Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress

Republic of Mauritius

Bonn, Germany

June 2026

Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change

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NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

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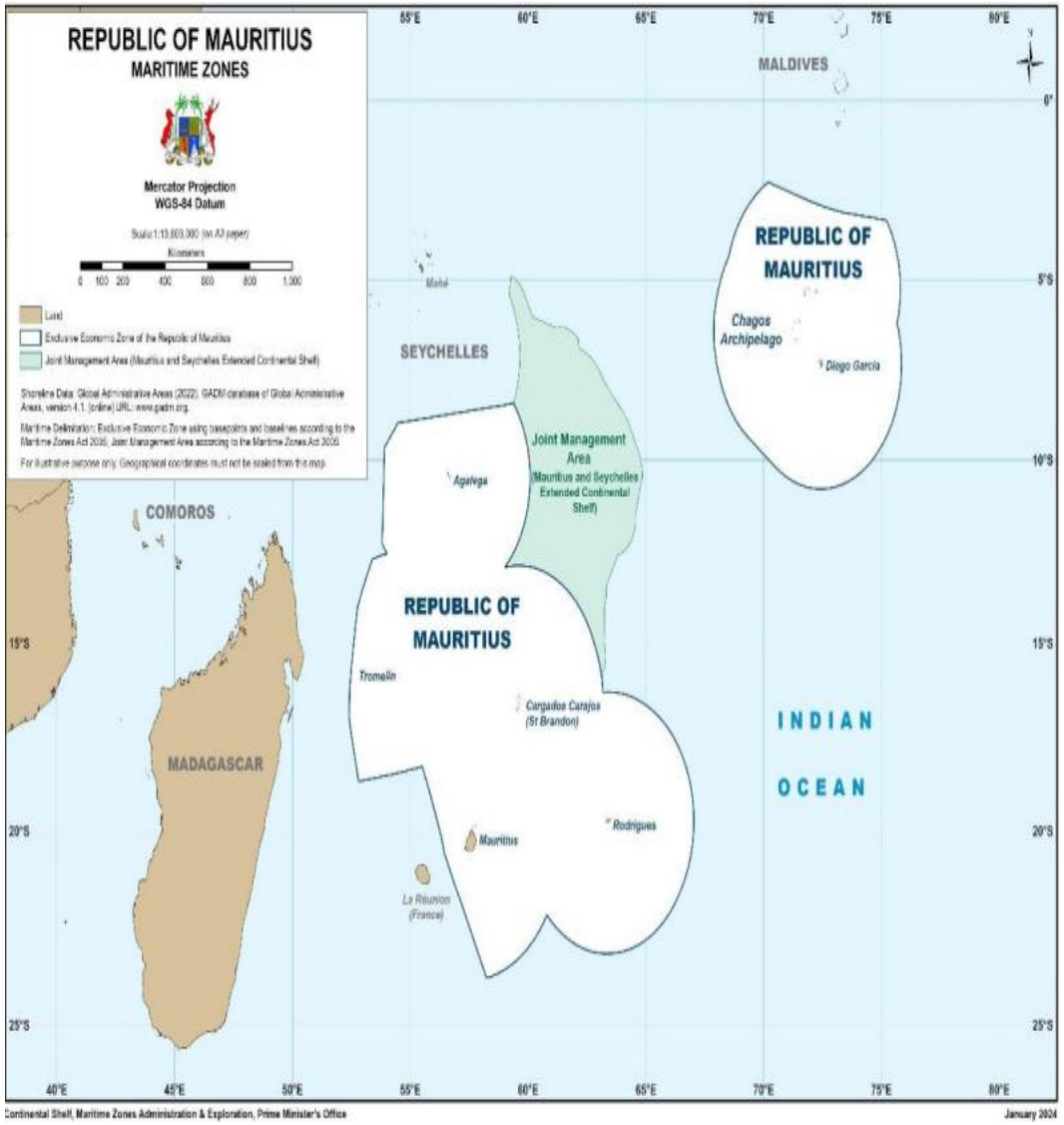

Geographical Location:
SIDS in the Southwest Indian Ocean, approximately 900 km (560 miles) east of Madagascar and 2,000 km off the southeast coast of Africa

Total Land Area: 2040 km^2
Main island is Mauritius among Rodrigues, Agalega, Tromelin, St-Brandon and the Chagos Archipelago including Diego Garcia

EEZ : 2.3 million km2

Climate Profile: mild tropical maritime climate, afflicted by cyclones, heavy torrential rains and flash floods

Population: 1.26 million

Energy: Heavily dependent on imported fossil fuels, only 18% renewable energy sources (Hydro, Wind, Landfill gas, Solar)

Governance: Parliamentary democracy

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CLIMATE REPORTING UNDER THE ETF

DESCRIPTION OF MAURITIUS UPDATED NDC 2021

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Aspect	Description
Type	Absolute economy-wide emissions reduction target compared with a BAU scenario by 2030.
Reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s)	Business as Usual (BAU) scenario of projected GHG emissions to 2030, with 2016 as most recent comprehensive GHG inventory.
Time frames and/or periods for implementation	01 January 2021 – 31 December 2030
Target year	Single-year target, 2030
Scope and coverage	All IPCC sectors: Energy excluding Transport, Transport, Waste, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF Gases: Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrous Oxide, Hydrofluorocarbons
Target relative to the reference indicator	**Contribution by sector to 40% mitigation target** (Gg CO_2e) Energy excluding transport 2,311 Waste 313 Transport 129 IPPU 55

GHG EMISSIONS AND TRENDS

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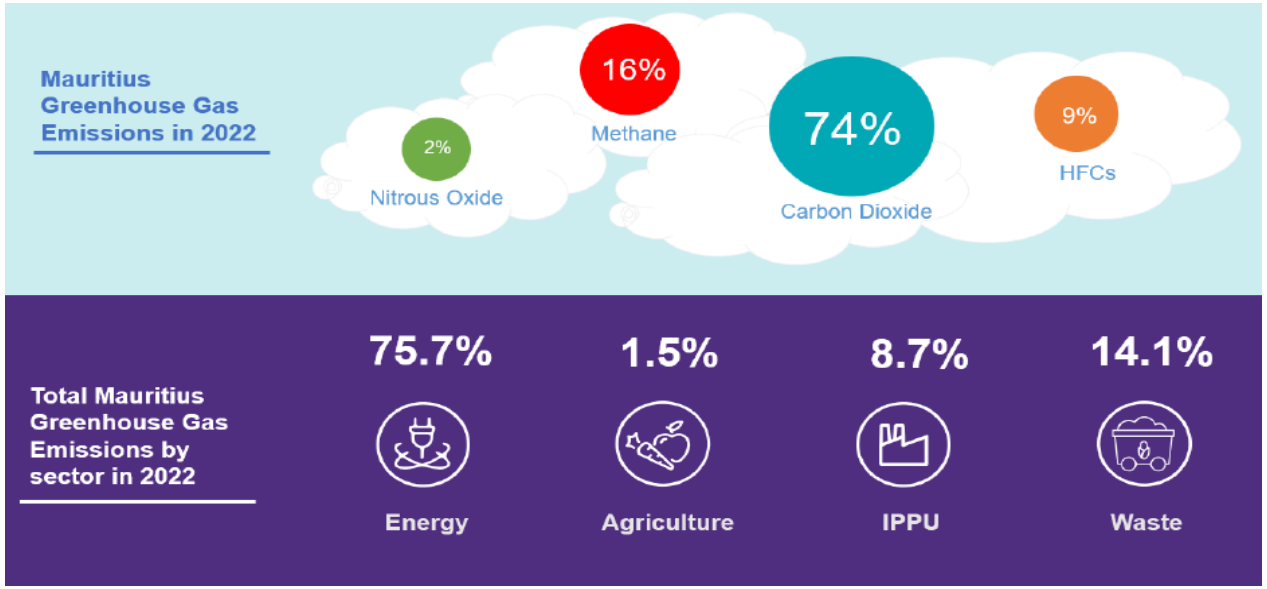

- As at 2022, the **total GHG emissions** (excluding LULUCF) were estimated at **5,901** Gg CO_2e and **net GHG emissions** (including LULUCF) were **5,471** Gg CO_2e.

- GHG emissions in Mauritius are majorly from **energy consumption**, followed by **waste, IPPU** and **agricultural sector**.

- Energy sector (**4,468** Gg CO_2e) represents **75.7%** of the total emissions (excluding LULUCF). Biggest emitters of the sector are the energy industries (**2,343** Gg CO_2e), followed by transport sector (**1,512** Gg CO_2e), manufacturing industries and construction (**334** Gg CO_2e) and Other sectors (**278** Gg CO_2e)

From 2000 to 2022,

- energy sector emissions increased from **2,320** to **4,468** Gg CO_2e ,
- IPPU emissions increased from **81** Gg CO_2e to **513** Gg CO_2e,
- Waste sector emissions increased from **605** Gg CO_2e to **832** Gg CO_2e,
- Agriculture sector emissions reduced from **140** Gg CO_2e to **88** Gg CO_2e ,
- LULUCF removals reduced from **464** Gg CO_2e to **430** Gg CO_2e.

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NDC

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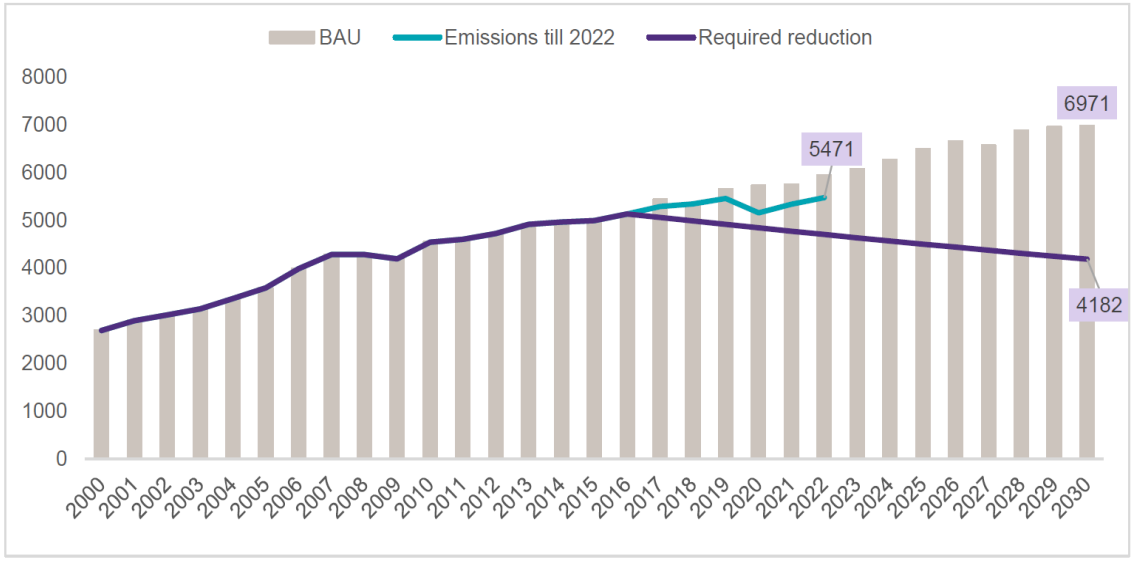

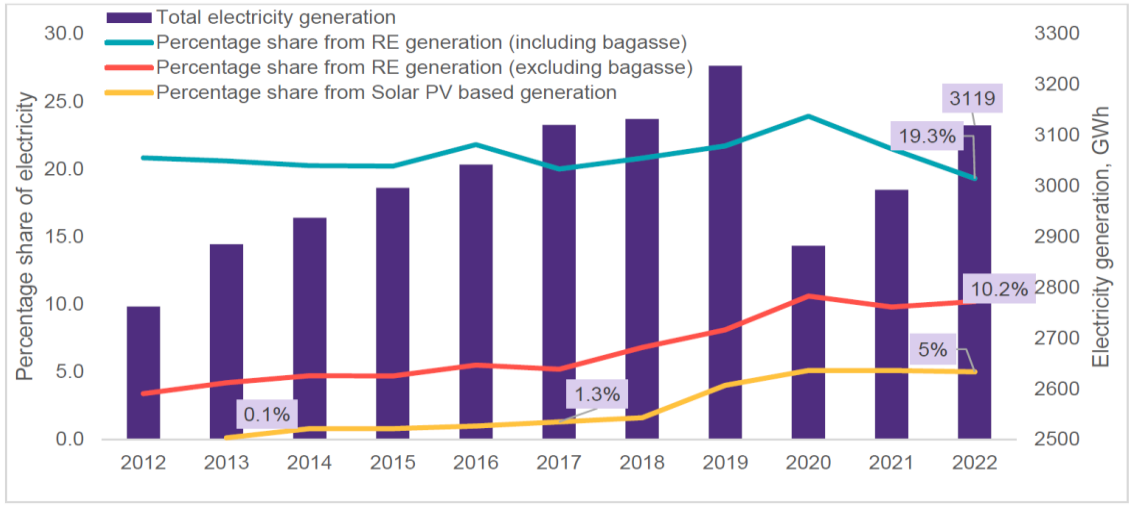

- Total greenhouse gas emissions (excluding LULUCF) in 2022 was a **10% reduction** from BAU scenario.
- Mauritius has increased the **share of solar energy** in the electricity generation mix from 2017 onwards.
- Emission reductions has been achieved **by reducing coal use for electricity generation**. Mauritius plans to completely replace coal by 2030 to meet its NDC target.
- Transport and waste sector witnessed sharp increase in emissions mainly due to the increase in emissions from road transport and solid waste.
- IPPU sector saw a 9% increase compared to BAU scenario due to the increase in use of refrigerants used for stationary and mobile air conditioning.

MITIGATION ACTIONS, POLICIES AND MEASURES

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Overarching Policy: Mauritius National Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan (NCCMSAP) 2022 - 2030

18 strategies and 32 prioritized actions in 7 key mitigation sectors have been identified to help reach the NDC target

The government structure set out for stakeholder engagement for monitoring NDC implementation and climate reporting.

No.	Energy Sector	Industrial processes and product use (IPPU) sector	Agriculture Sector
1	**Accelerating the transformational shift to a low-carbon economy by scaling up Renewable Energy**	**Development of Kigali Implementation Plan** To mitigate GHG emissions by targeting specific sectors such as domestic refrigerators, standalone units, and domestic air conditioners, while working in synergy with the HCFC Phase-down Management Plan	**Establish standards for treated manure from animal waste**
2	**Mandatory Energy Labelling and Minimum Energy Performance Standard**		**Promotion of small livestock projects at back yard level**
3	**Decarbonisation of the manufacturing sector and establishing enabling conditions to support the integration of nature-based solutions at national level**		**Bioconversion of organic waste into biogas at small and medium scale**
4	**Energy Efficiency Audit Scheme for the Manufacturing Sector**		**Promoting Climate smart agriculture**
5	**Modal shift to a mass transport system (Light Rail)**		

MITIGATION ACTIONS, POLICIES AND MEASURES

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No.	Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector	Waste sector	Cross-cutting measures
1	**Tree planting and Creation and maintenance of mini-forest, Nature Walk, urban forests, Parks and Garden, etc.**	**Waste Management and Resource Recovery Act 2023** To provide for the regulatory framework to ensure the environmentally safe and sound management of solid and hazardous wastes and a sustainable waste management system through the adoption of a circular economy approach focusing on waste reduction, reuse, material recovery and recycling.	**Sustainable Island Mauritius (SIM) project** Promote sustainable tourism through demonstrating and scaling- up self-sustaining mechanism for improving sustainability impact along the value chain and improving awareness as well as the marketing of sustainable tourism products and services.
2	**Forest restoration – Nature Reserves, Mountain, River Reserves, forest plantation**		**Integration of Climate Change in Higher Education and gender mainstreaming in climate action**

FINANCIAL, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER AND CAPACITY BUILDING

FINANCIAL SUPPORT NEEDED AND RECEIVED

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International Support Received

Agency	Approved Amount (USD mn)
Green Climate Fund	38.51
Global Environment Facility	37.35
UNEP CCC - Danish Government	0.13
Adaptation fund	4.44
Agence Française de Développement	9.20
UNDP Climate Promise	0.27
European Union	13.15
Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA+) and European Union	2.26
United Kingdom	0.25
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	0.05
Abu Dhabi Fund	10.00 (Loan)
African Development Bank	2.44 (Loan)
Total	**118.05**

From 2017 onwards, Mauritius has received around **118.05 million USD** both as grant and loan from various donor agencies for climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.

Support needed as per Upated NDC 2021

The total financial needs estimated at USD 6.5 billion: USD 4.5 billion for adaptation and USD 2 billion mitigation.

The share for the unconditional and conditional contributions for the USD 6.5 billion is depicted:

Unconditional amount of USD 2.3 billion (from government and private sector) representing 35%

Conditional amount of USD 4.2 billion (from international sources and donor agencies) representing 65%

Represents **8.4%** of the requirement has been mobilized till December 2024

FINANCIAL, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER AND CAPACITY BUILDING

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT & CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT NEEDED AND RECEIVED

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Technology Development and CB Support Received

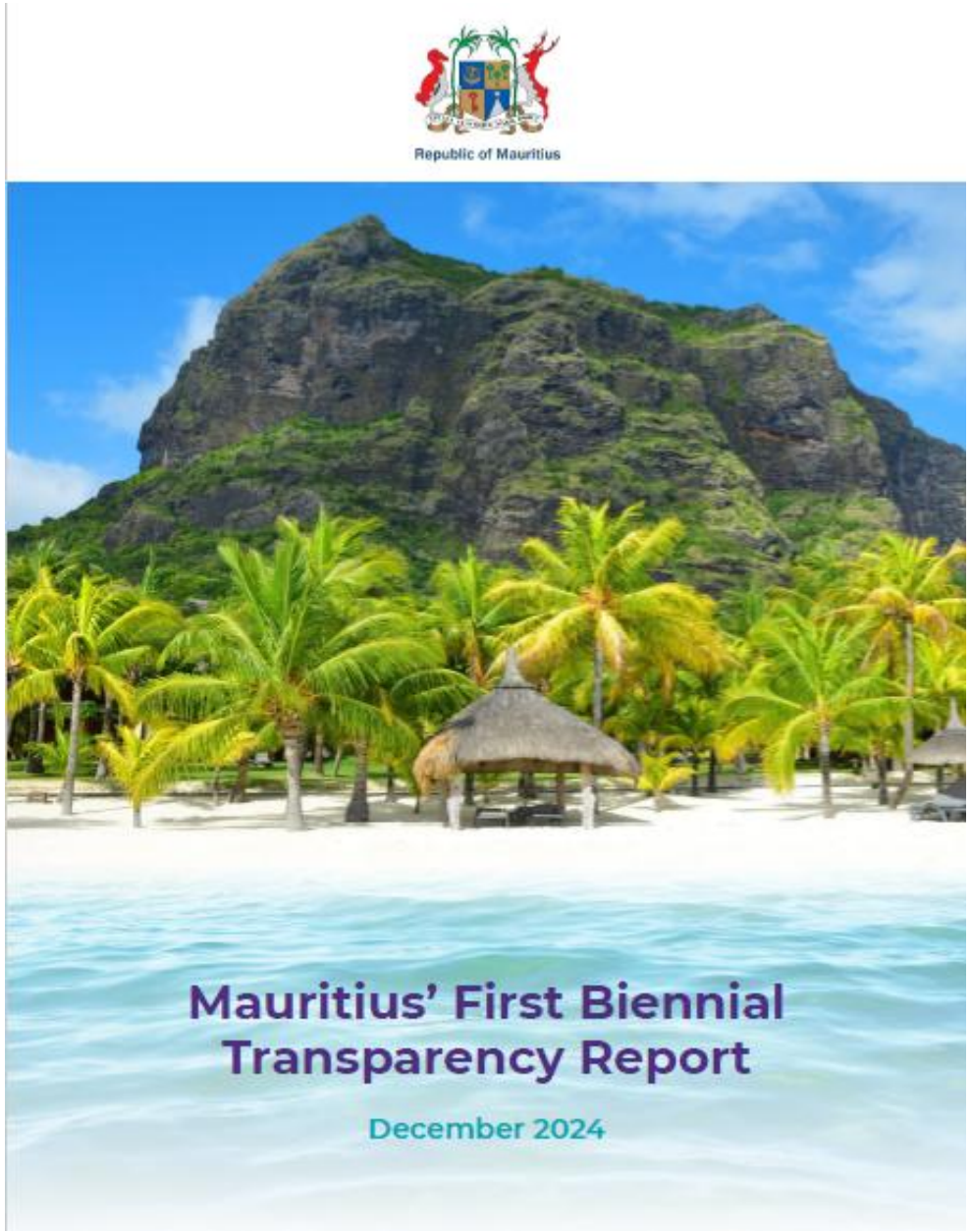
- In country capacity building support on BTR development under the CBIT –GSP by Transparency Division under the UNFCCC and the UNEP CCC
- Technical support under the CBIT-GSP for undertaking quality assurance of the BTR1
- Peer Learning Workshop on National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management Systems and Tools

Technology Development and CB Support Needed

- Quantification of GHG emission for individual mitigation projects
- Formulation and monitoring of progress indicators and quantitative goals for specific mitigation and adaptation projects
- Computation of financial needs to address identified constraints and gaps
- Enhancing the Mau NDC registry

Key CB needs identified during the TER process

- Estimate and report non-GHG mitigation benefits and costs for individual mitigation actions
- Develop and report Business-As-Usual (BAU) and projection scenarios
- Effective use of ETF tools and Common Tabular Formats for NDC tracking
- Development of land use matrix
- QA/QC documentation and implementation plan
- Higher-tier methodologies, recalculation procedures and uncertainty assessment
- Development of robust MRV systems for data collection, storage, and management to support transparent and reliable reporting across all sectors.



THANK YOU

Department of Climate Change

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Mauritius