

# MAURITIUS

## Multi-Annual Indicative Programme 2021 – 2027

### 1. The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in Mauritius

#### 1.1 Basis for programming

The basis for programming is the National Development Plan, the so-called *Vision 2030 - Transforming Our Future for the Better* and the five year Government Programme 2020-2024. The documents are in line with many EU international cooperation priorities, namely: sustainable growth and jobs; the Green Deal; Good Governance and Human Development.

In 2020, Mauritius was well advanced in its target to turn "*into an inclusive, high-income country*", but COVID severely hit and jeopardised its achievements, endangering its socio-economic stability. The enduring pandemic is a key threat for the medium term growth and employment, so Vision 2030 and government's plans need to be updated accordingly.

Under the current conjuncture, the focus should be on achieving a resilient, inclusive and sustainable growth based on **a cleaner, greener, sustainable, low emission and climate-resilient development**. This is in line with the target fixed in the Master Plan for the **Environment** for Mauritius (2020-2030).

Mauritius is a key partner for the EU for regional integration in the African and Indian Ocean region. In terms of international trade, the key focus is to expand the economic space for Mauritian firms through enhanced economic integration and cooperation, as a bigger market may help creating economies of scale and attracting Foreign Direct Investment, leading to growth and new jobs. This MIP, and where applicable the Sub-Saharan Africa MIP, will have to facilitate the negotiations of on-going EPA deepening and implementation of commitments. Those objectives are tightly linked with the Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs, specifically the Jobs and Growth Compacts, External Investment Plan (EIP) and Sustainable Business for Africa.

Mauritius has been a reliable and like-minded ally on several issues of common interest, including peace and security (maritime security and fight against trafficking), sustainable blue and green economy, trade, economic governance, global and multilateral cooperation, environmental sustainability and climate change.

Mauritius has committed to substantially improve use of local renewable resources and enhance the efficiency of transports and public infrastructures, also to reduce dependence on imported

fuels. With regard to ocean-related matters, while it is important to ensure that waste is well managed and not dampen into the sea, marine resources are considered in Vision 2030 as a new asset for future economic development, but no clear directions have been set yet. In parallel, Vision 2030 identifies additional sectors with a potential to accelerate growth, increase productivity and create jobs, such as the agro-industry and its greening. COVID demonstrated a need to enhance national food security.

**At the same time, reforming overall public governance is recognised by Vision 2030 as a priority for Mauritius** and a pre-requisite for a conducive business environment. The *"Government will improve transparency, effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of public services"* which coincides with the EU priorities and includes Public Accountability and Financial Governance, encompassing Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism, together with a sound framework to protect Human Rights.

Particular attention will be paid to Human Rights protection, starting with women empowerment and reducing Gender Based Violence (GBV). Government has recently released a National Strategy and Action Plan on the Elimination of GBV that calls for donor support. EU holds a dedicated policy dialogue on gender with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare and a Joint Monitoring Framework (JMF) has been agreed upon to track progress in achieving SDG 5. Preliminary work has already started to update this Monitoring Framework in line with the thematic areas of engagement of the new Gender Action Plan III. The JMF will guide future intervention in promoting gender equality; women and girls' empowerment and children's rights and will facilitate mainstreaming of gender in 85% of EU funded actions.

## **1.2 Status of joint programming**

The only EU Member State present in Mauritius is France. The EU Delegation will continue full cooperation and convergence of priorities with France and its development agency, i.e. the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), as well as the Région La Réunion.

The current Multi-annual Indicative Programme proposal is based on a joint analysis of the main strategic objectives. These were also presented to other non-resident Member States to call for reinforced cooperation and contribution. EIB was also consulted and is integrated in the Team Europe initiative with AFD. The local combination of AFD and EIB with EU NDICI-GE funds will provide strong opportunities for blending and EFSD+ projects in Mauritius.

The whole consultation process was based on a Team Europe approach. With a view to maximising synergies, ongoing programmes are also jointly monitored. As AFD resources are approved on a needs-assessment basis yearly, discussions with AFD on joint projects will be pursued. Convergence on development objectives and communication will be equally ensured throughout the programming period, to maximise Team Europe's visibility.

## **1.3 Priority areas of EU's cooperation with the partner country**

### *Priority Area 1 - Environment Protection and Climate Change adaptation and resilience*

The EU has a successful 40 year partnership in place with Mauritius in the environment and climate change fields. The EU will continue supporting a true ecological transition, also through supporting the implementation of Mauritius' commitments in the trade and sustainable development chapter of the full EPA under negotiation<sup>1</sup>. Mauritius is also a like-minded partner on climate change issues at international fora.

According to the World Risk Report, Mauritius is the 10<sup>th</sup> most exposed country to natural disasters, 19<sup>th</sup> in terms of risks due to its state of preparedness and, according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the 3<sup>rd</sup> country in terms of most threatened plant species. The country has recently revised its National Determined Contribution (NDC) including an Adaptation communication for the timeframe 2021-2030, but it still ranks 13<sup>th</sup> in the Mo Ibrahim Index for Sustainable Environment, associated to poor scores for sustainable management of land & forests and especially for land & water biodiversity.

Previous Climate Change interventions have shown the need to avoid ad-hoc, standalone projects and to intervene within a clearly defined framework, which already exists<sup>2</sup>.

Mauritius' vulnerabilities, e.g. violent rainfalls, rise in temperature, coastal erosion, acute droughts etc. are mainly the result of increased global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which also impact on agriculture and fisheries. Excessive use of pesticides poses an existential threat to biodiversity (on land and in the ocean) as well as on human health. Water resource management will need to be improved in all sectors (drinking, commercial, agriculture...), including wastewater and sewerage infrastructures and women can play a decisive role.

Notwithstanding its commitment to greening the economy, the country is still heavily reliant on fossil fuels, but the ambition to completely phase out coal power plants by 2030 has been announced. This is a positive move as they have a high economic, social and health cost due to the heavy pollution generated.

Despite the government's ambitious targets<sup>3</sup>, in 2018 only 20.7% of electricity was generated from renewable sources (mostly bagasse), impacting heavily on the country's balance of payment as well (19.5% of imports). Besides, appropriate regulation for implementation of Renewable Energy (RE) production and distribution is still missing. The legal framework could be made more conducive to speeding up RE uptake as the country has tremendous potential to use biomass, wind and solar energy. Technical Assistance, including through Twinning and Taixex could be envisaged if requested by the authorities.

---

<sup>1</sup> Adhesion to and effective implementation of international conventions and treaties related to environment protection and climate change adaptation

<sup>2</sup> Mauritius is endowed with (i) Country's Nationally Determined Contributions; (ii) the EU-Mauritius Joint Monitoring Framework under the Policy Dialogue on Environment and Climate Change; (iii) the Masterplan for the Environment 2020 – 2030 and (iv) the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2017–2025.

<sup>3</sup> The Long-Term Energy Strategy 2009 – 2025 announced the ambition to reduce the importation of fossil fuels and increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix to 35 % in 2025. A new Renewable Energy Roadmap 2030 launched in 2019 has increased the target for share of RE to 40 % by year 2030.

Mauritius is an island country with an EEZ about a thousand times larger than its land territory. Carbon reduction targets will be missed if the ocean potential is not harnessed, notably its natural capacity to cut GHG emissions. Besides, protecting the pristine environment and its unique biodiversity at land and sea is crucial as these represent the country's main endowment. Ocean economy should be sustainable and develop higher value-added products. This is also a precondition for the continued success of the touristic sector, which provides livelihood to 25% of population.

### *Priority Area 2 - Good Governance*

Good governance is a key enabler for a sustainable and equitable post-COVID economic recovery. As a key partner of Mauritius, it is up to the European Union to actively support the actions in the area of good governance, as it was the case on taxation, where dialogue and reforms allowed the country to exit and remain out of the EU grey list of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions.

The Mauritian government faces some structural challenges when it comes to good governance and institutional strength. These deficiencies have been acknowledged by the Government in its own policy papers, and have also been highlighted in UN reports (e.g. Universal Periodic Review) and electoral observations (African Union). Various recent reports<sup>4</sup> have shown some decline in Mauritius's overall governance. Although Mauritius ranks first in the Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance 2020, the report noted deterioration in overall governance as well as across other various sectors such as public administration, rule of law and corruption.

Mauritius moved from the 56<sup>th</sup> to the 52<sup>nd</sup> place in the 2020 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) by Transparency International. The absence of a legal framework for political parties financing is reported as one of the key causes of corruption. Draft legislation was submitted to parliament in mid-2019 but was eventually not approved. Given the number of corruption cases involving public officials, the adoption of such legislation appears essential in the current context.

All stakeholders consulted, being from private sector, trade unions or civil society, asked for better policy and implementation coordination across various public departments, agencies and institutions.

In 2020, the financial sector of Mauritius was impacted by the inclusion in the EU list of high-risk countries with strategic deficiencies in Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing<sup>5</sup>. After consistent support from the EU and other donors and thanks to the efforts taken by the Authorities, Mauritius was removed from the FATF list in October 2021 and is poised to multiply its efforts to become a role model in the domain for its African peers.

Mauritius is usually supportive of demarches undertaken by the European Union at the UN General Assembly. The country has a good legislative framework for the protection of human rights as well as a good track record for their protection. However, a number of areas require consolidation and more effective enforcement mechanisms.

---

<sup>4</sup> The 2020 Economist Intelligence Unit report and the Swedish V-Dem report

<sup>5</sup> as from October 2020, after the FATF placed Mauritius on its list of "Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring

The priority human rights issue in Mauritius relates to violence against women and children, which has been further exacerbated during the two national Covid-19 related lockdowns. Problems of social stigma and/or financial dependence usually hamper the reporting of cases and law enforcement. The legal system in Mauritius does not adequately ensure non-discrimination for sexual orientation and protection from homophobic crimes. The 2018 amendments to the Information and Communication Technologies Act raise concerns with regard to potential restrictions to freedom of expression and of information.

The main lessons learnt from the past projects in good governance is that the three tiered approach for good governance should be maintained, namely to work: with the Government on policy and legislation; with intermediary institutions (e.g. human rights institutions), to tackle good governance and with civil society for direct actions with the concerned population. Finally, the EU intends to set up a Youth Forum to leverage their potential as well. To reach the objectives expressed in the MIP, an accrued use of the best existing statistical data to design actions and to monitor progress will be pursued.

#### **1.4 Justification and context**

Being a small island developing state, Mauritius is characterised by inherent vulnerabilities of SIDS such as a small land area, limited natural resources, dependency on imports and exposure to natural hazards (SDG13). The main environmental challenges that the country faces are: natural disasters; coastal erosion and soil degradation; water management; loss of biodiversity; invasive species spreading; marine pollution; waste management (including food waste); energy efficiency and renewable generation; droughts and sustainable land use, excessive pesticide use (SDG14 and 15). As all these aspects are closely interlinked, an integrated approach is needed that could allow integrated, win-win solutions. For instance, the EU is supporting the economic empowerment of artisanal fishing communities in Mauritius (also through the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement). These actions enhance equitable economic growth by improving livelihoods and food security of fishermen while supporting sustainable management of stocks, hence protecting the Ocean, and alleviating poverty among economically marginalised communities. Mauritius has few exploited energy resources and therefore depends on imported fuel to meet most of its energy requirements, with the notable exception of sugar cane bagasse (SDG7). The Government has announced plans to increase use of renewable energy to 35% by 2025 and zero coal power plants by 2030. Addressing all the above will contribute fully to the EU Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument target for Climate Change.

In line with SDG5, Mauritius has made significant strides towards gender equality and women's empowerment but strong political will and collective efforts are needed to achieve real gender equality, as in 2020 Mauritius still ranked 115 out of 153 countries with regard to the Global Gender Gap Index (GGI) of the World Economic Forum. Besides, the alarming situation regarding GBV and domestic violence was further exacerbated by the Covid crisis with increasing cases of *femicide* observed. Continuing EU support to NGOs in line with the ambition of the EU Gender Action Plan III to address this scourge will be crucial.

Human rights are in general well respected in Mauritius, but there are some issues of concern. These relate to violence against children, discrimination based on sexual orientation, rule of law, prisoners' rights, and immigrant workers' living and working conditions. Continuing EU thematic budget line support to addressing this scourge will be crucial, inter alia because EU labour standards must be respected for Mauritius to profit from EPA and its deepening. It should be noted that Mauritius is negotiating the deepening of the EPA with the EU since 2019, along with four other countries in the African region. Mauritius leads the technical negotiating group, and has established itself as a regional key player for the EPA negotiations with the EU.

Finally, it is deemed necessary to continue improving the macro-financial governance in Mauritius, in line with on-going EU actions. In terms of Business Climate, Mauritius has started legal and regulatory reforms by introducing a broad and varied range of changes to commercial laws to address existing bottlenecks. Thanks to EU support it has established a National e-licencing system and digitalisation can play an additional role in simplifying processes and decision making. The EU will continue accompanying Mauritius in its public sector transformation, with a whole-of-government approach to introduce a collective line of accountability and joint ownership for results.

Mauritius forms part of the group of five states of the Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA 5) group of countries comprising Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zimbabwe which signed an interim Economic Partnership Agreement (iEPA) with the EU. The ESA iEPA was the first Agreement to be concluded in the African region. In 2019 the EU and the ESA 5 group formally launched the EPA deepening negotiations which include an ambitious Trade and Sustainable Development chapter. This deepening is the first in Africa and is expected to become a paradigm for the African continent, if negotiations are successfully completed. The EU is providing coordination and capacity building facilities for the ESA 5 group and Mauritius leads the technical negotiations. The implementation of the national MIP, also under Priority 1, will contribute to the efforts of Mauritius as agreed under the TSD chapter and in respect of its environmental obligations. As such, Mauritius has a key role to play for the successful outcome of the EPA deepening exercise and complementary support will be required.

NDICI funding complementarity with Thematic (CSO, Human Rights and Global Challenges) and Regional Programmes, will be crucial to achieve the expected results in both priority areas at Country level. Synergies between the NDICI and European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) will be sought for the implementation of joint co-operation projects between Mauritius and the outermost regions of France. Remarkable opportunities of complementarity with regional programmes exist on: Ridge to Reef to address Ocean Governance framework; NaturAfrica; food security to align with the AU's Agenda 2063 and NEPAD/SDAC agenda; PPPs in recycling that could possibly be scaled up at regional level under ERDF-Interreg; Maritime security, illicit financial and immigration flows; support for renewable energy development or digital governance. All forms of support will be explored, including through financial instruments under EFSD+ to finance the much needed green transition.

This EU MIP for Mauritius will concentrate on two out of six expected outcomes of the UN Strategic Partnership Framework: Ocean governance (Outcome 3) and Resilience to climate

change (Outcome 6), but will integrate transversally two others: Digitalisation (Outcome 1) and Gender Equality & Gender Based Violence – i.e. GBV (Outcome 5).

### **1.5 Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation**

The EU Multi-annual Indicative Programme for Mauritius will have a duration of 7 years, with a Mid Term Review scheduled in 2024, coinciding with the end of the five year Government Programme 2020-2024 – which means at the end of the current government's mandate. This MIP is therefore synchronised with the country electoral cycle. It could be adapted as a result of the foreseen Mid-Term Review.

## **2. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiative**

### **2.1 Priority area 1: Environmental protection and climate change adaptation and resilience (EUR 5.5 million for 2021-2027, which concurs in full to the EU NDICI-GE Climate Change target and responds to the following SDGs: 2,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 and 15 )**

The Mauritius “Assise de l'Environnement”<sup>6</sup> urges to accelerate the **ecological transition towards a greener, sustainable, low emission and climate resilient country**. It focusses on a number of entry points to ensure a green recovery from the pandemic<sup>7</sup>. **The EU and Team Europe will accompany this transformative process, across all 8 pillars of the Mauritius Masterplan for the Environment 2020-2030**, which corresponds closely to the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030. Integrated and complementary actions should allow establishing the first milestones of the circular economy in the Country and women will be asked to play a pivotal role.

**The specific objective will be to support the Government in achieving its own targets on renewable energies production, waste management and environment protection** (e.g., zero coal plants, ban single use plastics, increased obligation to include Environmental Impact Assessment for large constructions), as formulated in the National Environmental Strategy 2020 – 2030.

To facilitate this progress, the MIP proposes 3 streams of interventions: i) Ecological transition for a green recovery (including renewable energy); ii) Integrated management of ecosystems, “Ridge to reef” approach”; iii) Transition for sustainable agro-food systems. Disaster risk prevention and management will be mainstreamed. Furthermore, a nexus approach will be adopted integrating humanitarian assistance with longer-term development activities, notably for Disaster Preparedness and in response to disasters, such as cyclones.

This three-pronged approach is needed as these priorities are strictly interlinked and needed for a sustainable development of Mauritius and protection of its ocean, and is conducive to a further

---

<sup>6</sup> Mauritius Government organised an Assise de l'Environnement in December 2019, that was opened by the Prime Minister and where the EU HOD was the only invited speaker given the long standing relationship Mauritius has with the EU in the environmental and climate change fields. The objective was to hold consultations with all key stakeholders (civil society, private sector, the youth and journalists) as part of the process for the preparation of the country's new Environment Masterplan (2020-2030).

<sup>7</sup> Notably: (i) coastal zones and marine environment (ii) biodiversity and natural resources; (iii) fight against pollution; (iv) environmental culture; (v) solid waste management; (vi) urban development and environmental policy; (vii) climate change; (viii) fight against plastic pollution.

diversification of its economy. Waste management and energy are strictly correlated, not only thanks to possible direct waste to energy actions, but also because waste (e.g. compost) could be an input in agriculture. While farmers could produce the bagasse to boost biomass production, waste management could increase agricultural productivity in a sustainable way hence creating a virtuous circle, especially if associated with proper water management (creating less pollution being drained to ocean). Besides, introducing a more planet-friendly sort of agriculture while improving food safety and the quality of consumption (for example by removing taxes on organic products and fertilisers) would reduce the effect on the environment and protect biodiversity as well. Lessons learnt show that youngsters and women can play a decisive advocacy role but also act directly to preserve the environment in their communities. Biodiversity and agriculture are linked and their enhancement can improve also nutrition and food security, in both quantitative and qualitative terms. Improved energy efficiency and more responsible consumers' behaviours would further reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions. Government is also committed to greening its tourism industry – which is a backbone of the economy. This whole approach would allow creating high value-added job positions as well as more decent jobs in general, with the simultaneous aim of reducing economic inequalities and lowering the impact of human activity on the pristine Mauritian environment, hence triggering a really sustainable socio-economic recovery. One of the steps to achieve this could be the setting up of a national legal framework for circular economy with a participatory approach with the private sector and NGOs.

The main risk for Priority area 1 is that due to the on-going COVID-19 pandemic, funds could be diverted to short-term social support and economic recovery measures at the expense of environmental projects. The EU would propose as mitigating measure: dialogue, advocacy, technology exchange programmes, also through Interreg fund through La Reunion to facilitate acquisition of European technology, e.g. in recycling and waste sorting.

#### Sector 1. Ecological transition for a green recovery - DAC: 232

The Mauritian Government has the renewed ambition to increase the share of renewables in its energy mix to 60% and to phase out coal from its energy production by 2030. These challenging targets would need a revamped and coherent policy and regulatory framework, also from the public operator CEB<sup>8</sup>, to rebalance incentives away from fossil fuels use and towards speeding up renewable energy production. **Moreover, it should be accompanied by improved energy efficiency and both could be supported by the EU, with the aim of increasing the renewable share into the national energy mix.**

The current trend is daunting. The 3 main bagasse-run power plants already work only at 60%-80% of their capacities, as small planters are abandoning sugarcane. Coupled with a growing demand for energy (due to residential, tertiary and transport sectors), this increased the share of fossil fuels in the energy mix from 81,7 % in 2008 to 86 % in 2017. A stepping up in biomass use is needed, as there is still potential linked to sugar cane by-products, and this will be catered for under the 3<sup>rd</sup> sub-priority. There is also some potential for wind and solar energy as solar still makes only 1% of the energy mix. Digitalisation could be a means for energy transition

---

<sup>8</sup>CEB is in charge of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity

whether it is to integrate decentralised renewable energy sources, to keep the system running in a stable way or to collect data to operate it.

**EU support may allow for a more conducive policy framework for renewable energy production**, a proactive attitude by the national electricity company (i.e. CEB) and a stronger role for the Utility Regulatory Authority. MIP resources could then be a catalyst for new innovative projects and provide high level Technical Assistance. The experience with AFD's Sunref shows that there is large potential for joint interventions, also associated to financial instruments and they could be replicated.

Another promising area, aiming at reducing various forms of pollution, is waste and wastewater management. The AFD helped the government developing a Waste management strategy which included recycling, but it has not been formally adopted yet. Notwithstanding the National Sewerage Master Plan (NSMP)<sup>9</sup>, most households are not connected to proper sewerage system. In other critical areas, existing disposal system is creating inconvenience and represents health hazards to inhabitants.

Policy dialogue and technical assistance supported by the EU (also through twinning with EU public institutions and authorities) could help sound policy formulation to address all those kinds of pollution and pave the way for more concrete investments in the right technology especially if accompanied by incentives to the private sector, e.g. through guarantees.

EFSD+ resources could be a real asset in this domain, with EIB and AFD who have already expressed their willingness to co-fund investments and de-risking tools. MIP resources could be used to prepare the ground and to help financial instruments to take off, hence act as a catalyst for joint intervention, in a full Team Europe spirit.

## Sector 2. Integrated management of ecosystems (“From ridge to reef” approach) - Transition for developing a sustainable blue economy DAC: 410

Mauritius’ main endowment is its rich marine environment, with its wealth of resources, which make the Country a prime destination for tourism and contribute to a large share of its income.<sup>10</sup> Its land and marine environment are threatened by global warming, pollution and human interventions. More than 95 % of the island’s natural habitats were destroyed in less than four centuries and a mere 2% of the original forests remains and a similar decline happened in Rodrigues as well. Everything that is produced or used on Mauritius mainland ends up in the sea, with very few remarkable exceptions and while organic waste can be easily assimilated from the ocean, the same does not apply to a large part of manmade products. **For this, a revamped Ridge to Reef Governance to protect land and oceanic biodiversity shall be at the centre of future socio-economic development.**

**EU, in a Team Europe approach (EU, BEI, AFD), will facilitate, accompany and support initiatives emerging from civil society (in particular from women and youth), private**

---

<sup>9</sup> Developed in the context of the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF Country Support Strategy to implement a Sector Policy Support Programme (SPSP) in the wastewater sector

<sup>10</sup> one third of Mauritius’ economy is linked to coastal tourism, fisheries and coastal activities

**sector and Government aiming at reducing all terrestrial negative impacts that could harm the blue economy.** Europe can continue playing a prominent role as there is a strong need for assistance on urban and seashore construction planning, private sector opportunities and overall monitoring of the blue economy. In particular, actions could cover: Integration of the ecological, social and economic values of biodiversity into decision-making; effective biodiversity conservation or restoration; minimising pressures on biodiversity and ecosystems; effective information sharing.

The EU will take stock of the holistic approach developed in the Joint Communication of the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy on International Ocean Governance, that relies on three main pillars: i) a more robust ocean governance framework supported continuously by Monitoring, Control and Surveillance; ii) a reduced human pressure on marine ecosystems; iii) Sustainable use of the ocean resources following a science-led approach for any activities seeking to exploit marine resources.

Civil society is playing a major role in sensitising population about the need to defend the coast and to reduce human impact, e.g. of constructions, but also in reintroducing endemic plant species and eradicating alien species, with climate change adaptation effects.

Sector 3. Transition towards sustainable agri-food systems (“From farm to fork” approach) to ensure food safety and food security. DAC: 310

The COVID-19 pandemic and the associated disruption of international transports have shown the importance for even small islands states to have an agricultural base to face periods of reduced imports. The Mauritian Government proposed a comprehensive National Agro-Food Development Programme to promote the Farm to Fork approach and reduce its dependence on imports.

Meanwhile, the EU is already supporting Mauritius on the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices for food safety and security and on applied research and innovation in agriculture to improve self-sufficiency in food crops, livestock and dairy products. Team Europe is already supporting agro-environmental practices to reduced use of pesticides<sup>11</sup>, energy and water, and to make agriculture more adaptive to climate change.

In line with the EU strategy for a new and better balance of nature, food systems and biodiversity; **the third sub-priority of the MIP is proposed to promote sound agricultural production to foster food safety and security and to protect people’s health and well-being.**

Eco-sustainable practices must be further vulgarised and promoted, as is a reduced use of water for the proposed increased production not to impact on the ecosystem, possibly with the help of digitalisation. These are also important aspects for the development of sustainable value chains, for distribution and marketing of products, for payment facilitation.

### **2.1.1. Specific objectives related to priority area 1**

---

<sup>11</sup> Mauritius is the 18<sup>th</sup> country worldwide in term of quantity of pesticides per hectare. See: <https://www.worldometers.info/food-agriculture/pesticides-by-country/>

The overarching objective should be that Mauritius meets its obligations at international stances notably the UNFCCC. Mauritius aims to reduce overall GHG emissions by 40% in 2030 compared to the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario of around 6,900 ktCO<sub>2</sub>eq (including LULUCF) in 2030.

The EU, in line with its priorities and the Agenda 2030 through a Team Europe approach whenever possible, will support, accompany and stimulate the Government to achieve their own targets on renewable energies production, waste management, environment protection (both inland and at sea) and eco-sustainable agriculture, as formulated in the National Environmental Strategy 2020 – 2030.

The government has committed to

- a production of 60% of energy needs from green sources by 2030;
- a total phasing out of use of coal before 2030 and the development of the biomass framework;
- an increase in energy efficiency by 10 %, based on the 2019 figures.

Regarding the waste sector, the target is the diversion of 70% of waste from the landfill by 2030 including through composting plants, sorting units, biogas plants and waste-to-energy plants and by using anaerobic digestion.

### **2.1.2 Expected results per specific objective**

See Attachment 1.

### **2.1.3 Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result**

See Attachment 1.

### **2.1.4 Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+**

Renewable Energy, energy efficiency and waste management investments could be implemented by means of blending for sovereign loans, or sub-sovereign if the government decides to invest through public utility companies. Alternatively, private sector guarantees could be promoted in agriculture, circular economy, energy (including renewables), water management and waste treatment.

Most of these actions could also be financed under regional programmes targeting Southern and Eastern Africa and would require earmarking in the regional programme as the limited national allocation does not allow hard earmarking of bilateral funds under the MIP.

The same applies to water management infrastructure development, which may be an interesting cooperation venue under the EFSD+, for instance with the AFD that is already active in the domain of climate change adaptation (e.g. Adapt' action programme). AFD and European Investment Bank (EIB) have shown interest to support the private sector in agriculture beyond

water pipeline infrastructures, although currently they have no action in the sector at country level.

As the EU's climate bank, the EIB actively plans to increase lending for climate action – both mitigation and adaptation – in sub-Saharan countries and more specifically in Mauritius, and may facilitate major investments needed, especially in a start-up phase for the waste management and the energy sector. Improving the living standards of the populations affected provides an opportunity for EFSD+ investment<sup>12</sup>.

Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative total amount of EUR 1 million may be used to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations under this priority area.

## **2.2 Priority area 2 - Good Governance** (*EUR 1 million for 2021-2027, DAC: 151, 331 and responds to the following SDGs: 1,5,8,10,16 and 17*)

**Several deficiencies in good governance persist and call for efficient remedies, with the support of the EU, in particular on:** gender equality; discrimination based on sex orientation; fight against corruption; civil service accountability and policy effectiveness; the electoral system and distribution of powers, including mechanisms for checks and balances between the executive, legislative and judiciary; an effective Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) framework.

The main risks for Priority Area 2 is that financial resources alone cannot ensure reforms on democratic process and public accountability, so it should also be accompanied by actual buy-in from the authorities, which can be facilitated by active policy dialogue. A remedial measure could be to have country large debates involving the private sector, large sections of the civil society and all political parties.

### **Sector 1 - Improvement of the democratic process and public accountability**

The general election framework has not evolved since 2014. The electoral reform required for Mauritius to comply with the UN Human Rights Committee recommendations has not reunited a constitutional majority and the system still obliges candidates to declare their ethnicity. The Electoral Boundaries Commission must address the issue of division of constituencies, that result in disparities, i.e. the same number of parliamentary seats is accorded to constituencies, sometimes with 2 or 3 times larger population than others. Finally, the numbers of corruption cases have led the private sector and CSOs to point to the lack of a law on parties financing to curb these, but the long-promised legislation i.e. the “Political Financing Bill” was not voted in the National Assembly, as a three-quarter majority was not reached.

In this framework, the EU could provide expertise to prepare a set of proposals in line with the government's needs and that could conduce to shared solutions.

---

<sup>12</sup> To recall that EIB supported projects in Mauritius, which went towards the financing of large public sector infrastructure projects such as extension of the Airport, the Plaines Wilhems Sewerage project, the reduction of Non-Revenue Water.

## Sector 2 - Policy Coherence and Financial Governance

The strategy and the consequent 5-year Government Programme are not subdivided across ministries for specific actions to achieve the set objectives and currently there is limited planning and coordination.

At practical level, there is a need to steer reforms<sup>13</sup>, streamline mandates and to prepare capacity development plans, which would allow civil servants to deliver the expected results, through enhanced coordination among agencies and institutions and by a systematic way to plan, allocate and prioritise resources. The new Economic Research and Planning Bureau under the Ministry of Finance could be positioned to take up this task, provided it is adequately staffed, supported and given the necessary independence. **EU assistance could help better structuring this new steer for improved efficacy.**

Despite the great results achieved in the recent past, as shown by the 13<sup>th</sup> place in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business report, there is still room to further improve the business climate and to enhance the capacity of the private sector to contribute to economic recovery. While provision of expertise to the government is going to continue through on-going programmes, it is expected that **the Economic Partnership Agreement deepening will allow further growth and investment opportunities to local companies, if duly accompanied.** For this, guarantee instruments and technical support can be envisaged and a specific attention shall be granted to women economic empowerment.

On Financial Governance, there is a need to support and enhance oversight bodies in the private and public sectors to achieve tangible results, accrued efficiency, independence and accountability. With regards to the FATF Action Plan implementation, the EU protracted engagement with Mauritius on capacity building should continue supporting the planned reforms to ensure sustained effectiveness in the fight against money laundering. Continuing Technical Assistance will make sure that reforms on Beneficial Ownership, Non-for-profit organisation and Supervisory bodies (in particular of DNFPBs) produce the desired outcomes.

Finally, improved transparency and access to information for constitutional and control bodies, such as the National Audit Office, the parliament and the public at large, is important to ensure effective checks and balances as well as public accountability. Through provision of Technical Assistance and with political dialogue, the EU aims at remaining a reliable partner on these subjects for Mauritius.

## Sector 3 Human rights and gender equality

The Government of Mauritius has signed and ratified a vast number of international conventions on human rights, but domestication could be more effective. Currently, there are several pieces of legislation still being awaited after years for presentation in the Parliament, such as: the Gender Equality Bill, the Disability Bill and the Adoption Bill. In terms of rule of

---

<sup>13</sup> A steer similar to the one that used to be granted by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD), which was in charge of doing the overall planning, coordination and monitoring of Government policy measures since independence. It was merged with Ministry of Finance in the mid- 2000.

law, there are several general concerns. Under the current law, detention of individual can be done on the basis of provisional information and allegations. This has led to long custodies ahead of sentencing as the practice does not specify the time limit of detentions. **EU Support to accompany, exchange experience, adapt and finalise reforms will be therefore essential.**

Despite major improvements in terms of women's empowerment, much still needs to be done. Mauritius still sees a low level of participation of women in decision making process, notably in Parliament (20%) and in boards of directors (6%). Gender based violence is a recognized problem. As a response strategy, the Government has commissioned a National Strategy and Action Plan on the Elimination of Gender Based Violence (GBV) for 2020-2024. The 2013 Rodrigues Gender Policy focuses on gender mainstreaming in the development process and empowering women. **The EU sees an opportunity to continue supporting actions with the government and civil society.** Meanwhile, the EU policy dialogue on Gender and the Joint Monitoring Framework attached to the EU-Mauritius Gender Action Plan will allow continuing tracking progress. The setting up of a Youth Forum for regular dialogue with the young generations features prominently in our future interventions as well. Mauritius also needs to enforce non-discrimination provisions on sexual orientation. These actions, to be carried out in close cooperation with the Civil Society and the Private Sector aim at better empowering women and youth in the exercise of their own constitutional rights. Moreover, the EU aims at working with the Authorities to protect all socially vulnerable people, including Children and Migrants.

As regards Children, Mauritius has a wide-ranging legislative framework and a number of institutions that deal with them, but in spite of these achievements, the number of reported cases of violence is constantly increasing. A comprehensive legislation for protection of Children, called Children's Act, was adopted by Parliament in 2020 and the challenge will now be, once promulgated, to ensure its thorough implementation, as it involves many institutions. **The Act implementation will need support that could come from the EU MIP.**

Trafficking in human beings also in the context of migration management is highlighted as an issue in Mauritius, as the Country does not fully meet international standards on combating trafficking in human beings. The most likely victims of trafficking in human beings in Mauritius are low skilled migrant workers, who are subject to exploitation due to the nature of their contracts which bring them at the mercy of their recruiters over the work contract period in Mauritius<sup>14</sup>. Other cases of trafficking in human beings exist as well, mostly trafficking for sexual exploitation. In 2018, the EU assisted Mauritius in the development of its *Migration and Development Policy 2030*. The main components were to (1): facilitate safe, regular and orderly migration, (2): maximising the socio-economic and human development impact of migration and minimising its negative consequences; and (3): strengthening the domestic migration governance framework. Support for an enhanced legislation on combating trafficking in human beings and the implementation of the migration and development policy could be envisaged as well.

---

<sup>14</sup> For instance, any complaint or legal actions against an employer may be retaliated with a dismissal, which implies the end of the residence permit as well and immediate expulsion from the country

### **2.2.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area 2 – Good Governance**

The first specific objective of the good governance priority area is to further improve the democratic process and to uphold human rights respect in line with the international obligation of Mauritius, with a specific focus on women, children and the most vulnerable people (e.g., migrants, prisons inmates, minorities, unemployed).

The second specific objective is to have quality policy formulation and implementation, thanks to a sound, accountable and transparent institutional framework, allowing the civil service to perform efficiently and ethically in the implementation of government reforms and actions.

### **2.2.2. Expected results per specific objective**

*See Attachment 1.*

### **2.2.3 Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result**

See Attachment 1.

### **2.2.4 Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+**

No proposal under this priority area.

## **2.3. Proposals of country Team Europe Initiatives (TEI)**

In Mauritius, Team Europe is currently composed of France (notably AFD, Region Reunion), the EIB and the EU. The members of Team Europe are already particularly active in the area of Climate Change (Priority Area 1) in the Indian Ocean region and in Mauritius. The TEI is expected to combine development support and financial instruments with coherent high level political dialogue to deliver on the expected results.

One main challenge for Mauritius, that the Team Europe Initiative could support, is the need for greening the national economy, to adapt Mauritius to a new worldwide situation, where, for instance, even tourism will soon be driven by other considerations than purely economic ones. Different factors, as the availability of eco-friendly services and more generic environmental and ecological considerations may influence Mauritius success in the 7 years to come.

While supporting job creation and economic growth, this greening process will have the advantage to also protect and maintain the Mauritian environment and the quality of the Indian Ocean. This "Green Revolution" will call for strong political leadership, high-level technical assistance and adequate financial resources, therefore a Team Europe approach is the only way ahead for the next 7 years.

All the three subsectors identified under Priority Area 1 of the MIP are conducive to a "Green Revolution" and are strictly interdependent and are well poised for a Team Europe Initiative on environment and climate change for a green recovery, which would allow a structural response to the COVID crisis, through a cleaner, greener, sustainable, low emission and climate-resilient economic recovery. An indicative EU contribution to this TEI of EUR 5 million is envisaged.

France is particularly active in energy and waste management domains and has world top-notch technology and expertise. The experience of past and on-going collaborations in this field with AFD shows that there is plenty of room for future collaboration under the Team Europe flag. Besides, the EIB could also play an important role with its newly adopted energy lending policy, which underlines its commitment to accelerate clean energy innovation, energy efficiency and renewable energies. Infrastructural needs for energy and power generation and distribution are huge. Blending and guarantees have the potential to accelerate the country development and to lower its energy bill in the long-term. Besides, these can also support investments of enterprises in responsible/eco-production provided the government sets up an appropriate fiscal space.

In Waste Management, opportunities at regional scale may be also very concrete, so on top of a continuous engagement with AFD and EIB, cooperation with La Reunion and other Indian Ocean Countries under Interreg will be pursued.

To concretely contribute to the Ridge to Reef sector, the Team Europe approach will have to call upon on various instruments and approaches; but the complex architecture of the Ocean Governance framework requires complementary and collective efforts made at continental, regional and country levels. Hence, there is a need for Mauritius to remain involved in all actions in the maritime domain. France is very active on biodiversity protection and it is a major partner in the fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing, and regularly associated to EU funded regional actions with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC, e.g. Biodiversity programme) and the ACP countries (Ecofish). Past experience and similar future aspirations will make it natural a continuous cooperation in these domains and others such as agriculture, where AFD and EIB could explore some form of private sector support.

AFD and EIB have confirmed to be interested partners, with the latter that actively plans to increase lending for climate action – both mitigation and adaptation – in sub-Saharan countries. Other EU Member states could also accompany this process.

For the implementation of Priority area 1, the relevant services of the Commission shall discuss the implementing modalities and specific interventions, pursuant to Regulations NDICI-GE (article 33), OAD (articles 72(c) and 82(4)) and ETC (article 55), which will be reflected as appropriate in the relevant Annual Action Plans/measures and within the Interreg programmes.

### **3. Support measures**

#### **3.1. Measures in favour of civil society**

The EU's Decentralised Cooperation Programme and successive envelopes under the Civil society organisations (CSO) thematic programme have contributed significantly to reinforcing the capacity of CSOs over the past two decades. They are now better equipped to implement socio-environmental projects besides having seen their advocacy and executive capacities significantly improved and they can now be considered as potential agent of change. NGOs are active in the areas of promotion of rights of women, gender equality and children and fight against violence. Some NGOs are specialised in the promotion of human rights, while others in specific areas such as LGBTQIA+<sup>15</sup>. While larger NGOs have proven ability for advocacy, smaller NGOs with improved capacity for service delivery at grass root level have mushroomed over the years. CSOs needs to be further strengthened, bearing in mind that although 6,000 NGOs are registered, it is estimated that only about 300 are actually active.

Civil society organisations depend largely on *Grant-in Aids* from government to cover (usually large) part of their operating costs; hence their room for manoeuvre is limited. The main support is from the National Social Inclusion Foundation (NSIF) that receives and allocates public and private funds (from compulsory Company Social Responsibility actions) to NGOs registered with the NSIF. Most NGOs need other funding agencies, including the EU, to support their capacity-building programme and improve their service delivery. To this extent, 11% of the MIP resources are tentatively earmarked to support CSOs. As in the past, the EU Delegation would also like to continue counting on global thematic budget line for supporting the Civil Society and the Human Rights actions in Mauritius.

#### **3.2. Cooperation facility**

A major Cooperation facility is foreseen, given the need to apply soft power and technical assistance to accompany Mauritius in its development pattern. It is expected to be used for:

- Supporting initiatives that would need a grant component (catalyser, initiator, facilitator) as starter for projects of much greater scope funded by Financial Institutions (EIB, AFD, Guarantees).
- Supporting capacity development and institutional building, including through technical assistance and exchange of public expertise.
- Supporting policy dialogues: events, conferences, studies, fellowships, exchange platforms to support sector dialogues
- Support to facilitate Team Europe coordination at country level and the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the Union's cooperation, including via T.A.;
- Financing EU communication, including strategic communication and fight against disinformation and visibility actions on EU cooperation and public diplomacy interventions to promote EU policies as well as its multilateral agenda in the country.

---

<sup>15</sup> Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual

The amount allocated to the cooperation facility will be used to cover different priorities, in line with the analysis provided in the current MIP. This will include supporting Mauritius in its role as lead technical coordinator for the EPA-deepening process between the EU and five countries of Eastern and Southern Africa (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zimbabwe).

An amount of 17% is initially earmarked for the TCF. This amount could be increased.

#### **4. Financial overview**

The duration of this MIP is seven years. The indicative total allocation for Mauritius for the period 2021-2027 is EUR 9 million. The table below provides indicative allocations for each of the priority areas and support measures.

*Overall indicative amount (EUR Million)*

		<b>2021-2024</b>	<b>2025-2027</b>	<b>% first period</b>	<b>% second period</b>
<b>&lt; Priority area 1&gt; Environmental protection and climate change adaptation and resilience</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>62.5%</b>
<b>&lt; Priority area 2&gt; Good Governance</b>		<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>
<b>Support measures</b>					
<i>Measures in favour of civil society and Cooperation facility</i>		<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>TOTAL* - 9 million</b>		<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>		

*\* Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that out of the total of EUR 9 million, an indicative amount of EUR 1 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations under the first priority area.*

#### Attachments

1. Intervention framework (see Attachment 1)
2. Donor matrix showing the current indicative allocations per sector

**Attachment 1. Intervention framework NDICI-GE 2021-2027**

<p><b>Priority area 1: Environmental protection and climate change adaptation</b>  <b>Specific objective 1: To support the Government in achieving its own targets on renewable energies production, waste management and environment protection, as formulated in the National Environmental Strategy 2020 - 2030.</b></p>		
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline &amp; targets</b>
<p><b>1.1.1 A more efficient management of Energy and Waste is achieved</b></p>	<p>1) Share of renewable energy in the national energy mix</p>	<p><b>Baseline: 20.7% (2018)</b>  <b>Target: at least 60% (2025).</b>  <b>Source of data: Country National Communications</b></p>
	<p>2) Status of the roadmap on reduction/management of plastic waste</p>	<p><b>Baseline: none (2021)</b>  <b>Target: roadmap adopted by Cabinet (2023)</b>  <b>Source of data: Country National Communications</b></p>
<p><b>1.1.2. Biodiversity loss is reduced at land and sea</b></p>	<p>1) Land and Marine areas under protection or sustainable management with EU support (km2) [EU RF]</p>	<p><b>Baseline: 4% of terrestrial land areas are legally protected and 0.003% of marine areas are legally protected (2021).</b></p> <p><b>Targets:</b>                      - at least 16 % of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 % of coastal and marine areas (2025)  <b>Source of data: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2025</b></p> <p>- At least 20% of degraded coral reef areas are sustainably managed and/or rehabilitated *(2025)  <b>Source of data: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2025) and Country National Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity</b></p>
	<p>2) Status of the Amendment of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 2002 to make provision for a Strategic Environment</p>	<p><b>Baseline: Weak and inadequate provisions of existing Environmental Impact Assessment schedules</b>  <b>Target: Adoption of EPA Amendment and implementation of the SEA framework</b></p>

	<b>Assessment (SEA) framework</b>  <b>3) Status of the Wetlands Bill</b>	<b>Source of data: Government Gazette</b>  <b>Baseline: None (2021)</b> <b>Target: Adoption by the Cabinet (2022)</b> <b>Source of data: Government Gazette</b>
<b>1.1.3 Increased usage of eco-sustainable practices in agriculture</b>	<b>1) Water usage efficiency in irrigated agriculture</b>  <b>2) Import of pesticides</b>	<b>Baseline (2020): 65% of water in irrigation reaches plants</b> <b>Target:75% (2027)</b> <b>Source of data: Annual Digest of Agricultural Statistics &amp; Irrigation Authority report)</b>  <b>Baseline (2019): 2551.6 Tonnes</b> <b>Target: 1275 (2027)</b> <b>Source of data: FAO Stat</b> <b>(<a href="http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RT">http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RT</a>)</b>

<b>Priority area 2: Good Governance</b>		
<b>Specific objective 2: To further improve the democratic process, the reliability of institutions and to uphold human rights respect in line with the international obligation of Mauritius, with a specific focus on women, children and the most vulnerable (e.g., migrants, prisons inmates, minorities, unemployed).</b>		
<b>2.2.1 Improved trust in representative democracy</b>	<p>1) Percentage of citizens who are fairly satisfied with the way democracy works in their country (Percentage, gender disaggregated)</p> <p>2) Status of law on political parties financing</p>	<p><b>Baseline 51%</b> According to Afrobarometer 2021, 51% of Mauritians responded in 2020 that they were fairly satisfied with democracy in Mauritius.</p> <p><b>Target: 66%</b> <b>Source of data:</b> Afrobarometer survey</p> <p><b>Baseline: no law</b> <b>Target: a law on financing of political parties is approved by the parliament (2023)</b> <b>Source of data: Hansard</b></p>
<b>2.2.2 Improved business environment</b>	<p>1) Score on business environment indicators (reflection ongoing at the national level)</p> <p>2) Status of Mauritius in the AML/CFT EU Blacklist</p> <p>3) Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced [EU RF]</p>	<p><b>Baseline: under review</b> <b>Target: under review</b></p> <p><b>Source of data: under review</b></p> <p><b>Baseline: Mauritius is in the EU AML/CFT Blacklist</b> <b>Target: Mauritius is not in the AML/CFT Blacklist (as from 2021 and until 2027)</b> <b>Source of data: OECD and EU</b></p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Target: 10 (2027)</b></p>
<b>2.2.3 A Human Rights based approach is uphold in every sector of the society</b>	<b>1) Number of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (SDG 5.2.1)</b>	<p><b>Baseline (2020): 2,116</b> <b>Target: 1,540 (2027)</b> <b>Source of data: Digest of Gender Statistics (prepared by Statistics Mauritius)</b></p>

	<p><b>2) Number of people benefitting from EU-funded programmes to counter sexual and gender-based violence [EU RF] - gender disaggregated</b></p> <p><b>3) Number of complaints per year received by human rights institutions (gender disaggregated)</b></p> <p><b>4) Number of reported cases of child abuse (gender disaggregated)</b></p> <p><b>5) Status of the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, which includes migrant workers</b></p>	<p><b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Target: &gt; 100 in total (by 2027)</b></p> <p><b>Baseline: 181</b> <b>Target: 50</b> <b>Source of verification: Annual Report of National Human Rights Commission</b></p> <p><b>Baseline: 5,917</b> <b>Target: 4110</b> <b>Source of data: Digest of Gender Statistics by Statistics Mauritius</b></p> <p><b>Baseline: None</b> <b>Target: National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings is finalised and adopted by Government (2024)</b> <b>Source of data: Cabinet decisions, US Department of State report on Trafficking in Persons</b></p>
--	--	---

## Attachment 2: Donor matrix

Annex 2 Donor Matrix	Explanatory Note: 1)Data extracted from IATI database on 30 July 2021. 2) Financial figures show ongoing commitments for DAC sectors available for Mauritius in IATI up to 2027 (although with different budget cycles), 3) Some missing data have been completed from the EUD sources of information; other missing data will be completed with other sources of information, 4) The financials are computed per DAC sector, covering all sectors available for Mauritius data in IATI.					
	111	113	121	122	123	130
Donors	Education, Level Specified	Secondary Education	Health General	Basic Health	Non Communicable Disease	Population Policies Programmes & Health Reproductive System
<b>1 EU DPs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,447,978</b>	<b>7,990,250</b>	<b>5,673,892</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>321,103</b>
EU		77,784	7,939,000	2,376,500	44,000	321,103
France		1,370,194		3,297,392		
Luxembourg			51,250			
Netherlands						
<b>2 Non-EU DPs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,739,715</b>
Australia						
Bangladesh						
China						
Indonesia						
Japan						
Jordania						
Philippines						
UK						
USA				500,000		
OTHERS						3,739,715
<b>3 Multilateral</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>632,253</b>	<b>136,570</b>	<b>94,870</b>	<b>0</b>
AfDB						
CGIAR						
EU & OTHERS			251,223		79,870	
GCDT						
GEF						
OTHERS			338,605	136,570	15,000	
USA			42,425			
<b>4 UN</b>	<b>272,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>356,412</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
FAO						
UNDP			356,412			
UNESCO	272,000					
UNEP						
<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>272,000</b>	<b>1,447,978</b>	<b>8,978,915</b>	<b>6,310,462</b>	<b>138,870</b>	<b>4,060,818</b>

Annex 2 Donor Matrix	Explanatory Note: 1)Data extracted from IATI database on 30 July 2021. 2) Financial figures show ongoing commitments for DAC sectors available for Mauritius in IATI up to 2027 (although with different budget cycles), 3) Some missing data have been completed from the EUD sources of information; other missing data will be completed with other sources of information, 4) The financials are computed per DAC sector, covering all sectors available for Mauritius data in IATI.					
	140	151	152	160	232	236
Donors	Water Supply & Sanitation	Government & Civil Society	Conflict, Peace & Security	Other Social Infrastructure & Services	Energy Generation & Renewable Resources	Energy Distribution
<b>1 EU DPs</b>	<b>672,000</b>	<b>38,301,331</b>	<b>543,943</b>	<b>366,958,503</b>	<b>121,563</b>	<b>18,659,586</b>
EU		29,834,131	543,943		9,563	
France	672,000	8,467,200		366,958,503	112,000	18,659,586
Luxembourg						
Netherlands						
<b>2 Non-EU DPs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,812,284</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Australia						
Bangladesh						
China						
Indonesia						
Japan		3,812,284				
Jordania						
Philippines						
UK						
USA						
OTHERS						
<b>3 Multilateral</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,614,332</b>	<b>0</b>
AfDB						
CGIAR						
EU & OTHERS						
GCDT						
GEF					24,614,332	0
OTHERS						
USA						
<b>4 UN</b>	<b>1,660,549</b>	<b>3,979,890</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99,294</b>	<b>2,952,969</b>	<b>0</b>
FAO						
UNDP	1,660,549	3,979,890		96,551	2,952,969	
UNESCO				2,743		
UNEP						
<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>2,332,549</b>	<b>46,093,505</b>	<b>543,943</b>	<b>367,057,797</b>	<b>27,688,864</b>	<b>18,659,586</b>

Annex 2 Donor Matrix	Explanatory Note: 1)Data extracted from IATI database on 30 July 2021. 2) Financial figures show ongoing commitments for DAC sectors available for Mauritius in IATI up to 2027 (although with different budget cycles), 3) Some missing data have been completed from the EUD sources of information; other missing data will be completed with other sources of information, 4) The financials are computed per DAC sector, covering all sectors available for Mauritius data in IATI.					
	240	311	312	313	321	331
Donors	Banking & Financial Services	Agriculture	Forestry	Fishing	Industry	Trade & Policies
<b>1 EU DPs</b>	<b>12,172,572</b>	<b>11,060,783</b>	<b>203,325</b>	<b>4,304,744</b>	<b>91,840,000</b>	<b>12,059,223</b>
EU	500,000	8,585,783	203,325	4,304,744		12,000,000
France	11,672,572				91,840,000	59,223
Luxembourg						
Netherlands		2,475,000				
<b>2 Non-EU DPs</b>		<b>238,989</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>225,669</b>
Australia						
Bangladesh		3,780				
China		5,940				
Indonesia		1,701				
Japan						
Jordania		4,994				
Philippines		1,675				
UK						225,669
USA		215,904				
OTHERS		4,995				
<b>3 Multilateral</b>	<b>619,315</b>	<b>124,646</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
AfDB	619,315					
CGIAR		36,446				
EU & OTHERS						
GCDT		88,200				
GEF						
OTHERS						
USA						
<b>4 UN</b>	<b>0</b>					
FAO		<b>300,000</b>	<b>371,000</b>	<b>261,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
UNDP		300,000	371,000	261,000		
UNESCO						
UNEP						
<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>12,791,887</b>	<b>11,724,418</b>	<b>574,325</b>	<b>4,565,744</b>	<b>91,840,000</b>	<b>12,284,892</b>

Annex 2 Donor Matrix	Explanatory Note: 1)Data extracted from IATI database on 30 July 2021. 2) Financial figures show ongoing commitments for DAC sectors available for Mauritius in IATI up to 2027 (although with different budget cycles), 3) Some missing data have been completed from the EUD sources of information; other missing data will be completed with other sources of information, 4) The financials are computed per DAC sector, covering all sectors available for Mauritius data in IATI.					
	332	410	430	510	720	740
Donors	Tourism	General Environment Protection	Other Multi Sector	General Budget Support	Emergency Response	Disaster Prevention & Preparedness
<b>1 EU DPs</b>	<b>720,712</b>	<b>2,810,584</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>304,139</b>	<b>33,600,000</b>
EU	720,712	418,763			304,139	
France		2,391,821				33,600,000
Luxembourg						
Netherlands						
<b>2 Non-EU DPs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,563,533</b>	<b>1,856,325</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Australia			3,563,533			
Bangladesh						
China						
Indonesia						
Japan				1,856,325		
Jordania						
Philippines						
UK						
USA						
OTHERS			2,000,000			
<b>3 Multilateral</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>486,400</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>1,852,450</b>	<b>193,090</b>
AfDB				500,000		
CGIAR						
EU & OTHERS					1,852,450	95,590
GCDT						
GEF						50,000
OTHERS						47,500
USA			486,400			
<b>4 UN</b>	<b>172,478</b>	<b>15,102,301</b>	<b>6,599,711</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,602,602</b>
FAO						
UNDP		15,102,301	6,599,711	1,300,000		10,602,602
UNESCO						
UNEP	172,478					
<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>893,190</b>	<b>17,912,885</b>	<b>12,649,644</b>	<b>3,656,325</b>	<b>2,156,589</b>	<b>44,395,692</b>

Annex 2 Donor Matrix	Explanatory Note: 1)Data extracted from IATI database on 30 July 2021. 2) Financial figures show ongoing commitments for DAC sectors available for Mauritius in IATI up to 2027 (although with different budget cycles), 3) Some missing data have been completed from the EUD sources of information; other missing data will be completed with other sources of information, 4) The financials are computed per DAC sector, covering all sectors available for Mauritius data in IATI.	
	998	Total
Donors	Unallocated & Unspecified	Total Contribution per Donor
<b>1 EU DPs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>609,810,231</b>
EU		68,183,490
France		539,100,491
Luxembourg		51,250
Netherlands		2,475,000
<b>2 Non-EU DPs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,936,515</b>
Australia		3,563,533
Bangladesh		3,780
China		5,940
Indonesia		1,701
Japan		5,668,609
Jordania		4,994
Philippines		1,675
UK		225,669
USA		715,904
OTHERS		5,744,710
<b>3 Multilateral</b>	<b>24,328,572</b>	<b>53,582,498</b>
AfDB		1,119,315
CGIAR		36,446
EU & OTHERS		2,279,133
GCDT		88,200
GEF		24,664,332
OTHERS	24,328,572	24,866,247
USA		528,825
<b>4 UN</b>	<b>200,998</b>	<b>44,231,204</b>
FAO		932,000
UNDP	200,998	42,851,983
UNESCO		274,743
UNEP		172,478
<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>24,529,570</b>	<b>723,560,448</b>