



Mauritius Climate Resilience –Context and National Priorities

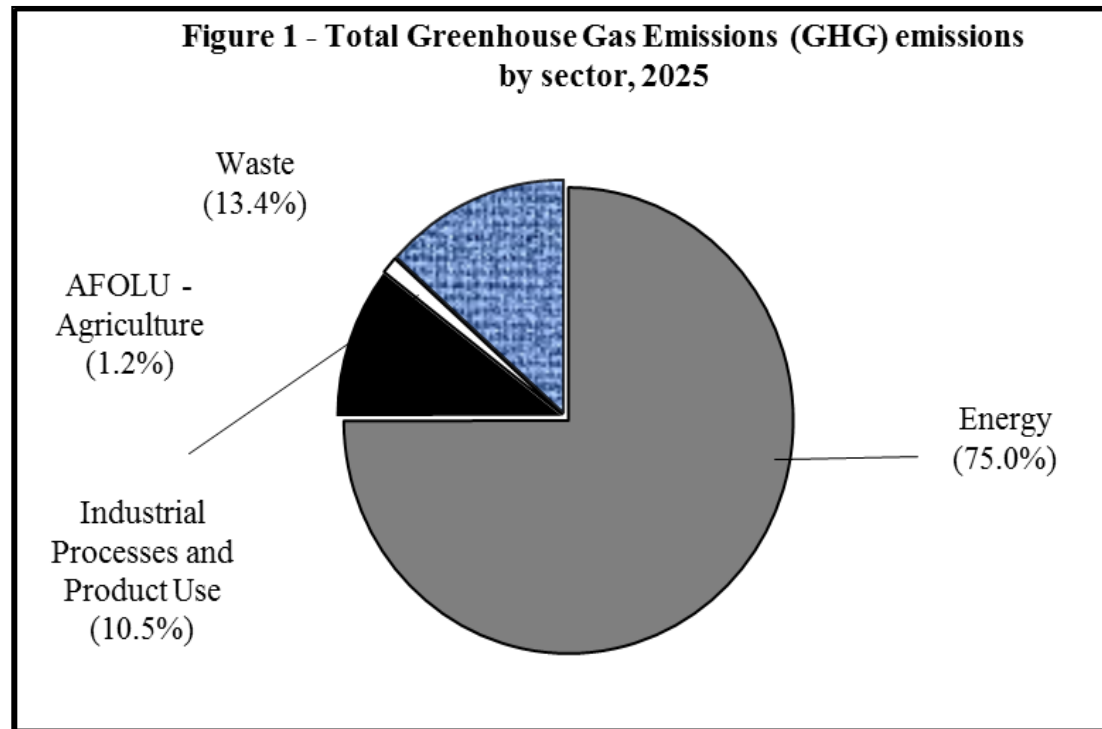
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management &
Climate Change (Department of Climate Change)

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Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0)-September 2025

Mitigation Targets

40% reduction in economy wide GHG emissions by 2035, relative to the Business as usual scenario, in key emitting sectors



Source: Environment Statistics 2025

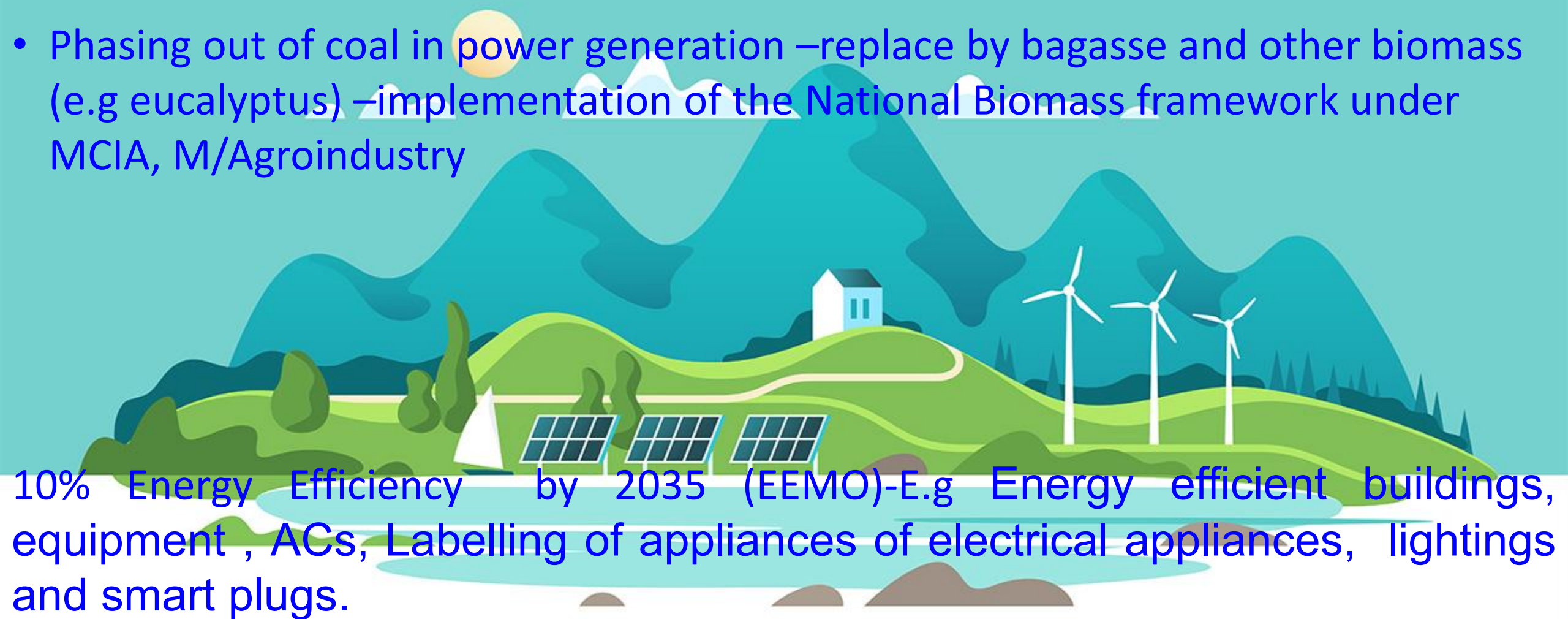
- **The Energy Sector (Electricity+Transport) remain the largest emitter**
- **Accounted for 75% of the total GHG emissions in 2025**

➤ NDC 3.0-Key Mitigation Sectors



- 60% RE and clean energy on grid by 2035 from a current 18% (BTR1) - Rooftop solar panels, wind power & innovative technologies –Renewable Energy Roadmap, Renewable Energy Strategic Plan 2025-2030 by MEPU, MARENA

- Phasing out of coal in power generation –replace by bagasse and other biomass (e.g eucalyptus) –implementation of the National Biomass framework under MCIA, M/Agroindustry



10% Energy Efficiency by 2035 (EEMO)-E.g Energy efficient buildings, equipment, ACs, Labelling of appliances of electrical appliances, lightings and smart plugs.

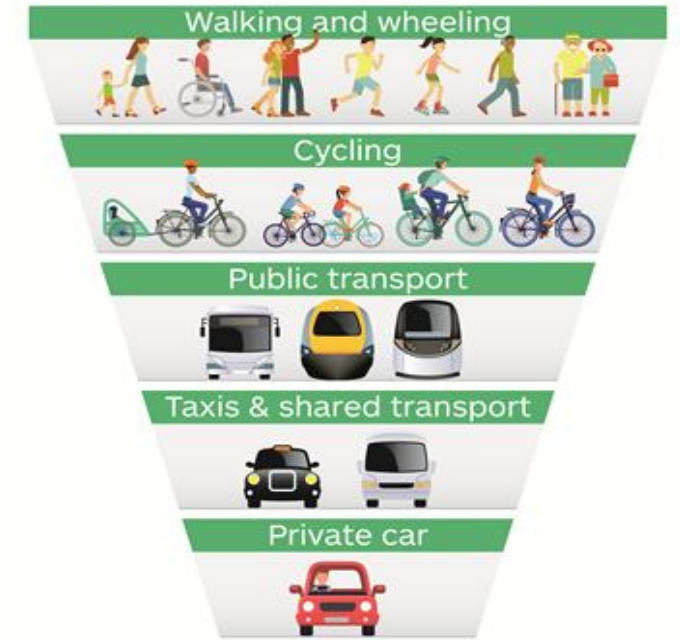
Decarbonisation of Transport

Electrification of the public bus transport

- Presently > 100 e-buses (NTC, Rose Hill Transport, Triolet Bus Service)
- Charged on the grid -offpeak hours
- Require rooftop solar panels on bus depots



Prioritising Sustainable Transport



Solar power light transit rail system

- Charged on the grid
- Require solar panels for charging

Decarbonisation of waste sector •



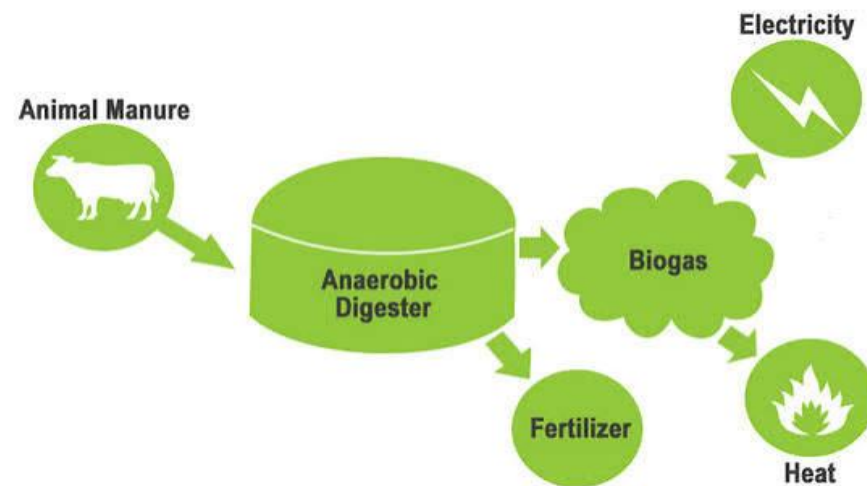
- Segregation of waste at source ; 2 Regional Integrated Waste Processing Facilities -composting units for organic waste, sorting facilities for recyclable materials)
- Circular Economy Roadmap (2023-2033)



Agriculture is a very small emitter

Measures to reduce emissions

- Reduced fertilizer use,
- Composting,
- Biogas integration (15% RE) +solar integration in processing facilities
- Sustainable livestock management



Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)

Emission reduction from the Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning (RAC) sector will be addressed under Montreal Protocol -The Kigali Implementation Plan through the phase down of HFCs
Target -80% phase down by 2045



Forestry and Other Land use serves and vital carbon sink

As at 2023 Mauritius had:

- ❖ 14,915 ha of Protected Areas – National Parks, nature reserves, mountain and river reserves;
- ❖ 243 ha of mangroves (shoreline protection, biodiversity, carbon sink)
- Production of timber, poles and fuel wood is being reduced.
- Emphasis laid on conservation, protection and sustainable management of the remaining forests.
- Strategy-to increase area of restored native forests from 900 to 1500 ha by 2035, including creation of new forests

NDC KEY Adaptation sectors

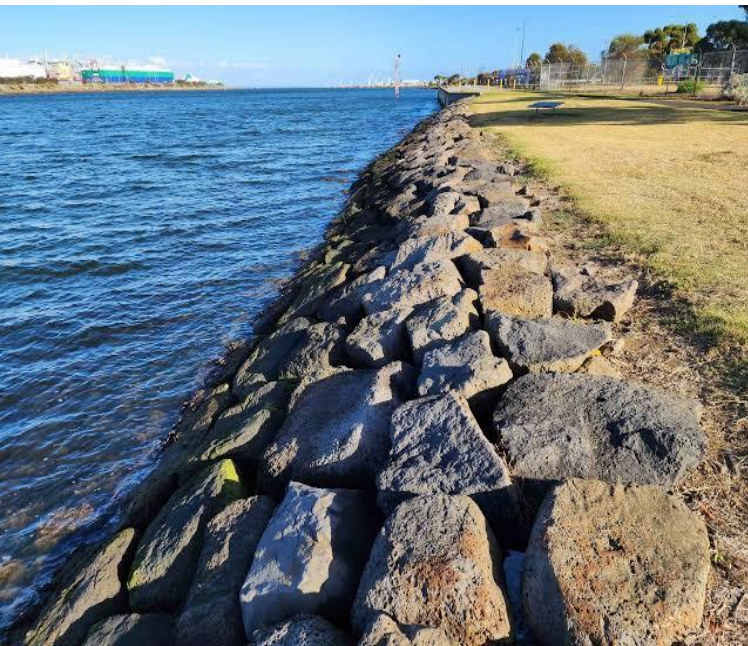


Coastal Zone





- Rainwater harvesting
- Promote water efficiency measures
- Facilities to vulnerable household to purchase water tanks
- Construction of dams & desalination plant in north



Coastal zone protection

- Rock revetment works
- Nature based solutions (NbS)

Nature-based solutions use healthy ecosystems—such as forests, wetlands, mangroves and coral reefs—to help address climate change, reduce risks and support people's livelihoods.



- Weather forecasting, early warning systems, SMS alerts
- Sheltered farming, crop & livestock, Insurance schemes
- Biosecurity and disease surveillance



HOW CAN NATURE REDUCE CLIMATE RISKS?

Healthy ecosystems act as natural shields.
They protect people, property and our future.



MANGROVES

Coastal protection



Mangroves act as a barrier, reducing the impact of storms and erosion.



WETLANDS

Flood management



Wetlands absorb and store excess rainwater, reducing floods and downstream damage.



FORESTS

Slope/watershed protection



Forests hold soil in place, reduce landslides, and protect watersheds and clean water.



CORAL REEFS

Wave attenuation



Coral reefs break waves, reducing coastal flooding and erosion.



HEALTHY SOILS / AGROFORESTRY

Drought and erosion resilience



Healthy soils and diverse trees retain moisture, improve fertility and prevent erosion.



URBAN TREES

Reduced heat



Trees cool our cities, reduce heat stress, and improve air quality and well-being.



When we protect and restore nature, nature protects us.



Thank you

