**Country overview**

The Republic of Mauritius consists of the Islands of Mauritius (1,868.4 km2), Rodrigues (110.1 km2), Agalega, Tromelin, Cargados Carajos (28.7 km2) and the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia and any other island comprised in the State of Mauritius. The Republic of Mauritius has an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of approximately 2.3 million km2. It also shares joint jurisdiction with the Republic of Seychelles over an extended continental shelf area of about 400, 000 km2 in the Mascarene Plateau region. On 22 May 2019, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution 73/295 which fully endorsed the determinations of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). By an overwhelming majority, UN Member States confirmed that the Chagos Archipelago is an integral part of the Republic of Mauritius.

The Republic of Mauritius continues to experience an increase in air temperature by up to 1.2 degree Celsius and the sea level is rising at an accelerated rate of 5.6 mm per year for mainland Mauritius and 9 mm per year for Rodrigues.

As far as sea level rise is concerned and its impacts on our beaches which are prime natural assets sustaining the tourism industry and which in turn is one of the major pillars of our economy, the width of the beaches has been reduced by accentuating erosion in some areas by up to 20 metres during the last decade. In spite of the variability observed in the rainfall pattern in the recent years, a general reduction of around 8% over the last 50 years has also been observed in the annual precipitation.

The frequency of storms reaching at least tropical cyclone strength has increased and the rate of intensification of tropical storms has increased, with a higher number of explosive intensifications being observed over the last 15 years.

We are already observing episodes of exceptional occurrence of category-5 cyclones in the Indian Ocean region, namely, cyclone Fantala in 2016 and cyclone Faraji in 2021.

We are also enduring harsh extreme weather events such as flash floods every year, which are impacting severely on the economy, the ecosystem and livelihood. Flash floods are becoming more frequent and severe. For instance, an unprecedented 408 mm rainfall was recorded in 24 hours on 16 April 2021 in the South East region of Mauritius. This had resulted in acute flash floods and associated risks to life, damages to infrastructures as well as properties.

As such, Climate change is already impacting the hard-earned economic gains. The impacts are on one hand, the result of extreme weather events and on the other hand, in term of slow on-set on key sectors such as agriculture, blue economy, biodiversity, health and infrastructures.

The following key sectors have been included in the reviewed NDC review:

* Mitigation sectors: Energy, Transport, Industry, Agriculture, Waste, and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry;
* Adaptation sectors: Water, Agriculture, Tourism, Fisheries, Blue Economy, Infrastructure, Coastal Zone, Biodiversity; Disaster Risk Reduction and Health; and
* Cross-cutting sectors: Gender, Disaster Risk Reduction, Social Security and Education.

Compared to the mitigation target of **30%** **greenhouse gas emission reduction** in the first NDC, the mitigation target in the revised NDC is more ambitious. It aims at a reduction of **40% greenhouse gas emission** in the Republic of Mauritius by 2030 based on a business-as-usual scenario of around **6,9 million tons** of carbon dioxide equivalent, accounting for a reduction of around **2.8 million tons** of carbon dioxide equivalent, based on the following key mitigation measures:

* Production of **60 percent** of energy needs from green sources by **2030**;
* Total phasing out of use of coal before **2030**;
* Increasing energy efficiency by **10 %** based on the **2019** figures;
* Promotion of smart transport system (Mass transit and electric vehicle);
* Promotion of smart agricultural practices; and
* Protection and enhancing the sink capacity.

In terms of adaptation, key adaptation measures have been identified for the following sectors: Agriculture, Biodiversity (Marine & Terrestrial), Disaster Risk Reduction, Coastal Zone Management, Fisheries and Blue Economy, Health, Infrastructure, Tourism, Water, Cross-cutting (Gender, Education and Social Security). Mauritius is also submitting an Adaptation Communication as part of this Nationally Determined Contribution. Adaptation remains a very high priority for Mauritius.

**The total financial needs are estimated at USD 6.5 billion**: **USD 4.5 billion for adaptation and USD 2 billion mitigation**. Government and the private sector will provide resources to the tune of **USD 2.3 billion** that is **35%** of the estimated financial requirement, while the conditional funding amounting to **USD 4.2 billion (65%)** will be required from the international community and donor agencies.