total waste disposed in tons in year 2022 was 494,073 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11.6.2 | Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) | In vacoas in year 2022 was 17.5 µg/m3 ; and  In Port Lous it was 15.4 µg/m3 |
|  |  |  | 11.7 | By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities | 11.7.1 | Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11.7.2 | Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months | No available data |
|  |  |  | 11.a | Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning | 11.a.1 | Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space | No available data |
|  |  |  | 11.b | By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels | 11.b.1 | Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11.b.2 | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies | No available data |
|  |  |  | 11.c | Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials |  | Proportion of financial support to the least  developed countries that is allocated to the  construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient  and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local  materials | No available data |

[](#'Goal12-Resp consumpn n productn'!A1)

SDG 12: **Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

SDG 12 - 'Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns' - is made up of 11 targets and 13 indicators. It covers measures of sustainable production and consumption patterns (12.1, 12.2) as well as many measures on waste reduction (12.3, 12.4, 12.5). It also promotes the availability of relevant sustainability information both at company’s level (12.6, 12.7) and at people’s level (12.8). The means of implementation indicators focus on the promotion and monitoring of sustainable patterns (12.a, 12.b) and on market distortions reduction to combat wasteful consumption (12.c)[[160]](#footnote-160).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator Description** |
| **12.1** | Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries | **12.1.1.** Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production |
| **12.2** | By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources | **12.2.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP |
|  |  | **12.2.2.** Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP |
| **12.3** | By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses | **12.3.1.** (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index |
| **12.4** | By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment | **12.4.1.** Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement |
| **12.4.2.** (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment |
| **12.5** | By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse | **12.5.1.** National recycling rate, tons of material recycled |
| **12.6** | Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle | **12.6.1.** Number of companies publishing sustainability reports |
| **12.7** | Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities | **12.7.1.** Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans |
| **12.8** | By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature | **12.8.1.** Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment |
| **12.a** | Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production | **12.a.1.** Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) |
| **12.b** | Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products | **12.b.1.** Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability |
| **12.c** | Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities | **12.c.1.** Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP |

Definition

UNEP stipulates that Sustainable Consumption and Production (known as SCP) is about doing more and better with less. It is also about decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation, increasing resource efficiency and promoting sustainable lifestyles. Sustainable consumption and production refer to “the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations[[161]](#footnote-161).

Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is a holistic approach to minimizing the negative environmental impacts resulting from uncontrolled consumption and production systems while promoting quality of life for all. Through a life-cycle perspective, SCP increases the sustainable and efficient management of resources at all stages of the supply-chain of goods and services. SCP offers opportunities such as the creation of new markets, green and decent jobs (e.g. markets for organic food, fair trade, sustainable housing, renewable energy, sustainable transport and tourism) as well as more efficient, equitable, and welfare-generating natural resources management. SCP encourages also the capture, the re-use and the recycling of valuable resources within waste streams. SCP aims at doing more with less by reducing resource use, environmental degradation, waste and pollution along the whole life cycle of goods and services, thus improving quality of life for all[[162]](#footnote-162).

Currently, the population in the world is consuming more resources than ever, exceeding the planet’s capacity for generation. In the meantime, waste and pollution grows, and the gap between rich and poor is widening. Health, education, equity and empowerment are all adversely affected.

Crucially, SCP can contribute substantially to poverty alleviation and the transition towards low-carbon and green economies. To do this, SCP requires building cooperation among many different stakeholders as well as across sectors in all countries.

Mauritius

The introduction of the carbon tax has led to a change in the consumption pattern promoting the use of more energy-efficient vehicles. This will help in enhancing energy security, decreasing greenhouse gas emissions and reducing importation costs of fossil fuels.

The introduction of the levy was to reduce the consumption of disposable plastic bags by influencing consumer behaviour. Alternatives to disposable plastic shopping bags, such as reusable bags are now available in shops and the consumer attitude is gradually changing with an increasing willingness to adopt these alternatives.

Adoption of Green Productivity measures in industry, particularly in SMEs, has led to immediate improvements in productivity as a result of increased efficiency gains in resource use, lower cost of production and lower environmental compliance costs. Other benefits include competitive advantage, a better working environment, better employee participation and team work and greater job satisfaction.

**Responsible Consumption & Production**

**Indicators: 13**

**Not relevant: 0**

**No available data: 12 (12.2.1; 12.2.2; 12.3.1; 12.4.1; 12.4.2; 12.5.1; 12.6.1; 12.7.1; 12.8.1, 12.a.1; 12.b.1; 12.c.1)**

Available data : 1

**Means of implementing Indicators: 3**

**No available data: 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SDG 12 | Responsible Consumption and Production | Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns | 12.1 | Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries | 12.1.1 | Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production | 1.Regulations and Economic Instruments: (a) Single-use plastic product regulations and changes to current laws to uphold the ban on plastic bags and PET bottles; (b) Electronic waste regulations for an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Framework designed to support the circular economy; (c) changes being made to current laws to support paperless licensing.  2. Capacity development: Establishing the National Environmental Laboratory's capacity to provide the required infrastructure for pesticide testing in order to guarantee the agriculture sector's sustainability.  3. Communication tool: creating a consumer information system to improve the way that consumers are informed about the sustainability of products.  4. Policy implementation: Developing a framework for the public sector to become more environmentally friendly, including encouraging sustainable public procurement.  5. Promoting SCP and creating connections with other socioeconomic sectors coordinating efforts with governmental institutions to carry out SCP initiatives and encourage the transition to an inclusive and green development framework[[163]](#footnote-163). |
|  |  |  | 12.2 | By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources | 12.2.1 | Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | 12.2.2 | Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP | No available data |
|  |  |  | 12.3 | By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses | 12.3.1 | (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index | No available data |
|  |  |  | 12.4 | By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment |  |  | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | 12.4.1 | Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | 12.4.2 | (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment | No available data |
|  |  |  | 12.5 | By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse | 12.5.1 | National recycling rate, tons of material recycled | No available data |
|  |  |  | 12.6 | Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle | 12.6.1 | Number of companies publishing sustainability reports | No available data |
|  |  |  | 12.7 | Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities | 12.7.1 | Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans | No available data |
|  |  |  | 12.8 | By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature | 12.8.1 | Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment | No available data |
|  |  |  | 12.a | Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production | 12.a.1 | Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) | No available data |
|  |  |  | 12.b | Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products | 12.b.1 | Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability | No available data |
|  |  |  | 12.c | Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities | 12.c.1 | Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP | No available data |

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SDG 13: **Climate Action Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

SDG 13 - 'Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts' - is made up of 5 targets and 8 indicators. It covers measures of resilience and adaptive capacity to hazards and disasters (13.1), measures of integration of climate change indexes into national actions (13.2) and measures on education on climate change (13.3). The two means of implementation indicators focus on the mobilization of resources (13.a) and the promotion of raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management (13.b)[[164]](#footnote-164).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator Description** |
| **13.1** | Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries | **13.1.1.** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population |
|  |  | **13.1.2.** Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 |
|  |  | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies |
| **13.2** | Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning | **13.2.1.** Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
|  |  | **13.2.2.** Total greenhouse gas emissions per year |
| **13.3** | Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning | **13.3.1.** Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment |
| **13.a** | Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible | **13.a.1.** Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the $100 billion commitment through to 2025 |
| **13.b** | Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities | **13.b.1.** Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |

Definition

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Such shifts can be natural, due to changes in the sun’s activity or large volcanic eruptions. But since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. Burning fossil fuels generates greenhouse gas emissions that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun’s heat and raising temperatures. The main greenhouse gases that are causing climate change include carbon dioxide and methane. These come from using gasoline for driving a car or coal for heating a building, for example. Clearing land and cutting down forests can also release carbon dioxide. Agriculture, oil and gas operations are major sources of methane emissions. Energy, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture and land use are among the main sectors causing greenhouse gases[[165]](#footnote-165).

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In the budget speech 2023-2024, it is highlighted that Climate change has increased the frequency of extreme events resulting in unprecedented rainfall, acute flash floods and sea level rise. These events are creating significant risks to the lives and livelihoods of our citizens and the government has not remained indifferent. Two years ago, it was announced for an ambitious flood mitigation programme across the island. So far, the government has invested Rs 2.7 billion to make some 400 high-risk flood prone regions safer for our citizens and businesses. Another 157 drain projects are currently under construction at a cost of Rs 2.8 billion. For the year 2023-2024 the government has invesedt some Rs 3 billion to pursue on our efforts to make regions across Mauritius safer[[166]](#footnote-166).

The past decade has seen a drastic increase in the number of people affected by climate- related shocks, particularly this year’s tropical storms (International Monetary Fund, 2022; Defimedia.info, 2022). The country is also experiencing frequent and devastating flash floods that severely affect the economy, the ecosystem, and livelihoods (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2021). According to the World Risk Report 2021, Mauritius ranks 51st out of 181 countries for risk of disaster from extreme natural events (Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft, 2021; Government Information Services, 2021).

The government of Mauritius has developed strategies to combat climate change. The Climate Change Act, enacted in 2020, will support the mainstreaming and effective coordination of climate change issues at the highest level (Government Gazette of Mauritius, 2020). In line with its goals for national development, Mauritius has already implemented a number of policies and projects that address both adaptation and mitigation, including a Road Map on Renewable Energy, national tree-planting campaigns, coastal rehabilitation projects, and rainwater harvesting systems (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2021). The authorities have set ambitious objectives in the 2021 Nationally Determined Contribution document under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The key objectives to support climate change mitigation are to reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions by 40% and to increase the share of energy generation from green sources to 60% by 2030 (International Monetary Fund, 2021). Findings show that citizens who are aware of climate change are solidly behind government action to address the crisis, even if it comes at a significant economic cost. Mauritians see addressing climate change as a collective responsibility, and they want greater engagement on the issue by the government, business and industry, developed nations, and ordinary citizens. Overwhelmingly, Mauritians familiar with climate change say it is making life in their country worse. But almost one-quarter of citizens have still not heard of climate change[[167]](#footnote-167)

**Climate Action**

**Indicators: 8**

**Not relevant 0**

**No available data: 1 (13.3.1)**

Available data : 7

**Means of implementing Indicators: 2**

**No available data: 0**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SDG 13 | Climate Action | Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts | 13.1 | Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries | 13.1.1 | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population | Statistics Mauritius[[168]](#footnote-168)   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | No of | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | | death | 0 | 0.16 | 0.16 | | persons affected | 236 | 219 | 205 | | missing persons | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
|  |  |  |  |  | 13.1.2 | Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 | A comprehensive emergency and crisis management system is part of the institutional framework for disaster risk reduction and management that Mauritius has established. Mauritius have established the groundwork for future development in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and management across all sectors with a national legal framework for disaster risk reduction, along with a policy, strategy framework, and national action plan that are all in line with the Sendai Framework[[169]](#footnote-169) |
|  |  |  |  |  | 13.1.3 | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies | The Republic of Mauritius' strategy to disaster risk reduction and management for the ensuing ten years, until 2030, is guided by this National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Strategic Framework (National Strategic Framework). In addition to involving communities, civil society, development partners, and the corporate sector in disaster risk reduction and management initiatives, all Ministries and Departments at the national and local levels are required to utilize this National Strategic Framework. It combines an ecosystem-based approach to risk management to support a sustainable future with well recognized best practices in catastrophe risk management, such as consideration of gender, age, health, and handicap status[[170]](#footnote-170).  https://www.preventionweb.net/publication/mauritius-national-disaster-risk-reduction-and-management-strategic-framework-2020-2030 |
|  |  |  | 13.2 | Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning | 13.2.1 | Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change | The preparations for Mauritius's Fourth National Communication have begun. The development of the Project Implementation Plan is underway. On December 31, 2021, the first Biennial Update Report was completed and delivered to the UNFCCC Secretariat. On September 28, 2015, Mauritius sent its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to the UNFCCC Secretariat.This is regarded as Mauritius' first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) because it sets a quantifiable goal for the entire economy to cut greenhouse gas emissions by up to 30% by 2030.  2. The Republic of Mauritius's 2021 revised NDC seeks to cut total greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030 as opposed to the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario, which projects emissions of about 6,900 ktCO2eq (including LULUCF) in 2030.  3. As part of the Climate Promise Initiative, the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy Framework (NCCAPF 2012) was evaluated in 2021.  The completion of a national climate change mitigation strategy and action plan is almost complete.  4.There is a developed Mauritius Resilience Strategy. To help public and private stakeholders implement the strategy, capacity building on nature-based solutions and mapping of environmentally sensitive areas during the development planning process would be made available.  5.The GCF has received a project concept note about the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for the health sector for evaluation. In preparation for submission to GCF, a second project concept note on NAP covering four sectors—the coastal zone, disaster risk reduction (areas prone to flooding), infrastructure (culverts and bridges), and fisheries—is almost finished. By these strategies, plans, and policies, climate change is mainstreamed[[171]](#footnote-171). |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  | 13.2.2 | Total greenhouse gas emissions per year | The total GHG emissions in Gg CO2 -eq[[172]](#footnote-172)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 2020 | 5296.9 | | 2021 | 5471.3 | | 2022 | 5642.2 | |
|  |  |  | 13.3 | Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning | 13.3.1 | Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment | No available data |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | 13.a | Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible | 13.a.1 | Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the $100 billion commitment through to 2025 | In year 2020 it was US 7.6 million [[173]](#footnote-173) |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | 13.b | Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities | 13.b.1 | Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change | A National Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan is under preparation.  A Mauritius Resilience Strategy has been finalised. Capacity building on nature-based solutions and mapping of Environmentally Sensitive Areas in the development planning process will be provided to public and oprivate stakeholders to facilitate the implementation of the Strategy.  A proposal for National Adaptation Plan is under preparation for the health, fisheries, infrastructure (culverts and bridges), coastal zone and flooding [[174]](#footnote-174) |

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SDG 14: **Life Below Water - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

SDG 14 - 'Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development' - is made up of 10 targets and 10 indicators. It covers measures of marine pollution (14.1, 14.3), sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems (14.2, 14.5), regulation of fishing practices (14.4, 14.6) and economic benefits on sustainable use of marine resources (14.7). The means of implementation indicators focus on the increase of knowledge, research and technology to improve ocean health and marine biodiversity (14.a), on access rights for small-scale fishers to marine resources and markets (14.b) and on enhancement of conservation and sustainable use of oceans (14.c)[[175]](#footnote-175).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator Description** |
| **14.1** | By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution | **14.1.1.** (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density |
| **14.2** | By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans | **14.2.1.** Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas |
| **14.3** | Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels | **14.3.1.** Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations |
| **14.4** | By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics | **14.4.1** Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels |
| **14.5** | By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information | **14.5.1.** Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas |
| **14.6** | By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation | **14.6.1.** Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing |
| **14.7** | By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism | **14.7.1.** Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries |
| **14.a** | Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries | **14.a.1.** Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology |
| **14.b** | Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets | **14.b.1.** Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small‐scale fisheries |
| **14.c** | Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want" | **14.c.1.** Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources |

Definition

Life Below Water refers to the sustainable management and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems, aiming to ensure the health, resilience, and productivity of oceans and seas while promoting the sustainable use of marine resources[[176]](#footnote-176).

Life Below Water focuses on preserving the health and biodiversity of marine ecosystems, promoting sustainable fishing practices, reducing marine pollution, and addressing the impacts of ocean acidification and climate change on aquatic life.

The goal recognizes the critical role that oceans and seas play in supporting life on Earth, providing livelihoods for millions of people, and contributing to global food security, trade, and transportation[[177]](#footnote-177).

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Oceans cover over 70% of the planet's surface, host an incredible diversity of marine species, and regulate the Earth's climate and weather patterns. However, human activities such as overfishing, habitat destruction, pollution, and climate change have put immense pressure on marine environments, leading to the decline of marine biodiversity and the degradation of vital ecosystems. Life Below Water seeks to reverse these negative trends and protect the oceans' vital functions and services.

Mauritius is home to a rich marine life, beautiful sandy beaches and fringing coral reefs. Mauritius has an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of approximately 2.3 million km2. An additional expanse of extended continental shelf area of approximately 400,000 km2 is co-managed with Seychelles, following a joint submission made by the two countries to the United Nations in 2011. The Maritime Zone of Mauritius is largely unexplored and this offers untapped economic potential [[178]](#footnote-178).

**Life below Water**

**Indicators: 10**

**Not relevant 0**

**No available data: 6 (14.2.1; 14.5.1; 14.6.1; 14.a.1; 14.b.1; 14.c.1)**

Available data : 4

**Means of implementing Indicators:**

**No available data:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SDG 14 | Life Below Water | Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development | 14.1 | By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution | 14.1.1 | (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density | No available data on coastal eutrophication.  Number of microplastics particles per meter square in year 2021 was "91.58 ± 51.89  "[[179]](#footnote-179) |
|  |  |  | 14.2 | By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans | 14.2.1 | Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas | No available data |
|  |  |  | 14.3 | Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels | 14.3.1 | Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations | The MOI has signed an MOU with the Ocean Foundation to initiate research on ocean acidification. In this context, the MOI is setting up an Oceanic Carbonate Chemistry Observatory  In year 2021 it was 8.01 pH[[180]](#footnote-180) |
|  |  |  | 14.4 | By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics | 14.4.1 | Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels | |  | | --- | | (**i) Ratio of Artisanal fish catch to**  **maximum sustainable yield**  **( MSY 1,699 Tonnes).**  In year 2021 – 38.6% | | (**ii) Ratio of Bank fish catch to**  **maximum sustainable yield for**  **deep water demersal species**  **from the eastern slopes of**  **Nazareth/St Brandon (MSY 1000 Tonnes)**  In year 2021 – 11.9% | | (**iii)Ratio of Bank fish catch to**  **maximum sustainable yield**  **for shallow water demersal species**  **by fishing bank** | | 1. Saya de Malha Bank (MSY 2,400   Tonnes) In year 2021 3.8% | | 1. Nazareth Bank (MSY 1, 800   Tonnes) In year 2021 42.0% | | 1. St Brandon Bank (MSY 600 Tonnes)   In year 2021 27.2% | | 1. Albatross Bank (MSY 650 Tonnes)   In year 2021 11.2% | | 1. Soudan Bank (MSY 300 Tonnes)   In year 2021 0.4% | | 1. Hawkins Bank (MSY 250 Tonnes)   In year 2021 0% |   [[181]](#footnote-181) |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | 14.5 | By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information | 14.5.1 | Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas | No available data |
|  |  |  | 14.6 | By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation | 14.6.1 | Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing | No available data |
|  |  |  | 14.7 | By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism | 14.7.1 | Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries | Sea food covers mainly fishing and fish processing and in year 2021 sustainable fisheries was 1.1% [[182]](#footnote-182) |
|  |  |  | 14.a | Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries | 14.a.1 | Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology | No available data |
|  |  |  | 14.b | Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets | 14.b.1 | Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small‐scale fisheries | No available data |
|  |  |  | 14.c | Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want" | 14.c.1 | Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources | No available data |
|  |  |  | 14.c | Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want" | 14.c.1 | Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources | No available data |

[](#'Goal 15 - Life on land'!A1)

SDG 15: **Life on Land- Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.**

SDG 15 - 'Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss' - is made up of 12 targets and 14 indicators. It covers measures of sustainable management of forests, freshwater and mountain ecosystems (15.1, 15.2, 15.4) together with measures on reduction of land and natural habitat degradation (15.3, 15.5) and of integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values into government actions (15.9). The goal considers also measures to promote equitable access and sharing of benefits from genetic resources (15.6) and measures to combat both poaching and trafficking of protected species as well as the impact of invasive alien species (15.7, 15.8). The means of implementation indicators focus on the mobilization of resources (15.a, 15.b) and on support to safeguard protected species (15.c)[[183]](#footnote-183).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator Description** |
| **15.1** | By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements | **15.1.1.** Forest area as a proportion of total land area |
| **15.1.2.** Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type |
| **15.2** | By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally | **15.2.1.** Progress towards sustainable forest management |
| **15.3** | By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world | **15.3.1.** Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area |
| **15.4** | By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development | **15.4.1.** Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity |
| **15.4.2.** Mountain Green Cover Index |
| **15.5** | Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species | **15.5.1.** Red List Index |
| **15.6** | Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed | **15.6.1.** Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits |
| **15.7** | Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products | **15.7.1.** Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked |
| **15.8** | By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species | **15.8.1.** Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species |
| **15.9** | By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts | **15.9.1.** (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting |
| **15.a** | Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems | **15.a.1.** (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments |
| **15.b** | Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation | **15.b.1.** (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments |
| **15.c** | Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities | **15.c.1.** Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked |

Sustainability requires humans to fix existing problems with alternatives that will not prove to be harmful in the future[[184]](#footnote-184).

The hallmark of sustainable forestry, from a purely ecological perspective, is the extent to which forestry practices mimics natural patterns of disturbance and regeneration. Sustainable forestry balances the needs of the environment, wildlife, and forest communities—supporting decent incomes while conserving our forests for future generations. There are many practical steps that a community or business can take to protect the health and longevity of a forest while still profiting from the production and sale of timber and other forest products, such as nuts, fruits, oils, and plants. Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens. People cannot survive on this planet without forests. In a sense, they breathe for the Earth, absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, and producing the oxygen individual require in return. And by storing that carbon, forests help to regulate the global climate, absorbing nearly 40 percent of the fossil-fuel emissions we humans produce[[185]](#footnote-185).

Mauritius

Mauritius has a total land area of 2,040 square kilometres, and an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) covering 2.3 million square kilometres. The island's lagoons, which are enclosed by coral reefs, are home to a rich variety of marine life, including fish, sea turtles, and dolphins. Mauritius has a tropical maritime climate, with temperatures ranging from 20 to 30 degrees Celsius, and is prone to tropical cyclones.12 Some plant and animal species are endemic to Mauritius, including several bird species. Some plants, such as the Mauritius ebony and the trochetia, are endangered species. Land degradation leads to reduction in the provision of ecosystem services that takes different forms - deterioration in food availability, soil fertility, carbon sequestration capacity, wood production, groundwater recharge, etc. - with significant social and economic costs to the country[[186]](#footnote-186).

In Mauritius, in 2018, the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector was responsible for 2.5 % of the total greenhouse gas emissions of the country. The net removals of the AFOLU sector were estimated at 4.7% of the total GHG emission; while the removals of carbon emissions by the sector Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) only were estimated to be around 7% of total emissions of the country. Due to the role of terrestrial ecosystems as a source and sink of emissions, land is positioned as a key point of intervention for climate change mitigation and adaptation as also reflected in Mauritius'

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Land-based mitigation options rank among the most cost-effective opportunities to sequester carbon emissions. Economic evaluations of various climate change mitigation alternatives show that capturing carbon through restoring degraded lands (including degraded forest) is a cost-effective option that offers multiple benefits. Sustainable Development Goal 15, life on Land', and its target 15.3 on Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) is a unique opportunity for countries to curb the growing threats of land degradation and to reap multiple socioeconomic benefits of LDN. Mauritius has committed to set a national voluntary LDN target, establish an LDN baseline, and formulate associated measures to achieve LDN[[187]](#footnote-187).

The improvement of the management of marine and terrestrial protected areas and expansion of protected area network includes rehabilitation of wetlands, sea-grass, mangrove plantation, increase in tree coverage areas and coral reef rehabilitation/farm.

**Life on Land**

**Indicators: 14**

**Not relevant 1 (15.4.2)**

**No available data: 8 (15.3.1; 15.4.1; 15.5.1; 15.6.1; 15.7.1; 15.8.1; 15.9.1; 15.c.1)**

Available data : 5

**Means of implementing Indicators: 3**

**No available data: 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SDG 15 | Life on Land | Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss | 15.1 | By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements | 15.1.1 | Forest area as a proportion of total land area | Forest area (% of land area) in Mauritius was reported at 19.43 % in 2021, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. Mauritius - Forest area (% of land area) - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections were sourced from the World Bank on March of 2024.[[188]](#footnote-188) |
|  |  |  |  |  | 15.1.2 | Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type | In year 2020 the proportion of terrestrial and freshwater was 7.6%[[189]](#footnote-189) |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | 15.2 | By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally | 15.2.1 | Progress towards sustainable forest management | The forests are sustainably managed by practicing Sustainable Forest Management criteria and indicators. The forests are mainly managed for Ecosystem Services and recreational activities. Wood Exploitation is insignificant.[[190]](#footnote-190)  The National Tree Planting Program launched in 2016 with the goal of introducing 100,000 plants annually over the course of five years, throughout the entire island, in order to carry out the "Strategic Plan for Enhancing the Tree Cover of Mauritius (2016-2020)."[[191]](#footnote-191) |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | 15.3 | By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world | 15.3.1 | Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area | No available data |
|  |  |  | 15.4 | By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development | 15.4.1 | Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity | No available data |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  | 15.4.2 | Mountain Green Cover Index | Not relevant[[192]](#footnote-192) |
|  |  |  | 15.5 | Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species | 15.5.1 | Red List Index | No available data |
|  |  |  | 15.6 | Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed | 15.6.1 | Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits | No available data |
|  |  |  | 15.7 | Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products | 15.7.1 | Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked | No available data |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | 15.8 | By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species | 15.8.1 | Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species | No available data |
|  |  |  | 15.9 | By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts | 15.9.1 | (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting | No available data |
|  |  |  | 15.a | Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems | 15.a.1 | (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments | Government spending on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems over total Government budget in year 2020 it was 0.18%[[193]](#footnote-193) |
|  |  |  | 15.b | Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation | 15.b.1 | (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments | Government spending on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems over total Government budget in year 2020 it was 0.18%[[194]](#footnote-194) |
|  |  |  | 15.c | Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities | 15.c.1 | Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked | No available data |

[](#'Goal16-Peace justice n institu'!A1)

SDG 16: **Peace, Justice and Strong Institution - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**

SDG 16 - 'Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels' - is made up of 12 targets and 23 indicators. It covers measures on violence (16.1, 16.2), measures on illicit flows, crime, corruption and bribery reduction (16.4, 16.5), and measures to promote the broad rule of law (16.3, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10). The two means of implementation indicators focus on violence and crime prevention (16.a) and non-discriminatory laws and policies promotion (16.b)[[195]](#footnote-195).

Today, almost a billion people live in fragile and conflict-affected situations. In 2022, civilians across the world faced more than 116,000 violent events —a third of them in Ukraine[[196]](#footnote-196).

Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions seek to create a world where peace is maintained, communities are inclusive and just, and institutions are transparent and accountable. This goal recognizes that peace and justice are fundamental for sustainable development, and strong institutions play a critical role in ensuring that societies function efficiently and equitably. It encompasses various aspects, including reducing violence, combating corruption, ensuring access to justice, and protecting human rights[[197]](#footnote-197).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Target No** | **Target Description** | **Indicator Description** |
| **16.1** | Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere | **16.1.1.** Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age |
|  |  | **16.1.2.** Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause |
|  |  | **16.1.3.** Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months |
|  |  | **16.1.4.** Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark |
| **16.2** | End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children | **16.2.1.** Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month |
|  |  | **16.2.2.** Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation |
|  |  | **16.2.3.** Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 |
| **16.3** | Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all | **16.3.1.** Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms |
|  |  | **16.3.2.** Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population |
| **16.4** | By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime | **16.4.1.** Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) |
|  |  | **16.4.2.** Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments |
| **16.5** | Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms | **16.5.1.** Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months |
|  |  | **16.5.2.** Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months |
| **16.6** | Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels | **16.6.1.** Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) |
|  |  | **16.6.2.** Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services |
| **16.7** | Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels | **16.7.1.** Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups |
|  |  | **16.7.2.** Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group |
| **16.8** | Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance | **16.8.1.** Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations |
| **16.9** | By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration | **16.9.1.** Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age |
| **16.10** | Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements | **16.10.1.** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements |
|  |  | **16.10.2.** Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information |
| **16.a** | Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime | **16.a.1.** Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles |
| **16.b** | Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development | **16.b.1.** Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law |

Definition

Peace means dignity, well-being for all, not just absence of war[[198]](#footnote-198) and access to justice is a basic principle of the rule of law. In the absence of access to justice, people are unable to have their voice heard, exercise their rights, challenge discrimination or hold decision-makers accountable. Delivery of justice should be impartial and non-discriminatory [[199]](#footnote-199).

The right to peace and the promotion of peace is a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all. Reinforcing institutions and policies that truly advance social justice is seen as an urgent priority. Sustainable development highly depends on peace, stability, human rights and effective governance, based on the rule of law.

Mauritius

With ethnic riots in the 1960’s and 1990’s, Mauritius has not always been a harmonious multicultural society, but it is currently one of the more peaceful countries of the world. According to the Institute for Economics and Peace, it is one of just four countries free from both ongoing domestic and international conflict. Mauritius is the highest ranked African country on the Global Peace Index, and is classified as Very High on the Positive Peace Index. These indices look at indicators such as levels of political instability and the prevalence of bribes. Mauritius has a full democracy and is also highly ranked for both economic development and political freedom[[200]](#footnote-200). In the Sub-Saharan countries, the most peaceful country is Mauritius, which is ranked 23rd in the 2023 Global Peace Index (GPI) [[201]](#footnote-201).

GPI (2023) indicates that Kuwait, Mauritius, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, and Cambodia had the largest improvements in the economic impact of violence. All these nations recorded reductions of more than 25 per cent from 2021 to 2022.

The high quality of Mauritian institutions suggests that they may be important in explaining the country’s macroeconomic performance. Mauritius ranks sharply above the average African country with respect to all indices of institutional quality, political as well as economic and also above the fast-growing Asian economies on most indices. The indices for voice and accountability, political instability, government effectiveness, regulatory burden, and rule of law are sharply more favorable in Mauritius, not only in comparison to all other African countries, but also in comparison to fast-growing emerging Asian economies. This confirms that the political and legal institutions in Mauritius are at a significantly better level than those in the comparator countries. Indeed, Mauritius has a stable system of government with a tradition of smooth transition of power, a well-functioning parliamentary democracy, a respected and independent judiciary, relatively well-performing public institutions (including an efficient customs and port administration, particularly crucial in a small open economy), and a professional civil service[[202]](#footnote-202).

The Mauritian legal and judicial system is sound and effective. The legal system of Mauritius is well established, and is based upon a combination of French and common law provisions and principles that have been successfully blended to accommodate the situation, history, traditions, and communities of Mauritius. In contrast to many parts of the world, the courts are perceived as doing a creditable job, and public confidence in the rule of law is high. The court system consists of the Supreme Court, which is presently composed of a Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge, and seven other judges (soon to be increased by four more); the Intermediate Court; the District Court; and the Industrial Court[[203]](#footnote-203).

The strong institutional quality in Mauritius is likely to have played a key role in the good economic performance of Mauritius over the past decades. However, political stability deteriorated in Mauritius owing to the re-emergence of Covid-19 infections in mid-2022 and subsequent renewed restrictions that led to economic uncertainty and general public dissatisfaction with the government's handling of the pandemic.

**Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions**

**Indicators: 23**

**Not relevant 1 (16.1.2)**

**No available data: 15 (**16.1.4; 16.3.1; 16.3.2; 16.4.1; 16.4.2; 16.5.1; 16.5.2; 16.6.2; 16.7.1; 16.7.2; 16.8.1; 16.10.1; 16.10.2; 16.a.1, 16.b.1)

Available data : 7

**Means of implementing Indicators: 2**

**No available data: 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SDG 16 | Peace, Justice and Strong Institution | Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels | 16.1 | Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere | 16.1.1 | Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age | Per 100,000 population in year 2022 there were 2.30 male and 3.21 female[[204]](#footnote-204) |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16.1.2 | Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause | Not relevant |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16.1.3 | Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months | In year 2022:  Homicides: 78  Intentional homicide committed: 29  Intentional homicide attempted: 16  Non intentional homicide : 33  Assaults : 8,365  Sexual violence and exploitation: 612 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16.1.4 | Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark | No available data |
|  |  |  | 16.2 | End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children | 16.2.1 | Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month | In year 2022 according to the Mauritius Police Force there were 216 individuals[[205]](#footnote-205) |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16.2.2 | Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation | In year 2022 according to the Mauritius Police Force there were 2 individuals[[206]](#footnote-206) |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16.2.3 | Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 | Between 2020 and 2021, the number of reported sexual violence and sexual  exploitation increased by 6.7% from 570 to 608. Consequently, the rate per 100,000  population rose from 45.0 to 48.0. It is to be noted that rape showed a rise from 27 to  36 while sodomy rose from 35 to 41 for the same period  From 2020 to 2021, the female victimisation rate for sexual violence and  sexual exploitation rose from 81.4 to 91.9 per 100,000 female population. Among the  630 victims of these sexual offences, 93.3% were female, 61.4% were aged **below 16**  , 65.7% were students, 34.1% had family relationship with their  offenders and 75.6% occurred in private households [[207]](#footnote-207)  **No specific data for those below 18** |
|  |  |  | 16.3 | Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all | 16.3.1 | Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms | No data available for year 2023 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16.3.2 | Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population | No data available for year 2023 |
|  |  |  | 16.4 | By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime | 16.4.1 | Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) | No data available for year 2023 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16.4.2 | Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments | No data available for year 2023 |
|  |  |  | 16.5 | Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms | 16.5.1 | Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months | No data available for year 2023 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16.5.2 | Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months | No data available for year 2023 |
|  |  |  | 16.6 | Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels | 16.6.1 | Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) | In 2021 the expenditure as a percentage of budgeted expenditure was 99.5%[[208]](#footnote-208) |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16.6.2 | Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services | No data available for year 2023 |
|  |  |  | 16.7 | Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels | 16.7.1 | Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups | No data available for year 2023 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16.7.2 | Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group | No data available for year 2023 |
|  |  |  | 16.8 | Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance | 16.8.1 | Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations | Not available |
|  |  |  | 16.9 | By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration | 16.9.1 | Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age | Almost 100%[[209]](#footnote-209) |
|  |  |  | 16.10 | Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements | 16.10.1 | Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements | No data available for year 2023 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16.10.2 | Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information | No data available for year 2023 |
|  |  |  | 16.a | Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime | 16.a.1 | Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles | No data available for year 2023 |
|  |  |  | 16.b | Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development | 16.b.1 | Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law | No data available for year 2023 |

[](#'Goal 17 - Partnerships'!A1)

SDG 17: **Partnerships for the goals - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

SDG 17 – **‘**Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development' - is made up of 19 targets and 25 indicators. It covers all means of implementation of sustainable development, classified into five groups. The finance Section covers indicators of resources mobilization (17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 17.5) and debt distress reduction (17.4). The technology Section covers indicators about cooperation and coordination on access to science, technology and innovation and overall knowledge-sharing (17.6, 17.7, 17.8). The capacity-building Section covers a measure of international support to capacity-building in developing countries (17.9). The trade Section covers measures of fostering a universal multilateral trading system (17.10, 17.12) and a measure about developing countries exports (17.11). Finally, the systemic issues Section considers many issues: i) measures on coherence, namely macroeconomic stability (17.13), policy coherence (17.14), country’s leadership in achieving sustainable paths principle (17.15); ii) measures on multi-stakeholder partnerships (17.16, 17.7) and iii) measures on data, monitoring and accountability like measures on enhancement in capacity-building to increase availability of sound data and measures to promote the accountability of progresses towards sustainable development (17.18, 17.19)[[210]](#footnote-210).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Target No** | **Target Description** | | **Indicator Description** | |
| **Finance** | | | | |
| **17.1** | Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection | | **17.1.1.** Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source | |
| **17.1.2.** Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes | |
| **17.2** | Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries | | **17.2.1.** Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors’ gross national income (GNI) | |
| **17.3** | Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources | | **17.3.1.** Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources | |
|  |  | | **17.3.2.** Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP | |
| **17.4** | Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress | | **17.4.1.** Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services | |
| **17.5** | Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries | | **17.5.1.** Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries | |
| **Technology** | | | | |
| **17.6** | | Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism | | **17.6.1**. Number of science and/or technology  cooperation agreements and programmes between  countries, by type of cooperation |
| **17.6.2.** Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed |
| **17.7** | | Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed | | **17.7.1.** Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies |
| **17.8** | | Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology | | **17.8.1.** Proportion of individuals using the Internet |
| **Capacity Building** | | | | |
| **17.9** | | Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation | | **17.9.1.** Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South‑South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries |
| **Trade** | | | | |
| **17.10** | | Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda | | **17.10.1.** Worldwide weighted tariff-average |
| **17.11** | | Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries’ share of global exports by 2020 | | **17.11.1.** Developing countries’ and least developed countries’ share of global exports |
| **17.12** | | Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access | | **17.12.1.** Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States |
| **Systematic Issues** | | | | |
| ***Policy and Institutional coherence*** | | | | |
| **17.13** | | Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence | | **17.13.1.** Macroeconomic Dashboard |
| **17.14** | | Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development | | **17.14.1.** Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development |
| **17.15** | | Respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development | | **17.15.1.** Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation |
| ***Multi-stakeholder partnerships*** | | | | |
| **17.16** | | Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries | | **17.16.1.** Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals |
| **17.17** | | Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships | | **17.17.1.** Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure |
| ***Data, monitoring and accountability*** | | | | |
| **17.18** | | By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts | | **17.18.1.** Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring |
| **17.18.2.** Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics |
|  | |  | | **17.18.3.** Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding |
| **17.19** | | By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries | | **17.19.1.** Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries |
| **17.19.2.** Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration |

Definition

In a global strategic partnership, two or more institutions from different countries work as a team. They pool their resources or skills to provide better products or services. Furthermore, they reach a broader audience through collaboration[[211]](#footnote-211).

The Global Partnership serves as an invaluable convener, connector and catalyst, building trust and encouraging collaboration among stakeholders to fill critical data gaps and ensure data is accessible and usable to end extreme poverty, address climate change and pave a road to dignity for all by 2030[[212]](#footnote-212).

Mauritius

As the world continues to navigate the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical tensions, and an uncertain economic future, Mauritius emerges as a notable example of resilience and potential, according to the 2024 Maurice Stratégie Economic Review and Outlook. The recently released report by the government think-tank illuminates Mauritius’ path toward sustainable growth despite global headwinds. The report also underscores the “agility” of the Mauritian economy, “bolstered by robust tourism’, strategic public sector investments, and sound fiscal policy, offering a rather promising outlook for 2024 and beyond. Mauritius, with the fifth highest cost of living in Africa, is on a trajectory toward significant economic growth, projecting a GDP increase of 6.5% in 2024[[213]](#footnote-213). Global trade uncertainties and a foreign direct investment slowdown pose risks to the Mauritian economy. Nevertheless, the government’s measures, including fiscal reforms and social support initiatives, aim to stabilize the economy[[214]](#footnote-214).

Mauritius has partnered with a number of international institutions to achieve the SDGs. Below are three examples of the partnership initiatives and voluntary commitments where Mauritius is listed as a partner or lead entity in the Partnerships for SDGs.

1. **The Barbados Declaration - Voluntary Commitment by Mauritius.** (i) Increasing the share of renewable energy (including solar power, wind energy, hydro power, bagasse and landfill gas) to around 35% by 2025 2. Removal of barriers impeding the development of renewable energy 3. Use of innovative renewable energy technologies 4. Promoting and monitoring energy efficiency measures across all sectors 5. Democratizing energy supply and promoting the participation of Small Independent Power Producers in electricity generation using renewable resources. 6. Promoting sustainable buildings and conducting energy audits of public buildings 7. Adopting product lab...[more]

**Partners:** Mauritius, in partnership with the Governments of Australia, Denmark, New Zealand, Norway, and the United Kingdom, and UNDP[[215]](#footnote-215).

1. **Climate Change platform- Sustainable development of Small Island Developing States**. The objective of this partnership is to enhance resilience to climate change and extreme weather events- This platform will serve as a repository for regional climate change information and data and will help in sound decision making. It will help build strategic partnerships with key regional institutions promoting sharing of knowledge, lessons learnt and best practices between states and other regions as well as ensuring maximum synergies with existing initiatives.

**Partners:** Indian Ocean Commission, Japan International Cooperation Agency, United Nations Development Programme, WIOCC, Relevant Ministries and Departments from member states of Indian Ocean Commission and Eastern Africa, and relevant research institutions[[216]](#footnote-216).

1. **Sustainable Management of the Coastal and Marine Resources**: The partnership aims at strengthening the capacity of island nations to management of the marine and coastal resources for growth and development with due respect to the environment. The European Union is the leading technical and financial partner of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and it has supported a large number regional programs for the development of the island States members of the IOC. These programs seek to enhance the capacity of island nations for good governance of fisheries, management of the coastal zones and the management of coastal, marine and island specific biodiversi...[more]

**Partners:** Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Reunion Island, European Union[[217]](#footnote-217).

Mauritius has transformed into an upper middle-income diversified economy, benefitting from dynamic industrial and financial sectors and high levels of human development. Yet, coastal ecosystems are under threat and income inequality, unemployment and global competitiveness remain a concern. With an economy highly dependent on tourism and imports, in 2020, Mauritius was hit hard by the COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdown. As a small island developing state, Mauritius is also on the front line of climate change. In September 2022, Mauritius celebrated eight years of partnership in the country after joining UN PAGE (Partnership for Action in Green Economy) in 2014. It is now a Graduating Country. For the sustainable development PAGE has supported the achievement of the country’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and several SDGs, including SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 4 (Quality Education), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Mauritius has also directly recognized PAGE as contributing to their achievements in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) of its SDGs during the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)[[218]](#footnote-218).

**Partnership for the Goals**

**Indicators: 25**

**Not relevant 2 (17.2.1; 17.5.1)**

**No available data: 11(17.1.1; 17.1.2; 17.4.1; 17.6.1; 17.6.2; 17.7.1; 17.9.1; 17.10.1; 17.12.1; 17.14.1; 17.19.1)**

Available data : 12

**Means of implementing Indicators: 0**

**No available data: 0**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SDG 17 | Partnerships for the goals | Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development | 17.1 | Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection | 17.1.1 | Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source | The tax-to-GDP ratio in Mauritius decreased by 0.3 percentage points from 20.3% in 2020 to 20.0% in 2021. In comparison,  the average\* for the 33 African countries within the Revenue Statistics in Africa 2023 publication has remained unchanged  over the same period, and was 15.6% in 2021. Since 2010, the average for the 33 African countries has increased by 1.5  percentage points, from 14.1% in 2010 to 15.6% in 2021. Over the same period, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Mauritius has  increased by 1.3 percentage points, from 18.7% to 20.0%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio reported for Mauritius since 2000  was 20.4% in 2019, with the lowest being 15.8% in 2002[[219]](#footnote-219).  No available data for year 2023 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 17.1.2 | Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes | No available data 2021 - 2023 |
|  |  |  | 17.2 | Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries | 17.2.1 | Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors’ gross national income (GNI) | Not relevant [[220]](#footnote-220) |
|  |  |  | 17.3 | Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources |  |  | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | 17.3.1 | Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources | No available data |
| Total Foreign Direct Investment  Total Foreign | In year 2022 it was 27,658 Rs Mn[[221]](#footnote-221) |
| Direct Investment as a proportion of gross national income | In year 2022 it was 4.8 %[[222]](#footnote-222) |
|  |  |  |  |  | 17.3.2 | Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP | In year 2022 it was 0.5%[[223]](#footnote-223) |
|  |  |  | 17.4 | Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress | 17.4.1 | Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services | No available data for year 2023 |
|  |  |  | 17.5 | Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries | 17.5.1 | Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries | Not relevant [[224]](#footnote-224) |
|  | **Technology** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 17.6 | Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism | 17.6.1 | Number of science and/or technology  cooperation agreements and programmes between  countries, by type of cooperation | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | 17.6.1 | Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed | No available data for year 2023  Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) in Mauritius were reported at 25.73 per 100 people in 2022, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. Mauritius - Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people) - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections were sourced from the World Bank on March of 2024[[225]](#footnote-225). |
|  |  |  | 17.7 | Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed | 17.7.1 | Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies | No available data for the past 10 years |
|  |  |  | 17.8 | Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology | 17.8.1 | Proportion of individuals using the Internet | Internet use in Mauritius in 2022  There were 826.9 thousand internet users in Mauritius in January 2022.  Mauritius’s internet penetration rate stood at 64.9 percent of the total population at the start of 2022.  Kepios analysis indicates that internet users in Mauritius increased by 958 (+0.1 percent) between 2021 and 2022.  For perspective, these user figures reveal that 447.2 thousand people in Mauritius did not use the internet at the start of 2022, meaning that 35.1 percent of the population remained offline at the beginning of the year[[226]](#footnote-226) |
|  | **Capacity-building** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 17.9 | Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation | 17.9.1 | Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South‑South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries | No available data |
|  | **Trade** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 17.10 | Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda | 17.10.1 | Worldwide weighted tariff-average | No available data |
|  |  |  | 17.11 | Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries’ share of global exports by 2020 | 17.11.1 | Developing countries and least developed countries’ share of global exports | Total exports of goods and services  2020: 176631 Mn  2021: 211676 Mn  2022 :320061 Mn  Total exports of good s and services as a share of GDP  2020: 39.4%  2021: 44.2%  2022: 56.2%[[227]](#footnote-227) |
|  |  |  | 17.12 | Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access | 17.12.1 | Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States | No available data |
|  |  |  | 17.13 | Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence | 17.13.1 | Macroeconomic Dashboard | Statistics Mauritius has constructed a macroeconomic dashboard called” Tableau de Bord” which is available on website for users and its regularly updated [[228]](#footnote-228) |
|  |  |  | 17.14 | Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development | 17.14.1 | Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development | No available data |
|  | **Multi-stakeholder partnerships** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 17.15 | Respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development | 17.15.1 | Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation | - Implementation of Marshall Plan  - Enactment of National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act  - Climate change bill under preparation[[229]](#footnote-229) |
|  |  |  | 17.16 | Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries | 17.16.1 | Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals | "Mechanisms put in place are :  - National Climate Change Adaptation Policy Framework, December 2012.  - The Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategic Framework and Action Plan 2012.  - Climate Change Charter for Local Authorities, 21 August 2015  - Guideline for Mainstreaming Climate Change in Building and Land Use Permit, October 2015  - Toolkit for Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Identification of Adaptation Options for the Municipal Council of Vacoas-Phoenix, July 2014.  -National Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production - 2008-2013  - Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of the Republic of Mauritius, September 2015[[230]](#footnote-230) |
|  |  |  | 17.17 | Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships | 17.17.1 | Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure | "Grants mobilised from development partners over financial years 2018/2022 to achieve sustainable development  Grant of USD 3,420,856 was received from the Adaptation Fund to support Climate Change Adaptation in the Coastal Zones of Mauritius and Restoring Marine ecosystem services to meet a changing climate future  Grant of USD 6,466,270.00 was received from the Global Environment Facility to support the development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) for Mauritius, Strengthen National Decision Making towards Ratification of the Minamata Convention, Mainstreaming Invasive Alien Species, Prevention, Control and Management and Mainstreaming Biodiversity into the management of the coastal zone in the Republic of Mauritius"  "Grant of USD 1,856,447 was received from the Green Climate Fund to support Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Study for Port of Port-Louis, Accelerating the transformational shift to low carbon economy in the Republic of Mauritius.  A grant of USD 660,000 was received from the UNDP for the following projects:  • Climate Promise for Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Land Drainage Authority  • Support to Environment Policy Formulation TRAC 2 – 2020  A grant of Euro 1,413,786.00 was received from the Agence Francaise de Developpement for the following projects:  • Study - Green Jobs  • Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change  • Technical assistance to the Land Drainage Authority (LDA) and the Land Drainage Master Plan"  "A grant of Euro 4,774,647.78 was received from the European Union for the following projects:  • Increase the resilience to climate change of non-sugar small holders in the Republic of Mauritius  • Supporting Sustainable Agriculture for improved Food Security and Safety in the Republic of Mauritius  • Disaster Recovery - Hardware, Software& configuration  • Technical Cooperation Facility  • Assise de l'Environment  • Supporting Climate Smart Agriculture for smallholders in the Republic of Mauritius  • Production of a video on Climate Change  • Improving sustainable Tourism in Mauritius through greening the value chain of tour operators (SUS-ISLAND)"[[231]](#footnote-231) |
|  | **Data, monitoring and accountability** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 17.18 | By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts | 17.18.1 | Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring | Out of 232 indicators, 11 are not relevant to the country. Data, including proxy information, are available on 166 indicators (75%)[[232]](#footnote-232). |
|  |  |  |  |  | 17.18.2 | Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics | Statistics Act - 'Consolidated version of Statistics Act 2000 Amended in 2017'[[233]](#footnote-233) |
|  |  |  |  |  | 17.18.3 | Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding | "National Strategy for the Development of Statistics[[234]](#footnote-234) |
|  |  |  | 17.19 | By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries | 17.19.1 | Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries | No available data |
|  |  |  |  |  | 17.19.2 | Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration | Housing census is carried out every 10 years in Mauritius and have achieved almost 100% birth and 100% death registration [[235]](#footnote-235) |

The Mauritius Council of Social Service carried out a survey for its Voluntary National Review (VNR) Mauritius Report 2024, providing a perspective from civil society. The survey aimed to gauge perceptions of progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) among the Mauritian civil society. A total of 33 responses were collected—31 from the English survey and 2 from the French survey. The data was analyzed and tabulated to provide insights into perceived progress across various SDGs.

**Key Findings:**

* **Overall Average Score:** The aggregate average score across all SDGs is 48%, which reflects a medium level of perceived progress. This suggests a generally positive view of the efforts towards achieving the SDGs in Mauritius.
* **Highest and Lowest Scoring Goals:**
* **Highest Scoring Goal:** SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) with a score of 61%. This indicates a strong perception of progress in healthcare and well-being in Mauritius.
* **Lowest Scoring Goal:** SDG 14 (Life Below Water) with a score of 31%. This reveals concerns or perceived shortcomings in efforts related to ocean conservation and marine resources.
* **Trends by SDG Categories:**
  + **Human Development-Centered SDGs:** Goals related to human development, including healthcare, education, and social welfare, generally received higher scores. This is reflected in the high score for SDG 3 and moderate scores for related goals.
  + **Gender Equality and Environment-Centered SDGs:** SDGs focusing on gender equality, environmental sustainability, and peace and justice tend to score lower. Specific concerns were noted in SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), which reflect areas where progress may be perceived as slower or more challenging.
  + **Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security:** Positive responses were observed in SDGs related to sustainable agriculture and food security, indicating favorable views on policies and practices in these areas.

**Qualitative Insights:** The survey had limited qualitative feedback, which restricts the depth of context that can be provided. However, the quantitative data suggests that Mauritian civil society holds a generally positive view of progress in areas linked to human development and social welfare. Conversely, there is less satisfaction with efforts related to gender equality and environmental sustainability.

**Conclusion:** The survey results indicate a predominantly positive perception of progress towards the SDGs in Mauritius, particularly in human development and social welfare areas. However, there are notable concerns regarding environmental and gender equality goals. The low level of qualitative feedback underscores the need for more detailed input to better understand the nuances behind these perceptions.

Moving forward, it may be beneficial to delve deeper into the specific areas of concern identified by the survey to address the perceived gaps and enhance overall progress towards the SDGs.

**Statement of the Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS)**

(The National Platform of Civil Society Organisations in Mauritius)

The Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS) took note that the government of the Republic of Mauritius submits its 2nd VNR report this July 2024 to the UN High Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development.

Whilst it is generally accepted that progress has been made by the Republic of Mauritius since the 1st VNR in 2019 on a number of indicators, it is observed that a number of challenges need still to be addressed urgently so as to meet the 2030 Agenda.

Since 2019, only two meetings were held with MACOSS, i.e. on 13 February 2024 and 20 March 2024 respectively with regard to the 2nd VNR process. Indeed 2 meetings are largely inadequate to sharing information on the 2030 Agenda in a span of 4 years. MACOSS has engaged with the CSOs regularly and continuously over the last four years cumulating to not less than 50 consultative meetings. And the findings are instrumental.

From the data collected from CSOs, among others, some issues are highlighted as follows:

1. It is acknowledged that there is a lack of available data on several key indicators which must be addressed as of priority. Whilst some indicators are not relevant to Mauritius, others are specific to SIDS including Mauritius. Due to lack of consultation between the government and the National Platform, valuable data has not been captured by the government.
2. It was suggested that government put in place a strategy to address the gaps under the 1st VNR and data collection for policy formulation. On 20/3/24, at the stakeholders meeting chaired by the government various stakeholders expressed their concerns on the lack of data and the gaps. Many government ministries are working in silo mode and major policy decisions do not make it to the implementation stage with significant adverse effect and collaterals.
3. It is recognized that the government has taken bold initiatives to improve lives of people in the country specially those at the bottom end. However, much more could have been done to address a number of critical targets which impact people’s lives directly such as:
   1. Empowerment of CSOs working at grassroot level to capacitate, educate and support the vulnerable groups in mainstreaming.
   2. Ensuring that policy decisions and strategies are inclusive so that no one is left behind. For example (a) Accessibility to potable water (24/7) is still a challenge to a larger population; (b) Children with learning disabilities face serious challenges in the mainstream education system, and children with Special Education Needs are compelled to join schools run by CSOs with limited resources whereby they are outright deprived of state scholarships and other opportunities; (c) The health care system in the country needs serious reform and the digitalization of the sector is a must; and (d) Reforestation and greening must be a priority and stop deforestation.
   3. Too much of State attention is skewed towards the business community which is not aligned with the 2030 Agenda whereby growth is non-sustainable and is at the expense of the environment and the local communities, with particular impact on the vulnerable groups.
4. It is reiterated that the government engages meaningfully with MACOSS, the National Platform of CSOs in Mauritius, in addressing the various challenges under the 2030 Agenda through more consultations, dialogue and reinforced partnership.

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List of acronyms

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