



MAURITIUS - Environment and climate change for a green recovery from COVID-19 pandemic

#GLOBALGATEWAY

#TEAMEUROPE

TEAM EUROPE PROPOSAL



Ecological transition for a green recovery (EU, EIB, AFD):

- Reduce pollution
- Resilient, clean, and sustainable energy system
- Improved regulatory environment
- Waste management strategy

Integrated management of ecosystems, "From ridge to reef" approach (EU) – solutions to global warming trends:

- Reforestation programmes
- Ocean-based climate smart approach (renewable energy, shipping and transport, "blue-carbon" ecosystems, low-carbon protein sources from the ocean)
- Satellite observation technology for environment protection

Transition towards sustainable agri-food systems, "From farm to fork" approach (EU, AFD 2050 facility):

- Support the adoption of climate smart agricultural practices for food security
- Assist Mauritius to be more self-sufficient in food crops, livestock and dairy products
- Support the large-scale dissemination of sustainable production practices and adaptation to climate constraints
- Dissemination of innovations for production and marketing and promotion of digitalisation
- Strengthen education and vocational training in the sector

MODALITIES/TOOLS

Technical assistance (TA)

Blending

Grants

Loans

Twinning / TAIEX

Guarantees

TRANSFORMATIONAL POTENTIAL

- Energy, climate and environmental policies for restored balance between human activity and nature
- Development of a long-term vision in terms of adaptation and mitigation of climate change and support institutional capacity building for the implementation of this vision
- Support initiatives to promote a modern, efficient, and resilient agriculture in the short/medium term

KEY DELIVERABLES

Environment

1. Improved capacities to design and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. Improving effectiveness of public policies on agricultural research and extension services and technology development for climate change adaptation and mitigation of agriculture and food systems.
2. Strengthened ecosystem services. Phasing out of coal plants, enhanced renewable in the energy mix, ban single use plastics, increased obligation to include Environmental Impact Assessment for large constructions, Reforestation programmes
3. Increased access to high value domestic and export markets. Dissemination of innovations for production and marketing and promotion of digitalisation
4. Increased production and productivity. Strengthening education and vocational training in the sector
5. Enhanced policy consensus and implementation capacity. Foster the capacity building of CSOs and improve their service delivery. Support the creation of a more equal society and in the protection of the environment, plus in making the authorities accountable for their own programmes in these areas.

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NATIONAL CONTEXT

10th most exposed country to natural disasters

19th in terms of risk due to its state of preparedness

3rd in terms of most threatened plant species

Climate change effects:

- Reduced biodiversity, beach erosion, fish mortality
- Proliferated invasive alien species, decreased pollinator activity, coastal vegetation

Heavily reliant on fossil fuels (21% of electricity from renewable sources)

Deficient water and waste management

Agriculture: expected 25% decline in production by 2050 due to heat stress, increased mortality, pests, crop diseases, saltwater intrusion, reduction in rainfall, increase in evapotranspiration

Import of around 70% of food consumption (costing some 8% of GDP)

COVID-19 impact on tourism: 10% unemployment, contracted GDP

National policies:

- Les Assise de l'Environnement
- National Agri-Food Development Programme

GEOPOLITICAL CONTEXT AND RELEVANT SDGs



**SDGs included based on a new JRC electronic text mining tool, which identifies SDGs (targets)