

Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) calls for evidence for the 2020 Report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties.

The Government of Mauritius welcomes this opportunity to submit its views on the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

Mauritius Context

Despite the fact that Mauritius emits only about 0.01% of global greenhouse gases, Government has been proactive and had made the climate change agenda one of its priorities. Mauritius is fully committed to contribute to the global efforts to combat climate change.

Mauritius signed and ratified the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016. Under its first NDC, Mauritius **pledged to reduce its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030, relative to the business as usual scenario, subject to support from the international community.** 14 key sectors were identified namely:

- under mitigation: Energy, Transport, Industry, Waste, Agriculture, and Land Use and Forestry; and
- under adaptation: Water, Agriculture, Disaster Risk Reduction, Fisheries, Infrastructure, Coastal Zone, Biodiversity and Health.

Operationalisation of the Paris Agreement

To achieve the set objectives of GHG emissions reduction and to build resilience, Government is continuously mobilising a considerable amount of resources from its national budget.

It has been estimated that close to 2.15% of Mauritius' GDP is being invested every year on environment and climate change issues. To further strengthen our resilience and emission reduction efforts, Government has revived the National Environment Fund (NEF) with USD 50 million (MUR 2.1 billion) in 2018. To tackle flood management, coastal protection and disaster risk reduction and management, solid wastes management and landslides concerns, the national budget 2020-2021 has further allocated a sum of MUR 2.1 billion under the NEF for projects, schemes and programmes as follows:

- rehabilitation, protection and management of beaches, lagoons and coral reefs (Rs 215M);

- flood management and cleaning, rehabilitation and upgrading of drains, bridges and rivers (Rs 1, 272M);
- solid waste management (Rs 153M);
- landslide management (Rs 314M);
- disaster risk reduction (Rs 40M);
- cleaning and embellishment works (Rs 207M); and
- Green Economy (Rs 126M).

Additionally, in the Government Programme 2020-2024, Government is coming up with a number of measures, such as, investing in clean energy, shifting to a cleaner and greener Mauritius, mitigating risks from climate change, improving waste management and circular economy, amongst others.

However, our estimated requirement for the implementation of measures as spelt out in our NDC is of the order of USD 5.5 billion, of which USD 4 billion is required for adaptation purposes only.

Therefore, financial and technical assistance from the international community would be essential for Mauritius to achieve pledges made under the Paris Agreement.

Mauritius is presently in the process of reviewing its NDC, which is expected by December 2020. Our mitigation and adaptation targets would be up scaled and the means of implementation would be reviewed accordingly. The forthcoming Climate Change Bill will provide for a reinforced legal and institutional framework to optimise climate change management and coordination at national and sectoral level.

Information and data on the needs of Mauritius

Support/capacity building needed:

- Carry out vulnerability and risk assessment for sectors such as coastal zone, agriculture, water, fisheries, tourism and infrastructure.
- Reinforce the disaster risk reduction and management sector, in term of projections, preparedness, response and recovery planning. There is also the need to strengthen capacity

for meteorological and climate parameters observations and monitoring, flood management and response to storm surges, amongst others.

- Identify most appropriate adaptation and mitigation options by applying management tools such as cost benefit analysis.
- Carry out mitigation assessment and carbon footprint assessment for sectors such as energy including renewable energy, transport, industrial, waste, agriculture and forestry.
- Built technical knowledge and skills for developing tailor made downscaling and climate modeling tools.
- Project design, preparation, implementation and MRV system.
- Framework for tracking of mitigation measures including link to the generation of information, establishment of institutional arrangements for data collection and compatibility of the information sources used with the national GHG inventory.
- Development of emission factors with local data (Tier 2) for sources identified as key categories.
- Develop guidelines and manuals to ensure standardisation and harmonisation of data required for informed decision making.
- Mechanism to strengthen the synergy among Government agencies, the private sector, academia, research institutions and NGOs.
- Updating the technology needs assessments and technology action plans, with a view to advancing technology transfer.

Mauritius has submitted various documents containing information related to needs under the UNFCCC, which are to be taken as supplementary to what is described above:

- Third National Communication, 2017
- INDC Mauritius – Synthesis report, 2015
- INDC Mauritius – Action Plan and Logframe for INDC Implementation, 2015
- Technology Needs Assessment, 2012/13
- Technology Action Plan, 2013
- National Climate Change Adaptation Framework for the Republic of Mauritius, 2012

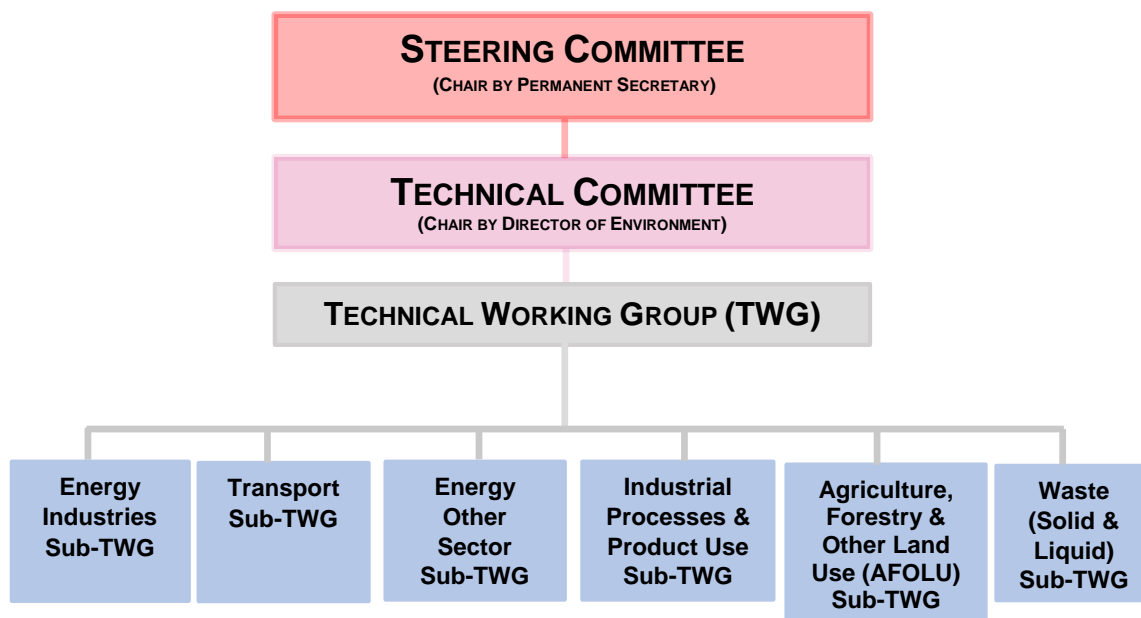
Mauritius is currently preparing its first *Biennial Update Report* for expected submission by end of this year. In the BUR, chapter 5 will include an assessment of support needed by the country.

The GEF funded project *Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions for low Carbon Island Development Strategy for Mauritius*, which will culminate in the formulation of the first National Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan, will identified needs to mitigate GHG emissions in order to achieve the NDC target.

Processes and approaches utilised for the determination of needs

Participatory approach was applied whereby concerned stakeholders from key sectors were invited to provide input on their respective needs. Bilateral meetings were also held to provide an in-depth understanding of the situation. A survey was also developed to facilitate sharing of precise information.

The institutional arrangement which is used under various projects is as follows:



Challenges, gaps and opportunities

Reference can be made to Chapter 11 of the Third National Communication, 2017