

## TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Mauritius is a unitary republic with a three-tiered subnational government system. The Island of Rodrigues can be considered the highest level. At the intermediate level, there are 5 municipal councils and 7 district councils. Finally, at the local level, there are 130 village councils.<sup>1</sup>



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).<sup>2</sup>

## 1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The government formulated the **Mauritius 2030 Development Model**. Moreover, sectoral policy documents, the Three-Year Strategic Plans and annual Budget Speeches supplement and provide the necessary strategic policy orientation in the implementation of the SDGs. In parallel, Mauritius is working through the SAMOA Pathway to bring to the fore the unique situation of Small Island Developing States (SIDS). It is also implementing the Agenda 2063, and reports through the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).

### 1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade (MFARIIT)** chairs the **SDG Steering Committee**, where the public sector, private stakeholders, NGOs and academia are represented through their designated **SDG focal points**. The 2019 VNR announced that four **Working Groups** would be soon established, to build more synergies across sectors, establish partnerships and help explore financing options.

### 1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The **MFARIIT** was assigned the responsibility to coordinate the 2019 VNR process. A **VNR drafting team** was established within the MFARIIT and worked in close collaboration with SDG focal points and members of the SDG Steering Committee. Given that the SDGs are crosscutting, other ministries were chosen to co-lead with MFARIIT on the development of each SDG chapter. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed, as well as an SDG Communications Strategy to ensure inclusiveness and a multi-stakeholder participation in the process. An SDG Questionnaire was distributed to collect information on each SDG, and workshops were held with public and private stakeholders, local institutions, civil society, NGOs, academia and human rights organizations. Also, to connect with a wider section of the population and development partners, the drafts of each chapter were uploaded on MFARIIT's website so as to allow the drafting team to receive feedback.

### 1.3 MONITORING

**Statistics Mauritius**, the main provider of official statistics in the country, took the lead to work in close collaboration with line ministries, departments and national agencies to compile relevant SDG indicators. It constructed the first SDG Database for Mauritius in 2016. As of 2018, 72% of the data was available.<sup>3</sup>

1. See: [https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI\\_2019\\_report\\_country\\_profiles\\_DEC2019\\_UPDATES.pdf](https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf)

2. See: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23462Mauritius\\_VNR\\_Report\\_2019.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23462Mauritius_VNR_Report_2019.pdf) (2019)

3. Of the 232 UN-prescribed SDG indicators, 222 were found to be relevant for Mauritius. Of these, data are available on 159 indicators.

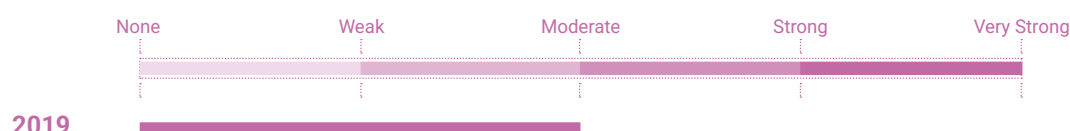
## 2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

Mauritius is mainstreaming climate change in the development agendas of local authorities. A Climate Change Charter has been formulated for local authorities since 2015, under which urgent adaptation actions are being taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at community level.

Local governments were involved in the 2019 VNR process, mainly at a consultative level. Also, part of the VNR drafting team visited Rodrigues to discuss the SDGs with its inhabitants, and engaged with members of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA) and other local stakeholders.<sup>4</sup>

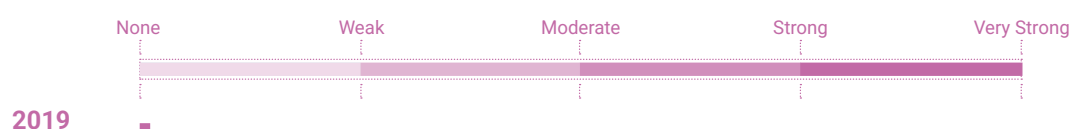
### 2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

#### ► In the VNR process



Comments: The annex of the 2019 VNR mentions the participation of the municipal councils of Port Louis and Rose Hill-Beau Bassin, and of the district councils of Black River and Moka.

#### ► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



Comments: There is no evidence of local government involvement in the national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation.

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNR and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

### 2.2 VNR REFERENCES

There are a few references to LRGs in the 2019 VNR.

### 2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

► Mauritius has encouraged the private sector to develop eco-friendly cities. Such a project is the Plaisance Eco-City, located in the South of the island, near the airport. This sustainable city will include 1,200 homes for the middle-class, a Business Park and a first class Hotel that will be autonomous in terms of electricity and powered by wind turbines and solar panels. The Plaisance Eco-city is in line with international sustainability standards, and integrates economic efficiency, social equity and environmental quality.

### 2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

### 2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Means of implementation are described as part of the presentation of progress on SDG 17 in the 2019 VNR. There is no reference to local governments.

<sup>4</sup>. The list of involved stakeholders from Rodrigues can be found in the annex of the 2019 VNR.

## 3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

**General comments:** All the country's seven districts and five municipalities, as well as the Rodrigues Regional Assembly, have adopted disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies.

### 3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

In 2011, the government enacted a new **Local Government Act** which provides for gender-neutral quotas to increase women's representation at local government level. The promulgation of the legislation led to a significant leap in the number of women elected at the local elections, from 12.7 percent in 2005 to 36.7 percent and 34.2 percent in 2012 and 2015 respectively at the Municipal Council level. At the Village Council elections, the figures increased from 5.7 percent in 2005 to 25.4 percent in 2012. Relevant amendments were made to our Constitution in 2016 to adopt similar quotas for the Rodrigues Regional Assembly.

### 3.2 COVID 19

Not applicable.

## 4. SDG INDICATORS<sup>5</sup>

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		26.2 (2018)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		-
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		100 (2009, Curepipe)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		10.5 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

5. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/mrt>