



SECOND REPORT OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE

01 JULY 2026

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE DIVISION)**

***“A world in climate chaos cannot be a world at
peace.”***

Antonio Guterres

United Nations Secretary-General

15 January 2026

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Environment and Solid Waste Management Division) would like to express its appreciation to all Ministries and Departments as well as the representatives of the private sector and the civil society, which serve as member to the Climate Change Committee, for their active participation therein and for their collaboration in the preparation of this second report of the Committee.

FOREWORD

As a Small Island Developing State, the Republic of Mauritius stands at the frontline of global climate change. While we contribute negligibly to global greenhouse gas emissions, we bear devastating impacts of climate change, namely accelerating sea level rise, increasing temperatures, erratic rainfall and intensification of cyclones, threaten our economic pillars, our infrastructure and the livelihoods of our people, especially those in coastal communities.

It is with this acute awareness of our vulnerabilities and the firm commitment for resilience building that I am pleased, as Chairperson of the Climate Change Committee, to present the Second Report thereof.

Following the First Report in July 2024, which established the foundational legal and policy framework under the Climate Change Act 2020, this Second Report reflects the actions taken based on policy formulation and commitments which Mauritius endeavours to maintain at international level. It is to be recognised that actions taken between now and 2035 will determine the quality of life for future generations in Mauritius and Rodrigues.

This Report moreover underscores the importance of engaging both the public and the private sectors under a same forum, the leveraging of international finance, and the active participation of the civil society for enhanced climate actions. 2025 has been a particularly eventful year for all stakeholders involved in the preparation of the third Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) which was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

While reiterating that leadership and ownership remain vital in broadening efforts to mainstream climate change at national level, I would seize this opportunity to extend my gratitude to members of the Climate Change Committee for their active contribution and their continued willingness to ensure the smooth functioning of the Committee.

On this note, I am pleased to present the Second Report of the Climate Change Committee, which has been approved by Committee members during the special Meeting held on Wednesday 01 July 2026.

Jeanne Lan Hing Po (Mrs)
Permanent Secretary

ACRONYMS

ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AGN	African Group of Negotiators
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
CCDR	Country Climate and Development Report
CCR	Corporate Climate Responsibility
CDRI	Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure
CEB	Central Electricity Board
CFMCA	Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action
CFU	Climate Finance Unit
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
CNCS	Carbon Neutral Commercial Scheme
COP	Conference of Parties
DZWPM	Destination Zero Waste Programme
EEMO	Energy Efficiency Management Office
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
EU	European Union
EWARS	Early Warning, Alert and Response System
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FAREI	Food and Agricultural Research and Extension Institute
FMCP	Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress
FRLD	Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage

GCCA+	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Green Environment Facility
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GTPI	Global Tourism Plastics Initiative
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAT	Initiative on Climate Action for Transparency
IDPM	Integrated Pest and Disease Management
IORA	Indian Ocean Rim Association
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
IWFP	Integrated Waste Processing Facility
KIP	Kigali Implementation Plan
L&D	Loss and Damage
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MCA	Multi Criteria Analysis
MCIA	Mauritius Cane Industry Authority
MEPS	Minimum Energy Performance Standards
MEPU	Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities
MMS	Mauritius Meteorological Services
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification

MSDG	Medium-Scale Distributed Generation
M-STAR	Mauritius Systemic Tool for Assessing Risk
MW	Megawatt
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NbS	Nature-based Solution
NC4	Fourth National Communication
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre
NEF	National Empowerment Foundation
NECCF	National Environment and Climate Change Fund
NF	Natural Farming
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NPCS	National Parks and Conservation Service
NSEPCRET	National Scheme for Emerging Project Concepts based on Renewable Energy Technologies
NZNPA	Net Zero Nature Positive Economy
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RAC	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning
R&D	Research and Development
RE	Renewable Energy
RFP	Request for Proposal
ROM	Republic of Mauritius

SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDAR	Small Island Developing States Capacity and Resilience
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSDG	Small Scale Distributed Generation
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics.
SWIO	Southwest Indian Ocean
TER	Technical Expert Review
UdM	Université des Mascareignes
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP CCC	United Nations Environment Programme Copenhagen Climate Centre
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
URA	Utility Regulatory Authority
USD	United States Dollar
WIOSAP	Western Indian Ocean Strategic Action Programme
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In line with section 11(4) of the Climate Change Act 2020, the First Report of the Climate Change Committee had been developed in July 2024. The Report outlined the coordinated efforts of the public and private sectors, including the civil society, in the development of climate policies and strategies as well as for the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures since the setting up of the Committee.

The Second Report of the Climate Change Committee highlights progress updates made by stakeholders from August 2024 until July 2026, namely in terms of mitigation and adaptation actions as well as climate resource mobilisation. It has been structured in four chapters, as hereunder -

- (i) Chapter One – State of the Climate;
- (ii) Chapter Two – The Legal Framework;
- (iii) Chapter Three – Climate Related Progress; and
- (iv) Chapter Four- Challenges.

The Report has been developed with the collaborative efforts of the Climate Change Committee members, as well as the staff of the Department of Climate Change.

CHAPTER ONE

STATE OF THE CLIMATE

1.1 Global Climate Change and Its Impacts

The 2025 State of the Global Climate Report issued by the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) confirmed that 2025 continued the unprecedented warming trend, with global average temperatures remaining at near-record levels and the past decade being the warmest on record. The report highlighted that concentrations of major greenhouse gases continued to rise, while ocean heat content, sea level rise, glacier mass loss, and sea-ice decline remained at alarming levels, reinforcing evidence of an accelerating climate crisis. Climate variability, including the transition from El Niño conditions, influenced regional climate anomalies, but long-term warming driven by human activities remained the dominant factor.

The report further emphasised that extreme weather and climate events intensified across many regions of the world, with widespread occurrences of heatwaves, heavy rainfall, floods, droughts, wildfires, and tropical cyclones leading to substantial socio-economic losses and displacement of populations. Evidence continues to strengthen that climate change has increased the frequency and intensity of many weather extremes. In particular, short-duration high-intensity rainfall events, prolonged dry spells, extreme heat conditions, and intense tropical systems have become increasingly frequent in several regions, raising concerns over food security, water availability, ecosystems, and disaster risks. These findings underline the urgent need for enhanced climate adaptation, resilience building, and early warning systems to address the growing impacts of climate variability and change. (*WMO – No 1391, 2025*)

1.2 The Local Climate in the Republic of Mauritius

The island of Mauritius has a mild tropical climate all year round, with two main seasons: summer and winter. Summer spans from November to April and is mainly warm and humid. Winter is relatively cool and less humid, mainly from June to September. October and May are transition months. The average summer temperature in Mauritius is about 25.6°C and in winter it is 21.9°C. January and February are the warmest months, with mean maximum temperatures of around 30.0°C, while July and August are the coolest months with mean minimum temperatures of 17.3°C. The annual mean rainfall is around 2019mm and most of the rainfall is recorded during the summer months. On average, summer contributes to 1352 mm of rain, about two-thirds of the yearly total, while in winter the island records 668 mm. February and March are usually the wettest months, while October is the driest. Sunshine ranges from 6.0 to 7.5 hours a day. The central plateau records a mean of around 6.8 hours of sunshine in summer and 6.9 hours in winter. Along the coasts, mean sunshine hours vary from 7.5 hours to 8.0 hours for the two seasons.

Unequivocally, the changing climate is posing a significant threat to the islands of the Republic of Mauritius (RoM), with clear evidence of rising temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns and increasing sea levels. Small islands such as Agaléga and St Brandon are particularly vulnerable due to their low elevation above mean sea level. These observed changes highlight the urgency for appropriate adaptation strategies to safeguard communities, ecosystems and various sectors of the economy that are impacted by climate change.

In line with Section 5 (k) of the Mauritius Meteorological Services (MMS) Act 2019, the MMS shall monitor, assess and conduct research on climate change, in particular on the science of climate change and sea level rise, and provide baseline information for the sustainable development of the Republic of Mauritius.

1.2.1 Temperature

The mean annual temperature has warmed by about 1.6°C over Mauritius (Figure 1) since the year 1960. Average temperature at all stations is rising at the rate of about 0.19 °C per decade. Night temperatures have warmed faster than day temperatures, i.e., an increase of 1.47°C and 1.35°C respectively.

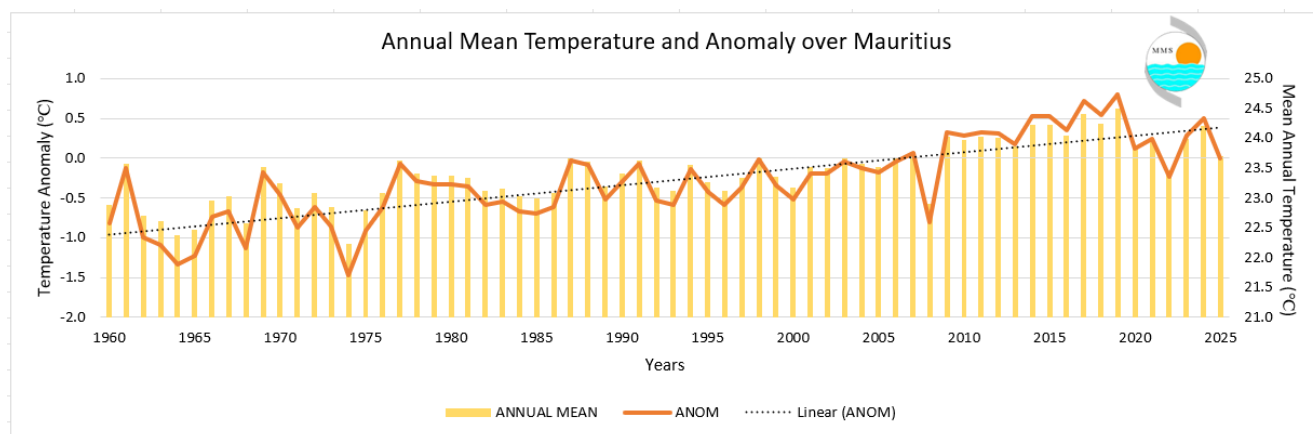


Figure 1: Trend in Annual Mean Temperature and Anomaly over Mauritius since 1960

(Source: The Mauritius Meteorological Services)

At Rodrigues, the mean annual temperature has warmed by about 1.41°C in the last 70 years (1951-2020), i.e. average temperature at all stations is rising at the rate of about 0.20 °C per decade. However, at Rodrigues it is observed that day temperatures have warmed faster than night temperatures with an increase of 1.49°C and 1.32°C respectively.

At St Brandon and Agaléga, the mean annual temperature has warmed by 1.28°C and 1.62°C respectively. At St-Brandon, the rate of increase is 0.18°C per decade and at Agaléga, it is 0.23°C. Over both islands, daytime temperatures show faster warming than night time temperatures.

1.2.2 Rainfall

Analysis, made at MMS, indicates that global warming has impacted the hydrological cycle over the Southwest Indian Ocean. Figure 2 shows the rainfall trend over Mauritius since the year 1905. It has been observed that there is a decrease of 104 mm (1.4 mm/year) in the annual rainfall over Mauritius.

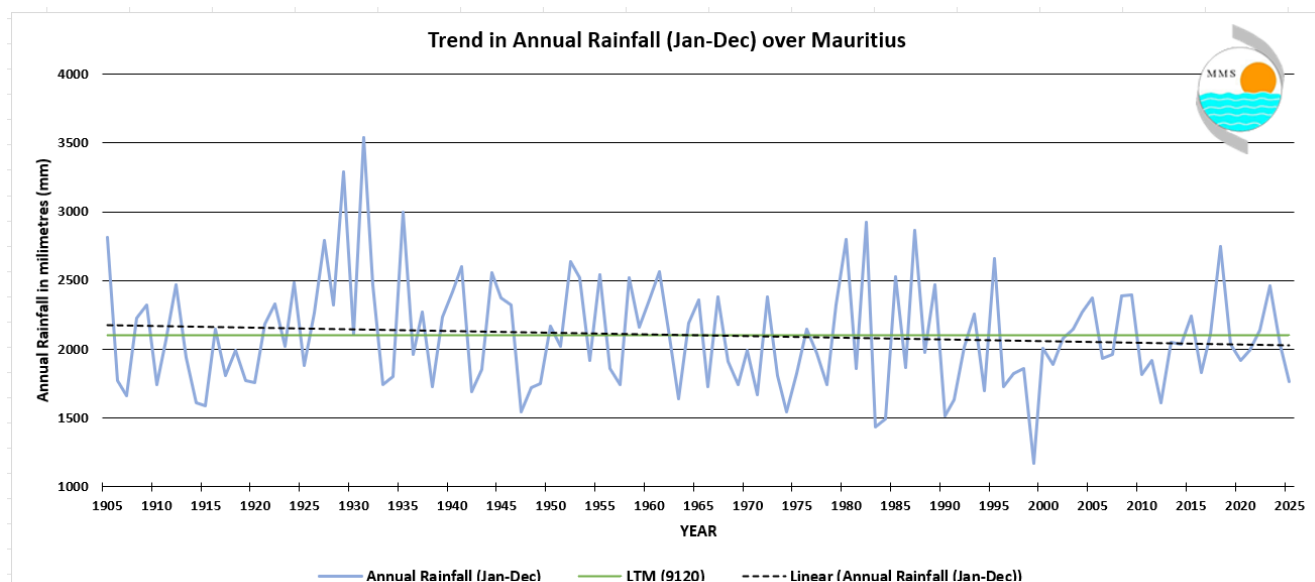


Figure 2: Decrease in Annual Total Precipitation over Mauritius since 1905
(Source: The Mauritius Meteorological Services)

The trend at Rodrigues shows a decrease of 234 mm during the last 60 years. However, at Agalega and St Brandon an increase in rainfall is observed over the last 70 years and this amounts to 207 mm and 74 mm respectively.

Other observed impacts of climate change, as analysed by MMS, on the rainfall pattern, notable over Mauritius and Rodrigues, include:

- i. a lengthening of the intermediate dry season, the transition period between winter and summer;
- ii. a shift in the start of the summer rains. This shift in the onset of the rains is highly significant as it translates into much pressure on the water sector to meet increasing demands of the agricultural, tourism, industrial and domestic sectors;
- iii. an increase in the number of consecutive dry days together with a decrease in the number of rainy days; and
- iv. an increase in the frequency of heavy rainfall events, in spite of decreasing number of rainy days, coupled with unprecedented rainfall intensities, causing floods and flash floods.

1.2.3 Mean Sea Level

Sea level around Mauritius shows a mean rise of 4.7 mm/yr for the period 1987 to 2022. This is particularly of concern to the Republic of Mauritius, especially for small inhabited islands like St Brandon and Agaléga, which are about 4 metres and 3 metres above mean sea level respectively.

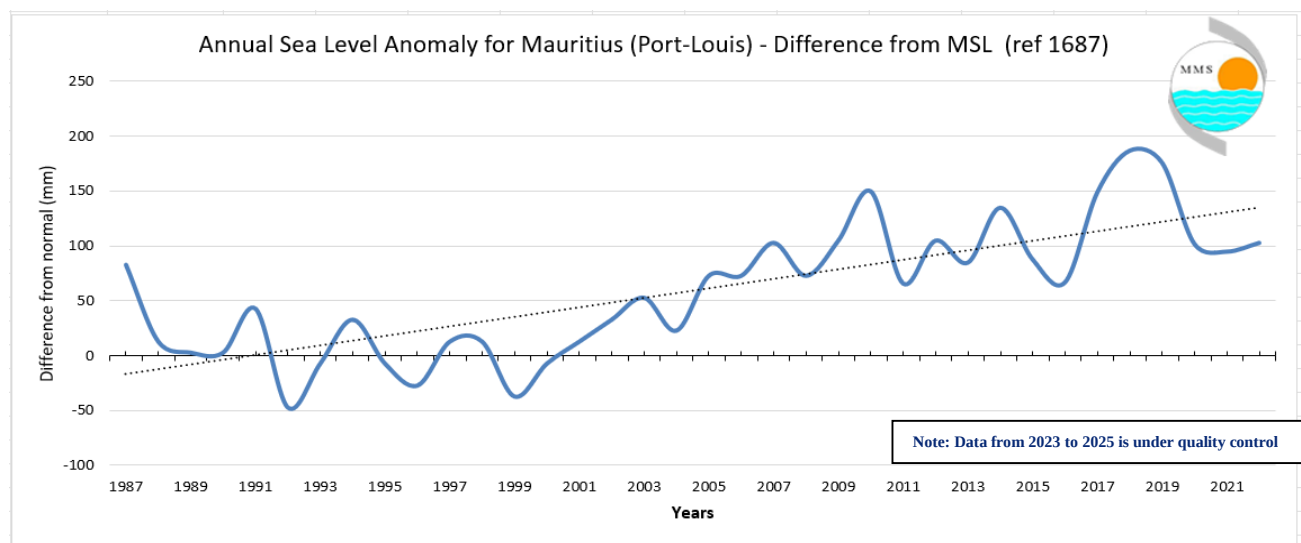


Figure 3: Annual Sea Level Anomaly Trend at Trou Fanfaron-Port Louis (ref 1687, difference from MSL)
(Source: The Mauritius Meteorological Services)

1.2.4 Tropical Storm/Cyclone

Based on time-series analysis since cyclone season 1944-1945 (Figure 4), there is an increase in the number of storm formation in the Southwest Indian Ocean (SWIO) basin. There is also an increasing trend in the number of storms reaching tropical cyclone strength (winds above 165 km/hr or higher near the centre). During the last decade, at least one system undergoes rapid or explosive intensification in a cyclone season.

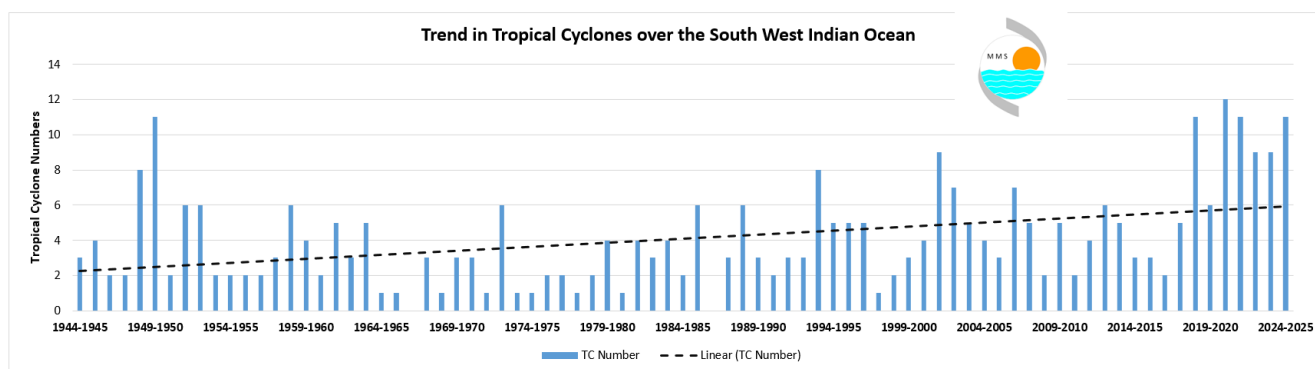


Figure 4: Trend in Tropical Storm formation over the SWIO basin
(Source: The Mauritius Meteorological Services)

1.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Mauritius

In 2024, according to Statistics Mauritius, the net GHG emissions amounted to 6,026 Gg CO₂-equivalent. That estimated value was higher than that observed during the year 2023 (5,878 Gg CO₂-equivalent), mainly due to a higher fuel consumption in electricity generation activities and transport from the Energy sector. Around 78 percent of the national GHG emissions resulted from energy use, followed by the waste sector (12 percent). In 2024, GHG emissions from both electricity generation and transport sectors increased by 8 % and 5% respectively.

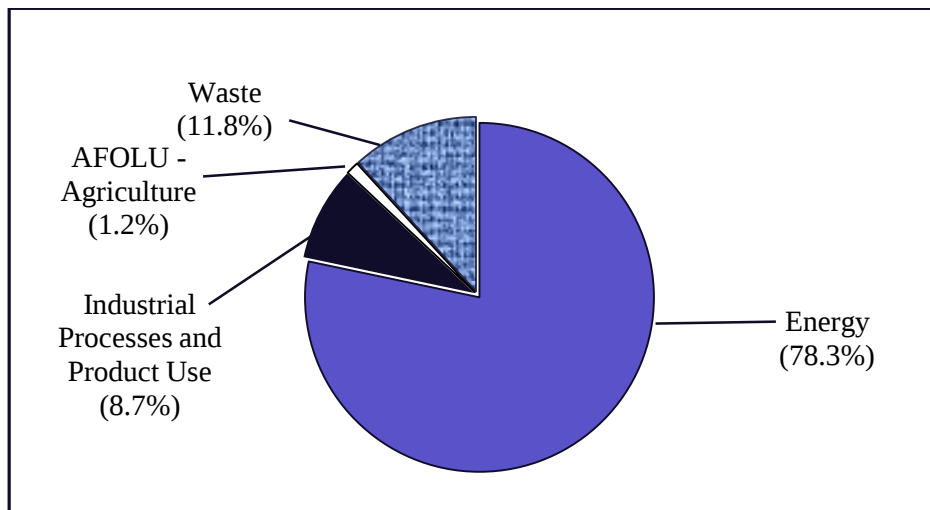


Figure 5 - Total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions by Sector, 2024
(Source: Statistics Mauritius)

CHAPTER TWO

THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 About The Climate Change Committee

On 22 April 2021, the Climate Change Act 2020 came into force to establish a legal framework towards making Mauritius a climate-change resilient and low emission country.

In line with the provisions of section 11 of the Act, the Climate Change Committee was set up under the chair of the Supervising Officer of the Ministry.

The Climate Change Committee consists of the Director of the Department of Climate Change, one representative from each of the Ministries, Departments and other bodies as specified in the Second Schedule of the Act, a representative of the Council of Registered Professional Engineers of Mauritius, a representative of the civil society, having wide knowledge and wide experience in climate change matters and a representative of the private sector, having wide knowledge and wide experience in climate change matters.

The composition of the Committee as at 30 June 2026 is at **Annex**.

2.2 Functions of the Climate Change Committee

In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (3) of the Climate Change Act 2020, the Climate Change Committee is responsible for –

- (i) coordinating the preparation of the National Inventory Report, the report on national communications and such other reports as may be required under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
- (ii) coordinating the implementation of measures related to greenhouse gas inventories, greenhouse gas emission reduction, the assessment of risks associated and vulnerability to climate change and adaptation to climate change;
- (iii) coordinating strategic planning and national policies relating to climate change;
- (iv) recommending methods to monitor and control the emission of greenhouse gas in sectors such as agriculture, aviation, energy, industry, land use, forestry, transport and waste and such other relevant sectors as may be necessary to ensure the stabilisation of greenhouse gas and the reduction of emission;
- (v) recommending approaches for vulnerability and risk assessments and adaptation in agriculture, biodiversity, environment, tourism and water sectors and such other relevant sectors as may be necessary to ensure optimal resilience to the adverse effects of climate change;
- (vi) recommending approaches to monitor the adverse effects of climate change on human rights and vulnerable communities and their livelihood;
- (vii) coordinating the use of resources and any assistance provided by donors and funding agencies for climate change projects; and
- (viii) coordinating climate change related activities.

2.3 Meetings of the Climate Change Committee

In line with the provisions of section 12 of the Climate Change Act 2020, the Climate Change Committee is expected to meet as often as it is necessary but at least once every month. As at 30 June 2026, twelve meetings have been held under the chairpersonship of the Supervising Officer of the Ministry and two meetings scheduled on 04 September 2024 and 21 March 2025 had to be postponed due to a lack of quorum.

Additionally, two Special Meetings of the Committee were held, namely, on Wednesday 28 January and Friday 20 February 2026 whereby stakeholders present had the opportunity to take cognisance of the activities planned by the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre as part of its assistance in updating and strengthening the Nationally Determined Contributions 3.0 as well as the Plan of Work and information required by the World Bank to assist Mauritius in developing an Investment and Implementation Plan for the NDC 3.0, a first draft of which is expected by June this year.

CHAPTER THREE
CLIMATE RELATED PROGRESS

3.1 Climate Policy and Planning

3.1.1 The Third Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) for the Republic of Mauritius

NDCs are commitments under the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which outline plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) to help meet the global goal of limiting temperature rise to 1.5°C and adapt to the impacts of climate change. According to Article 4(9) of the Paris Agreement, each Party shall communicate a NDC every five years.

For the preparatory phase, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) provided technical assistance for the stocktaking and development of the Roadmap.

In line with the principle of ‘leaving no-one behind’, a comprehensive and broad participatory process was followed to allow a multi-stakeholders participation in the preparation of the NDC 3.0. Consultation was extended for target groups that were beyond the traditional stakeholders.

A consultative workshop on “Gender, Youth, Social and Health Inclusion in Mauritius NDC 3.0” was held on 24 April 2025, with the support of the Commonwealth Climate Finance Gender and Health Advisors. This workshop brought together key national stakeholders from the public, private and civil society to brainstorm the impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities including gender, youth, children, and poverty.

A specific consultation was held with the Outer Island Development Corporation to gather feedback from the communities of Agaléga, who provided detailed feedback on climate impacts they have observed.

A national consultation entitled “*Maurice en action pour le climat- Vos idées comptent*” was conducted to gather public input for NDC 3.0. A press communiqué was published in newspapers and broadcasted in the radio in Mauritius and Rodrigues. A total of 28 submissions from a range of organisations, academics, and individuals was received.

In the context of the Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR) preparation, the World Bank which undertook a macro-economic modelling, provided data on tourism, agriculture, infrastructure, ocean economy and energy, as well as the finance component of NDC 3.0.

Seven bilateral meetings with line Ministries and their respective agencies as well as the private sector were held in September 2025, to discuss key sectors of mitigation and adaptation, as well as climate finance.

The first draft of the NDC 3.0 was circulated to the relevant stakeholders for their comments, as well as to the Climate Change Committee. This provided an opportunity for stakeholders to provide final feedback and express their collective ownership of the document.

The agreement of Government was obtained on 26 September 2025 and the final NDC 3.0 was submitted to the Secretariat of UNFCCC on 29 September 2025.

Despite emitting only 0.01 % of global GHG emissions, NDC 3.0 has proposed a realistic target to achieve a 40% reduction in economy-wide GHG emissions by 2035, relative to business-as-usual scenarios.

3.1.2 Regional Forum for Practitioners in SIDS on Advancing NDC Implementation Readiness held in Mauritius from 24 to 26 February 2026

Mauritius joined the NDC Partnership, a global alliance that supports developing countries to prepare their NDCs, in April 2025. Subsequently, the GIZ NDC Partnership Readiness Project supported Mauritius in the preparatory phase of the NDC 3.0 including stock taking and development of the Roadmap. The NDC 3.0 was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 29 September 2025. As a continuation of this support, the GIZ NDC Partnership, the Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub and other partners sponsored the holding of a Regional Forum for Practitioners in Small Island Developing State on advancing NDC 3.0 Implementation Readiness from 24 to 26 February 2026 in Mauritius.

This Forum served as a platform for regional exchange and inclusive dialogue on solutions and challenges for NDC 3.0 implementation with innovative approaches to unlock climate finance for accelerating the implementation of NDCs and to advance climate resilience and sustainable development across Small Island Developing States.

The 3-day Forum, the first of its kind in the region positioned and showcased Mauritius as a SIDS in the region fully committed to strengthen readiness for NDC 3.0 implementation. It mobilized around 120 government representatives (Ministries of environment, finance, and energy) from the West Indian Ocean SIDS (Union of Comoros, Madagascar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Rodrigues), other African SIDS (Cabo Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinee Bissau) as well as SIDS from the Pacific Ocean (Fiji, Marshall Islands)) and the Carribean (Jamaica).

Technical experts from local and international agencies (Climate Analytics, the World Bank, UNDP, and UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centres etc) and private sector stakeholders shared best practices and case studies. Discussions spanned over a broad range of topics including innovative finance mechanism, Article 6 and carbon markets, private sector engagement, public private partnerships, blue economy, technological solutions for SIDS, renewable energies, sustainable mobility, nature-based solutions for adaptation and building resilience as well as cross-cutting themes such as gender, youth and vulnerable groups.

Participants visited Omnicane Ltd regarding the circular economy model with focus on renewable energy and zero waste processes with the manufacture of bioethanol, light rum, biofertiliser, antioxidants, and cement additives from the sugar industry. At Bambou Virieux, participants observed the coastal protection works being implemented to increase resilience of the coastal communities against climate-induced coastal hazards such as beach erosion, storm surges and coastal inundation.

Major recommendations emanating from the Forum include –

- (i) Innovative finance mechanisms and instruments such as blue and green bonds, debt for climate swaps, carbon market were identified as key enablers to increase access to finance.
- (ii) In light of the increasingly competitive international climate finance landscape affected by a reduction in Overseas Development Assistance, public finance could be a catalyst to attract private sector finance by providing concessional funding and risk mitigation with blended finance playing a central role in lowering investment risks and transaction costs.

These recommendations were fed to Australian Embassy in the wake of regional forum organised by same for the Pacific Islands.

3.1.3 Strengthening of NDC 3.0

The UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP CCC) is providing technical assistance to strengthen the current NDC 3.0, under the NDC Partnership Action Fund, to the tune of USD 231,771.64. A key component of this support involves developing sectoral climate pathways and refining mitigation targets. This will be achieved by integrating GHG inventory data with sectoral activity data using the Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model (GACMO). Moreover, UNEP CCC will delineate the conditional v/s unconditional funding requirements and update, according to the identified measures and timelines, the projection of emissions for three scenarios: without measures, with measures and with additional measures.

During the special meeting of the Climate Change Committee held on 28 January

2026, an Expert from UNEP CCC presented the detailed Scope of Works and launched the national consultation. According to the preliminary work plan, UNEP CCC will prioritise GHG emission modelling to refine the NDC 3.0 targets, incorporating a comprehensive assessment of energy efficiency measures; for the adaptation component, the team will identify and localize indicators from the Global Goal on Adaptation; and improve the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification framework to facilitate the development of bankable projects.

A data collection template to collect information on status of projects identified in NDC 3.0, their funding status, sectoral policies, strategies and investment plans was circulated to the relevant stakeholders in April 2026.

Two Experts from UNEP CCC fielded a country mission from 18 to 22 May 2026. The objective of this mission was to conduct sectoral bilateral meetings with key stakeholders and finalize data collection.

A validation workshop is planned in August / September 2026. The UNEP CCC is expected to complete their works by September 2026.

3.1.4 NDC Investment and Implementation Plan

The World Bank is providing technical assistance for the formulation of the Investment and Implementation Plan to translate the NDC 3.0 targets into a prioritised, costed pipeline of bankable projects across both mitigation and adaptation sectors that aligns with the Paris Agreement, UNFCCC decisions and the Enhanced Transparency Framework. The Plan will also identify and structure financing solutions; domestic and international; concessional and private; as well as innovative financing instrument. The implementation section of the plan will identify the timeline and steps needed to move towards the NDC targets and the adaptation needs of the country. The document will be a live one, updated against progress achieved in the priority sectors.

A country mission was conducted by World Bank from 16 to 23 February 2026. A special Climate Change Committee was held on 20 February 2026 whereby the Expert presented the scope and methodology for the Investment and Implementation Plan. Bilateral sectoral meetings were held with stakeholders on 16, 18 and 23 February 2026, whereby discussions were held on the methodology as well sectoral pipelines projects.

A data request template was circulated on 10 March 2026, requesting information on investment pipelines and priorities already drafted/identified; current funding status of investments to measure the funding gap; main private sector projects that support achievement of NDC targets; main existing public schemes by Ministries (grants, tax exemptions, concessional loans, equity) supporting climate-related investments; self-assessment of technical capacities and needs; and main reforms to unlock investments.

The template was presented by the World Bank on 10 March 2026 and recording of the session was available for further guidance. The template was circulated to all stakeholders on 11 March 2026 and the deadline for submission of information was 25 March 2026. The World Bank local counterpart assisted stakeholders for the submission of the required information. Working sessions were held with the Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities; Rodrigues Environment Commission, Ministry of Land Transport and the Ministry of National Infrastructure on 08, 09, 22 April and 6 May 2026, respectively.

On 17 April 2026, World Bank gave a virtual demo of the digital platform - a dashboard for a robust climate finance and project tracking tool, that the Expert is designing using the inputs received from stakeholders. Due to delay in submission of the required information from stakeholders, the submission of the NDC Investment and Implementation Plan, which was originally expected in May 2026 will be delayed.

Further to a progress meeting held on 12 May 2026, with the World Bank, a sensitisation programme regarding the dashboard is being developed to engage the following stakeholders, among others: Prime Minister's Office; Banking Institutions; Climate Sustainability Management Committee; Stock Exchange of Mauritius; Business Mauritius and their key operators and the Ministry of Finance.

3.1.5 The National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

While advancing significantly on its adaptation agenda, Mauritius still lacks the capacity to pull all ongoing works into one coherent cross-sectoral national adaptation plan. Also, progress in terms of existing vulnerability assessments and some aspects of adaptation planning is unevenly distributed across key economic sectors, with some being far progressed while others remain relatively undeveloped to strengthen the climate resilience of the following sectors –

- (a) Water demand and supply;
- (b) Agriculture and terrestrial ecosystems;
- (c) Fisheries and marine ecosystems;
- (d) Tourism and coastal management; and
- (e) Infrastructure and disaster risk reduction

The NAP will accordingly be formulated to:

- (i) enable Mauritius to conduct integrated science-based adaptation planning;
- (ii) more effectively implement adaptation action, including through easier access to international funding – including through the Green Climate Fund (GCF); and
- (iii) mobilise private sector investment in adaptation measures.

The NAP Readiness Proposal was approved by GCF on 18 April 2025 for a total cost of USD1,885,105. The Indian Ocean Commission, being the Delivery Partner of the project, received first disbursement to the tune of USD 754, 042 on 13 February 2026. The Project Management Unit (PMU) is expected to be set up at the level of the Department of Climate Change on 18 May 2026. The Terms of Reference are being prepared to recruit consultancy firm for preparation of NAP which is expected by August 2028.

3.1.6 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) Project

The Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) for Low Carbon Island Development Strategy for the Republic of Mauritius, was a GEF grant funded project to the tune of USD 1.6 Million from 2017 to January 2024, with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the implementing entity.

The project played a pivotal role to achieve mitigation targets of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), targeting an emission reduction of 40% by 2035.

The Ministry hired the services of the consultancy firm, Ecological Living in Action in November 2019. Pursuant to extensive consultations undertaken with key public and private organisations from 2019 to 2022, and development of modelling scenarios for the long term, the following documents were prepared -

- (a) **National Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan for Mauritius (2022-2030)** - The report sets out 18 strategies and 32 prioritised actions for the 5 key mitigation sectors namely energy, transport, industrial & manufacturing (IPPU), solid waste & liquid waste, agriculture (crops & livestock)
- (b) **National Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan Rodrigues Supplement (2022-2030)** - The report includes two mitigation strategies and four mitigation actions for only two sectors namely, energy industries and agriculture (livestock), pertaining to enhancing renewable energy sources and improved food security through the adoption of environmentally sound animal excrement management technologies.
- (c) **Gender Analysis and Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation** - The analysis revealed that climate change mitigation sector is dominated by male participation. This male bias could be related to the low participation of girls and young women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). The report contains forty six (46) actions along with a monitoring and evaluation framework for measuring the implementation of each action as well as responsible institutions and timeline for implementation.

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- (d) **Navigating Climate Action - A Comprehensive Guide to Institutional Arrangements for Climate Governance, Stakeholders Engagement and Identification of Mitigation Actions** - The report provides the institutional arrangements for climate change governance as well as the roles and responsibilities of institutions for the formulation of mitigation pathways, implementation of mitigation actions, and monitoring and reporting on progress.

The above mentioned Reports were agreed upon by Government agreement on 30 June 2023 and on 15 April 2025 and are readily available on the website of the Ministry.

The Multi Criteria Analysis (MCA) and the Guidelines for Identifying and Prioritising Mitigation Actions prepared under the project enabled the preparation of the updated NDC in 2021.

A number of projects and activities have been undertaken by CEB and URA to boost up Renewable Energy (RE) uptake through development of regulatory, legal and policy framework, streamlining electricity project approval process, RE grid integration and smart grid development strategy.

A Mau-NDC registry online platform has also been set up to enable the ministry to monitor and report on the implementation and achievement of the NDCs, including both mitigation and adaptation policies and measures, action plans and indicators.

3.1.7 Nature based Solution and Loss and Damage (NbS and L&D) Projects

3.1.7.1 UNEP-CCC Nature-based Solutions

Flash floods and heat stress are central climate impacts in urban areas in Mauritius and are major concerns for the City of Port Louis. Urban NbS offer potential remedies for these climate challenges because they can help to reduce flood impacts and heat stress, while simultaneously offering environmental and social co-benefits in comparison to conventional grey or engineered solutions.

The UNEP-CCC is providing technical assistance to the tune of USD 50,000 to Mauritius for the implementation of NbS projects since June 2025 until June 2026, with a view to address flooding and urban heat stress in the City of Port Louis.

Two country visits were held by UNEP-CCC in June 2025 and March 2026 to gather data through bilateral meetings, six site visits and two workshops, with a view to prepare the NbS Implementation Plans and Business Models. UNEP-CCC has submitted the NbS Business Model and a pre-feasibility study for Ruisseau du Pouce on 13 May 2026. Same have been circulated to stakeholders for views/comments.

The next steps include the submission of the

- (i) final NbS Implementation Plans by UNEP-CCC for Ruisseau du Pouce, Signal Mountain, Champ de Mars and Grand Sable in June 2026; and
- (ii) final NbS Business Model and a pre-feasibility study for Ruisseau du Pouce in May 2026, and capacity building of stakeholders in June 2026.

3.1.7.2 UNEP-CCC Loss and Damage

Loss and Damage (L&D) refers to climate impacts that cannot be avoided through adaptation. L&D can result from extreme weather events like cyclones, floods and heat waves, as well as from slow-onset changes such as sea level rise. However, fragmented L&D data and absence of standardised tools hinder Mauritius's ability to assess total L&D impacts and to plan recovery comprehensively. The UNEP-CCC is providing technical assistance to the tune of USD 75,000 since June 2025 until June 2026 to Mauritius for implementing L&D projects in the City of Port Louis and Grand Port District.

Two country visits held by UNEP-CCC in June 2025 and March 2026 to gather data through bilateral meetings, six site visits and three workshops, to validate the L&D methodology and develop the L&D management plans for City of Port Louis and Grand Port District.

The next steps include the submission of the final L&D Management Plans for City of Port Louis and Grand Port District by UNEP-CCC, and capacity building of stakeholders in June 2026.

3.1.8 Facilité 2050

The 'Building a shared "vision 2050" for a climate-resilient and carbon-neutral country by 2050' project, also known as Facilité 2050 project, was funded by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) to the tune of EURO 731,420, with the Université des Mascareignes (UdM) as one of the key partners. The project timeline was from February 2022 to April 2026, with an extension of December 2027 for PhD students funded under the project).

3.1.8.1 Capacity Building Programme on Climate Change in collaboration with the Commonwealth Climate Finance Hub

41 Government officials in mid/senior management and technical roles have completed the four modules of the 11- day capacity building programme held in July and August 2025.

3.1.8.2 Capacity Building For The Energy Sector

A 10-day capacity building (5-day virtual and 5-day in-person) training was held on updated VENSIM software from December 2025-January 2026 targeting officers working in the energy sector.

3.1.8.3 Scholarship Award for PhD students

This component was implemented by Universite des Mascareignes (UdM) for the enrolment of five Government officials at UdM's doctoral school. Financial support has been provided to doctoral candidate under the project

3.1.8.4 Capacity building by UdM on System Dynamic Modelling

A five-day capacity building on System Dynamic Modelling was organised for the 5 PhD candidates and Government officers in July 2025. As part of the capacity building programme, the Mauritius Green Economy Model was updated. The model would be used by the PhD candidates in their research work.

3.2 Climate Reporting

3.2.1 First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)

To meet reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) for Mauritius was submitted to the UNFCCC on 26 December 2024. The main activities included –

- (i) undertaking a national inventory of Green House Gases emissions for the period 2017 to 2022; and
- (ii) reporting on progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions in line with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

As part of the requirement under the Enhanced Transparency Framework, the technical expert review (TER) of the Mauritius BTR1 was held during the period 19 - 23 May 2025. This involved provision of clarifications to around 107 queries made by the Technical Expert Review Team with the support of various stakeholders. UNFCCC Secretariat has informed that Mauritius will be participating in the third Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress (FMCP3) during the Bonn June session on 13 June 2026 to present the Mauritius BTR1. In preparation for the Mauritius participation in the FMCP3, a pre-recorded video has been prepared and queries made by Parties on the FMCP portal has been attended.

3.2.2 Climate Change Reporting Guidelines for Mauritius

This Ministry and the Ministry of Finance availed of the financial support provided by the UK Government under the Small Island Developing States Capacity and Resilience (SIDAR) Programme, and the technical support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to build and consolidate the sustainable reporting infrastructure of Mauritius.

This Ministry led on the “*Development of Climate Change Reporting Guidelines*” for Mauritius with the support of the consultancy firm, Grant Thornton Bharat LLP from December 2024 to October 2025. Some 16 extensive consultations were undertaken with public and private stakeholders in Mauritius to strengthen our climate governance and reporting framework.

The guidelines support the Climate Change Act 2020, which provides the statutory authority for mandatory reporting through section 15-18 of the Climate Change Act 2020.

As part of its NDC 3.0 targets, Mauritius aims to reduce its overall greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 40% by year 2035. In order to track the implementation of climate actions, a standardised climate reporting mechanism for public and private institutions is required, to ensure that measurement, reporting and verification are done in a transparent manner, and national disclosures are coherent and consistent with global sustainability standards.

The Climate Change Reporting Guidelines were submitted in December 2025 and were agreed upon by Government on 30 January 2026.

The Guidelines align with the International Financial Reporting Standards and will adopt a phased approach targeting organisations based on their size and listing status (large listed companies, large non-listed companies, listed SMEs and non-listed SMEs) for a period of 5 years.

The next phase will focus on moving from framework development to implementation, institutionalisation, and national uptake of the Climate Change Reporting Guidelines.

A Climate Reporting Sub-Committee, comprising representatives from the public and private sectors, regulators, technical experts, and the civil society, will be set up under the Climate Change Committee to ensure compliance with the Climate Change Reporting Guidelines.

A Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) will be developed for its operationalisation and a comprehensive capacity building programme targeting all concerned stakeholders on climate reporting in line with the Guidelines will be designed and implemented.

3.2.3 Mau NDC Registry

An online MRV platform to track the impacts of climate policies and measures, and support needed and received, towards the achievement of nationally determined contributions (NDC) targets was developed under the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action Project (NAMA). It went live in December 2022. However, stakeholders faced challenges in populating the online platform. Assistance under the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) project was received from April 2024 to December 2025 to support the operationalisation of the Mau NDC registry.

Training on the MauNDC Registry platform was held on 14 and 15 July 2025 for stakeholders in Mauritius and on 17 and 18 July 2025 for Rodrigues with assistance under the ICAT project.

An excel sheet with identification of outcome, intervention and indicators has been prepared with input from various stakeholders and has been validated during a workshop held on 28 November 2025. These outcome, intervention and indicators are linked to the monitoring of the NDC implementation.

All functions are running properly except for the “delete” function. Users from various institutions have been given access to the platform to start data entry.

Monitoring with stakeholders is being maintained through the Climate Change Committee. It is moreover being ensured that all functions on the platform are working properly for it to be fully operational.

3.2.4 Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency

Since May 2023, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project is being implemented to improve the quality of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory through the development of country specific emission factors thereby improving reporting and transparency and providing a firmer basis for evidence-based-policy-making. The project amounting to USD 1.3 Million secured from the GEF is expected to be completed by November 2027

Component 1: Improve the accuracy and localization of the national greenhouse gas inventory.

- (i) Since April 2024, a number of capacity building and training workshops have been undertaken with various stakeholders (Energy, Livestock, and Forestry) on IPCC methodologies for GHG emissions as published in 2006 and revised in 2019, estimating the impact of mitigation actions, and gender mainstreaming. The workshop aimed to enhance participants' capacity in comprehending the IPCC methodologies for GHG emissions.

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- (ii) Tier 3 emission factors for Mauritius' 8 thermal power plants and a real-time grid emission factor have been developed for application in Energy Industries and (increasingly) Transport

For the development of Tier 2 activity data for Mauritius's land transport sector, augmented by gender and socio-economic usage data around 900 Road Surveys by the consultants with collaboration from the Ministry of Land Transport and Mauritius Police Force (Traffic Branch) are currently being undertaken.

For the development of Tier 2 enteric fermentation emission factors and model for livestock, the Food and Agricultural, Research and Extension Institute (FAREI) are supporting in the conduct the 401 livestock surveys. However, numerous delays/challenges in obtaining secondary livestock data from Rodrigues (Commission of Agriculture) are being encountered.

Due to lack of expertise in the field and unresponsive bids since 2024, it was only in March 2026 that a consultancy firm was recruited for the development of Tier 2 allometric equations, root-to-shoot ratios and carbon densities for key tree species in the Mauritian context .The Forestry Service is facilitating access to state lands for the collection of tree samples.

For Ground-truthed Forest inventory of privately held forestland and non-forest tree cover (e.g. along riverbanks and roadsides), surveys in some 11 private forest lands are currently ongoing. The Forestry Service is collaborating in conducting the surveys and identifying plant species.

For the development of Tier 2 emission factors for key fuels: coal, heavy fuel oil, gasoline, diesel, kerosene and liquefied petroleum gas, the contract for consultancy awarded to University of Mauritius was cancelled in 2025 due to poor performance. Terms of Reference has been further reviewed. The Request for Proposal (RFP) is planned to be launched in June 2026.

Component 2: Strengthen the national greenhouse gas inventory process & Component 3: Mainstream the national greenhouse gas inventory to enhance transparency and support policy making

The Terms of Reference has been reviewed to merge 4 activities under 1 bid. Consultancy Services are expected to be launched in June 2026.

3.2.5 Fourth National Communication and the Second Biennial Transparency Report for the Republic of Mauritius

To provide the UNFCCC with relevant information on climate change actions in accordance with Article 12 of the Convention and Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, a national inventory of Green House Gases emissions for the period 2023 to 2025 and a national report on progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions as well as cross cutting issues are under preparation under the Fourth National Communication and the Second Biennial Transparency Report for the Republic of Mauritius.

An inception meeting was organised by the ex- National Project Coordinator with relevant stakeholders on 14 May 2025 to kick start the project and present the project work plan.

As part of the Institutional Arrangement, different Technical Working Groups (TWGs) have been setup. For each TWG, there has been the nomination of a Chair and relevant institutions.

An amendment to the Project Cooperation Agreement was signed between this Ministry and UNEP on 05 Jan 2026 to revise the project scope to include the preparation of the Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2). This required the revision of the project budget. The amended agreement will result in the submission of a combined NC4/BTR2 as output under the project.

Procedures are underway for the re-launching of tenders in respect of the recruitment of a National Technical Coordinator. The report is tentatively planned to be prepared by end of 2026.

3.3 Climate Diplomacy

3.3.1 Participation of Mauritius in COP30

Mauritius was represented at the highest level during COP30, held from November 10 to 22, 2025, in Belém, Brazil. The Mauritian delegation was led by the Honourable D. Ramful, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, and comprised the Chief Commissioner of Rodrigues, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, the Director of the Department of Climate Change, a Minister Counsellor from Ministry Foreign Affairs, and a Scientific Officer from the Fisheries Division.

The delegates participated in the preparatory sessions of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), African Group of Negotiators (AGN) and G77+China, negotiations on adaptation, side events including the joint side event with the Commonwealth Secretariat and Sri Lanka on climate finance, and bilateral meetings with respective funding agencies.

Four videos showcasing our high-level country engagement, and testimonials of fisherman, farmer and representative of the hotel industry were produced, and same were broadcasted at COP 30.

At COP30, a robust package of decisions known as the Belém Package (or Global Mutirão), fulfilling the 3 objectives of strengthening multilateralism, connecting climate multilateralism to people, and accelerating the implementation of the Paris Agreement, was adopted.

The key outcomes of COP30 include –

- (i) tripling of adaptation finance by 2035;
- (ii) adoption of a set of 59 indicators under the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA);
- (iii) establishment of the 2-year Belém–Addis vision on adaptation which aims at developing guidance for operationalising the Belém adaptation indicators;
- (iv) finalisation of the Baku Adaptation Roadmap which approves and establishes work for the period 2026-2028;
- (v) launching of the first call for proposals for the Fund for Responding to Loss & Damage (FRLD). Mauritius has aimed to capitalise on the operationalisation of the FRLD by submitting a proposal on loss and damage;
- (vi) establishment of a 2-year work programme on climate finance;
- (vii) creation of a Just Transition mechanism;
- (viii) launching of a Global Implementation Accelerator to support countries in implementing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs);
- (ix) setting up of the Blue NDC Implementation Taskforce by Brazil and France to accelerate the incorporation of marine solutions into NDCs; and
- (x) development of 2 Presidency Roadmaps, namely the ‘Transitioning Away From Fossil Fuels Roadmap’, and ‘Forest and Climate Roadmap’ to halt and reverse deforestation.

3.3.2 Capacity Building Programme on Climate Change

An 11-day Capacity Building Programme on Climate Change was conducted in July and August 2025. This Programme has been developed jointly with the National Commonwealth Climate Finance Advisor (Dr Suraj Pandey) and the Department of Climate Change under the AFD-funded Facilité 2050 project.

The Capacity Building Programme consisted of four modules namely:

- (i) Module 1 – Climate Change Context in Mauritius (2 days)
- (ii) Module 2 – Understanding Global Circulation Models (3 days)
- (iii) Module 3 – Climate Governance and Institutional Framework (3 days)
- (iv) Module 4 – Climate Finance (3 days)

This capacity building falls under *Component 1 Capacity Building of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change, Output 1.1 Capacity Building Programme on Climate Change*. The aim of implementing this activity was to enhance the understanding and skills of 50 Government Officers in the following areas:

- (a) The fundamentals of Climate Change;
- (b) Incorporating Climate Change in the formulation of long-term strategies;
- (c) Fundamentals of Climate Modelling;
- (d) Climate Governance; and
- (e) Global Climate Finance context.

Module 1 and Module 2 were delivered in two batches over ten days from 14 to 19 July 2025 (Batch 1) and 21 to 25 July 2025 (Batch 2). Module 3 was held from 11 to 13 August 2025 and Module 4 was held from 18 to 20 August 2025. Batch 1 and Batch 2 participants were merged for the training on Modules 3 and 4. The training was held at Gold Crest Hotel, Quatre Bornes.

The resource person for delivery of this programmes was Dr S Pandey, National Commonwealth Climate Finance Adviser, who is based at the Department of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change.

The training programme targeted mainly Government Officers who were:

- a. Mid/Senior Level Management roles; and
- b. Mid/Senior Technical Staff.

The training consisted of a series of lectures and interactive sessions, whereby participants were asked to:

- Prepare a sectoral climate action plan;
- Develop a sectoral roadmap to achieve net-zero emission by 2050;
- Prepare a sectoral vulnerability assessment matrix and map;
- Use climate models to develop different sectoral scenarios;
- Pitch a climate change project concept;
- Design a sector-specific Adaptation & Mitigation Plan that identifies one or more carbon-credit-eligible projects which could be included in the national Article 6 cooperation framework;

- Prepare a portfolio of climate change projects in different sectors for potential funding;
 - Identify appropriate financial instruments for climate-related projects in Mauritius and align them with proposed ideas; and
- Appraise climate-related projects over a 10-year evaluation horizon using Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) methods.

3.3.3 Project proposal on Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage

The UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC) and World Bank are providing technical assistance to DCC, to prepare a project proposal on “Mauritius National Loss and Damage Framework and Resilience Programme: Strengthening National Systems to Measure, Address and Minimise Climate Induced Loss and Damage to seek financial assistance from FRLD to the tune of USD 20 Million, for undertaking the following key activities:

- (i) Development of a national governance architecture for loss and damage;
- (ii) Setting up of a loss and damage management registry system and Information Platform to address loss and damage data gap;
- (iii) Implementation of Nature-Based Solutions projects;
- (iv) Implementation of sector based projects (for health, education, tourism, Disaster Risk Reduction, agriculture, fisheries and cultural heritage sectors); and
- (v) Capacity building of national stakeholders.

The objectives of the project will include the establishment of Mauritius’ first comprehensive National Loss and Damage Framework through the setting up of the following interlinked pillars:

- (i) Creating a governance architecture and National Loss and Damage Registry and Recovery Platform;
- (ii) Implementing integrated recovery and resilience packages in priority locations where residual losses are most acute; and
- (iii) Strengthening of institutional and community capacities.

3.4 Coordination of the Implementation Measures

In line with its function as at section 11(3)(b) of the Climate Change Act 2020, the Climate Change Committee has coordinated numerous implementation measures related to climate adaptation and mitigation as well as to the mobilisation of resources included in the NDC Action Plan. At each sitting, members of both the adaptation and mitigation sectors are called upon to report on progress made in respect of the implementation of measures for their respective sectors.

3.4.1 Mitigation Targets

3.4.1.1 The Energy Sector

Ensuring energy security and a just and equitable energy transition are the two main priorities of Government. Mauritius' target is to achieve 60% renewable energy in its electricity mix by 2035 and phase out the use of coal for electricity production by the same timeline. In order to achieve these targets, there is need for significant grid modernisation and system flexibility enhancements for the absorption of renewable energy.

The Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities (MEPU) is currently benefitting from the assistance of the African Legal Support Facility for the implementation of a National Biomass initiative to progressively displace coal by biomass for the production of electricity in the IPPs' thermal power plants.

Government has democratised the electricity generation through SSDGs, MSDGs and Utility scale projects. As such, MEPU is working on unlocking and accelerating the implementation of more than 405 MW renewable energy projects in the coming two to three years, as follows –

- (i) Request for Proposals (RFPs) for 10x10 MW and 3x40 MW have been launched on 13 April 2026 with closing date 15 July 2026 and 22 July 2026 respectively;
- (ii) Under the Agrivoltaic Scheme, 24 Connection Agreements, for a total capacity of 72.2 MW, have already been signed;
- (iii) Floating Solar Project at Tamarind falls for approximately 20 MW is currently under discussion between the Central Electricity Board (CEB) and National Thermal Power Corporation of India;
- (iv) Introduction of a Carbon Neutral Commercial Scheme (CNCS) for the implementation of solar projects by the commercial sector;
- (v) REHF StorSuns' projects of 60MW at construction stage;
- (vi) Implementation of Peak Shaving Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) 20 MW/60 MWh in progress; and
- (vii) RFP for 15-20 MW Wind Farm for which acquisition of land at Plaines Des Roches is awaited.

The CEB has moreover revamped its Scheme for rooftop Solar PV coupled with BESS at household level, with the objective of increasing self-consumption, reducing evening peak demand and improving renewable energy contribution on the grid.

In order to achieve these targets, there is need for significant grid modernisation and system flexibility enhancements for the absorption of renewable energy. In this context, CEB is upgrading its substations through the implementation of GIS substations, installation of smart meters and implementation of BESS. 38MW of BESS has already been implemented and another 20MW is in the pipeline for implementation. CEB is also benefiting from the assistance from Development Finance Institutions for the digitalisation of its grid for improving system stability, reliability and dispatchability.

On the other hand, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is also being contemplated as a cleaner transition source of fuel for firm power generation. It is projected that there may be a need to install at least 400-450 MW of firm generation over the coming decade.

The use of biomass coupled with that of LNG would contribute in consolidating the base load, ensuring energy security. However, these projects will be implemented in the medium to long term.

Regarding integration of renewable energy in the energy mix, the following measures were undertaken/are being undertaken –

- (i) under Round 3 of the National Scheme for Emerging Project Concepts Based on Renewable Energy Technologies (NSEPCRET) of the Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency (MARENA), two wave projects of 2 MW each were retained and kick-off meetings with the Economic Development Board and other key stakeholders have been organised;
- (ii) the NSEPCRET Scheme has been revamped to become the IGNITE scheme which will be on an ongoing basis (rather than on yearly rounds) with the evaluation committee meeting every 3-4 times a year to assess submitted project concepts.
- (iii) Standards and Regulations for Renewable Energy Related Technologies are underway for regulating the import and supply of the RE market by preventing low quality products from entering the market;
- (iv) a legal framework to promote the development of the Renewable Energy is under preparation;
- (v) A new RE Roadmap is being finalised in collaboration with IRENA; and
- (vi) the Renewable Energy Portal is currently being finalised, and it will act as a one-stop shop for all renewable energy matters.

The MEPU is also addressing the demand side management through the implementation of energy efficiency measures. The Energy Efficiency Management Office (EEMO) and CEB are undertaking extensive awareness raising campaigns to sensitise the population on the efficient use of energy during peak periods and with the current energy crisis.

The EEMO, through the MEPU, has introduced regulations on Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) to ensure that only energy-efficient household appliances are allowed for importation. Currently, air-conditioners and refrigerating appliances are concerned with this measure. MEPS will be extended to more appliances in the near future. This concrete measure will help reduce household electricity consumption and foster a national culture of energy responsibility.

Another Regulation for the control of non-essential grid-powered activities has been enforced on 01 May 2026 and valid up to 01 November 2026 to curb the electricity demand in the context of the ongoing conflict in the Middle East.

To further strengthen the country's energy efficiency and climate change mitigation efforts, the EEMO secured a grant of USD 4.53 million under the Global Environment Facility (GEF-6) for the implementation of the project entitled "Realising Energy Savings and Climate Benefits of Implementing Mandatory Energy Auditing in the Republic of Mauritius." Officially launched by the Honourable Minister of Energy and Public Utilities in March 2026, the five-year project (2026–2031) aims to accelerate the adoption of energy efficiency across key economic sectors by addressing existing technical, institutional and financial barriers. Upon completion, the project is expected to deliver significant energy savings while avoiding approximately one million tonnes of carbon dioxide (tCO₂e) emissions over the operational lifetime of the energy efficiency measures implemented.

Following the completion of the project titled 'Framework to promote Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) in Mauritius', the EEMO is initiating amendments to the Energy Efficiency Act 2011 to establish the necessary legal and regulatory framework for the adoption of EPC in the country. Under the proposed framework, Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) will be registered and regulated by the EEMO to ensure compliance with prescribed technical and operational requirements, thereby facilitating the adoption and delivery of high-quality energy efficiency services.

To accelerate investments in energy efficiency, the EEMO with the assistance of the UNEP-CCC submitted a project proposal entitled "De-risking Facility for Energy Performance Contracting" to the Mitigation Action Facility in July 2023. Following several stages of technical assessments and a 15-month detailed preparation phase, the final proposal was submitted in March 2026. The project seeks to secure a grant of EUR 16.71 million, of which approximately EUR 14.06 million is earmarked for the establishment of a guarantee facility to reduce financial risks associated with Energy Performance Contracting (EPC). Over a 16-year period, the project expected to reduce

greenhouse gas emission by approximately one million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e) while maintaining the guarantee capital as a revolving financial instrument. In addition to contributing to Mauritius' climate change mitigation commitments, the project will strengthen national energy security by reducing electricity demand and enabling up to 300 of the country's largest energy consumers to achieve significant energy and cost savings.

3.4.1.2 The Transport Sector

The transport sector is one of the largest consumers of energy in Mauritius and remains heavily dependent on imported fossil fuels, making it a strategic priority for climate change mitigation. Together with the energy sector, it accounts for a significant share of national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. As the backbone for the movement of people and goods, the land transport sector plays a critical role in supporting economic development and social well-being. However, increasing motorisation, urban congestion and growing mobility demand continue to place pressure on transport infrastructure and contribute to rising emissions.

In recent years, efforts to decarbonise the sector have accelerated through investments in public transport infrastructure, electrification initiatives and the strengthening of mass transit systems. These interventions support national mitigation objectives, reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels and contribute towards the transition to a more sustainable and lower-carbon transport.

(i) Public Transport Electrification – Ongoing Implementation Measures

Mauritius has continued to modernise public transport systems through investments in cleaner mobility solutions and improved public transport connectivity. As part of these efforts, the National Transport Corporation (NTC) has initiated the deployment of electric buses within its operations to support the transition towards lower-emission public transport services and the electric fleet currently comprises 106 electric buses. Out of the total fleet of 106 electric buses, 101 electric buses are currently operational on NTC routes, while the remaining units are expected to progressively enter service.

Electric buses have been deployed across the Remy Ollier, Forest Side, La Tour Koenig, Rivière du Rempart and Souillac depots. Supporting charging infrastructure has also been established across operational facilities, including charging stations at Bonne Terre, Remy Ollier, Forest Side and La Tour Koenig depots. Charging operations are primarily undertaken during off-peak periods between 22:00 hours and 06:00 hours to optimise electricity demand and minimise pressure on the national electricity grid.

The deployment of electric buses contributes towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions through the elimination of tailpipe emissions and reduction in diesel consumption. Additional co-benefits include improved urban air quality, reduced dependence on imported fossil fuels and improved operational efficiency through daily monitoring of charging activities and electricity consumption.

Government's longer-term objective is to continue scaling up electric mobility within public transport operations.

(ii) Light Rail Vehicles Operations – Renewable Energy Integration Measures Under Consideration

The light transit rail system in Mauritius, which started operations in 2019, is presently dependent on the national grid for its 8.5 MW energy supply. Presently, based on an annual consumption of 10 GWh and a grid emission factor of 0.945 kgCO₂/kWh, 9.45 ktons of CO₂ are being emitted.

(a) Promotion of Sustainable Public Transport and Modal Shift

The Metro Express system provides a reliable and environmentally sustainable alternative to private vehicle use. By encouraging commuters to shift from private cars and other road-based transport modes to light rail transport, the system contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions within the transport sector. To further enhance the attractiveness and accessibility of the metro system, Metro Express Ltd has undertaken the following initiatives:

- Continued promotion of the MECard Privilege Card, which offers unlimited travel options and encourages regular use of the light rail transit system; and
- Metro Express Ltd has increased train frequency during peak hours since January 2026 to better accommodate passenger demand, improve service convenience, and encourage greater use of public transport as a sustainable mobility option.

In addition to encouraging the use of public transport, Metro Express Ltd has also implemented measures to enhance the sustainability of the system itself, including:

- Communication and awareness campaigns encouraging passengers to use reusable MECards instead of single-use paper tickets, thereby reducing paper consumption and waste generation; and
- Continued promotion of digital ticketing solutions, reducing reliance on paper-based ticketing and supporting a more environmentally sustainable fare collection system.

(b) Energy - Efficient Rail Operations

The Metro Express Light Rail Vehicles (LRVs) are equipped with regenerative braking technology, which captures energy generated during braking and feeds it back into the system for reuse. This technology improves the overall energy efficiency of rail operations and reduces electricity consumption.

(c) Renewable Energy Initiatives

Metro Express Ltd aims to integrate renewable energy into its operations to reduce dependence on conventional energy sources and lower operational carbon emissions:

- Continued operation of the photovoltaic (PV) system at Ebene Park, which contributes renewable energy towards 80% of the park operational requirements.

(d) Energy Management and Efficiency

In 2025, Metro Express Ltd undertook an energy audit to assess energy consumption at the Depot. The audit findings are being used to guide future energy efficiency measures and support the implementation of initiatives aimed at reducing energy consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions.

The combined implementation of electric mobility measures and the exploration of renewable-powered public transport systems demonstrate Mauritius' commitment towards reducing emissions from the transport sector. Continued investment, enabling infrastructure, institutional coordination and climate finance mobilisation will remain critical to support implementation and scaling-up efforts under national climate objectives and the NDC process.

3.4.1.3 Solid Waste Management

Waste management in Mauritius has, for decades, been over-reliant on landfilling of wastes, thereby accounting for the considerable generation of greenhouse gases, notwithstanding efforts on abstraction and combustion of landfill gas. About 582,798 tonnes of wastes were landfilled in 2025, and with an estimated waste growth of 2% per annum and based on a business-as-usual scenario, it is expected that some 650,000 tonnes of waste will be landfilled in 2030. The current order of waste recycling is about 7%. This predominantly linear waste management is considered unsustainable.

In 2017, the technical assistance of the Agence Française de Développement was secured to develop a new Waste Management Strategy, focusing on resource recovery and the associated Action Plan. The first phase of the study recommended a progressive development of the sector in a hierarchical order of waste minimisation, recovery, and recycling, and in the longer term, waste-to-energy. Education and sensitization were highlighted to be key drivers for effective transitioning towards sustainable waste management.

The second phase of the Strategy and Action Plan pertained to a feasibility study for the setting up of two regional facilities, comprising composting plants for organic waste, which is about 50% of the wastes, and sorting units for dry recyclables (such as paper , plastics, carton and metal). It was recommended that these Integrated Waste Processing Facilities (IWPFs) be procured under a Public Private Partnership scheme.

In order to allow for a high quality waste stream to the IWPFs, waste segregation at source is fundamental through the provision of three bins to each household. One bin (green) will be used for the storage of organic wastes; the second bin (blue) will be used for the storage of recyclable materials while the third bin (brown) will be used for the storage of residual wastes which will be sent to the landfill. Concession Agreements for the setting up of two IWPFs of total waste receiving capacity of 260,000 tons per annum were signed in October 2024. These facilities are expected to be under commercial operations in mid-2028. The two IWPFs are expected to divert some 40% of the generated waste by 2030. These two facilities will contribute to bring down the GHG generation significantly. The Ministry is also working on other projects along the sustainable waste management agenda and circular economy principles. The Road Map basically consist of the following projects in order:

(a) Extended Producer Responsibility for e-wastes and PET beverage containers

These are at draft legislation stage. Taking into account a lead period for procuring the necessary consultancy services for the operationalisation of the scheme and the actual selection of the Producer Responsibility Organisation, the actual operations are expected to begin around 2028;

(b) Anaerobic Digestion of some 40,000 tons of selected organic wastes, principally from hotels and markets.

The Feasibility has been conducted and Request for Proposal Documents have been prepared. Subject to adoption of policy and proceeding with the procurement of the project on PPP basis, the operations are not expected to begin before 2029. This project can only start upon commissioning of the two IWPFs as organic waste will be required as feedstock and government has to ensure that an optimum design is achieved;

(c) Waste to Energy

After optimal exploitation of the IWPFs, the Anaerobic Digestion Plant, the EPRs Project and all other circular economy related measures, the altered waste profile will be surveyed in 2030 and a feasibility study on a waste to energy plant in Mauritius will accordingly be conducted. If feasible and viable, the RFP for the Plant construction and operations will be pursued.

Diversion of 70% waste from landfill can only be achieved by 2030 subject to the projects, viz IWPF, EPR's and Anaerobic Digestion Plant be implemented on time and 50% of the waste generated will be diverted from the landfill.

By 2035, subject to the Waste to Energy being implemented and all previous projects functioning as per the planned operations target, it will be feasible to divert 70% of waste generated from landfill.

3.4.1.4 The Kigali Implementation Plan

The Kigali Amendment was adopted in October 2016 by all Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Its aim is to phase down the use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), extremely potent greenhouse gases widely used in refrigeration and air conditioning. This will be achieved through an overarching strategy identifying activities to be implemented in different stages in order to attain an eighty percent (80%) phase-down in HFC consumption by 2045.

The full implementation of the Kigali Amendment would avoid up to 0.4 Degree Celsius of global warming by 2100. Mauritius ratified the Kigali Amendment in October 2019.

As a Party to the Kigali Amendment, Mauritius has prepared a Kigali Implementation Plan to gradually phase down the consumption of HFCs in different stages as follows-

- (i) Stage 1: 10% reduction by 2029;
- (ii) Stage 2: 30% reduction by 2035;
- (iii) Stage 3: 50% reduction by 2040; and
- (iv) Stage 4: 80% reduction by 2045.

Currently, Mauritius is implementing activities under Stage 1 of the KIP, and as at date the following activities have been completed –

- (i) a HFC quota system has been established to control importation and use of HFCs in Mauritius as from January 2025;
- (ii) a one-day workshop with the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) stakeholders such as importers, training institutions, trainers, technicians, Customs Department, Dangerous Chemical Control Board, Ministry of Commerce, where the activities approved under the KIP and the HFC quotas system were presented and discussed;
- (iii) two batches of training of RAC technicians in natural refrigerants technology such as ammonia, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons) and on good refrigeration practices; and
- (iv) one batch of Training for customs Officers to track down illegal trade of ozone depleting substances.

3.4.1.5 Accelerating the Transition to a Net-Zero Nature-Positive Economy in Mauritius

The manufacturing sector, a key pillar of the Mauritian economy, is a large consumer of energy and is an emitter of GHG emissions. It has an important role in supporting efforts to mitigate climate change effects.

The Industry Division of the Ministry of Industry, SME and Cooperatives is implementing various initiatives/projects to promote sustainable industrial development as well as encourage cleaner and greener production practices. In this context, the Ministry is currently implementing the “Energy Efficiency Audit Scheme for the Manufacturing Sector” to support manufacturing enterprises in conducting energy audits with a view to identify opportunities for energy savings, improve energy efficiency as well as reduce GHG emissions. Some 15 manufacturing enterprises have, so far, benefitted from the Scheme.

Concurrently, the Ministry is implementing the ‘Accelerating the Transition to a Net-Zero Nature-Positive Economy in Mauritius’ (NZNPA) Project with grant funding from the Global Environment Facility and technical support from the United Nations Environment Programme.

The NZNPA Project contributes to the climate change mitigation agenda by supporting the greening of the manufacturing sector whilst creating the enabling conditions to promote nature-based solutions at national level. It is structured around three main components which focuses: on creating enabling policy and planning conditions to integrate net-zero and nature-positive approaches into national development frameworks; on the decarbonisation of the manufacturing sector through the setting up of a Green Manufacturing Scheme which will incentivise enterprises to undertake energy and material audits as well as invest in energy efficiency and low-carbon technologies; and on monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management to support effective implementation, learning and dissemination of project results.

The NZNPA project will contribute to a reduction of GHG emissions, targeting some 979,095 tCO₂e in direct emissions and 2,226,910 tCO₂e in indirect emissions. It also aims to support ecosystem restoration in Mauritius, including the restoration of 50 hectares of land and ecosystems and improved sustainable management practices across 150 hectares of landscapes. In addition, the project will directly benefit 2,762 individuals, including 1,069 women and 1,693 men, through strengthened capacities, improved practices and participation in climate-resilient and sustainable activities.

Overall, the above-mentioned initiatives reflect the Ministry’s commitment to climate change mitigation within the manufacturing sector. Through the promotion of sustainable industrial practices, the Ministry is contributing to the national transition towards a greener, more resilient and sustainable economy, in line with Mauritius’ climate commitments and in achieving our sustainable development goals.

3.4.1.6 The Agricultural Sector

3.4.1.6.1 Crop Sector

Research and Development aims at addressing the challenges of climate change in the non-sugar sector and geared towards promoting and implementation of the Government Programme 2025-2029 with the aim to build a vibrant non-sugar agriculture and agribusiness sector which utilises natural resources sustainably, contributes significantly to national food security and safety, empowers producers to higher productivity gains and enhances the welfare of the farming community and third National Determined Contributions to reduce GHG emissions:

- (i) Reduce chemical fertiliser by 25 % through use of organic fertiliser, soil amendment, biofertiliser and seaweed composts.

This project focuses on the development of organic fertiliser packages for vegetable and fruit cultivation. Funded by the EU DeSIRA program with a total allocation of USD 108,000 (Rs 5M) since 2022, the project was implemented by FAREI and remains ongoing, contributing to both adaptation and mitigation objectives. Its primary aims are to reduce reliance on chemical fertilizers, optimise fertiliser use by substituting with organic fertilizer, biofertilizer and composts and promotion of organic production under climate smart agricultural practices, to support vegetable, fruit and tea production.

- (ii) Promote large-scale organic materials composting.

The development of seaweed composting technology project is funded by UNDP and the Ministry of Agro Industry, Food Security and Blue Economy and Fisheries. It addresses both adaptation and mitigation objectives. The initiative aims to (i) successfully develop seaweed composting technology, (ii) promote its adoption among entrepreneurs and (iii) strengthen sustainable agricultural practices through innovative composting methods. Seaweed Composting Technology was successfully developed and promoted among entrepreneurs. One model of a Seaweed Composting Unit has been set up at Belle Mare in 2024. Some 10 briefing sessions were carried out across the island in 2025.

- (iii) Enhance use of climate-smart water and energy-saving technologies.

Climate Smart Water and Energy Saving Technologies focus on the development of climate-resilient production methods and the dissemination of innovative water- and energy-saving irrigation technologies. The initiative, which remains ongoing under adaptation support, seeks to evaluate and promote novel water-saving irrigation systems, achieve 40–50% reductions in water use, and increase crop yields by 30–40%. To date, four innovative

irrigation systems have been evaluated both on research stations and on-farm, and promoted among the farming community.

(iv) Promote organic/natural farming and agro-forestry.

The FAO-funded project, in collaboration with FAREI and MCIA, focuses on soil health and fertility management in Mauritius. It involves systematic sampling and analysis across main agricultural regions to establish baseline soil data. With USD 259,201 (Rs 12M) allocated from 2025 to 2027 under crop sector adaptation measures, the ongoing project aims to produce a national soil health map to guide evidence-based soil management practices to improve soil health status of cropped land.

(v) Integrated Pest and Disease Management (IPDM).

The project centers on developing packages for the sustainable management of pests and diseases. It has been funded by the EU DeSIRA program and Government with a budget of USD 85,900 (Rs 4M) since 2016, specifically targeting adaptation and mitigation strategies. The initiative is still ongoing. Expected outcomes include replacing 50% of existing pesticides with Integrated Pest Management (IPM) friendly alternatives. To date, 14 eco-friendly pesticides have been tested, and 4 sustainable IPM packages have been developed.

(vi) Biosecurity and Disease Surveillance

The project targets on systematic pest and disease surveillance programs for key crops. These programs aim to monitor and manage outbreaks while reporting the emergence of new pests and diseases. It is Grant-funded and partly has been received and is implemented by FAREI, with a total allocation of USD 21,400 (Rs 1M), partly disbursed and utilised since 2016. The initiative falls under adaptation and mitigation measures and remains ongoing. Identification of six new pests and diseases have been made along with the development of sensitization strategies and control methods.

(vii) Vegetable and Field Crops: Introduction and evaluation of improved varieties.

This project is dedicated to the introduction and evaluation of crop varieties with enhanced yields and improved tolerance to both biotic and abiotic stresses. Funded through a grant from the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), with FAREI serving as the recipient and implementing agency, it has received an allocation of USD 213,000 (Rs 10M) since 2016. Classified under adaptation measures, the initiative remains ongoing. The expected outcomes include the identification of adapted and resilient crop varieties and the development of evidence-based recommendations to guide growers in adopting resilient production practices.

(viii) Vegetable and Field Crops: Development of new germplasm.

The project caters to develop new varieties of tomato, potato, bean, cabbage, cauliflower, carrot, eggplant, and peas that are resilient to both biotic and abiotic stresses. It is Grant-funded by IAEA, GCCA+/EU, EU DeSIRA, CIAT, Capital project (Ministry of Agro Industry, Food Security and Blue Economy), with a total allocation of USD 213,400 (Rs 10 M) since 2016. Supporting mitigation measures, the project remains ongoing. New varieties developed for tomato, potato, bean, pea and onion released for commercial plantation. The expected outputs include the development and release of improved varieties of tomato, potato, bean, pea, and onion.

(ix) Protected Culture-Introduction and Evaluation of New Technologies and Products

This project is dedicated to the introduction and evaluation of innovative agricultural technologies and production systems, including hydroponics, aquaponics, vertical farming, and protected cultivation. Funded by EU/GCCA+, EU DeSIRA, and the Capital Project of the Ministry of Agro-Industry, Food Security and Blue Economy, it has been allocated a budget of USD 64,000 (Rs 3M) since 2016. Classified under both mitigation and adaptation measures, the initiative is ongoing. Its expected outcomes include the promotion of advanced production techniques within the farming community and the adoption of these methods by growers, resulting in increased yields and improved quality of harvested produce.

(x) Fruit production and Orchard Development- Introduction and Evaluation of Improved Fruit Varieties and Species

The project emphasises the introduction and evaluation of fruit varieties and species with higher yields, greater tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses, and extended production seasons. Funding has been provided by IAEA, EU DeSIRA and Government sources for a budget of USD 106,700 (Rs 5M) since 2015. Classified under adaptation measures, the project remains ongoing, with new varieties such as banana already adopted at the farm level. In addition to varietal improvements, research staff have also received training as part of the initiatives.

(xi) Fruit production and Orchard Development: Improvement of Local Varieties.

The project focus on improvement of local varieties with higher yield /tolerant to biotic and abiotic changes. The funding was received from EU DeSIRA/Government Funded amounting to 32,000 USD (Rs 1.5M) since 2015. However, the project is still ongoing as an adaptation measure. As a result, new mutant lines were identified, but not recommended due to still genetic instability.

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- (xii) Setting up and Monitoring the Agroforestry Model Plot at Britannia.

The EU-DeSIRA project is the principal funding agency that supported the establishment of an agroforestry model at Britannia, covering five arpents ex sugar cane land. A total of USD 86,400 (approximately Rs 4 M) was allocated for the period 2022–2032 to promote the integration of trees with crops, soil restoration, carbon sequestration, biodiversity enhancement, and the diversification of community income. The initiative seeks to transform conventional farming into a carbon-negative, climate-resilient system. Its impacts include the restoration of former sugarcane land without reliance on chemical fertilisers, provision of wind protection, and facilitation of economic diversification.

- (xiii) Setting up of a Natural Farming system at Mapou.

The Natural Farming System at Mapou is being implemented with funding from the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (MAIF), amounting to around USD 64,800 (Rs 3M). This new project, scheduled for the period 2026–2029, seeks to eliminate dependence on imported chemical inputs while restoring the ecological balance of the soil. By adopting Natural Farming (NF) practices, the initiative aims to provide a multi-layered defense against climate change through mitigation, adaptation, and crosscutting measures.

- (xiv) Development of new varieties with high biomass cane for renewable energy production to reduce dependence on fossil fuel as well as the development of new sugarcane varieties with high yield potential adapted to the changing climatic conditions in dry zone is being considered.
- (xv) Research on nutrient management practice in sugarcane production system in light of organic, inorganic and biofertilizers with emphasis on promoting large-scale organic materials composting is ongoing
- (xvi) The production of sugarcane varieties resistant to major diseases and pests to sustain productivity in Mauritius is being considered.

3.4.1.6.2 Terrestrial Biodiversity

Even though the mandate of the National Parks and Conservation Service (NPCS) is primarily geared towards terrestrial biodiversity conservation, the Service also undertakes several enabling and cross-cutting activities related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. These include, inter alia, restoration of degraded native forests, watershed protection, ecosystem rehabilitation, invasive alien species management, enhancement of ecosystem resilience, and promotion of Nature-based

Solutions (NbS), which collectively contribute towards climate regulation, carbon sequestration, reduction of land degradation, and strengthening resilience of ecosystems to climate change impacts.

In this context, more than 900 hectares of degraded ecosystems within National Parks and Conservation Areas have already been restored through science-based ecological restoration programmes supported by Government and international partners. Additionally, more than 59,000 native and endemic plants have been introduced within restoration sites to support habitat rehabilitation, ecological connectivity, and long-term ecosystem recovery.

Furthermore, the NPCS has also submitted a draft Wetland Bill aimed at strengthening wetland conservation and protection in Mauritius. In parallel, draft regulations for the conservation and protection of native species and ecosystems under the Native Terrestrial Biodiversity and National Parks Act 2015, are also being pursued to further reinforce the national legal and institutional framework for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience.

3.4.1.6.3 Forest Conservation

The Forestry Service continued to implement a range of forest conservation, restoration and ecosystem enhancement initiatives contributing to national climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives through increased forest cover, biodiversity conservation and strengthened ecosystem resilience.

Firebreak maintenance works at Signal Mountain were undertaken to reduce risks of fire and protect approximately 20 hectares of Conservation Management Area (CMA), thereby enhancing the resilience of forest ecosystems in fire-prone zones.

The Forestry Service also maintained its collaboration with non-governmental organisations for ecosystem restoration and public engagement. NGO Natir, in particular, contributed to the planting of native species at Plaine Sophie Nature Walk and surrounding State Forest lands, supporting ongoing restoration efforts in sensitive ecological areas.

The Forestry Service effected a total of 10,163 patrols across State Forests, Nature Reserves and Pas Géométriques areas. In addition, 981 extension visits, clearances issued and enforcement-related actions were undertaken. Patrol coverage included State lands (2,626 patrols covering 9,968 ha), River Reserves (2,352 patrols covering 3,839 ha) and Mountain Reserves (435 patrols covering 1,162 ha), encompassing plantation forests, native forests and other ecologically sensitive areas.

The Forestry Service, in collaboration with NGO an Angel and the Sri Sathya Sai Baba Organisation, undertook rehabilitation works at Powder Mills Social Forest. Approximately 500 plants, including native species, were introduced to enhance roadside greenery and improve ecological connectivity within the area.

To date, approximately 5,500 native trees and 6,300 native ferns have been planted over 4 hectares, alongside restoration works along the River Reserves of Grand Ruisseau and associated trails. Maintenance activities are ongoing to ensure long-term ecological sustainability.

The Forestry Service has maintained a long-standing partnership with Ebony Forest Ltd for the restoration of Piton Canot (Montagne Chamarel) Mountain Reserves. To date, approximately 16 hectares of privately-owned mountain reserve have been restored through native species planting and habitat rehabilitation, contributing to biodiversity conservation, ecotourism development and climate change mitigation.

The Forestry Service continues to collaborate with the Mauritius Wildlife Foundation and the Durrell Conservation Trust for the conservation and restoration of islet Nature Reserves, including Round Island and Île aux Aigrettes, aimed at preserving endemic biodiversity and strengthening ecosystem resilience.

The Forestry Service and State Bank of Mauritius Ltd launched a collaborative programme for the establishment of endemic gardens across SBM branches. The initiative supports national efforts to increase tree cover, reduce land degradation and enhance urban biodiversity, in line with SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The Forestry Service provided technical support and native plant species for implementation.

Under the Amigos Tree Planting Initiative, launched in collaboration with SBM Ltd in August 2025, a tree is planted at the Beemanique Remembrance Forest for every new-born account opened, thereby promoting environmental awareness and community participation in afforestation efforts.

In addition, the Forestry Service undertook departmental planting programmes during 2025, introducing a total of 23,726 plants (14,458 native and 9,268 exotic species) over an extent of approximately 30.023 hectares, contributing to increased national tree cover and ecosystem restoration.

3.4.1.7 Blue Carbon in Mauritius

Mangroves, seagrasses and tidal marshes play a significant role in the Earth's carbon cycle and are referred to as blue carbon ecosystems. These ecosystems support food security and livelihoods, including by supporting fisheries and tourism.

They absorb and sequester carbon dioxide, so they also have an important role in climate change mitigation. They also offer potential solutions to help coastal communities adapt to the inevitable effects of climate change. For example, intact blue carbon ecosystems reduce the effects of waves from storms and tsunamis. Integration of natural ecosystems with other adaptation actions like seawalls can provide additional benefits. Effective management of these ecosystems permits multiple development goals to be covered through a single policy framework that

integrates blue economic growth, environmental sustainability, social inclusiveness as well as a source of funding through blue carbon offsetting to use for coastal conservation works.

Through a project funded by UNEP-Nairobi Convention and together with the collaboration of the IORA Blue Carbon Hub (Australia), the Blue Economy and Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agro-Industry, Food Security, Blue Economy and Fisheries began its work on the assessment of blue carbon in seagrass in 2019. The project was funded at a tune of USD 190,000 by the UNEP WIOSAP Project.

The successful implementation of the project enabled the development of management strategies, the formulation of policies gearing towards conservation and rehabilitation of seagrass ecosystems and the determination of carbon sequestration capacity of seagrasses in Mauritius.

The main highlights of the completed project include –

- (a) 80% of the total seagrass around Mauritius had been mapped and ground truthed and five seagrass meadows of importance had been identified, namely; Poste Lafayette, Mont Choisy, Albion, Le Morne and Banc d'Olive (off Mahebourg);
- (b) Carbon storage capacity of seagrass had been determined at the five seagrass meadows of importance around Mauritius;
- (c) Long-Term Monitoring sites had been established at the five sites mentioned above to gather a long-term information on the health of the meadows;
- (d) five national campaigns on seagrass conservation had been carried out around Mauritius from 01 March 2023 to 02 March 2024 during the World Seagrass Day at Poste de Flacq, Blue Bay Marine Park, during the Mangrove Day at Le Morne, during the World Ocean Day at Balaclava Marine Park and during the IORA Day Celebration at Tribeca Mall;
- (e) results of the project had been presented at the 12th Regional Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association Symposium held in November 2022 in South Africa and in June 2023 at the Asian-Pacific Coral Reef Symposium Conference held in Singapore;
- (f) seagrass ecosystem had been included as a protected marine ecosystem under the new Fisheries Act 2023 and information boards on the protection and conservation of seagrass had been affixed at the five seagrass meadows of importance; and

(g) a scientific paper on the project, viz. the IORA Blue Carbon Hub, Australia, is being prepared for submission in a scientific journal to publish the results of carbon storage capacity of seagrass in Mauritius, which will be a first for Mauritius and can be used as reference by the Western Indian Ocean Countries.

Having gathered knowledge and commencing work towards implementing a National Blue Carbon Inventory, it is primordial to bring together all national stakeholders involved in blue carbon works so as to have a consolidated output to push forward a National Framework for carbon offsetting and achieving net zero.

To achieve this, the Blue Economy and Fisheries Division is working to bring together practitioners to address the fundamental challenges limiting the implementation of a National Blue Carbon Assessment and address same by implementing a National Blue Carbon Task Force, which will aim at working towards capacity building, nature-based solutions, involving blue carbon ecosystems as well as bring forth recommendations, potential implementation and finance adaptation opportunities on a national level.

The National Blue Carbon Inventory will have for objectives to:

- (a) create a national scientific and policy platform where relevant stakeholders can discuss opportunities and challenges related to Blue Carbon Assessment, Nature-based Solutions for Adaptation to Climate Impacts and Blue Carbon Policy on a National Level;
- (b) harmonise the methodology of blue carbon assessment so as the data can be used for development of national policies and frameworks;
- (c) explore ways forward towards the development of national blue carbon framework which tally with international norms; and
- (d) develop and draft an Action Plan for a National Blue Carbon Inventory.

A proposal for a Blue Carbon Ecosystem Inventory across the entire Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Mauritius has been formulated for the tapping of funds amounting to USD 3 million under the GEF Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).

The project will estimate carbon stocks in the outer islands, including the Chagos Archipelago, as well as major fishing banks such as Saya de Malha and Nazareth. This initiative aligns with Mauritius' Voluntary Commitment at the UN Ocean Conference held in June 2025 and will provide the baseline for developing a national Blue Carbon Credit Market and exploring opportunities for a Debt for Nature Swap at a larger scale.

The National Blue Carbon Task Force had been set up in June 2024 and the first meeting was carried out in 2025. The Task Force has the target to -

- (a) build more capacity in a harmonized methodology and protocol in Blue Carbon Assessment in Mauritius and Rodrigues;
- (b) share and work as a national consolidated platform towards Blue Carbon expertise, data and information for policy making and National Blue Carbon Inventory;
- (c) consolidate data throughout the Republic of Mauritius to be included in NDCs and for the National Blue Carbon Inventory; and
- (d) devise a National Action Plan as guide for a National Blue Carbon Framework.

The Blue Economy and Fisheries Division is currently working with the UNDP to establish a Blue Carbon Tech Centre in Mauritius with a view to position the country as a regional leader in blue carbon governance and blended finance projects. Phase One of the project, being implemented in 2026, would see the Centre being hosted under the Division, with a Blue Carbon Laboratory being set up at the Albion Fisheries Research Centre, training provided to officers, and USD 750,000 allocated to identify at least two bankable projects.

The subsequent phases of the project for the period (2027 to 2029), would align with the national Carbon Market Framework, develop an MRV digital platform and enable carbon credit monetisation through the Ministry of Finance.

3.4.2 Adaptation Targets

3.4.2.1 Coastal Zone Management

The coastal protection measures have delivered long-term resilience and sustainability. However, concerns were raised by NGOs and local communities on the hard engineering measures being implemented/proposed. In December 2024, this Ministry organised a wide consultation workshop on coastal erosion including expert Ministries, members of the ICZM Committee, consultants, NGOs and academia. The objective of the workshop was to provide a platform to stakeholders for open discussions and promote an enhanced participatory approach in addressing this complex and growing environmental concern. Recommendations made at the workshop affirmed the need for promoting nature-based solutions, as far as practicable, in the coastal rehabilitation programme.

The Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change has received assistance from EU and Agence Française de Développement (AFD) through grant financing of Euro 300,000 from AFD and Euro 2,000,000 under the Multi Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) of the EU for the development of a National Strategy for Shoreline Management in Mauritius that integrates both hard engineering and soft, nature-based solutions, with sustainability as a guiding principle. The strategy must also undertake a technical review of the coastal adaptation measures for the 24 vulnerable coastal sites, while maintaining integrity of the initial proposals/designs. A draft Terms of Reference has been prepared. The Study is expected to start in September 2026.

The following actions have been undertaken to protect the shoreline from erosion:

- i) Trou aux Biches: The scope of works is being reviewed prior to launching of bids anew;
- ii) Souillac (Cemetery), Albion (AFRC): The EIAs have already been approved and draft tender documents are being prepared. The projects are ready for implementation;
- iii) Tamarin: Urgent rehabilitation works have been undertaken in April /May 2025 over 155 m. BRGM is currently conducting an initial assessment and reviewing of a Term of Reference for recruitment of consultancy services for a detailed study;
- iv) Rivière Des Créoles, Vieux Grand Port Sattan Babbooa, Vieux Grand Port Church, Vieux Grand Port public Beach and Vieux Grand Port débarcadère, Belle Mare: Detailed Design Reports have been prepared;
- v) Grand Sable: Works comprising removal of pebbles over 200m which were blocking drainage outlet have been completed in May/June 2026;
- vi) Grand Baie Le Capitaine: Works comprising rock revetment over 110 m, landscaping and infrastructural works such as parking, started in March 2025 and was completed in May 2026;
- vii) Bois des Amourrettes: Works started on 07 September 2021 for coastal protection works over 450m rock revetment, landscaping and infrastructural works in terms of bus lay and parking spaces. Construction of the rock revetment was completed in April 2025. Delays were experienced during the works which is now expected to be completed by end of July 2026; and
- viii) Flic en Flac: Study was launched in September 2022 for coastal protection, landscaping and infrastructural works at Flic en Flac. Draft Detailed Design Report was submitted in 2025. Following objection

raised by AHRIM and hotels in the region on the proposed adaptation measures, the Detailed Design report was not approved and the consultancy service was terminated.

3.4.2.2 Health and Wellness

The Ministry of Health and Wellness of Mauritius has continued to strengthen its commitment towards addressing the health impacts of climate change through the implementation of strategic, evidence-based, and multi-sectoral initiatives. Significant progress has been achieved under the project entitled “Building Climate Resilient Health Systems in Mauritius”, implemented under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, with the World Health Organisation serving as the Delivery Partner. The Programme spans the period 2024–2026 and aims to reinforce the resilience of the national health system to anticipate, manage, and adapt to the growing impacts of climate change.

During Phase 1 of the programme (2024–2025), emphasis was placed on establishing the scientific and institutional foundations necessary for climate-resilient health planning. Several important deliverables were completed, including a Current State Assessment of climate and health preparedness in Mauritius, a national Climate and Health Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) Assessment, and the development of a roadmap for piloting an Early Warning, Alert and Response System (EWARS). These activities have contributed substantially to strengthening national understanding of climate-sensitive health risks and improving preparedness for emerging climate-related threats.

A major milestone achieved in January 2025 was the completion of the national Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment. The assessment was undertaken with the objective of evaluating how climate change, particularly through the increasing risk of vector-borne diseases such as dengue and chikungunya, could affect public health in Mauritius. The assessment also sought to identify adaptation pathways to strengthen national resilience and preparedness.

The methodology adopted was based on the World Health Organisation Vulnerability and Adaptation framework together with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) AR5 and AR6 methodologies. Climate, socio-economic, environmental, and health data were integrated with stakeholder consultations to provide a comprehensive understanding of climate-related health risks across the regions of Mauritius. A multi-phase and risk-based approach was employed, involving data collection and normalisation, selection of vulnerability indicators, and assessment of sensitivity, adaptive capacity, hazard, and exposure indicators. Weighted aggregation methods were then used to generate composite vulnerability scores.

The assessment findings revealed important regional differences in vulnerability to climate-sensitive vector-borne diseases. Regions 1 (West) and 5 (Central) were identified as the most vulnerable and at highest risk due to elevated sensitivity and hazard scores, combined with comparatively lower adaptive capacity in some areas. These regions also have higher concentrations of vulnerable populations, including children and elderly persons, and are frequently exposed to climate hazards such as flooding, which contribute to increased vector breeding and disease transmission. Conversely, Regions 3 (East) and 4 (South) demonstrated greater resilience due to stronger infrastructure, proactive adaptation measures, and lower exposure to climatic hazards. The assessment highlighted the importance of localised surveillance systems, integrated monitoring, and strengthened multisectoral collaboration to effectively manage climate-sensitive health risks in Mauritius.

Building on the findings of the assessment, Phase 2 of the programme has focused on strengthening institutional mechanisms and integrating climate change adaptation into the health sector. An institutional framework was developed to support the implementation of recommendations arising from the assessment, including the establishment of a Climate Change Technical Committee within the health sector. This committee is expected to facilitate coordination, policy guidance, technical oversight, and multisectoral collaboration on climate and health initiatives.

Capacity building activities have also been undertaken as part of the Ministry's efforts to improve preparedness and resilience. In September 2025, a Training of Trainers programme on Climate Change and Mental Health was organized. The training aimed to strengthen awareness of the psychological and mental health impacts associated with climate change and climate-related disasters, while also laying the groundwork for future data collection and monitoring activities in this emerging area of public health.

Furthermore, in March 2026, the Ministry organized a consultative workshop on the development of the Health National Adaptation Plan (H-NAP). The workshop brought together stakeholders from various departments of the Ministry of Health and Wellness as well as representatives from other ministries and partner institutions. The consultative process enabled participants to identify priority climate-sensitive health issues, discuss adaptation strategies, and contribute towards the formulation of a coordinated national response. A draft of the Health National Adaptation Plan is currently under review and is expected to provide a strategic framework for integrating climate resilience into the national health sector over the coming years.

Overall, the progress achieved to date demonstrates the Ministry's strong commitment to advancing climate-resilient health systems in Mauritius. Through evidence generation, institutional strengthening, stakeholder engagement, and capacity building, the Ministry continues to position itself to better address the evolving health impacts of climate change while safeguarding the health and well-being of the population.

3.4.2.3 Adaptation and Sustainable Practices in the Tourism Sector

Tourism in Mauritius is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, given its strong reliance on coastal and marine resources. Rising sea levels and accelerated beach erosion are already threatening hotels, resorts and beaches, while the degradation of coral reefs due to higher sea temperatures is diminishing the appeal of diving and snorkeling activities. At the same time, the increasing frequency and intensity of cyclones and flooding cause significant damage to tourism infrastructure, disrupt travel, and increase operational risks. The sector also faces growing pressure on water and energy resources, as rising temperatures lead to greater cooling needs and higher operational costs.

Beyond the physical impacts, climate change undermines the natural beauty which attract visitors, posing long-term risks to the competitiveness of Mauritius as a tourist destination and to the livelihoods of the many communities that depend on the industry.

3.4.2.3.1 Bel Ombre Village Application for the Green Destinations Certificate

Following the recognition of Bel Ombre village on the Green Destinations Top 100 Stories list in October 2023, and its subsequent application for the Green Destination Certificate, the Tourism Authority has been acting as the main Coordinator. In this capacity, the Tourism Authority has convened several meetings with stakeholders of Bel Ombre, including representatives from the public and private sectors as well as NGOs to support them in their journey towards obtaining the certification.

While the Top 100 Stories recognition evaluated Bel Ombre against 15 criteria, the certification process requires compliance with 75 mandatory sustainability criteria across six themes: Destination Management, Nature & Scenery, Environment & Climate, Culture & Tradition, Social Well-Being, and Business and Communication.

Bel Ombre is currently in its engagement phase, which began in March 2025. This phase focuses on the mapping of relevant criteria and identification of stakeholders, review of the inventory of assets, assignment of responsibilities, capacity-building and training, data collection, and preparation for the upcoming audits.

3.4.2.3.2 Destination Zero Waste Programme Mauritius

The Destination Zero Waste Programme Mauritius (DZWPM), a joint initiative between the TUI Care Foundation and the Tourism Authority, aims to promote a cleaner and more sustainable Mauritius, while safeguarding the island's natural beauty for future generations. In line with the agreement between both parties, the following activities have been undertaken:

(i) Training workshop within the framework of the Global Tourism Plastic Initiative

The Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UN Tourism, and with the support of the Tourism Authority and the TUI Care Foundation, organized a three-day training workshop under the framework of the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative (GTPI) from 25 to 27 November 2024 at the Ravenala Attitude, Balaclava.

The objective of the workshop was to equip stakeholders from the tourism sector and value chain partners with practical solutions to reduce the consumption of single-use plastics in line with Mauritius' legislative context. The training also aimed to promote reuse, reduction, recycling, and upcycling of unnecessary plastics, as well as to develop a pool of national trainers capable of independently disseminating the knowledge and skills acquired, thereby ensuring sustainable and ongoing capacity-building within the sector.

The target audience included relevant line ministries and authorities, tourism businesses (hotels, smaller accommodations, and tour operators), business associations and federations, recycling companies, non-governmental organisations, and education and training institutions.

(ii) Workshop – Destination Zero Waste Programme Mauritius - “Rethinking Waste: Eco-Responsible Tourism Practices”

In line with the Government's vision for a Destination Zero Waste by 2030, the Tourism Authority, in collaboration with the TUI Care Foundation, hosted a workshop under the theme “*Rethinking Waste: Eco-Responsible Tourism Practices*” on 27 May 2025 at the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Moka.

The event brought together approximately 50 industry stakeholders including operators of tourist residences, guesthouses, and restaurants to reflect, deliberate, and take action on the pressing issue of waste management in tourism. It was emphasised that “Rethinking Waste” goes beyond simply managing garbage; it requires a fundamental shift in mindset, systems, and operations to align with nature and sustainability principles.

Throughout the workshop, experts from institutions and NGOs such as FAREI, Reef Conservation, Mission Verte, and Morivert shared valuable insights on waste reduction, along with practical sustainable practices that can be easily adopted by tourism operators. The initiative forms part of the TUI Destination Zero Waste Programme, which inspires innovative approaches to reduce and reuse waste in tourism destinations, while creating jobs and promoting a circular economy.

(iii) Educational Workshops in Schools & Certificate Ceremony

A series of educational workshops have been conducted in collaboration with Eco-Schools and Reef Conservation to engage students on waste management and sustainability practices. Through the Eco-Schools Programme, the Zero Waste Campaign educates students on sustainable consumption, waste management, and circular economy principles. The campaign aims to empower young learners to lead initiatives within 30 schools and their surrounding communities, including in Rodrigues, thereby contributing to long-term behavioural change.

3.4.2.4 Fiscal Risk Assessment due to Disasters in Critical Infrastructure in Mauritius

The study on the ‘Assessment of Fiscal Risks due to Disasters in Critical Infrastructure Sectors’ was conducted by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) on behalf of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) and in consultation with the NDRRMC. The main purpose of the study was to gain a comprehensive understanding of how disasters could affect critical infrastructure sectors and lead to financial risks.

The objectives of the study were to carry out:

- (i) a budgetary analysis of the allocations and expenditure carried out in the post-disaster phases with specific reference to infrastructure sectors: power, transport (roads & bridges) vis-à-vis the estimated disaster losses;
- (ii) estimation of Indirect Effects of disasters: sector-specific estimation; how losses in one sector translate to losses in the other related sectors;
- (iii) a modelling exercise (Probabilistic Assessment) of disaster-related loss and damages to project future risk exposure (in financial terms) and funding requirements for the government;
- (iv) the study specifically focused on two of the most critical infrastructure sectors that are among the core priorities of the CDRI namely, power and roads & bridges; and
- (v) a review of budgetary arrangements and assessment of funding gap by comparing budgetary expenditure (and allocations) with estimated funding needs was carried out considering the post-disaster recovery and reconstruction phases.

The Study also consisted of a two-day technical workshop on the ‘Assessment of Fiscal Risks due to Disasters in Critical Infrastructure Sectors’ which was held in August 2024. The findings and report were presented to Mauritian stakeholders on 01 April 2026. The Report of the Study would be officially launched once all views and comments have been received from stakeholders.

3.4.3 Cross Cutting Issues

3.4.3.1 Climate Related Actions undertaken for Social Integration, Social Security and National Solidarity

Area of Intervention	Actions Implemented
Management of Evacuee Centres	The Ministry is responsible for the management of 156 Evacuee Centres and the temporary sheltering of evacuees during natural disasters such as cyclones and floods. This role is crucial in ensuring the safety and well-being of individuals affected by such disasters. The Ministry’s commitment to social protection and national solidarity is evident in its efforts to provide fair, equitable and responsive services to citizens, particularly those who are vulnerable or elderly. During a disaster, Evacuee Centres are equipped with essential amenities to ensure the health, hygiene and comfort of the displaced individuals. These amenities typically include food and water. Adequate provision of food such as baked beans, tuna, biscuits and water is necessary to support the health and wellbeing of evacuees.
Emergency Financial Assistance	Under the Social Aid Regulations 1984, financial support is provided to persons affected by climate-related disasters through cyclone and flood allowances.
Post-Disaster Support to Vulnerable Households	The National Empowerment Foundation (NEF), operating under the aegis of the Ministry, conducts needs assessments and field visits following climate-related events to identify affected vulnerable families and provide immediate assistance and referrals where required.
Housing Support for Disaster-Affected Families	Through the “Upgrading of Houses” Scheme, assistance is provided to vulnerable households affected by natural calamities for housing rehabilitation works such as roof repairs, waterproofing, sanitation facilities and minor electrical or plumbing works by the National Empowerment Foundation.
Rainwater Harvesting Initiative	Rainwater harvesting systems are being promoted and supported for vulnerable households as a sustainable climate adaptation measure to improve water resilience and reduce vulnerability during periods of water scarcity and drought conditions.
Emergency Support Following Heavy Rainfall in Rodrigues	Following the heavy rainfall of March 2026 in Rodrigues, Government, through the Ministry and the NEF, provided one-off financial assistance to affected vulnerable households for house repairs, educational materials and immediate basic needs.

Financial Assistance Measures

Assistance Measure	Details
Cyclone Allowance	Rs 250 per person per night spent at an Evacuee Centre during cyclonic conditions.
Flood Allowance	Rs 250 per person per day for damaged foodstuffs for a maximum of three days upon presentation of a Police Memo.
One-Off Emergency Assistance	Financial support provided to vulnerable households affected by heavy rainfall and other climate-related events based on assessed needs.

3.5 Climate Resource Mobilisation

Mauritius has adopted a strategic approach by prioritising and mainstreaming of climate change in relevant budget programmes during the budget formulation process.

3.5.1 Climate Finance Tracking in National Budget

The undertaking to include the Rights of Nature in our constitutional and legal framework in the Government Programme 2025-29 demonstrates the commitment of Government to fostering sustainability and climate change adaptation. In this perspective, climate budget tagging was introduced in Budget 2025-26 in six pilot Ministries and two Special Funds to classify and monitor expenditure and activities related to climate change.

Climate Budget Tagging is the process for identification and categorisation of climate-related expenditure. Climate tagging has been applied in respect of expenditures supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation outcomes by more than 75%. The exercise has been extended to cover *two* additional Ministries and *two* Departments in Budget 2026-2027.

Expenditure is classified under four categories: Adaptation, Mitigation, both Adaptation and Mitigation, and Post-Climate Disaster:

- (i) Adaptation spending relates mainly to coastal rehabilitation, flood management, biodiversity conservation and initiatives aimed at strengthening climate resilience;
- (ii) Mitigation expenditure comprises mainly investments in clean energy, energy efficiency and forest conservation;

- (iii) Mixed expenditure, which is a combination of both Adaptation and Mitigation; and
- (iv) Post-Climate Disaster expenditure includes provisions for compensation to planters and fishermen, insurance against climate impacts, and repairs to infrastructure.

Climate change expenditure for FY 2026-27 for the selected Ministries/Departments and Special Funds is provided in the Table below.

Table 1: Climate Finance - Estimates Financial Year 2026-2027

		Climate Change Expenditure Results						Rs 000
Ministry/Special Fund		Adaptation	Mitigation	Mixed *	Post Climate Disaster	Total	% Expenditure	
	Ministries							
	Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change	4,000	26,890	25,200	-	56,090	1.7%	
	Ministry of Agro-industry, Food Security, Blue Economy and Fisheries	312,100	304,900	-	60,000	677,000	13.1%	
	Ministry of National Infrastructure	229,240	-	-	600	229,840	4.6%	
	Ministry of Health and Wellness	22,000	-	-		22,000	0.1%	
	Ministry of Social Integration, Social Security and National Solidarity	-	-	-	407,300	407,300	06.0%	
	Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities	1,726,525	81,000	-	-	1,807,525	36.4%	
	Ministry of Land Transport	-	20,065	-	-	20,065	0.3%	
	Ministry of Local Government	-	2,000	-	17,300	19,300	0.2%	
	Mauritius Meteorological Services	347,000	-	-	-	347,000	100%	
	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre	33,000	-	-	-	33,000	100%	
	Special Funds							
	Climate and Sustainability Fund (CSF)	3,358,000	442,000	69,000	30,000	3,899,000	89%	

Projects Development Fund (PDF)	-	353,374	-	960	354,334	7%
TOTAL	6,031,865	1,230,229	94,200	516,160	7,872,454	-
% of Appropriated Expenditure, CSF and PDF	2.49%	0.51%	0.04%	0.21%	3.25%	-

*** Mixed refers to actions which have both mitigation and adaptation impacts**

Climate-related spending of Government is estimated at Rs 7.9 Billion, representing 3.25% of the Appropriated Expenditure.

Adaptation spending is estimated to be around Rs 6.0 Billion and Mitigation at Rs 1.2 billion, representing 77% and 16% of climate change expenditure respectively.

3.5.2 Corporate Climate Responsibility Levy

A Corporate Climate Responsibility (CCR) levy of 2% was introduced in Budget 2024-25. The levy is payable by enterprises having an annual turnover exceeding Rs 50 million, including an enterprise holding a global business licence. It is leviable on chargeable income, i.e., on after-tax profits and is equivalent to 2% of the chargeable income of an enterprise in respect of income tax returns submitted after 1 July 2024.

The CCR levy was introduced to meet the country's adaptation and mitigation agenda, and support national initiatives to protect, manage, invest and restore the country's natural ecosystem and combat the effects of climate change.

The revenue generated since the introduction of the levy up to end of April 2026 amounted to Rs 7.623 Billion, out of which Rs 4.909 Billion was collected in FY 2024/2025.

3.5.3 Climate and Sustainability Fund

A Climate and Sustainability Fund was set up to support national initiatives to protect and restore the country's natural ecosystem and combat the effects of climate change. Projects are directly related to our Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) commitment, though the NDC measurement is through mitigation results. Management of the Fund is done by a joint Public-Private Committee.

A total of Rs 1.8 billion has been spent in several programmes under the Fund for the period July 2025 to May 2026 as tabulated below.

Table 2: Expenditure under the Climate and Sustainability Fund for the period July 2025 to May 2026

SN	Programme	Amount Rs (million)
1.	Clean-Up Mauritius Programme	176.8
2.	Coastal Erosion Adaptation Programme	4.6
3.	Coral Reef Rehabilitation Programme	5.5
4.	Disaster Risk Reduction	-
5.	Environmental Monitoring, Sanitation and Awareness Programme	147.8
6.	Landslide Management Programme	48.4
7.	National Flood Management Programme/Construction and upgrading of drainage infrastructure	1,411.6
8.	Promotion of Circular Economy	-
9.	Solid Waste Management Programme	32.4
10.	Sustainable Economy	14.3
11.	Upliftment of Public Beaches	2.2
	Total Rs (million)	1,843.6

The Fund contributes to the financing of projects, schemes and programmes, in connection with adaptation and mitigation measures to address climate change, for the purpose of –

- (a) reducing the negative impacts of flash floods, unprecedented rainfall, and extreme weather conditions arising from climate change;
- (b) preventing the erosion of our pristine beaches that are being washed out with rising sea levels;
- (c) preserving our coral reefs and our lagoons;
- (d) restoring our forests being deprived of its lifeline; and
- (e) addressing sustainability and other physical hazard-related risks on the economy and strengthen the resilience against these risks.

The Fund is co-managed with the private sector through a Climate and Sustainability Managing Committee.

3.5.4 Climate Finance Unit

The setting up of a Climate Finance Unit was announced in the Budget 2025-26 to better mobilise and manage climate finance for adaptation, mitigation and resilience.

A Climate Finance Coordination Committee, comprising representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Agro-Industry, Food Security, Blue Economy and Fisheries, and other relevant stakeholders, has been set up to coordinate climate-related projects and mobilise funding from Development Partners.

The Committee has met several times with a view to drawing up a pipeline of investible projects in climate-related areas.

3.5.5 Taskforce on Access to Climate Finance

The Taskforce on Access to Climate Finance was formed in response to calls for coherent and effective support for developing countries' efforts to adapt to climate change and establish green growth pathways.

Under the UK-Mauritius Strategic Partnership Framework Programme, Mauritius is benefitting from a grant of £ 6 million over a period of six years for the implementation of climate-related projects which are funded under the CSF. For the first year, the following programmes have benefitted from assistance of £ 1 million as follows:

Table 3: Assistance under UK-Mauritius Strategic Partnership Framework Programme

SN	Project /Programme	Implementing Agency	Disbursement January - March 2026 (Rs M)
1	Flood Management Programme	- National Development Unit - Drains Infrastructure Construction Ltd.	30.7 5.1
2	Coastal Rehabilitation Programme	Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change	0.5
3	Landslide Management Programme	Ministry of National Infrastructure - Road Development Authority	24.9
4	Assistance Scheme for Coral Farming and Fish Breeding	Ministry of Agro-Industry, Food Security, Blue Economy and Fisheries (Blue Economy)	1.3
Total (Rs M)			62.5

The Taskforce on Access to Climate Finance has provided technical assistance in the setting up of the Climate Finance Unit (CFU). It has also retained the services of a Strategic Advisor and a Public Finance Proposal Developer to assist the CFU and line Ministries to develop project proposals. The Strategic Advisor regularly conducts capacity building on access to climate finance.

The Taskforce on Access to Climate Finance has also funded –

- (i) the participation of two officials from the Ministry of Finance to COP 29 in Baku, to have first-hand exposure to climate finance negotiations talks; and
- (ii) the participation of an official from the Ministry of Finance to share experience of Mauritius in a regional conference on Climate Action Strategies for Ministries of Finance in Africa where representatives of African Ministries of Finance from 19 African countries and institutional partners of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (CFMCA) attended the Conference. The objective of the Conference was to better understand the role that African Ministries of Finance can take to:
 - (a) drive climate action for sustainable growth; and
 - (b) boost the climate resilience of African countries, in view of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) commitments.

It is also funding –

- (i) a corporate NDC for the private sector; and
- (ii) a proposed Mauritius Systemic Tool for Assessing Risk (M-STAR). It is also hosting an inception workshop for the launching of the project.

Furthermore, the Taskforce on Access to Climate Finance has engaged a private sector specialist to explore/design de-risking products for commercial banks in a bid to encourage the private sector to invest in climate-related projects.

3.5.6 Resources Mobilised

Between 2008 and 2025, Mauritius has received a total of USD 131.7 million from development partners (mainly from Adaptation Fund, African Development Bank, Agence Française de Développement, Climate Change Alliance, European Union, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, UN agencies, and World Bank, amongst others)

3.5.7 Green Taxonomy

The Ministry of Finance availed financial support from the UK Government under the Small Island Developing States Capacity and Resilience (SIDAR) Programme, which is an initiative aiming at enhancing the resilience and capacity of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), to formulate (i) a National Green Taxonomy to build and consolidate the sustainable finance reporting infrastructure of Mauritius and (ii) Develop Guidelines for Climate Change Reporting in line with Sections 15-18 of the Climate Change Act 2020.

The Green Taxonomy will serve as a classification system of activities or investments based on their environmental sustainability and contribution to specific environmental goals. The taxonomy will support in making informed decisions on environmentally-friendly investments to encourage the undertaking of projects and activities that will help scale up environmentally sustainable economic development and contribute to attaining our national environmental objectives, while minimising reputational risks associated with ‘greenwashing’ practices specific environmental objectives.

3.5.8 Country Climate and Development Report

The Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR) for Mauritius was spearheaded by the World Bank Group and launched in February 2026.

The CCDR has estimated that incremental investment to finance mitigation and adaptation measures needed amount to Rs 504 billion (USD 11.3 billion) in nominal terms for period 2026 to 2050. This is broken down as follows –

- (i) an average of Rs 34 billion per year from 2026 to 2030; and
- (ii) an average of Rs 17 billion per year from 2031 to 2050.

The World Bank Group initiated the development of an NDC 3.0 Investment Plan and participated in several consultations with line ministers, the private sector, the financial sector, and the Bank of Mauritius to assess the financing of climate adaptation and mitigation actions being undertaken, planned, or needed in alignment with the financing gaps of the NDC 3.0. As part of the technical assistance, the World Bank Group team will undertake a comprehensive evaluation of existing climate financing as well as the estimated gaps and potential financiers. An investment plan is being prepared to prioritise our mitigation and adaptation actions in a coherent and orderly manner.

3.6 Presentations made during the Climate Change Committee

At the different sittings of the Climate Change Committee, members had the opportunity to be informed of various initiatives being undertaken at sectoral level for matters pertaining to climate.

3.6.1 The Omnicane Energy Transition

On 07 August 2024, the proposed transition plan of Omnicane Ltd and the key challenges being faced in the eventual implementation were presented to members of the Committee. Accordingly, Omnicane was planning to transition from conventional sources of energy, that is, from the use of coal to 100% biomass by the year 2030. This measure was in line with the Government's target to increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix and phase down the use of coal. Members were also apprised that Omnicane was proposing to avail of carbon credits or other carbon finance mechanisms in order to ensure that electricity prices could be maintained at the current levels

3.6.2 Technical Study Tour – Fostering Collaboration for Resilience Strengthening the Carribean Region and the Indian Ocean

On 07 August 2024, the outcomes of a study tour undertaken by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre from 03 June to 06 June 2024 in Barbados was presented. The aim of that study tour was to facilitating knowledge exchange and fostering regional cooperation between the senior management of national disaster management agencies from the Caribbean and Indian Ocean regions. The Committee had the opportunity to be informed on the advancement made by Barbados in disaster risk reduction and management through a drive at regional level, a well- established colour coding in its Early Warning systems, use of high-tech in its meteorological service, use and application of GIS as well as its working relationship with the private sector, the civil society and local and international media for reaching out to its population on matters relating to disaster risk reduction and management.

3.6.3 The Recommendations of the Kigali Implementation Plan

On 04 September 2024, the Department of Climate Change made a presentation regarding the recommendations of the Kigali Implementation Plan. Mauritius had ratified the Kigali Amendment with the commitment to cut down the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons by more than 80% over the next 30 years. The full implementation of the Kigali Amendment could avoid up to 0.4 Degree Celsius of global warming by 2100. In line with the efforts being made by Mauritius to comply with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol, a Report on Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) Phase Down Management Plan/ Kigali Implementation Plan had been devised further to the collaboration of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change with the GIZ Proklima.

3.6.4 The National Net Zero Roadmap for the Built Environment

At its 23rd Meeting held on 08 October 2024, members of the Climate Change Committee were presented with the National Net Zero Roadmap for the Built Environment, an initiative of the Green Building Council of Mauritius, in collaboration with its partners. The Roadmap was in line with the significant global effort aimed at transforming the building sector towards achieving near zero emissions and climate resilience by the year 2030.

3.6.5 Technical Expert Review of the Biennial Transparency Report

On 23 May 2025, during the 26th Meeting of the Climate Change Committee, members took note of the actions being undertaken for the review of the first Biennial Transparency Report which had been submitted by Mauritius to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on climate Change in December 2024. The BTR-1 described the efforts undertaken by Mauritius to implement mitigation measures, highlighted its adaptation priority sectors and the levels of financial support, technology development and transfer as well as capacity building needs and support and areas of improvement. The purpose of the in-country review of that first BTR was to ensure its accuracy, completeness, and consistency. The review process allowed to verify as to whether the BTR-1 complied with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement.

3.6.6 Climate Actions in the Blue Economy Sector

On 30 June 2025, at its 26th Meeting, the Committee was presented with actions undertaken regarding blue carbon assessment in Mauritius. The project was funded under the GEF-funded WIOSAP project and its aim was to investigate the current status of sea grass around the coast of Mauritius and to determine their carbon sink potential for enabling the development of management strategies, formulation of policies gearing towards conservation, rehabilitation of seagrass ecosystems and to

generate blue carbon credit in Mauritius. Additionally, under the National Blue Carbon Taskforce, launched on 04 June 2024, the aim was to, inter alia, have a National Action Plan as a guide for having a National Blue Carbon Inventory and Framework in Mauritius, including in Rodrigues.

3.6.7 Climate Actions by the MEPU

On 28 May 2026, at its 34th Meeting, the Committee took note of the broad climate actions being implemented by the MEPU. Measures which were presented included the forthcoming introduction of an appropriate legal framework for Renewable Energy, leveraging on AgriPV, installation of a floating Solar Photovoltaic farm, estimated at some Rs 2 Billion, with a capacity of 17.5 MW to 20 MW at Tamarind Falls reservoir and preparation of a feasibility study for the setting up of a utility-scale desalination plant for the water supply to the northern region of Mauritius.

CHAPTER FOUR

CHALLENGES

4.1 Challenges

Vulnerability to climate change constitutes one of the structural challenges that confronts Mauritius in meeting its goal of achieving high-income status. The extreme climate events can have severe repercussions and implications on several sectors, namely, affecting our tourism industry, local infrastructure, food security, people at large, thereby weakening our economic growth.

Economic progress should be tackled alongside climate considerations. The negative long-term consequences of climate inaction may bring about irreversible consequences such as economic and social inequalities, heightened food insecurity and irreversible damage to both public and private assets and infrastructure.

Climate finance is indispensable for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) like Mauritius, to cope with the adaptation and mitigation challenges imposed by climate change. Access to climate finance remains one of the biggest challenges as countries across the world are working hard to address climate change. It is one of three key pillars of the Paris Agreement and the matter of mobilisation of funding is persistently put on the table of major world summits, including at the recent COP 30.

Global finance for climate resilience remains well below what is expected to address the impacts of climate change. Policy makers should continuously advocate the need for climate finance from developed countries in international forums such as COP. There is a need to scale up predictable, new, additional and adequate financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building from developed countries.

Sector wise, huge funding flows are required for Mauritius to adapt to climate change impacts as follows:

- (i) coastal resilience;
- (ii) agriculture (reduced yields and commodity price shocks);
- (iii) water resources (lowered water availability);
- (iv) fisheries (lowered productivity);
- (v) health and well-being;
- (vi) Infrastructure (road network, drainage system, flooding of houses);
- (vii) land use change and forestry; and
- (viii) biodiversity.

Adapting to a changing climate is not just an environmental necessity, but a strategic investment in our long-term economic stability and prosperity. Through a shared vision and common goals, for both the public and private sectors, new pathways for growth can be unlocked to ensure a resilient, inclusive future.

Green, resilient and inclusive macroeconomic policies for climate are part of the overall strategy to integrate climate factors into economic development, including private sector participation in the development model.

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- **Growing public debt:** Mauritius as a Middle-income Small Island Developing State (SIDS), is highly dependent on tourism, finds itself in the crossfires of climate change and debt crisis. Mauritius faces a high public sector debt representing nearly 88 per cent of GDP in 2026. The budget deficit amounts to 6 per cent of GDP. Taking into account the constraints and policy of Government on fiscal consolidation, a mix of domestic (public and private sector participation) and international (development partners) funding would be required for climate projects.
 - **Inadequacy of external funding:** The actual external donor financing, mostly through grants and concessional loans, fall significantly short from our expectations to enable the country to meet its targets. Promises from developed countries to increase global funding for climate change have not been fully materialised. Under the New Collective Quantified Goal agreed to at COP29, developed countries were expected to mobilise USD 300 billion per year by 2035 for climate action in low and middle-income countries. The reality is far from that goal and it is expected that the USD 300 billion commitment will not be reached until 2047.
 - **Upscaling private sector investments:** The potential for the private sector to contribute to climate-related investments should be optimised. The active collaboration of the private sector in the financing and implementation of at least 50 per cent of projects/programmes would be required.
 - **Improvement in management of climate projects in the public sector:** As other developing countries, capacity needs to be built for design and preparation of projects. In addition, it is critical to ensure that projects are implemented as planned and avoid any unwarranted delays. In that respect, technical support from the international community needs to be sought.
 - **Public-Private Partnership (PPP):** Blended finance, private-public partnerships, and payment for ecosystem services arrangements are innovative financial instruments which should be leveraged to attract private investment in adaptation projects. Public-private partnership can be a viable option which would benefit multiple stakeholders. Furthermore, blended finance could be envisaged to mobilise private sector finance by promoting green growth and climate actions. This further reinforces the case for aligning private sector climate investment objectives to that of the country's climate objectives and the need to create the necessary capacity for execution of PPP projects with technical assistance from external sources.

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- **Private Sector contribution towards Climate finance:** The private sector's already high involvement addressing climate ambitions is fully recognised and Ministry of Finance of Mauritius has emphasised the crucial contribution of the private sector in leveraging climate finance to meet the funding gap of the climate needs.

Substantial efforts are required to mobilise resources from the private sector to successfully implement and deliver climate change actions and programmes, taking into account the constraints and policy of Mauritius on fiscal consolidation, massive currency depreciation that increases the foreign debt burden in direct proportion with the depreciation.

- **Engagement with multilateral development banks for concessional financing for private sector:** Currently the multilateral development banks are reviewing their financial architecture to allow concessional funding to be provided directly to the private sector. This is in line with the evolving reform by multilateral development banks in their financing architecture, thus creating an appropriate ecosystem to leverage concessional financing for private sector. In this regard, Government will facilitate the engagement of the private sector with the multilateral development banks for the mobilisation of concessionary financing in climate resilience initiatives. In addition, accreditation of private sector to climate finance institutions such as the GCF would be encouraged.
- **Support for de-risking private sector projects:** Consultations with the private sector community on ambitious climate projects are on-going. A renewed focus has been to define and understand the risks in more detail, in order to try to identify possible financial products for de-risking private investments. Engagement may be facilitated between private sector and multilateral development banks on Credit Guarantees to de-risk and scale-up private investment on climate resilience projects.

ANNEX

COMPOSITION OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE (AS AT 30 June 2026)

- **Chairperson:** Mrs Jeanne Lan Hing Po, Permanent Secretary
- **Secretary:** Mrs Priyamvadha Doorgakant-Dabysing, Assistant Secretary
- **Members:**

SN	Ministry/Department/ Organisation	Firm Member	Alternate Member
1.	Department of Climate Change	Mrs Sarita Meecheaul Director, Climate Change	Mr. Satyanand Buskalawa Divisional Environment Officer
2.	Department of Environment	Mrs Doolaree Boodhun Deputy Director	Mr Ramchurn Seenauth Divisional Environment Officer
3.	Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Solid Waste Management Division)	Mrs Sharmila Ram Racheya Project Officer/Senior Project Officer	Miss Madiihah Khan Project Officer/Senior Project Officer
4.	Ministry of Agro- Industry, Food Security, Blue Economy and Fisheries (Agro Industry and Food Security Division)	Dr Krishna Chikhuri, Senior Agricultural Policy and Programme Development Officer	Mrs Varuna Dreepaul- Dabee Senior Agricultural Policy and Programme Development Officer
5.	Ministry of Tertiary Education, Science and Research	Mr Vedanand Bhurosah Assistant Director	Mr David Gino Philippe Administrator
6.	Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities	Mr Avisshal Beetun Deputy Director Technical Services (Public Utilities)	Mrs Nirkita Seeburn- Sobhun Engineer/Senior Engineer Email:

SN	Ministry/Department/ Organisation	Firm Member	Alternate Member
7.	Ministry of Finance	Mrs Waseefah Elahee-Doomun Director	Mr Dilraj Mathooru Lead Analyst
8.	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare	Mrs Sangeeta Rane Nundah Coordinator, Gender Unit	Ms Neha Seeruttun Family Welfare and Protection Officer, Gender Unit
9.	Ministry of Health and Wellness	Dr (Mrs) Bibi Kursheed Tazeem Meethoo-Badulla Regional Public health Superintendent	Mr. Gunness Thandrayen Director, Environmental Health Engineering Unit
10.	Ministry of Housing and Lands	Mr Ravi Boodoo Senior Town and Country Planning Officer	Mr Dokesh Pathak Ballgobin Town and Country Planning Officer
11.	Ministry of Industry, SMEs and Cooperatives (Industry Division)	Mrs Heishta Seeboruth- Ramsahye Senior Industrial Analyst	Ms. Reece Devi Kishnah Industrial Analyst
12.	Ministry of Land Transport	Mrs Rajwantee Bucktowar Deputy Permanent Secretary	Mr Jaysingh Aukhez Deputy Director, Traffic Management and Road Safety Unit
13.	Ministry of Local Government	Mrs Lakshana Pooja Rughoobur-Bhunjun Assistant Secretary	Mrs P. Babooa - Office Management Assistant
14.	Ministry of Agro- Industry, Food Security, Blue Economy and Fisheries (Blue Economy Division)	Dr Sundry Ramah Senior Scientific Officer	Mrs. Subashini Amnee Cootapen Scientific Officer
15.	Ministry of National Infrastructure (National Infrastructure Division)	Mr Bhoopendra Dabycharun, Geotechnical Specialist, Geotechnical Unit	Mr Rabindra Thaunoo Deputy Director, Architect
16.	Ministry of National Infrastructure (National Development Unit)	Mrs Bibi Sajeda Budaly- Jeeawoody Assistant Secretary	Mr Abhishek Punio-Naiko Assistant Secretary

SN	Ministry/Department/ Organisation	Firm Member	Alternate Member
17.	Ministry of Social Integration, Social Security and National Solidarity(Social Security and National Solidarity Division)	Mrs Minackshi Devi Ramsamy Assistant Secretary	Mrs Ganika Jeetun Acting Deputy Commissioner
18.	Ministry of Social Integration, Social Security and National Solidarity(Social Integration Division)	Mr. Ramakrishna Appadoo Head Technical Unit	Mrs. Reshma Purguss-Ramjada Assistant Secretary
19.	Ministry of Tourism	Mrs Sharmila Narayanan Principal Tourism Planning Executive	Mr Warren Fabio Charles Jonathan Momine Tourism Planning Executive
20.	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Mr Maheswar Behari Senior Youth Officer	Mr Prasand Ujoodha Senior Sports Officer
21.	Mauritius Meteorological Services	Dr Prithiviraj Booneedy, Acting Director Mauritius Meteorological Services	Mrs Sandhya Dindyal, Divisional Meteorologist
22.	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre	Mrs Shivane Appadoo Coordinator for Community Mobilisation	Mr Venoo Sunnassy Coordinator for Community Mobilisation
23.	Police de L'Environnement	Inspector Vishwanaden Amasay	Sub Inspector Charles Gaetan Lebrasse

SN	Ministry/Department/ Organisation	Firm Member	Alternate Member
24.	Forestry Service	Mr Poojanraj Khurun Conservator of Forests	Mr Zayd Jhumka Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests
25.	Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency	Mr Ashkwin Budloo Renewable Energy development Officer	Mr Dakshaye Rutnah Compliance Officer
26.	Land Drainage Authority	Dr Pritish Gupta Quedou Deputy Director	Mr Pravesh Roy Jungalee Engineer/Senior Engineer
27.	Commission for Environment	Mr Franceau Aubret Grandcourt, G.O.S.K. Chief Commissioner, Commissioner for Environment and Community Development	Mr. Sivananda Sooprayen Departmental Head, Chief Commissioner's Office (Commission responsible for Public Infrastructure, Transport, Housing, Community Development & Environment - Bay Lascars, Rodrigues –
28.	Statistics	Mrs. Dicksha Mewa Hurdowar, Statistician/Senior Statistician	Mrs. Reeta Bundhun- Sahye Statistical Officer/Senior Statistical Officer
29.	Outer Islands Development Corporation	Mr Sebastien Lamy General Manager	Mr Avinash Naeck Deputy General Manager
30.	Wastewater Management Authority	Mr Jacques Alexis Radhay Divisional Manager (Pollution Control Unit)	Mr Jeetendra Kumar Ghoorah Engineer/Senior Engineer (Mechanical)
31.	Council of Registered Professional Engineers	Mrs Nadia Daby-Seesaram Vice Chairperson	Mr Imran Ali Aubeeluck Member

SN	Ministry/Department/ Organisation	Firm Member	Alternate Member
32.	Representative of Civil Society	Mr Manoj Vaghjee President Fondation Resources et Nature (FORENA)	-
33.	Representative of Private Sector	Mr Mickael Apaya Head of Climate Resilience & Regeneration at ENL & Rogers Groups.	-
Co-opted Members			
34.	Construction Industry Authority	Mr. Vinay Kumar Rawoo Manager, Technical Services	Mr Atul Daworaz Technical Executive