

**DIGEST
OF
ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS
2009**

DIGEST OF ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS - 2009

Foreword

This is the eighth issue of the Digest of Environment Statistics prepared by the Central Statistics Office.

It presents in a single report detailed available data concerning the environment. Many of the statistics presented have been gathered from various institutions and thus some of the data may already be available in other publications. The digest covers a wide range of environmental topics in a readily accessible form to provide a handy reference.

The data provided in this publication and covering the period 2000 to 2009, wherever possible, are the latest available. These may be subject to revision in later issues. All data, unless otherwise stated, refer to the Island of Mauritius.

It is hoped that these statistics will prove useful to the public in general, particularly to planners, decision makers and researchers.

The digest has been prepared with the collaboration of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and several other organisations. The cooperation and assistance of all these organisations are gratefully acknowledged.

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November 2010

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TECHNICAL NOTES

Introduction

The statistics presented in this report are divided into six main chapters corresponding to the following components of the natural environment: Flora, Fauna, Atmosphere, Water, Land and Human Settlements.

Concept and coverage

The following United Nations manuals have been used as a basis for the compilation of the data on environment statistics.

- A Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics, Statistical Papers, M78, United Nations.
- Concepts and Methods of Environment Statistics, Statistics of Natural Environment, Studies in Methods, F57, United Nations.
- Concepts and Methods of Environment Statistics, Human Settlements Statistics, Studies in Methods, F51, United Nations.
- Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67.

The digest covers data for the period 2000 to 2009, wherever possible. Environmental data are collected over different time periods, ranging from decades in some major censuses to monthly, daily, hourly or even continual monitoring. Hence, in some cases, annual data are not available due to the periodicity of censuses and surveys.

Sources

The tables and figures have been compiled with the help of the following organisations:

- Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- The Forestry Service - Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security
- National Parks and Conservation Service - Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security
- Albion Fisheries Research Centre - Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security
- Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU) - Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security
- The Meteorological Services
- Water Resources Unit - Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities.
- Central Water Authority
- Central Electricity Board
- Statistics Unit – Ministry of Health and Quality of Life.
- Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands.
- Waste Water Management Authority

Data in tables where sources are not indicated have been extracted from publications of the Central Statistics Office.

Concepts and definitions

Environment

Environment is the totality of all the external conditions affecting the life, development and survival of an organism.

Flora

Flora: A general term for all forms of plant life characteristic of a region, period or special environment.

Protected Area: Legally established land or water area under either public or private ownership that is regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives.

Silviculture: Management of forest land for timber, including

- (i) Weeding : Weeding is defined as the removal of unwanted plants, particularly at seedling stage.
- (ii) Staking : Straightening of young plants bent during cyclones, using guava sticks.
- (iii) Recruiting: Replacement of dead seedlings at the initial stage of growth.

Wetland: Area of low-lying land where the water table is at or near the surface most of the time. Wetlands include swamps, bogs, fens, marshes and estuaries.

Fauna

Fauna: A general term for all forms of animal life characteristic of a region, period or special environment.

Marine Park: Permanent marine reservation for the conservation of species. It constitutes an extension, to the undersea world, of the concept of the terrestrial national park.

Atmosphere

Chlorofluorocarbons: Inert, non-toxic and easily liquefied chemicals used in refrigeration, air-conditioning, packing and insulation or as solvents and aerosol propellants.

Greenhouse gases (GHG): These gases occur naturally and result from human activities (production and consumption) that contribute directly or indirectly to global warming. Some main GHG are Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and Nitrous Oxide (N₂O). Other gases such as Carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), non methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) and Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), contribute indirectly to global warming. GHG act much like

a glass greenhouse, trapping heat in the lower levels of the atmosphere and reflecting the heat back to the earth's surface, causing it to heat up.

Ozone depletion: Destruction of ozone in the stratosphere, where it shields the earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation.

Water

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD): This is a measure of the oxygen required to oxidize all compounds in water. It represents the amount of organic matter in the media.

Chloride: Chloride appears in the highest concentrations in natural fresh water systems. It is important in terms of metabolic processes. High Chloride levels can make freshwater unpalatable and unsuitable for various uses including agriculture.

Conductivity: This is the measurement of the ability of water to conduct an electric current. It can indicate saline intrusion or other sources of pollution.

Dissolved Oxygen (DO): This is a measure of the amount of oxygen dissolved in water. DO is essential to the respiratory metabolism of most aquatic organisms. It affects the solubility and availability of nutrients.

Ecosystem: The interacting system of a biological community and its non living surroundings.

Eutrophication: This is the slow process during which a lake or estuary evolves into a bog or marsh and eventually disappears

Evapotranspiration: Combined loss of water by evaporation from the soil or surface water and transpiration from plants and animals.

Fluoride: Fluoride may be present as the result of the natural decomposition of rocks.

Groundwater recharge: Process by which water is added from outside to fresh water found beneath the earth surface.

Nitrate: This is a measure of the most oxidised and stable form of nitrogen in a water body. It is used by plants as a nutrient to stimulate growth. Excessive amount of nitrate can lead to eutrophication.

Pesticide: a product or substance used in the control of pests which may affect public health or attack resources of use to man.

pH Value: Measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a liquid. A pH value in the range of 0 to less than 7 indicates acidity, a pH value in the range of more than 7 to 14 indicates alkalinity, and a pH value of 7 signifies neutrality.

Phosphate: Phosphorus in the form of phosphate commonly occurs in all natural waters. It is a nutrient and is used by plants to stimulate growth. High concentrations of phosphate can cause eutrophication.

Precipitation: Rain falling from the atmosphere and deposited on land or water surfaces.

Sedimentation: Settling of matter to the bottom of a liquid or water body, notably a reservoir.

Sulphate: Sulphate usually occurs in natural waters. High concentrations of sulphate can have a laxative effect on human beings.

Surface runoff: The flow of surface water from rainfall, which flows directly to streams, rivers, lakes and sea. Runoff may cause soil erosion.

Temperature: This is a measurement of the intensity (not amount) of heat stored in a volume of water. It affects the solubility of many chemical compounds and can therefore influence the effect of pollutants on aquatic life.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): This is a measure of the amount of dissolved material in the water. High concentrations of TDS limit the suitability of water as a drinking source and irrigation supply.

Turbidity: This is a measurement of the suspended particulate matter in a water body, which interferes with the passage of a beam of light through the water. High levels of turbidity increase the total available surface area of solids in suspension upon which bacteria can grow. High turbidity reduces light penetration.

Waste water: Used water typically discharged into the sewage system. It contains matter and bacteria in solution or suspension.

Water balance: The water balance is based on long term records of annual average rainfall and indicates how freshwater resources are distributed.

Land

Built-up areas: Built-up areas consist of land under houses, industrial zones, quarries or any other facilities, including their auxiliary spaces, deliberately installed so that human activities may be pursued.

Environmental impact assessment (EIA): Analytical process that systematically examines the possible environmental consequences of the implementation of projects, programmes and policies.

Land use: Land use refers to the main activity taking place on an area of land, for example, farming, forestry or housing.

Landfill: Final placement of waste in or on the land in a controlled or uncontrolled way according to different sanitary, environmental protection and other safety requirements.

Nutrient: A nutrient is a substance, element or compound necessary for the growth and development of plants.

Preliminary environmental report (PER): This is a short form of EIA and this preliminary analysis is undertaken to identify the impacts associated with the proposed development and the means of mitigation

Solid waste: These are useless, and sometimes hazardous, materials with low liquid content. Solid waste includes domestic garbage, industrial and commercial waste, sewage sludge, wastes resulting from agricultural and animal husbandry operations and other connected activities and demolition wastes.

Human settlements

Energy intensity: Energy intensity provides a measure of the efficiency with which energy is being used in production.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): GDP is the aggregate money value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period, usually a year, before provision for the consumption of fixed capital.

Human settlements: Integrative concept that comprises (a) physical components of shelter and infrastructure and (b) services to which the physical elements provide support, that is, community services such as education, health, culture, welfare, recreation and nutrition.

Life expectancy at birth: This is the average number of years that a new born child would be expected to live if subjected to the mortality conditions expressed by a particular set of age-specific death rates.

Primary energy requirement: It is the sum of imported fuels and locally available fuels less re-exports of bunkers and aviation fuel to foreign aircraft after adjusting for stock changes.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS**Abbreviations**

Rs mn	Rupees million
Rs	Rupees
US\$	US dollar
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
%	Percentage
f.o.b	Free on board
c.i.f	Cost, insurance, freight
000	Thousand
n.e.s	Not elsewhere specified
Mm ³	Million cubic metres
Gg	Gigagram (thousand tonne)
ktoe	Thousand tonne of oil equivalent
°C	Degrees celsius
mg/l	Milligram per litre
mS/cm	Millisiemens per centimetre
g/l	Gram per litre
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
µg/m ³	Microgram per cubic metres
ppb	Part per billion
ppm	Part per million
PM 10	Dust or Particulate Matter with a diameter less than 10 micrometer
TSP	Total suspended particles
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
PER	Preliminary environmental report
IUCN	International Union for the conservation of nature

Symbols

-	Nil or negligible
...	Not available /Not applicable

Conversion factor : 1 Square kilometre = 100 hectares

Environment Statistics, 2009 An Overview

1. Flora

1.1. Forestry

Preservation of forests is vital for the protection of the ecosystem. Table 1.1 shows the forest area by category of ownership for the Island of Mauritius. In 2009, total forest area was 47,159 hectares, of which 22,159 (46.9%) were state-owned and the remaining 25,000 hectares (53.1%) were privately-owned.

Out of the state-owned forest area, about 11,901 hectares (58%) were planted areas while the National Park, the nature reserves (6,574, 30%) and 799 (4%) and the other reserves 881 hectares respectively. Forest area under the category "Pas Geometriques" represented about 631 hectares or 3%.

Most of the privately-owned forest lands included scrubs and grazing land and they were estimated at around 18,500 hectares all over the island. Total reserves of the privately-owned lands accounted for 6,550 hectares.

1.2 Land Protected Areas

The land protected areas as shown in Table 1.6 totalled to 14,854 hectares. Out of the total Protected Areas, the Black River Gorges National Park represented 6,574 hectares (45%), followed by the mountain reserves, 3,800 hectares (26%) and river reserves which are all privately-owned, 2,740 hectares (19%). The nature reserves constituting the islets accounted for nearly 621 hectares (4%).

2. Fauna

2.1 Livestock

Cattle, goat, sheep and pig represented the major livestock in the country. As at June 2009, goats dominated the livestock population with an estimated population of 25,938 heads (54%), followed by pig, 14,108 (29%), cattle, 6,197 (13%) and sheep, 2,011 (4%) (Table 2.1).

2.2 Agro-industrial production

In 2009, production of beef was the leading contributor to the total livestock production (81%). The remaining livestock production comprised pork (16%), goat meat and mutton (3%). Poultry accounted for some 44,200 tonnes and milk production amounted to around 3.4 million litres (Table 2.3).

2.3 Fish catch and production

Table 2.4 shows a steady decline in fish production from 7,875 tonnes in 2000 to 7,045 tonnes in 2009. Compared to 2008, an increase of 16.5% was noted in the fish production for the year 2009. In 2009, fish production through coastal (artisanal) fishery amounted to 820 tonnes.

Basket trap accounted for 31% of the total catch, followed by line, (27.7%) and large net (27.2%) (Table 2.5).

In 2009, the mean catch per day per fisherman (coastal) was 6.4 kilogram (Table 2.8).

2.4 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

The 7,216 hectares of marine protected areas consist of marine parks, fishing reserves and wetland. In 2009, the area occupied by the fishing reserves was about 6,350 hectares (88.0%), followed by the marine parks, 838 hectares (11.6%) and wetland, 26 hectares (0.4%) (Table 2.17).

3. Atmosphere

3.1 Ambient Air quality

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development has both stationary and mobile air quality monitoring stations that are operational since 2001. The main pollutants under investigation are Dust (PM 10), Dust (PM 2.5), Black Carbon, Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide.

The results for all the pollutants under study at the four monitoring stations showed that the levels of ambient pollutants for the 24 hour averages were well below the norms (Standards for air quality). This implies that the overall quality of the ambient air in the monitoring areas is at a good and permissible level (Table 3.5).

3.2 Greenhouse gas (GHG)

Mauritius as a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is updating periodically the inventory of anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines. GHGs are gases occurring naturally and resulting from human activities which act much like a glass greenhouse, trapping heat in the lower levels of the atmosphere and reflecting the heat back to the earth's surface, causing it to heat up and resulting in global warming.

3.2.1. Total GHG emissions and removals

Table 3.6 shows the total emissions and removals of greenhouse gases of which carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the main one. The data indicate a fall in net CO₂ emissions from 3,187 thousand tonnes in 2008 to 3,075 thousand tonnes in 2009. Net emissions take into account the removal of CO₂ by forests which act as 'sinks'.

3.2.2. Greenhouse gas inventory

The national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions by source categories for the years 2008 and 2009 is given in Table 3.8. Carbon dioxide with an emission of 3,368 thousand tonnes in 2009 was the major greenhouse gas injected in the atmosphere. Most of this gas was produced as a result of fuel combustion activities such as electricity production, transport and manufacturing processes.

3.2.2.1. CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion activities.

Carbon dioxide emission resulting from fuel combustion fell down from 3,448 thousand tonnes in 2008 to 3,365 thousand tonnes in 2009 (-3.5%), driven mostly by a 1.7% decrease of CO₂ emissions from the energy industries.

The energy industries remain the principal source of CO₂ emission in the atmosphere. They contributed around 59% of the emissions, with 1,997 thousand tonnes in 2009. They were followed by the transport sector which contributed 25% of the total emissions and the manufacturing industries with 10% (Table 3.7)

3.2.2.2. Non-CO₂ emissions

Non-CO₂ emissions were minimal and in 2009 they were distributed in thousand tonnes as follows: carbon monoxide 64.0, sulphur dioxide 33.6, non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) 17.6, oxide of nitrogen 17.5, methane 21.3 and nitrous oxide 1.0.

3.3 Ozone-depleting substances

The consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) increased by 110% from 123 metric tonnes in 2008 to 259 metric tonnes in 2009. Around 100% of the ozone-depleting substances constituted of the hydro-chlorofluorocarbons (HCFC's) (Table 3.11).

4. Water

Freshwater resources are of vital environmental and biological importance, since water is a basic support element for human life and ecosystems.

4.1 *Water balance*

The water balance is based on long term records of annual average rainfall and indicates how fresh water resources are distributed.

In 2009, the island of Mauritius received 4,470 million cubic metres (Mm³) of precipitation (rainfall). This was 0.7% higher than in 2008 when 4,440 Mm³ were obtained. Surface runoff accounted for 60% of the water balance, while evapotranspiration and ground water recharge accounted for 30% and 10% respectively (Table 4.3).

4.2 *Water utilisation*

In 2009, the total water demand was estimated at 1000 Mm³. The agricultural sector accounted for most of the water utilised with 399 Mm³ or 40%. Utilisation for the other purposes was as follows: hydropower 368 Mm³ or 37%, domestic, industrial and tourism 223 Mm³ or 23% (Table 4.4).

Around 87 % of the total fresh water abstracted came from surface water (reservoirs, rivers and streams) and the remaining 13 % from groundwater (Table 4.6).

4.3 *Water consumption*

The domestic consumption of water went up from 160 to 162 litres per person per day from 2008 to 2009. Total Potable water consumed increased from 209 to 217 litres per capita per day (Table 4.12).

5. Land

5.1 *Land use*

Urbanisation and the development of industries and infrastructure have led to a loss of agricultural land.

Table 5.1 shows data on land use for 1995 and 2005. During that period, the proportion of land under sugarcane decreased by 6.3%, tea plantations declined by 81.6% and forestry by

17.2%. Land used for other agricultural activities increased by 33% while built up areas expanded by 27.7%.

Between 1995 and 2005, the proportion of land under agriculture dropped from 46.3% to 43.2%, and that of forestry from 30.6% to 25.3% whilst built-up areas increased from 13.4% to 19.5% (Table 5.1 and figure 18).

The effective area under sugarcane has gradually shrunk to 63,000 hectares in 2009 from 65,500 hectares in 2008 (-3.8%). During the same period area under tea plantation increased from 701 hectares to 713 hectares(+1.7%) and area under tobacco decreased to 230 hectares from 256 hectares (-10.2%) (Table 5.2).

5.2 Fertiliser and other inputs

Intensive use of chemical based fertilisers and other agro-chemicals may contribute to the pollution of the environment through the leaching of nitrate to ground water.

The total quantity of fertilisers imported is shown in Table 5.6. The imports of fertilisers for the year 2009 were 57,169 tonnes, an increase of around 22.5% over the 2008 figure of 46,677 tonnes.

5.3 Waste disposal

Increasing waste generation and consequently its disposal pose a major environmental problem. Waste collected are either sent directly to the Mare Chicose Sanitary Landfill, which started operating by the end of 1997, or go through the process of compaction at the four transfer stations (St Martin, Roche Bois, Poudre D'Or and La Brasserie) before their transportation to the landfill site.

Solid waste is generated mainly from domestic origin. In 2006, with the outbreak of the *Chikungunya* disease, some 110 clean-up campaigns were carried out throughout the country which caused the amount of wastes to rise up.

In 2009, the total amount of solid waste landfilled at Mare Chicose went up to 415,948 tonnes from 399,488 tonnes in 2008 (+4.1%) (Table 5.10).

5.4 Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) and Preliminary Environmental Report (PER) Licences

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development grants EIA licences to meet environmental requirements. Those undertakings that require such a licence are listed in the First Schedule of the new Environment Protection Act, 2002.

In 2009, 23 EIA licences were granted of which 30% were issued to each of industrial developments and to coastal and related works (Table 5.12) .

During the same period, 31 PER licences were granted, out of which 29% were for poultry rearing projects.

5.5. *Result of the Environment Module of the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS), 2007*

5.5.1. Waste

The Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey (CMPHS) carried out in 2007 revealed that around 88% of households are prepared to separate waste and around 72% stated that they are satisfied with waste collections facilities.

Some 52% of households stated that they are prepared to do composting. It was noted that only 35% of the households actually used special bins placed around the Island for collection of plastic bottles. The main reason for not using the bins were unawareness about the bins provided, where out of the 65% not using the bins, 75% were not aware. Some 61% also stated that the bins were not accessible or too far (Table 5.17) .

5.5.2. Plastic bags

In 2007, around 70% of households used plastic bags provided or sold by sellers (Table 5.18).

5.5.3. Awareness of Environmental Programmes

CMPHS 2007 revealed that more than 82% of the surveyed households stated that they were aware of Environmental programmes on radio and television. More than 70% of the households listened to or watched the programmes (Table 5.19).

6. Human settlement

6.1 *The economy*

Table 6.1 shows some main environment indicators for the years 2000 and 2009. It also provides some key socio-economic indicators showing the structural changes that have occurred in the same years.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which measures the total value of production, increased in nominal terms by about 128%, from Rs 120,291 million in 2000 to Rs 274,496 million in 2009. The share of agriculture in GDP fell from 7.0% in 2000 to 4.3% in 2009; that of manufacturing decreased from 23.5% to 19.5%, while that of financial and business services increased from 9.7% to 11.7%.

During the same period, population of the Republic of Mauritius increased by 7.4% from 1,187 to 1,275 and population density from 606 to 649 per km².

6.2 Energy

While being an essential ingredient for the economic development and for the well being of the population, energy-related activities are also a source of major concern for the environment. They are by far the most important contributors of air pollutants, through the emission of carbon dioxide and other gases.

6.2.1. Primary energy requirement

The total primary energy requirement of the country decreased by 2.0%, from 1,404 ktoe in 2008, to 1,346.9 ktoe in 2009. Around 81% of the total primary energy requirement was met by imported fuels (oil, LPG and coal) and the remaining 19%, obtained from local sources (bagasse and hydro). Details on the primary energy requirement by energy source are shown in Table 6.14.

6.2.2. Fuel Inputs for electricity production

Different types of fuel are used for electricity production. Coal remained the most important input but its share fell slightly from 50% in 2008 to 49% in 2009. On the other hand, the contribution of fuel oil went up from 20% to 24% while that of bagasse dropped from 28% to 25% (Table 6.16).

6.2.3. Final energy consumption

In 2009, final energy consumption reached around 809 ktoe, a drop of 3.9% over the figure of 842 ktoe in 2008. Changes in the different sectors were as follows: "Commercial and Distributive Trade" (+4.6%), "Transport" (-3.7%), "Household" (+2.6%), "Manufacturing" (-9.5%) and the agricultural sector (-9.8%) (Table 6.18). The largest consumers were the transport and manufacturing sectors, which accounted for 48% and 28% of the total energy consumption respectively (Table 6.19).

6.2.4 Transport

Industrialisation, continuous economic growth and higher standard of living have led to a rapid increase in transport services over the recent years. A number of environmental

problems are associated with transport, especially emission of carbon dioxide and other pollutants such as nitrogen oxide, volatile organic compounds, sulphur dioxide and particulate.

In 2009, petroleum products used for transportation were as follows; 153,707 tonnes of diesel oil, 106,246 tonnes of Aviation fuel, 4,587 tonnes of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and 111,667 tonnes of gasoline (Table 6.17).

6.3 Stock of registered motor vehicles

In 2009, the fleet of motor vehicles reached 366,520, up by 4.3% over the year 2008 (Table 6.20).

6.4 Complaints

The number of complaints by category received by the Pollution Prevention and Control Division at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development for the years 2000 to 2009 is shown in Table 6.33. The number of complaints decrease from 596 in 2008 to 522 in 2009. The major causes for complaints were solid waste (26%), noise (24%) and odour (17%).

6.5 Contraventions

In 2009, the Police de L'Environnement issued 3,696 contraventions of which illegal littering accounted for 92% (3,402). During the same period, 4,526 notices were issued to drivers of vehicles emitting black smoke (Table 6.34).

7. Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA)

7.1 Use of EEA

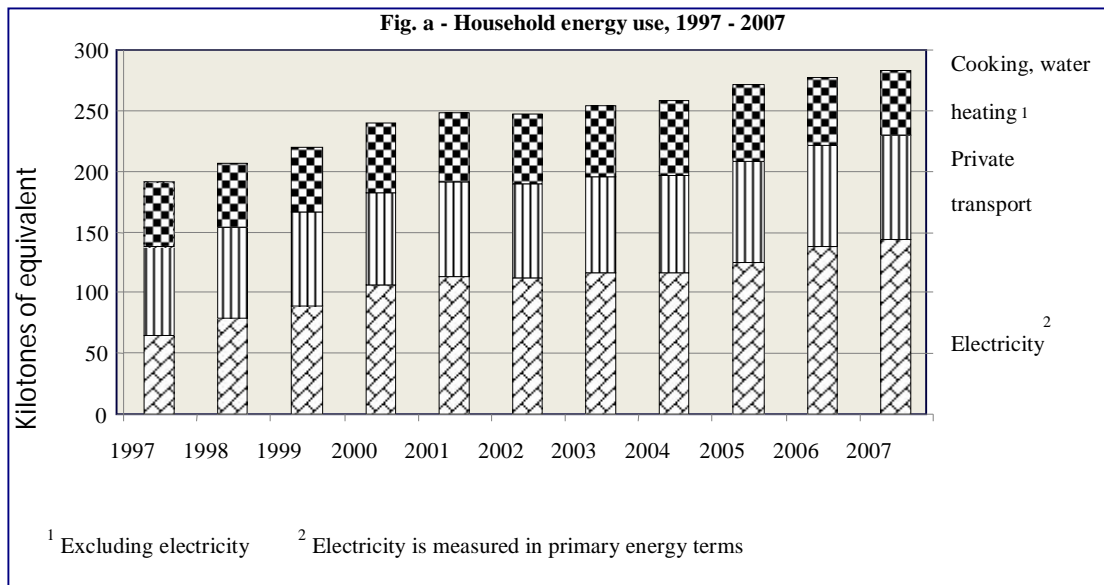
In the context of the project "Maurice Ile Durable", the Government of Mauritius has launched various initiatives such as the Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Policies and Energy Policy. The SCP has as targets the improvement in material and energy efficiency and promotion of green procurement and green consumerism while the Energy Policy sets out, among other issues, some challenging targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions over the next 50 years. The development of a set of statistical accounts known as Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA) which look at the interactions between the environment and the economy, and identify the resource use and the environmental impacts related to economic activities, will assist in monitoring the various policies and will be a stepping stone to sustainable paths of development.

A set of EEA for Mauritius has been compiled using data from various sources and detailed information from the 2002 Census of Economic Activities (CEA). The main findings are given below.

7.2 Main findings

7.2.1 Energy use of households

Energy used by households has increased by 48% from 190.9 ktoe in 1997 to 283.2 ktoe in 2007 (Fig. a). The main driver of this increase has been the demand for electricity, which is needed to power televisions and other household appliances. Energy use for private cars and non-electric energy for cooking and hot water has remained fairly constant during the period.



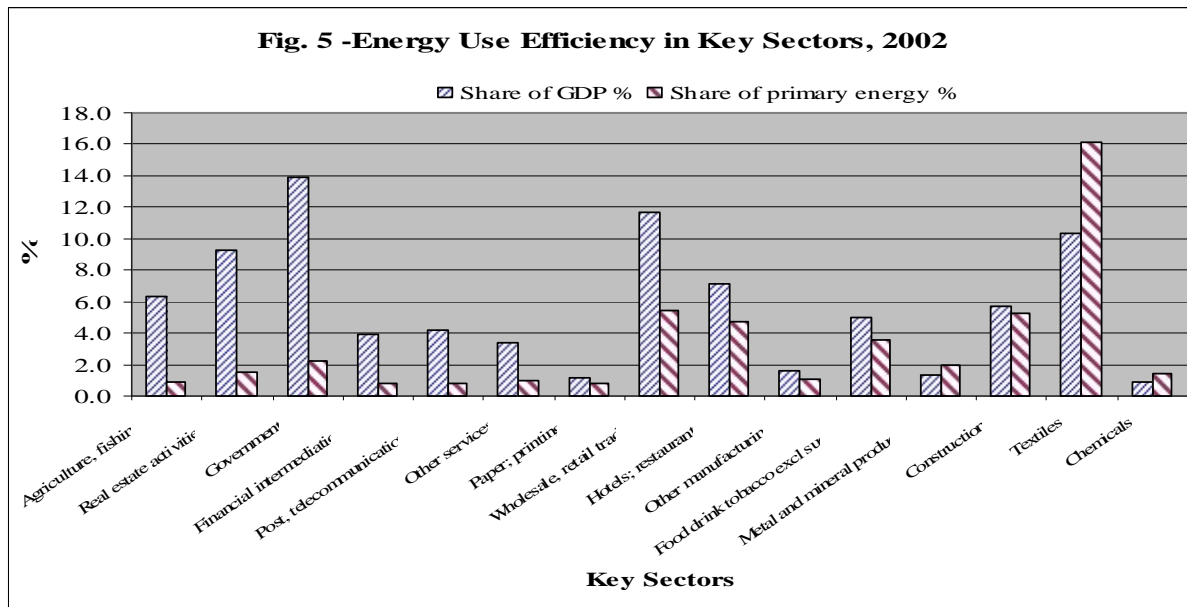
1.1.1 Energy policy and energy efficiency

The Energy Policy report sets out ambitious targets for a 70% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions within 50 years, with a 30% reduction in 25 years. As the bulk of greenhouse gas emissions in Mauritius result from energy use, the implication is that significant improvements in energy efficiency will be required from all sectors of the economy.

Relative energy efficiency of the various sectors of the economy is assessed by comparing the amount of energy used with the contribution to GDP. From the EEA, it is noted that over the period 1997 to 2007, the amount of energy consumed by the manufacturing and commercial sectors has increased at a much faster rate than their contributions to GDP.

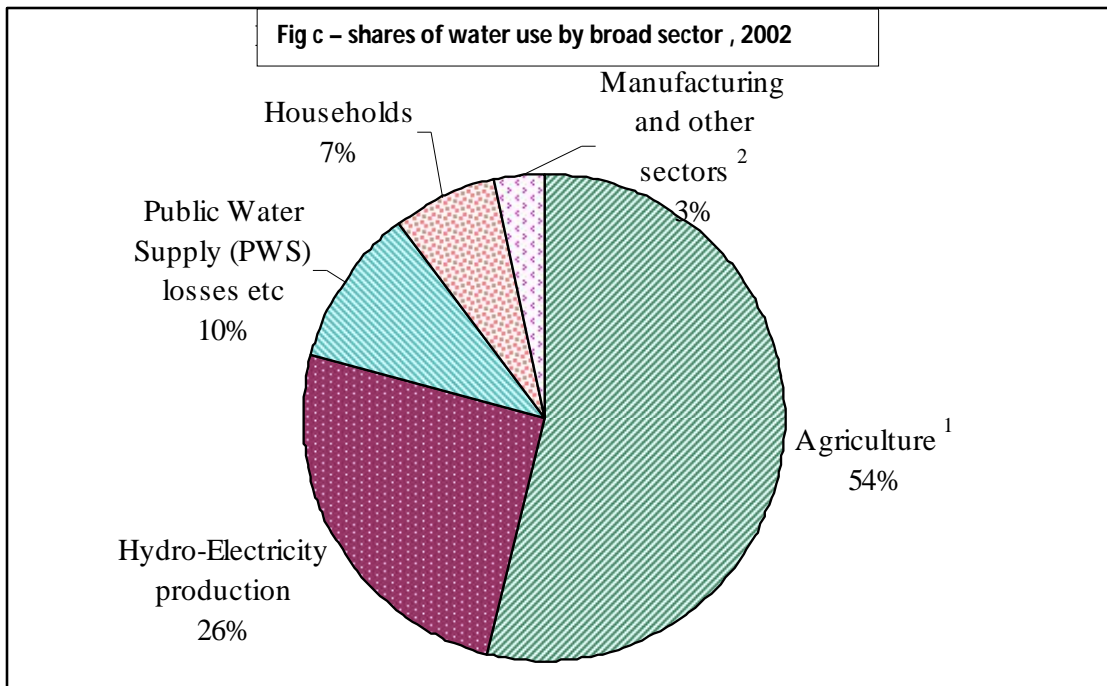
Primary energy use by the manufacturing sector, including an allowance for the share of the energy used to produce electricity, has increased by 93% over the period 1997 to 2007, compared with an increase in Gross Value Added of 33%.

A similar picture emerges for the commercial sector as well where it is noted that primary energy use has increased almost threefold between 1997 and 2007, compared with an increase of 82% in Gross Value Added (Table 9 and Fig. b).



7.2.3. Water use Intensity

In 2002, the amount of water abstracted in the Island of Mauritius was 975 million cubic metres, of which just over half was used for agricultural purposes and one quarter was used up in the production of hydro electricity. About 10% was distributed to household users and industries while the remaining 10% was attributed mainly to losses (Fig.c).



^{1 & 2} Inc. direct abstractions and from PWS

The water use account identifies the particular sectors which make use of the water supplied, and relates this use to the level of economic activity undertaken by the sectors. Although overall the use by the manufacturing and commercial sectors is relatively small, resource efficiency in terms of the use of public water supply can still make an important difference to the availability of water to other users and to the continuity of operations during times of water shortages.

An analysis of public water use by sector reveals that, as might be expected, agriculture is a relatively intensive user. Other sectors which are also intensive users are private households with employees, hotels, hospitals, education and the textile and chemicals industries (Table 20).

7.2.4. Material flow accounts (MFA)

The use of materials, both local and imported, is primordial for the economic growth while at the same time represents a threat to the environment if not consumed in a sustainable manner (Table 25).

Domestic extraction (DE) of biomass and materials from the Mauritius environment totalled some 10 million tonnes in 2006, which is estimated to be about 5% higher than in 2000. Of the total, 47% is estimated to be sugar cane and 51% is aggregate, with the remainder comprised of salt products and biomass such as food crops, wood and fish.

Direct Material Input (DMI) consists of domestic extraction plus imports. In 2006 imports were estimated at 4.9 million tonnes (down 1% from 2005). Thus, DMI in 2006 was estimated at 14.9 million tonnes.

Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) is the indicator which is most used by the international community, as it can be most readily compared with GDP. It is defined as DMI less exports. In 2006, exports were estimated at 1.3 million tonnes (up 28% from 2005). Thus DMC was 13.6 million tonnes in 2006, down 2% on the previous year.

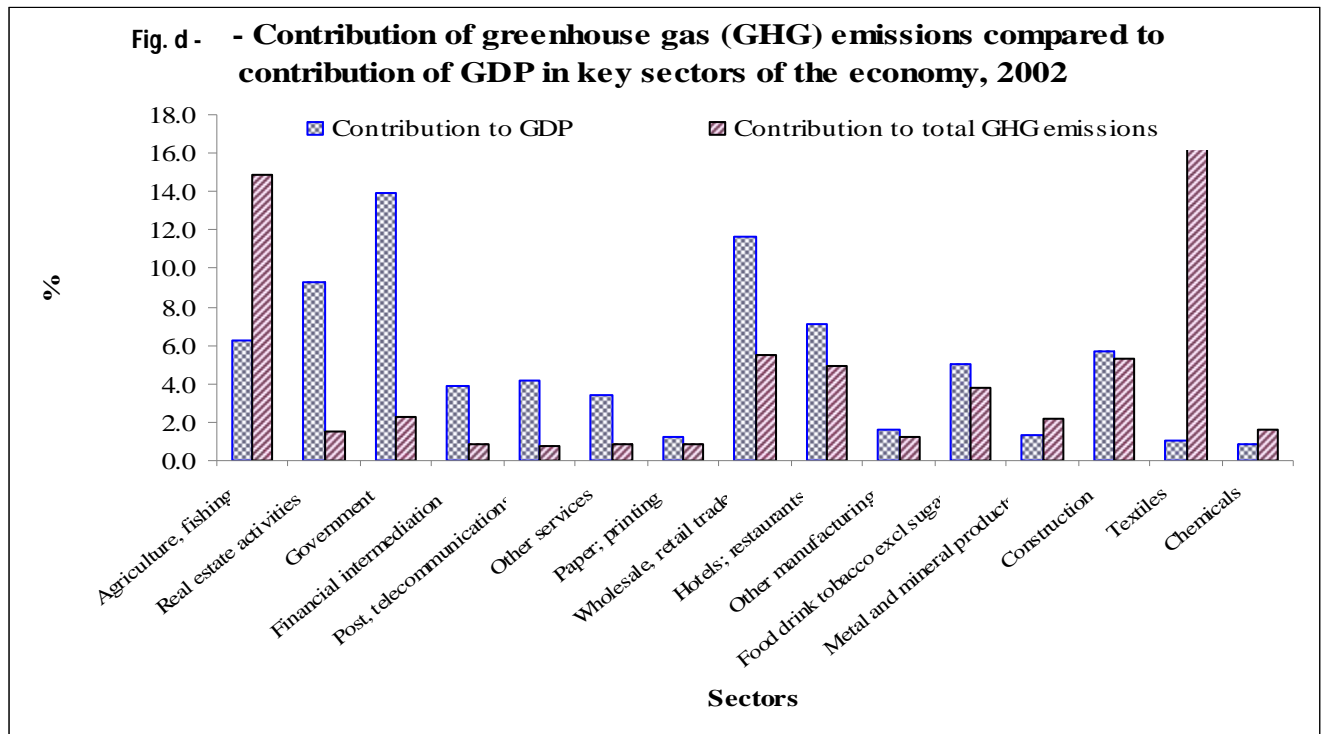
The **Physical Balance of Trade** (PTB), that is imports less exports, was 3.6 million tonnes in 2006, down from 3.9 million tonnes in 2005.

Construction materials used increased by 6% from 4.8 million tonnes in 2005 to 5.1 million tonnes in 2006.

7.2.5. Greenhouse Gas emissions Accounts

Another important issue analysed in the EEA was the emission of greenhouse gases by type of emissions and sources. The latest figures available are given in section 7. A more detailed analysis of the 2002 figures reveals that 82% of the main **greenhouse gases** (carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane) emissions, in terms of 100-year global warming potential, are in the form of carbon dioxide, with nitrous oxide accounting for 11% and methane 7%. Fig.7 shows GHG emissions of the key sectors compared to their shares in GDP.

The **GHG efficiency** which indicates the level of the impact, in terms of the emissions per unit of economic output has also been calculated for the main sectors (Table d). As a result of the inclusion of nitrous oxide emissions, agriculture has been ranked as relatively intensive in terms of environmental impact. The 'Other services' sector, which includes the waste and refuse collection sector, is now ranked most intensive in terms of greenhouse gas emissions relative to production, because of the inclusion of methane in the analysis .



8. Millenium Development Goal: MDG 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability

Almost all of the population have access to safe drinking water and an improved sanitation. However, there are challenges regarding the rise in carbon dioxide emission in the atmosphere, though a decrease has been noted in 2009; as well as the decrease in the proportion of land area covered by forest (Table 6.38).

9 . Environmental Performance Index (EPI)

The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks countries on performance indicators covering environmental health and ecosystem vitality. These indicators provide a gauge of how close countries are to established environmental policy goals. Mauritius climbed to the sixth position in the 2010 EPI from the fifty eighth position in the 2008 EPI rankings. The improved result is the combined effect of higher performance scores in the ecosystem vitality, from 58.5 to 77.5 and lower performance scores in the environmental health, from 97.7 to 83.7 (Table 6.39).

CHAPTER 1

FLORA

Table 1.1 - Forest area by category, 2000 - 2009

Category	Hectares									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
State - owned	22,089	22,089	22,089	22,068	22,200	22,185	22,181	22,176	22,159	22,159
Plantations	12,359	12,362	12,418	12,256	11,816	11,828	11,848	11,878	11,855	11,901
Nature reserves	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799
<i>on mainland</i>	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
<i>islets</i>	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599
National Park ¹	6,574	6,574	6,574	6,574	6,574	6,574	6,574	6,574	6,574	6,574
Islet National Park ²	...	...	...	...	134	134	134	134	134	134
Bras D'Eau & Poste La Fayette Reserves ³	...	...	...	...	472	472	472	472	472	472
Vallee D'Osterlog Endemic Garden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	275	275
Other Forest Lands	1,705	1,702	1,646	1,804	1,770	1,743	1,719	1,413	1,419	1,373
Pas Geometriques	652	652	652	635	635	635	635	631	631	631
<i>Plantations</i>	224	230	243	226	226	226	226	222	222	222
<i>Leased for grazing and tree planting</i>	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
<i>Others (mostly rocky)</i>	198	192	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179
Privately - owned lands	34,540	34,540	34,540	34,540	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Reserves	6,553	6,553	6,553	6,553	6,553	6,553	6,553	6,553	6,553	6,553
<i>Mountain reserves</i>	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
<i>River reserves</i>	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740
<i>Nature reserves</i>	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Other ⁴	27,987	27,987	27,987	27,987	18,447	18,447	18,447	18,447	18,447	18,447
Total	56,629	56,629	56,629	56,608	47,200	47,185	47,181	47,176	47,159	47,159

Source : Forestry Service, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

¹ Black River Gorges National Park was proclaimed in 1994 and data on the area enclosed by the boundaries of the park were not available until

² Islet National Park was proclaimed in 1994.

³ Bras D'Eau & Poste La Fayette Reserves were proclaimed in 2002 and data of the area is included as from the year 2004.

⁴ Includes Plantations, forest lands, scrub and grazing lands. Forest area was decreasing gradually. New estimates in private lands worked out in Vallee D'Osterlog Endemic Garden was proclaimed in 2007.

Table 1.2 - Changes in forest-land cover, 2000 and 2009

	Area (hectares)		% of total land area	
	2000	2009	2000	2009
Forests lands :	56,629	47,159	30.4	25.3
of which				
Plantations	12,359	11,855	6.6	6.4
Nature reserves	799	799	0.4	0.4
National park	6,574	6,574	3.5	3.5
Unplatable, protective or to be planted	198	179	0.1	0.1
Pas Geometriques	652	631	0.3	0.3
Other ¹	36,047	27,121	19.3	14.5

¹ Privately owned forest lands including reserves, plantation, scrub and grazing lands.

Table 1.3 - Local production, imports and consumption of timber, poles and fuelwood, 2000 – 2009

	cubic metre (roundwood)									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Local Production	18,977	16,945	15,910	14,007	13,973	12,098	14,532	13,952	10,885	10,531
Timber	5,402	4,941	4,346	4,565	5,057	4,818	6,869	5,332	4,330	3,807
State Lands	4,742	4,401	3,796	3,730	4,587	4,628	6,067	4,874	4,260	3,762
Private Lands ¹	660	540	550	835	470	190	802	458	70	45
Poles	3,404	2,670	2,642	2,976	3,111	2,187	1,605	1,553	1,284	1,242
State Lands	2,516	1,580	1,612	1,911	2,356	1,677	1,060	1,022	1,002	1,102
Private Lands ¹	888	1,090	1,030	1,065	755	510	545	531	282	140
Fuelwood	10,171	9,334	8,922	6,466	5,805	5,093	6,058	7,067	5,271	5,482
State Lands	9,256	8,429	7,992	5,189	5,170	4,578	4,765	6,116	5,089	5,202
Private Lands ¹	915	905	930	1,277	635	515	1,293	951	182	280
Imports of timber ²	63,407	106,277	85,488	65,558	108,677	111,764	89,085	132,503	120,311	78,395
Total Consumption ³	82,384	123,222	101,398	79,565	122,650	123,862	103,617	146,455	131,196	88,926

Source : Forestry Service, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

¹ Estimates

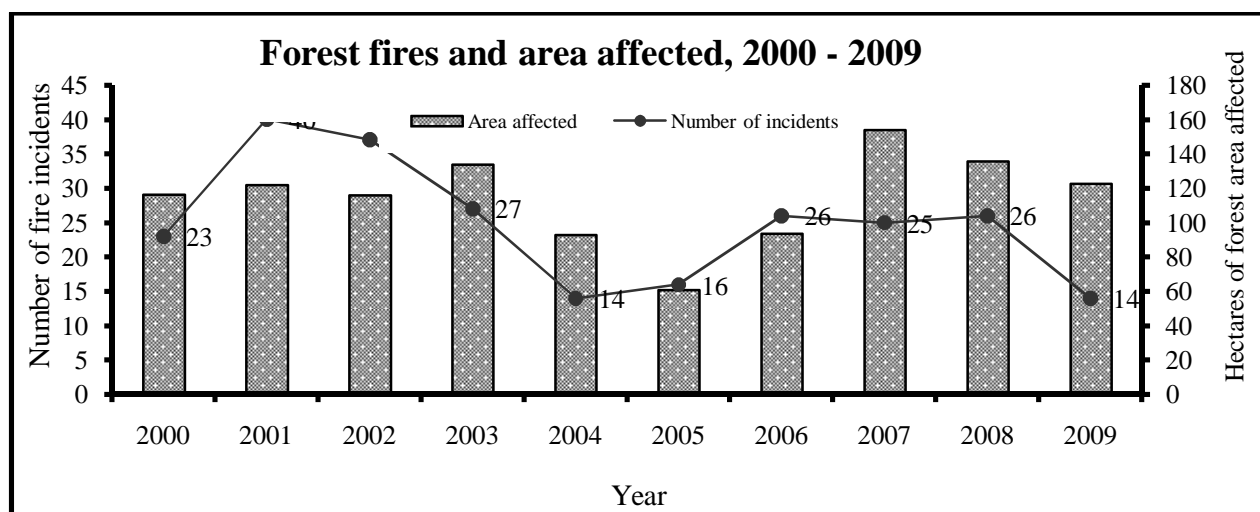
² Roundwood equivalent

³ Excludes plywood, paper and other wood products.

Table 1.4 - Forest fires and area affected, 2000 – 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of incidents	23	40	37	27	14	16	26	25	26	14
Area affected (Ha)	117	122	116	134	93	61	94	154	136	123
of which										
Protected areas	33	67	44	13	-	4	8	4	1	0
Unprotected areas	84	55	72	121	93	57	86	150	135	123

Source : Forestry Service, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

Figure 1 - Forest fires and area affected, 2000 - 2009**Table 1.5 - Silvicultural operations carried out in state forest land plantation, 2000 – 2009**

Type of operation	Hectares									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Clearing for planting	79	34	84	56	97	107	54	56	90	96
Planting	117	133	151	110	110	92	80	50	96	90
Weeding	649	596	490	402	300	282	266	174	195	199
Recruiting	533	462	394	391	298	222	257	208	202	170
Staking	372	14	629	30	15	35	44	214	20	3
Cleaning	498	718	606	744	586	484	331	417	307	239
Pruning	39	50	33	89	46	49	26	5	27	5

Note: There may be overlapping of operations. For instance part of the area that is planted in a year could have been cleared in the same year.

Source : Forestry Service, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

Table 1.6 - List of land protected areas, Republic of Mauritius, 2009

Land protected areas	Hectares Area
Black River Gorges National Park	6,574
Bras D'Eau & Poste La Fayette Reserves	472
Vallee D'Osterlog Endemic Garden	275
Nature reserves (mainland)	225
Pouce	69
Perrier	2
Bois Sec	6
Gouly Pere	11
Corps de Garde	90
Cabinet	18
Les Mares	5
Grande Montagne (Rodrigues)	14
Anse Quitar (Rodrigues)	10
Islet National Park	134
Nature reserves (Islets)	621
Gunner's Quoin	76
Iles aux Aigrettes	25
Iles aux Serpents	31
Flat Island	253
Round Island	169
Gabriel Island	42
Illot Marianne	2
Iles aux Cocos (Rodrigues)	15
Iles aux Sables (Rodrigues)	8
Mountain Reserves (all privately owned)	3,800
River reserves (all privately owned)	2,740
Nature reserves (privately owned)	13
Mondrain	5
Sir Emile Series	8
Total	14,854

Source : Forestry Service, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

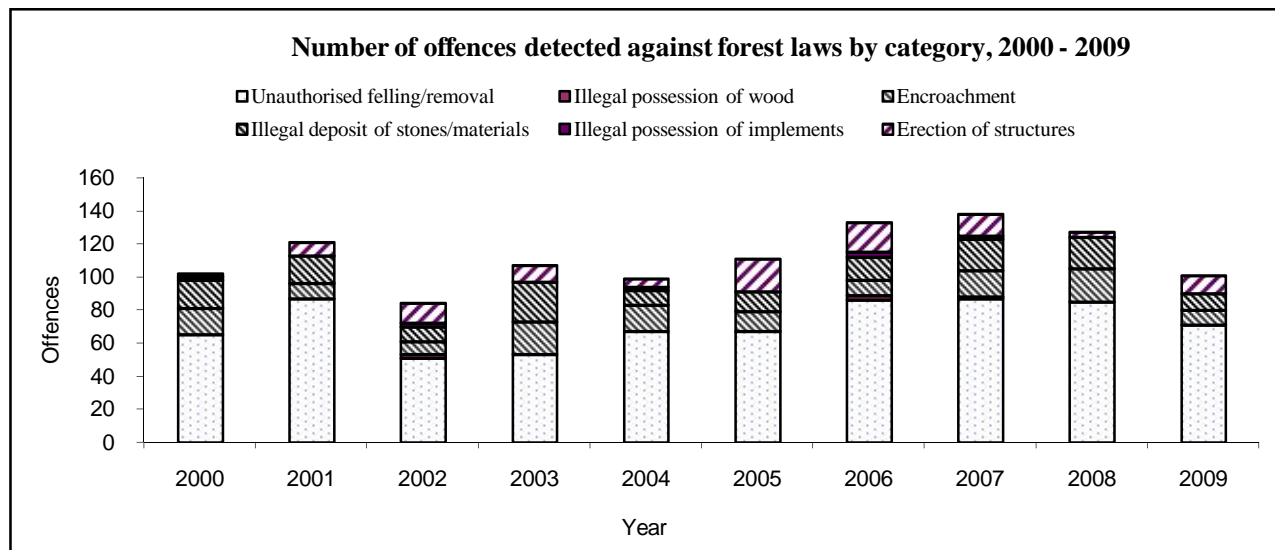
Note: The reserves constituted the state owned and privately-owned lands; under the state owned there were the "Reserves", "Nature Reserves (land)" and the Nature Reserves (islets); the rest were privately-owned.

Table 1.7 - Number of offences detected against forest laws¹ by category, 2000 – 2009

Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Unauthorised felling/removal	65	87	51	53	67	67	86	87	85	71
Illegal possession of wood	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	0
Encroachment	16	9	8	20	16	12	9	16	20	9
Illegal deposit of stones/materials	17	17	9	24	9	12	14	19	19	10
Illegal possession of implements	2	-	2	-	2	-	3	2	1	0
Erection of structures and others	2	8	12	10	5	20	18	13	3	11
Total	102	121	84	107	99	111	133	138	129	101

Source : Forestry Service, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

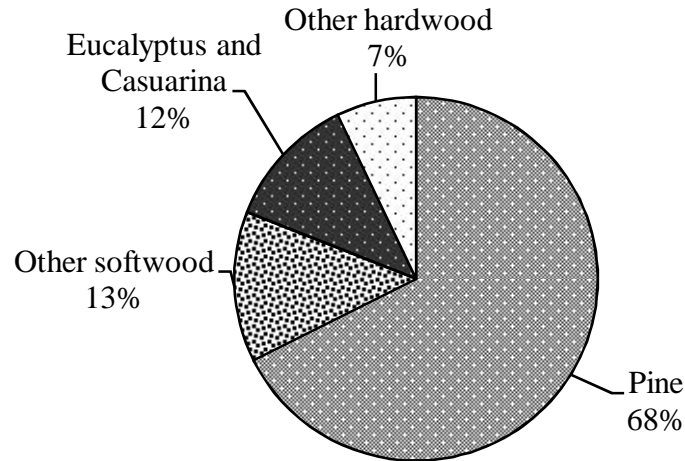
¹ include cases taken to court, treated departmentally, outstanding, and in which offenders were unknown.

Figure 2 - Number of offences detected against forest laws by category, 2000 – 2009**Table 1.8 - Forest plantations¹ by type of plants, 2000 – 2009**

Type of plant	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hectares										
Soft wood										
Pine	8,078	8,035	8,062	8,113	8,136	8,143	8,162	8,195	8,165	8,197
Other softwood	1,597	1,599	1,609	1,609	1,609	1,612	1,613	1,613	1,617	1,624
Hardwood										
Eucalyptus and Casuarina	1,884	1,906	1,919	1,921	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,443	1,443	1,443
Other hardwood	800	822	828	839	847	849	849	849	852	859
Total	12,359	12,362	12,418	12,482	12,042	12,054	12,074	12,100	12,077	12,123

Source : Forestry Service, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

¹ State land

Figure 3 - Percentage composition of forest plantations, 2009**Table 1.9 - Number of seedlings raised, by species, at the nurseries of the Forestry Service, 2000 – 2009**

Species	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Pine	465,060	393,768	300,119	313,293	133,162	222,975	203,594	170,840	256,748	150,216
Eucalyptus	75,510	57,871	47,018	10,000	11,400	12,535	20,950	5,000	7,700	20,500
Cryptomoria	3,285	4,100	14,531	6,265	14,722	8,820	455	1,382	1,688	1,852
Casuarina (Filao)	36,842	45,519	23,198	32,650	6,449	-	5,091	6,000	5,550	8,200
Araucaria	52,601	22,347	47,961	19,291	5,098	1,026	20,578	22,780	21,776	58,641
Juniper	-	-	818	-	55	-	7	-	423	114
Other ¹	299,612	228,313	193,063	231,219	189,397	264,990	279,615	200,578	197,135	267,384
Total	932,910	751,918	626,708	612,718	360,283	510,346	530,290	406,580	491,020	506,907

Source : Forestry Service, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

¹ includes ornamentals and indigenous forest trees.

Figure 4 - Number of seedlings raised, by species, at the nurseries of the Forestry Service, 2000 - 2009

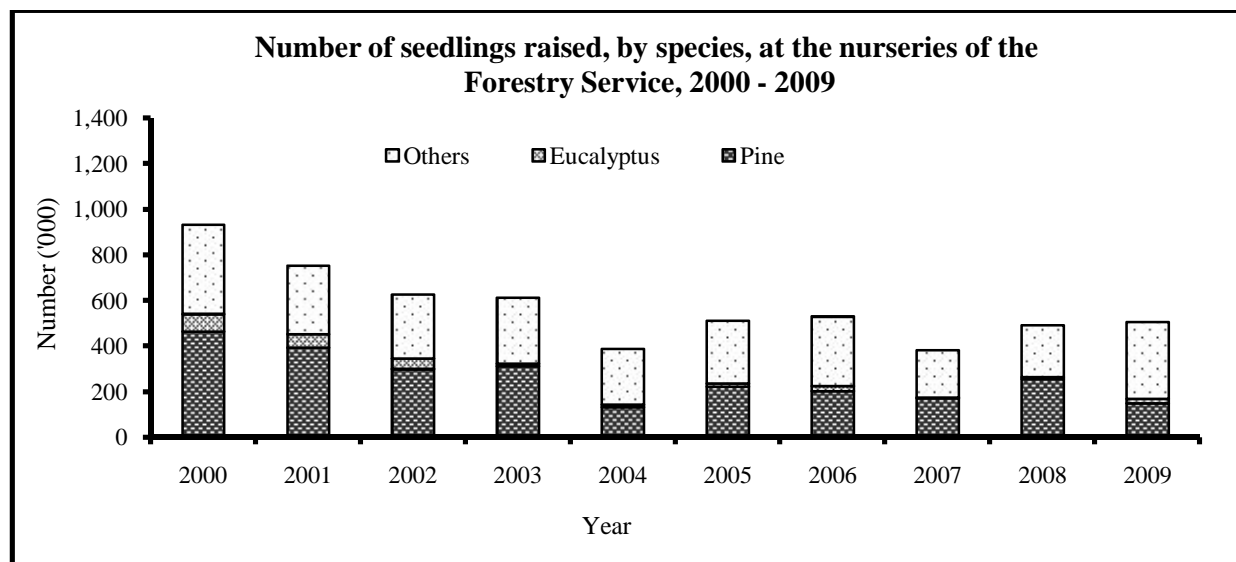


Table 1.10 - Number of plants issued free or sold to the public by the Forestry Service, 2000 - 2009

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Free issue	24,754	14,384	16,523	18,181	11,820	13,888	34,476	22,292	20,275	27,546
Sold	126,681	125,823	134,393	138,320	129,768	107,573	108,933	71,779	84,451	83,801

Source : Forestry Service, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

Figure 5 - No. of plants issued free or sold to the public by the Forestry Service, 2000 - 2009

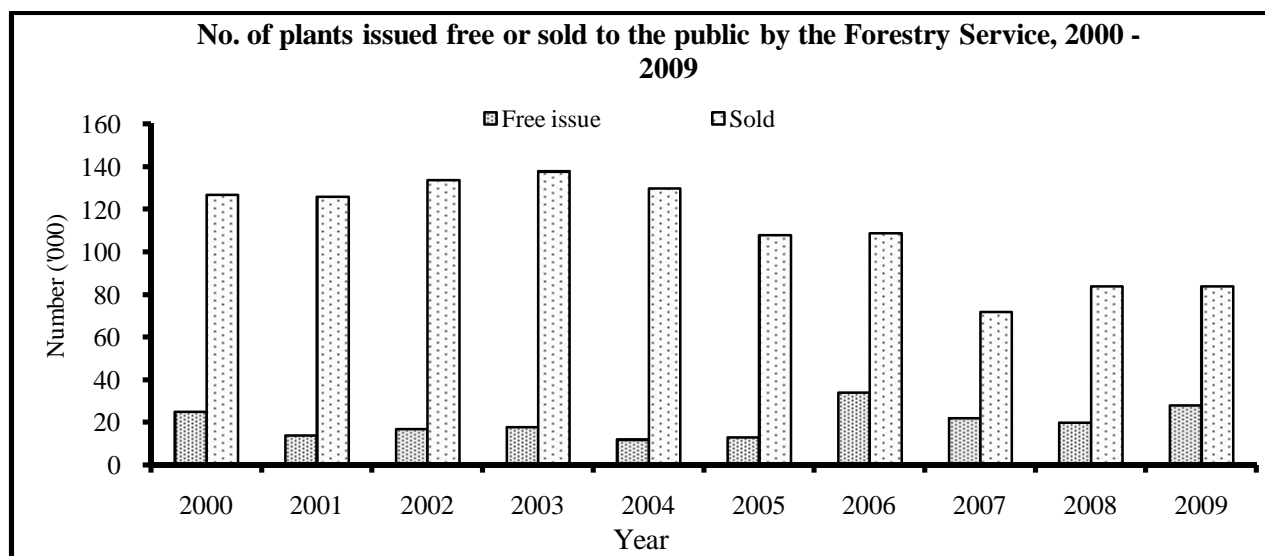


Table 1.11 - Revenue and expenditure¹ of the Forestry Service, 2000 – 2009

Revenue item	Rupees thousand									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sales of forest produce	8,172	6,879	7,159	7,494	8,216	8,093	9,122	9,309	9,125	8,923
Shooting and fishing rights (Rental)	1,056	1,955	2,153	3,157	3,357	5,087	4,924	5,428	6,872	7,182
Registration Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,374	143	14
Agricultural Lease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Horticulture Lease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	-	-
Miscellaneous (Wood exploitation licence)	246	210	207	212	213	213	219	198	204	204
Total revenue	9,474	9,044	9,519	10,863	11,786	13,393	14,265	16,333	16,344	16,326
Total expenditure	115,201	125,460	128,419	137,738	147,595	148,221	152,851	146,985	155,000	164,668

Source : Forestry Service, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

¹Total expenditure including both recurrent and capital expenditures.

Table 1.12 - Selling rates of timber by type, class¹ and category², 2000 – 2009

Item	Rupees per cubic metre									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Standing timber (basic royalty)										
Class I	1,640	1,640	1,810	1,810	1,960	1,960	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160
Class II	1,010	1,010	1,110	1,110	1,200	1,200	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320
Class III										
Category I	800	800	880	880	950	950	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
Category II	650	650	715	715	770	770	850	850	850	850
Class IV	300	300	330	330	360	360	400	400	400	400
Sound logs at roadside (basic royalty+labour)										
Class I	2,400	2,400	2,640	2,640	2,850	2,850	3,140	3,140	3,140	3,140
Class II	1,770	1,770	1,950	1,950	2,110	2,110	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320
Class III										
Category I	1,640	1,640	1,810	1,810	1,960	1,960	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160
Category II	1,390	1,390	1,530	1,530	1,650	1,650	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,820
Class IV	1,080	1,080	1,190	1,190	1,290	1,290	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420
Sound logs at Curepipe timberstore (basic royalty+labour+transport)										
Class I	3,540	3,540	3,900	3,900	4,210	4,210	4,630	4,630	4,630	4,630
Class II	2,910	2,910	3,200	3,200	3,460	3,460	3,810	3,810	3,810	3,810
Class III										
Category I	2,530	2,530	2,780	2,780	3,000	3,000	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Category II	2,020	2,020	2,220	2,220	2,400	2,400	2,640	2,640	2,640	2,640
Class IV	1,770	1,770	1,950	1,950	2,110	2,110	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320

Source : Forestry Service, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

¹ Quality of wood, in decreasing order from Class I to Class IV.

² Category I - timber of 24 cm diameter and above ; Category II - timber of 18 cm

Table 1.13 - Private households using wood and charcoal for cooking, 1990 and 2000 Housing and Population Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

	1990		2000	
	Wood	Charcoal	Wood	Charcoal
Island of Mauritius	55,659	2,577	11,412	521
Urban	7,436	2,093	1,273	349
Rural	48,223	484	10,139	172
Island of Rodrigues	4,011	10	1,509	17
Agalega	...	...	2	-
Republic of Mauritius	59,670	2,587	12,923	538
(% of households)	(25.2)	(1.1)	(4.3)	(0.2)

CHAPTER 2

FAUNA

Table 2.1 - Number of small breeders and livestock population by geographical district as at June 2009

District	Cattle		Goat		Sheep		Pig	
	No. of farmers	Total no. of heads	No. of farmers	Total no. of heads	No. of farmers	Total no. of heads	No. of farmers	Total no. of heads
Pamplemousses	177	809	662	5,120	40	404	50	752
Riviere du Rempart	268	1,369	450	4,817	38	392	51	530
Flacq	242	723	812	5,778	25	267	93	2,962
Plaines Wilhems	97	564	98	1,132	7	113	24	598
Moka	92	1,023	53	547	1	9	14	228
Grand Port	136	531	285	2,212	14	184	55	492
Savanne	52	245	183	1,639	11	174	13	121
Black River/Port-Louis	93	933	289	4,693	11	468	177	8,425
Total	1,157	6,197	2,832	25,938	147	2,011	477	14,108

Source : Agricultural Research and Extension Unit, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

Table 2.2 - Livestock herd and poultry status by geographical district as at June 2009

District	Cattle						Pig					
	No. of farmers	Cows	Calves	Heifers	Bulls	Total no. of heads	No. of farmers	Boars	Sows	Piglets	Fatteners	Total no. of heads
Pamplemousses	177	316	30	177	286	809	50	19	228	209	296	752
Riviere du Rempart	268	512	71	288	498	1,369	51	40	143	120	227	530
Flacq	242	281	81	221	140	723	93	44	310	395	2,213	2,962
Plaines Wilhems	97	235	21	169	139	564	24	27	183	103	285	598
Moka	92	324	154	464	81	1,023	14	12	53	46	117	228
Grand Port	136	128	44	181	178	531	55	21	170	77	224	492
Savanne	52	104	8	69	64	245	13	6	34	34	47	121
Black River/Port Louis	93	329	102	185	317	933	177	174	1,539	3,042	3,670	8,425
Total	1,157	2,229	511	1,754	1,703	6,197	477	343	2,660	4,026	7,079	14,108

Table 2.2 (cont'd) - Livestock herd and poultry status by geographical district as at June 2009

District	Sheep					Goat					Poultry ¹			
	No. of farmers	Ewes	Ram	Followers	Total no. of heads	No. of farmers	Bucks	Does	Kids	Total no. of heads	No. of farmers	Broilers	No. of farmers	Layers
Pamplemousses	40	169	149	86	404	662	1,652	1,858	1,610	5,120	36	75,865	29	83,176
Riviere du Rempart	38	206	145	41	392	450	1,534	1,676	1,607	4,817	31	65,206	59	24,539
Flacq	25	96	75	96	267	812	1,804	1,927	2,047	5,778	99	101,095	59	31,301
Plaines Wilhems	7	68	30	15	113	98	253	548	331	1,132	38	106,650	29	77,900
Moka	1	7	2	0	9	53	124	282	141	547	32	93,800	20	85,500
Grand Port	14	59	41	84	184	285	494	743	975	2,212	37	36,950	34	18,913
Savanne	11	86	35	53	174	183	359	738	542	1,639	54	493,925	59	82,503
Black River/Port Louis	11	93	28	347	468	289	1,102	1,719	1,872	4,693	28	99,150	21	17,935
Total	147	784	505	722	2,011	2,832	7,322	9,491	9,125	25,938	355	1,072,641	310	421,767

Source : Agricultural Research and Extension Unit, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

¹ Exclude industrial farms

Table 2.3 - Production of selected agro-industrial products, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 – 2009

Detail	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹	2008 ²	2009 ²
Beef ³	tonnes	2,538	2,248	2,428	2,505	2,456	2,484	2,187	1,847	1,902	2,090
Local (including Rodrigues)	"	240	375	208	202	137	73	99	90	27	37
Imported	"	2,298	1,873	2,221	2,303	2,319	2,411	2,088	1,757	1,875	2,054
Goat meat and mutton ³	"	102	114	114	107	107	111	99	75	76	77
Pork ³	"	891	882	756	785	743	709	681	511	330	428
Poultry	"	25,600	27,200	29,305	30,000	33,000	33,000	36,000	40,000	42,000	44,200
Milk	'000 Litres	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,500	3,300	3,425

¹ Revised² Provisional³ abattoir slaughters only**Table 2.4 - Fish production by type of fishery (in fresh - weight equivalent), 2000 – 2009**

Type of fishery	Type	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Artisanal fishery											
Island of Mauritius	Fresh	1,360	1,075	1,302	1,166	1,043	947	950	640	682	820
Sports fishery	Fresh	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
Amateur fishery	Fresh	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Barachois	Fresh	5	6	7	6	4	4	2	2	2	0
Ponds (prawn and fish)	Fresh	82	52	39	27	437	374	436	17	62	57
Marine aquaculture (cage)	Fresh								150	181	366
FAD Fishery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	164	167	390
Offshore demersal fishery											
Shallow water banks	Frozen	4,303	3,366	3,943	3,713	3,216	2,178	3,112	2,848	2,428	2,685
Banks deep water snappers	Fresh	55	329	5	-	-	-	-	-	324	627
St Brandon inshore	Frozen & salted	497	557	491	578	311	414	235	177	560	437
Semi - industrial chilled fish	Chilled	185	188	204	234	178	223	311	171	173	459
Tuna fishery	Frozen	417	-	219	1,118	1,640	1,402	1,380	803	475	246
Semi - industrial pelagic fishery	Chilled	21	87	45	111	97	177	247	184	41	8
Demersal trawlers	Frozen	-	2,184	2,113	1,806	1,595	2,584	1,112	0	0	0
Total		7,875	8,794	9,318	9,709	9,471	9,253	8,949	6,106	6,045	7,045

Source : Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

Note : Tuna production dropped considerably in the year 2000 because the mauritian purse seiner had stopped operation but the production picked up

Table 2.5 - Annual fish catch of the coastal (artisanal) fishery by gear - type, 2000 – 2009

Gear-type	Tonnes									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Basket trap	404.9	357.5	450.8	492.6	425.3	433.8	343.8	251.2	270.9	257.8
Line	503.2	368.4	429.3	373.4	285.8	288.8	303.7	169.9	178.7	227.2
Basket trap and Line	83.3	59.1	91.8	17.5	54.9	16.8	19.6	16.2	13.9	18.3
Large net	230.7	172.9	183.4	160.6	168.1	121.5	201.1	132.7	143.6	222.9
Gill net	12.8	11.4	25.3	13.6	11.3	8.2	11.3	7.6	6.7	11.3
Cast net/Harpoon/on foot	125.1	105.9	121.1	108.1	97.4	78.2	70.5	62.4	68.2	82.8
Total	1,360.0	1,075.2	1,301.7	1,165.8	1,042.8	947.3	950.0	640.0	682.0	820.4

Source : Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

Table 2.6 - Number of active fishermen by gear - type, 2000 – 2009

Gear-type	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Basket trap	286	519	501	473	445	493	275	283	275	279
Line/Harpoon	642	678	734	749	896	789	764	770	795	733
Basket trap and Line	559	610	600	670	736	689	1,111	876	807	862
Large net	226	180	165	177	159	189	149	137	138	133
Gill net	28	27	28	17	20	14	13	12	13	13
Cast net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,741	2,014	2,028	2,086	2,256	2,174	2,312	2,078	2,028	2,020

Source : Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

Table 2.7 - Fisherman-days and total catch ¹ from the lagoon and off lagoon, 2000 – 2009

Year	Fisherman-days			Catch (tonnes)
	Lagoon	Off lagoon	Total	
2000	147,649	74,973	222,622	1,360
2001	144,927	93,744	238,671	1,075
2002	192,116	108,708	300,824	1,302
2003	189,988	83,362	273,350	1,166
2004	195,087	58,516	263,603	1,043
2005	153,771	77,429	231,200	947
2006	145,089	68,961	241,050	950
2007	92,261	51,622	144,883	640
2008	77,719	44,248	112,967	682
2009	83,880	43,463	127,343	820

Source : Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

¹ Coastal (artisanal) fishery

Table 2.8 – catch per fisherman – day, 2000 – 2009

Year	Kilogram		
	Lagoon	Off - lagoon	Mean
2000	4.8	8.8	6.1
2001	4.0	5.3	4.5
2002	3.7	5.5	4.3
2003	3.7	5.5	4.3
2004	3.6	5.0	4.2
2005	3.5	5.2	4.1
2006	4.0	5.4	4.4
2007	3.8	5.5	4.4
2008	4.7	7.1	5.6
2009	5.9	7.5	6.4

Source : Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

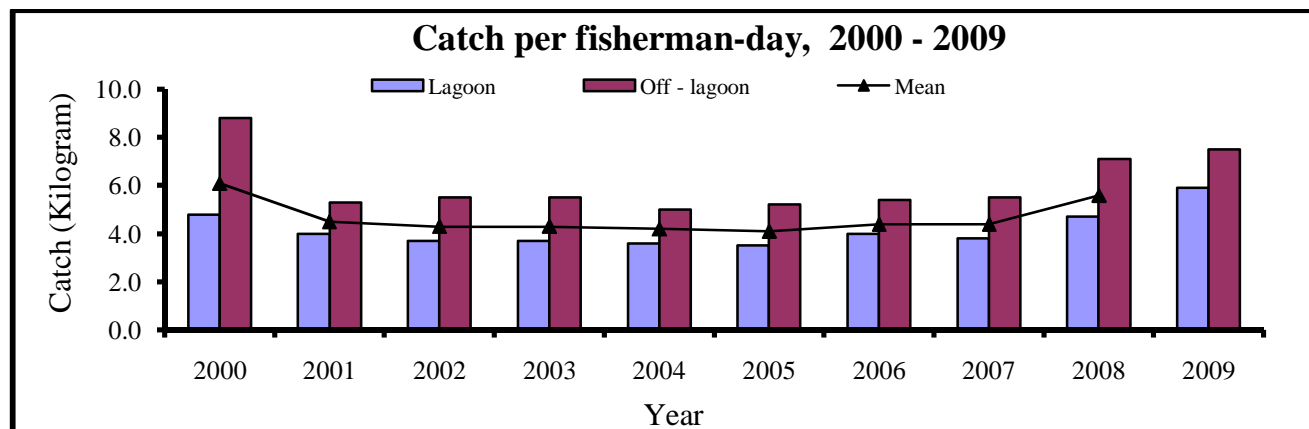
Figure 6 - Catch per fisherman-day, 2000 - 2009

Table 2.9 - Average price of fresh fish and other sea food, 2000 – 2009

Species	Rupees per kilogram									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Homard	415	475	475	480	495	515	550	600	680	690
Crab and crevette	260	270	295	285	275	290	275	320	320	355
Vieille rouge	185	180	185	180	190	215	230	255	275	290
Vacoas, sacrechien	140	145	150	150	160	160	175	175	210	245
Capitaine	135	140	145	140	155	170	170	180	200	220
Dame berri	120	130	135	130	140	150	170	170	190	210
Octopus	90	100	100	100	105	125	130	135	150	160
Carangue	95	100	110	100	115	115	120	130	150	155
Cordonier	80	85	85	90	100	105	115	120	140	145
Rouget, tuna	80	80	80	85	90	95	110	115	136	150
Mulet voile	70	75	75	80	85	95	100	105	130	140
Bordemar	80	80	80	85	100	95	90	110	135	140
Licorne	80	85	95	95	100	115	115	125	150	160
Cateaux	65	65	70	75	75	70	85	90	105	110
Other fish	45	45	45	40	55	50	65	75	50	60
Shark	25	35	35	55	45	45	50	50	80	90

Source : Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

Table 2.10 - Annual catch by banks, 2000 – 2009

Year	Tonnes					Total catch
	Saya de Malha	Nazareth	St. Brandon	Chagos	Albatros	
2000	2,099	1,080	356	312	141	3,899
2001	1,283	1,366	359	228	202	3,438
2002	2,090	918	375	223	161	3,767
2003	2,355	469	510	235	172	3,741
2004	1,693	881	359	124	117	3,174
2005	1,028	578	344	0	163	2,113
2006	1,645	777	292	136	177	3,027
2007	1,513	732	140	130	74	2,589
2008	978	760	454	0	129	2,321
2009	1,835	237	390	161	0	2,623

Source : Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

1 Product weight = Brought frozen without offals

St Brandon includes frozen, salted and chilled fish product weight

Albatross include catch by banks and from St Martin

Table 2.11 - Import, export and trade balance of fish and fish products, 2000 – 2009

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Imports										
Quantity (tonnes)	42,146	52,050	87,335	63,515	81,315	104,830	150,728	129,085	113,608	139,342
Value (Rupees million)	1,057.9	1,754.3	3,984.7	2,540.4	3,186.6	4,261.2	6,720.9	7,068.0	8,457.4	7,108.3
Exports										
Quantity (tonnes)	18,151	27,381	49,558	50,329	54,241	67,249	79,707	86,170	66,205	87,938
Value (Rupees million)	961.5	1,840.8	4,078.6	3,167.3	3,358.1	4,842.1	7,120.4	8,172.8	8,015.2	9,041.2
Trade Balance (Rupees million)	-96.4	86.5	93.9	624.9	171.5	580.9	395.5	1,104.8	-532.2	1,932.9

Source : Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

Table 2.12 - Total number and type of fishing vessels calling at Port Louis , 2000 – 2009

Type/category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Tuna long liners and squid vessels	452	476	448	392	419	628	708	561	428	465
Purse seiners (local)	2	-	-	2	2	8	9	13	14	30
Reefers	46	50	39	42	33	32	48	62	83	72
Trawlers	55	52	22	20	20	13	13	8	15	12
Hand liners	63	56	108	179	217	190	179	137	176	168
Long liners (Ice cod fish sp.) (Patagonian tooth fish vessel)	80	62	44	51	24	19	21	18	25	21
Others, unspecified vessels	...	...	2	2	3	4	1	1	3	4
Total	698	696	663	688	718	894	979	800	744	772

Source : Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

Table 2.13 - Per capita consumption of fish, 2000 – 2009

Year	Quantity
2000	23.0
2001	20.0
2002	20.0
2003	19.0
2004	20.0
2005	19.0
2006	18.0
2007	18.0
2008	22.0
2009	21.4

Figure 7 - Per capita consumption of fish, 2000 – 2009

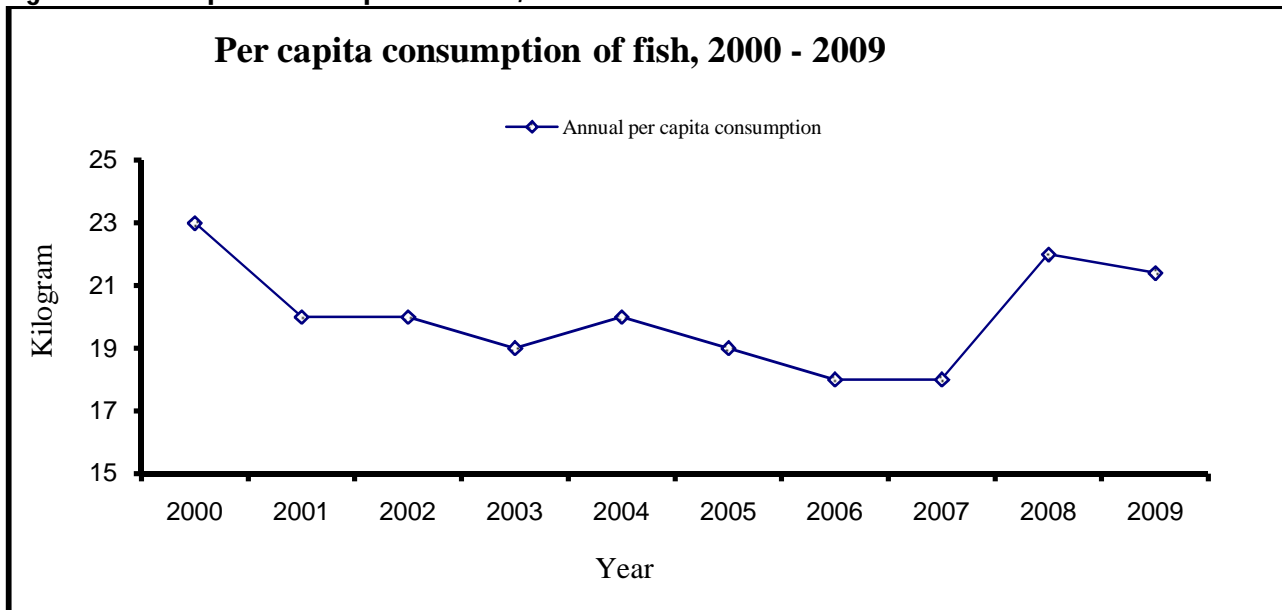


Table 2.14 - Cases of poisoning ¹ by noxious fish and shellfish, venomous animals and plants, 2000 – 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total										
General hospital discharges due to accidental poisoning by noxious fish and shellfish	53	67	26	79	50	60	46	32	39	32
General hospital discharges due to venomous animals and plants as the cause of poisoning and toxic reactions	170	189	93	159	222	193	287	150	116	109
Male										
General hospital discharges due to accidental poisoning by noxious fish and shellfish	26	33	12	40	19	24	21	18	20	14
General hospital discharges due to venomous animals and plants as the cause of poisoning and toxic reactions	118	144	71	109	176	137	167	112	77	82
Female										
General hospital discharges due to accidental poisoning by noxious fish and shellfish	27	34	14	39	31	36	25	14	19	18
General hospital discharges due to venomous animals and plants as the cause of poisoning and toxic reactions	52	45	22	50	46	56	120	38	39	27

Source : Statistics Unit, Ministry of Health and Quality of Life

¹ Cases treated as in - patients in Government General Hospitals

Table 2.15 - List of fishable areas, Republic of Mauritius

Region	Depth	Area
Mauritius	Up to 100 metres	1,208
Banks		
Saint Brandon	0 - 35 metres	2,950
Nazareth	0 - 35 metres	7,625
Saya de Malha	0 - 100 metres	28,350
Chagos	0 - 35 metres	6,830
Rodrigues	0 - 100 metres	1,688
Agalega	0- 100 metres	15
Tromelin	...	...
Total		48,666

Source : State of the Environment Report - 1991

Table 2.16 - Percentage of substrate cover at various monitoring stations, 2008 – 2009

Site		Year	Coral	Algae	Abiotic ¹	Other ²
Baie du Tombeau	Back reef	2008	38	15	47	n.o
		2009	64	3	33	n.o
Le Goulet	Fore reef	2008	38	2	60	n.o
		2009	41	7	45	7
Ile aux Benitiers	Fore reef	2008	20	12	66	2
		2009	19	25	51	5
	Back reef	2008	6	2	92	n.o
		2009	7	18	75	n.o
Shore reef	2008	0.5	n.o	99.5	n.o	
	2009	0	32	68	n.o	
Bel Ombre	Back reef	2008	32	43	24	1
		2009	39	35	25	1
	Shore reef	2008	52	13	35	n.o
		2009	42	7	51	n.o
Bambous Virieux	Back reef	2008	52	19	29	n.o
		2009	65	11	24	n.o
	Shore reef	2008	28	64	8	n.o
		2009	37	51	10	2
Trou d'eau Douce	Back reef	2008	30	46	23	1
		2009	38	32	29	1
	Shore reef	2008	64	2	30	4
		2009	52	6	39	3
Anse La Raie	Back reef	2008	37	27	36	n.o
		2009	70	14	15	n.o
	Shore reef	2008	75	5	20	n.o
		2009	74	20	6	n.o
Trou Aux Biches	Fore reef	2008	24	19	57	n.o
		2009	26	27	46	1
	Back reef	2008	45	4	64	n.o
		2009	32	4	64	n.o
Pointe Aux Sables	Fore reef	2008	20	10	66	n.o
		2009	14	0	86	n.a
	Back reef	2008	47	1	47	5
		2009	8	3	89	n.o
Albion	Fore reef	2008	20	2	74	4
		2009	20	17	59	4
	Back reef	2008	1	40	59	n.o
		2009	1	2	97	n.o
Poudre D'Or Site I	Back reef	2008	18	38	44	n.o
		2009	8	49	40	3
Poudre D'Or Site II	Back reef	2008	54	1	45	n.o
		2009	56	3	41	n.o
Belle Mare (Site I)	Back reef	2008	75	8	17	n.o
		2009	82	12	6	n.o
Belle Mare (Site II)	Back reef	2008	67	7	25	n.o
		2009	72	5	23	n.o

Source : Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

¹ Rocks, sand, dead corals etc. ² Sponges, crown of thorns (starfish), sea urchins etc ; n.o: Not observ

Table 2.17 - List of Marine Protected Areas, 2009

	Hectares
Marine protected areas	Area
Marine parks	838
Blue bay	353
Balaclava	485
Fishing reserves	6,352
Port Louis	331
Poudre d'Or	2,542
Poste La Fayette	280
Trou d'Eau Douce	574
Grand Port zone A	1,716
Grand Port zone B	112
Black River	797
Wetland	26
Rivulet Terre Rouge Estuary Bird Sanctuary	26
Total	7,216

Source: Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

CHAPTER 3

ATMOSPHERE

Table 3.1- Monthly mean maximum temperature, 2000 – 2009

YEAR	Degrees celcius																							
	JAN		FEB		MAR		APR		MAY		JUN		JUL		AUG		SEP		OCT		NOV		DEC	
	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal
2000	29.6	0.4	28.9	-0.4	28.5	-0.6	28.1	-0.1	26.9	0.3	24.9	-0.1	23.7	-0.4	23.6	-0.4	24.8	-0.2	25.9	-0.2	27.3	-0.4	29.2	0.4
2001	29.8	0.5	29.6	0.3	29.7	0.6	28.4	0.3	27.3	0.7	24.6	-0.4	24.5	0.3	24.8	0.7	26.1	1.1	26.7	0.5	28.0	0.3	29.8	1.0
2002	29.3	0.0	30.2	0.8	29.5	0.4	28.5	0.3	26.6	0.0	24.6	-0.4	24.3	0.1	23.9	-0.2	25.2	0.2	26.6	0.4	28.5	0.8	29.2	0.4
2003	30.3	1.0	29.9	0.6	29.5	0.5	28.7	0.6	27.2	0.6	24.8	-0.3	23.3	-0.9	23.9	-0.2	24.9	-0.1	26.8	0.6	28.2	0.2	30.0	1.0
2004	29.5	-0.1	30.2	0.7	29.6	0.4	28.1	-0.2	25.8	-1.1	24.2	-1.0	24.5	0.2	24.8	0.4	25.8	0.7	26.8	0.4	27.9	-0.1	28.7	-0.3
2005	30.5	0.9	29.9	0.5	29.5	0.4	29.1	0.8	26.7	-0.1	25.1	0.0	24.1	-0.1	24.3	-0.1	24.7	-0.5	25.8	-0.6	27.3	-0.7	29.3	0.2
2006	29.6	0.0	29.4	0.1	29.1	-0.1	28.9	0.7	27.6	0.8	25.7	0.6	24.4	0.1	24.3	0.0	25.4	0.3	26.5	0.1	28.6	0.6	30.3	1.3
2007	30.3	0.7	29.8	0.4	29.2	0.0	28.6	0.4	27.5	0.7	25.2	0.0	25.1	0.9	24.9	0.6	25.7	0.5	26.2	-0.3	28.4	0.4	29.9	0.8
2008	29.5	0.0	29.4	0.0	28.7	-0.5	29.0	0.8	27.0	0.2	24.6	-0.6	24	-0.2	24.7	0.4	25.5	0.4	26.6	0.2	28.7	0.7	30.0	0.9
2009	30.9	1.4	30.3	0.9	29.7	0.5	28.9	0.6	27.5	0.7	26.2	1.1	24.2	0.0	24.3	0.0	25.4	0.2	26.8	0.4	27.7	-0.3	29.6	0.6

Source: Meteorological Services

Table 3.2 - Monthly mean minimum temperature, 2000 – 2009

YEAR	Degrees Celcius																							
	JAN		FEB		MAR		APR		MAY		JUN		JUL		AUG		SEP		OCT		NOV		DEC	
	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal	Mean	Difference from Normal
2000	22.5	0.7	22.4	0.3	21.9	-0.1	21.0	0.2	19.5	0.6	17.7	0.4	17.1	0.4	17.2	0.8	16.8	0.0	17.9	0.0	19.3	-0.1	21.3	0.4
2001	22.7	1.0	22.6	0.5	22.3	0.5	21.5	0.7	19.9	1.0	17.0	-0.3	16.5	-0.2	...	...	17.1	0.3	18.1	0.1	19.0	-0.4	20.4	-0.6
2002	21.7	-0.1	22.0	0.0	22.4	0.5	20.8	0.0	20.2	1.4	17.8	0.6	17.9	1.2	17.1	0.7	17.2	0.4	18.7	0.8	20.3	0.9	22.1	0.2
2003	22.7	0.9	22.4	0.4	22.3	0.4	22.2	1.4	21.1	2.2	17.2	-0.1	17.1	0.4	16.8	0.4	18.3	1.5	18.8	0.8	20.0	0.7	21.7	0.8
2004	22.5	0.6	23.4	1.2	23.1	1.2	21.5	0.5	19.2	0.2	17.4	0.0	17.7	1.0	17.9	1.3	18.0	1.1	18.4	0.4	20.1	0.7	21.5	0.6
2005	23.1	1.1	22.8	0.6	22.6	0.8	21.4	0.5	20.2	1.1	17.9	0.5	17.3	0.5	16.9	0.2	18.1	1.2	17.9	-0.1	19.3	0	21	0
2006	22.3	0.4	22.8	0.6	23.1	1.3	21.6	0.6	18.9	-0.1	18.8	1.4	17.4	0.7	16.8	0.2	17.6	0.7	18.5	0.5	20.6	1.2	22.4	1.5
2007	23.5	1.5	23.5	1.3	22.2	0.4	21.9	1	20.1	1	17.7	0.3	17.7	1	17.1	0.4	17.7	0.8	18.8	0.8	19.9	0.5	21.9	1
2008	22.6	0.6	22.8	0.6	21.9	0.1	20.9	0	19.3	0.3	18.0	0.6	16.8	0.1	17.8	1.2	18.8	1.9	19.5	1.5	20.6	1.3	21.8	0.9
2009	22.8	0.8	23.3	1.1	22.7	0.9	22.6	1.7	20.0	0.9	18.6	1.2	17.8	1.0	17.5	0.9	17.6	0.7	19.2	1.2	20.6	1.3	22.0	1.0

Table 3.3 - Monthly mean values of humidity (%) with extremes for the year 2009

Region	Station		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
West	Medine	2009	81	79	80	78	78	75	80	73	77	72	72	76
		Highest Maximum	99	94	93	96	95	94	98	93	100	96	96	99
		Lowest Minimum	61	54	50	59	49	50	42	49	36	51	51	38
		LTM (1986 - 2000)	79	82	80	79	78	78	77	76	75	76	77	78
North	Pamplemousses	2009	79	78	83	84	81	76	74	86	83	85	85	86
		Highest Maximum	97	95	99	96	97	95	96	99	97	97	97	98
		Lowest Minimum	64	59	65	65	65	54	52	62	56	59	58	62
		LTM (1971 - 2000)	80	84	83	83	82	82	81	80	78	77	77	80
East	FUEL	2009	84	86	87	88	81	76	74	83	79	81	80	79
		Highest Maximum	96	95	95	96	92	97	89	94	98	96	94	92
		Lowest Minimum	60	58	65	70	51	52	56	52	45	50	49	49
		LTM (1981 - 2000)	84	87	84	85	83	81	82	82	82	82	81	83
South	Plaisance	2009	79	80	82	81	81	76	75	76	74	79	78	79
		Highest Maximum	96	98	97	97	96	97	95	97	95	97	98	97
		Lowest Minimum	56	57	60	59	52	47	46	51	50	53	50	56
		LTM (1981 - 2000)	82	84	84	84	82	79	78	78	78	78	78	80
Centre	Vacoas	2009	84	86	86	86	87	84	85	85	82	84	82	83
		Highest Maximum	99	99	98	98	100	99	99	98	99	99	99	99
		Lowest Minimum	56	57	60	57	57	55	57	57	49	53	53	52
		LTM (1971 - 2000)	81	84	84	84	82	82	82	81	80	80	79	81

LTM: Long Term Mean Source : Meteorological Services

Table 3.4 - Monthly total hours of sunshine by region and station, 2000 – 2009

													Hours
Region : North, Station : Pamplemousses													
Month Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YEARLY TOTAL
2000	205	246	259	248	245	252	224	240	229	238	256	234	2,874
2001	190	192	240	247	249	221	235	270	249	244	269	185	2,791
2002	198	248	221	239	176	236	193	265	249	270	244	201	2,740
2003	213	181	230	162	219	237	190	264	250	272	218	287	2,723
2004	215	223	242	227	226	245	241	247	241	252	253	169	2,781
2005	279	143	175	271	212	256	209	267	241	257	240	275	2,825
2006	273	240	211	245	243	250	248	255	240	274	239	283	3,001
2007	187	156	219	236	225	187	240	239	256	236	290	285	2,756
2008	234	204	217	266	216	211	234	230	218	269	246	262	2,807
2009	248	193	218	201	248	239	216	216	229	258	248	232	2,746
Mean 1971-2000	250	217	235	223	236	223	237	238	225	255	261	248	2,848

Table 3.4 (Cont'd) - Monthly total hours of sunshine by region and station, 2000 – 2009

													Hours
Region: East, Station: Fuel													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YEARLY TOTAL
Year													
2001	164	191	238	187	217	206	186	209	213	244	274	203	2,532
2002	200	241	192	204	129	177	134	186	210	241	217	145	2,276
2003	208	195	217	121	143	193	132	212	175	237	215	261	2,309
2004	197	217	207	193	194	195	182	214	195	231	193	161	2,379
2005	267	145	188	253	165	185	175	225	182	210	212	271	2,478
2006	251	207	186	219	232	195	192	195	215	200	195	215	2,502
2007	135	129	201	182	188	151	193	178	204	165	243	249	2,218
2008	176	165	177	224	181	173	205	169	158	227	201	235	2,291
2009	247	193	183	165	197	204	173	167	202	203	185	234	2,353
Mean 1971-2000	216	186	209	179	194	183	188	188	190	210	220	217	2,380
Region : West, Station : Medine													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YEARLY TOTAL
Year													
2000	194	226	226	238	227	235	200	220	219	220	235	238	2,677
2001	203	178	220	213	237	209	225	233	235	254	264	241	2,712
2002	213	219	226	199	179	241	199	242	222	233	224	191	2,588
2003	227	186	206	135	203	233	164	249	219	267	206	263	2,558
2004	206	216	249	229	238	251	224	212	227	257	239	202	2,750
2005	300	198	198	270	223	221	205	256	219	262	254	277	2,883
2006	246	212	222	217	258	251	249	236	224	254	205	251	2,825
2007	185	176	224	228	227	188	250	250	252	222	269	259	2,730
2008	208	195	229	253	223	197	239	197	201	254	242	252	2,690
2009	257	198	195	201	235	238	204	225	225	211	248	233	2,670
Mean 1981-2000	233	206	228	214	236	218	230	228	216	237	234	236	2,715
Region : Centre, Station : Vacoas													
2000	196	222	237	220	225	244	208	206	200	217	235	237	2,646
2001	202	190	244	228	250	225	233	215	220	254	270	185	2,716
2002	184	223	208	209	160	212	181	230	236	249	241	196	2,529
2003	215	165	230	129	193	227	169	230	195	251	218	270	2,492
2004	189	185	214	207	210	208	202	217	206	236	239	178	2,491
2005	289	148	167	245	208	225	200	235	212	237	216	258	2,640
2006	268	203	200	227	238	229	218	220	225	265	229	281	2,803
2007	185	155	213	218	219	205	245	239	240	232	272	288	2,711
2008	230	194	220	259	221	184	226	214	227	269	222	260	2,726
2009	229	199	226	206	236	237	204	199	221	221	229	220	2,627
Mean 1971-2000	226	194	225	206	228	216	225	222	219	237	236	223	2,657

Source : Meteorological Services

Table 3.4 (cont'd) - Monthly total hours of sunshine by region and station, 2000 – 2009

Region : South , Station : Plaisance													Hours
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YEARLY TOTAL
Year													
2000	204	213	218	219	217	197	174	151	204	217	253	272	2,539
2001	224	223	252	210	218	185	190	215	234	263	280	249	2,743
2002	239	258	192	211	149	184	150	183	225	219	253	191	2,452
2003	218	201	239	147	171	195	119	199	174	276	251	304	2,494
2004	282	222	202	193	179	173	175	194	203	237	226	172	2,458
2005	259	154	175	240	162	165	148	225	182	213	208	286	2,417
2006	155	218	186	222	231	208	213	199	222	240	231	262	2,587
2007	155	165	218	188	184	137	186	167	219	198	286	293	2,396
2008	233	222	213	248	186	155	184	165	184	249	256	297	2,592
2009	281	197	216	156	184	194	143	162	222	216	221	256	2,448
Mean 1971-1990	247	205	218	191	197	177	179	188	199	237	253	251	2,542

Source : Meteorological Services

Table 3.5 - Ambient air quality monitoring by mobile stations, Island of Mauritius, 2009

Pollutant	Unit	Ambient air quality standard ²	La Tour Koenig			La Tour Koenig			Cite St Luc		
			Min.	Max.	24 hour Average for the year	Min.	Max.	24 hour Average for the year	Min.	Max.	24 hour Average for the year
			Period								
			Jan-09			Apr-09			Feb - March 2009		
Dust (PM ₁₀)	µg/m ³	100	7.8	9.8	8.8	7.0	13.4	10.2	9.5	22.9	13.8
Dust (PM ₂₅)	µg/m ³	N/A ¹	3.7	8.1	5.9	2.2	11.3	6.8	4.5	12.9	7.6
Black Carbon	µg/m ³	N/A	3.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	3.0	2.0

Table 3.5 (Cont'd) - Ambient air quality monitoring by mobile stations, Island of Mauritius, 2009

Pollutant	Unit	Monitoring Site						Ambient air quality standard
		La Tour Koenig		Cite St Luc		Aapravasi Ghat		
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Period								
			Jul - Sept 2009		Sept - Nov 2009		Nov - Dec 2009	
Sulphur Dioxide ³	ppb	1.0	143.3	2.0	37.0	1.1	10.7	122 (1 hour)
		0.1	50.0	0.6	73.0	3.0	7.0	70 (24 hours)
Nitrogen Dioxide	ppb	2.5	8.0	0.0	3.0	4.5	11.0	98 (24 hours)
Carbon Monoxide	ppm	0.04	2.0	0.3	2.1	0.3	2.1	20 (1 hour)
		0.04	1.5	0.4	1.62	1.28	1.9	8 (8 hours)

¹ : P.M 2.5 (24- hour average) not prescribed in Mauritian Ambient Air Quality Standard. However, World Health Organization (WHO) limit of µg/m³ for parameter p.P.M 2.5.

² : 24-hour average. Source: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

³ Range has two standards, one for 1 hour and one 24 hours.

Table 3.6 - Total emissions and removals of greenhouse gases, 2005 – 2009¹

Greenhouse gas	Gg or thousand tonne				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Emissions					
Carbon Dioxide	2,996.0	3,348.9	3,449.6	3,487.1	3,367.6
Methane	12.5	13.0	12.6	37.3	21.3
Oxide of Nitrogen	15.4	16.6	16.6	18.1	17.5
Nitrous Oxide	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0
Carbon Monoxide	66.4	64.8	65.4	66.6	64.0
NMVO ²	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.5	17.6
Sulphur Dioxide	33.0	33.0	35.1	33.2	33.6
Removals					
Carbon Dioxide	223.7	193.2	224.0	300.0	293.0
Net emissions					
Carbon Dioxide	2,772.3	3,155.6	3,225.6	3,187.1	3,074.6

¹ Provisional**Table 3.7 - Sectoral carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion activities, 2006 – 2009**

	Gg or thousand tonne							
	2006		2007		2008		2009 ¹	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Energy industries (electricity)	1,912.5	57.1	2,067.9	60.0	2,032.0	58.3	1,997.0	59.3
Manufacturing industries	404.9	12.1	400.3	11.6	456.0	13.1	351.6	10.4
Transport	843.7	25.2	800.1	23.2	813.0	23.3	844.8	25.1
Residential	136.7	4.1	130.6	3.8	131.0	3.8	122.8	3.6
Other ²	49.0	1.5	49.3	1.4	53.8	1.5	49.1	1.5
Total	2,994.0	100.0	3,346.7	100.0	3,448.2	100.0	3,365.3	100.0

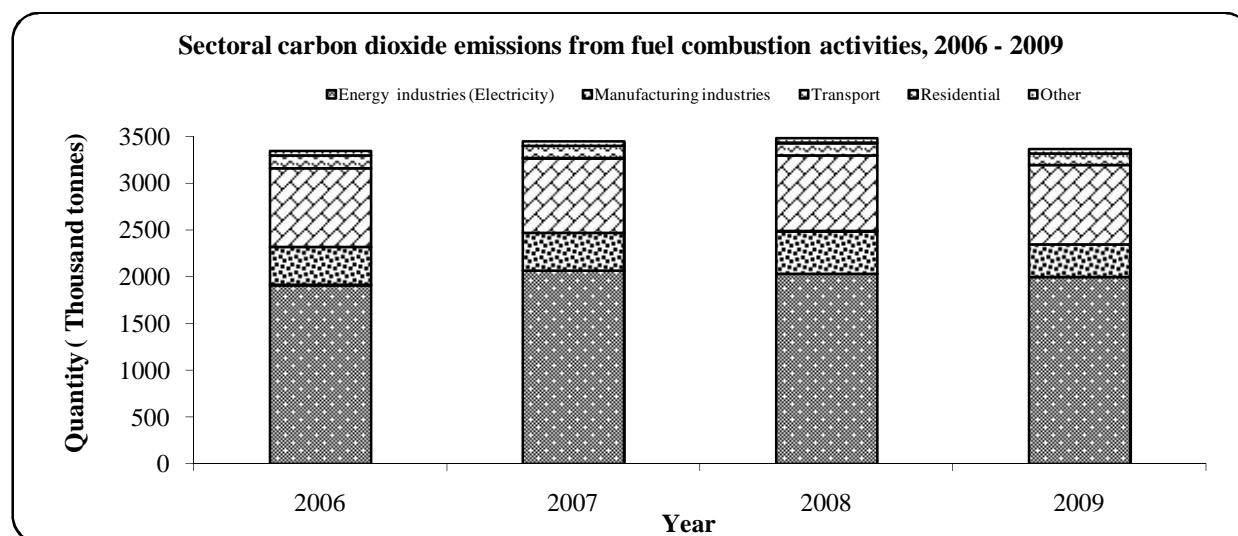
¹ Provisional² includes Agriculture and Trade**Figure 8 - Sectoral carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion activities, 2006 - 2009**

Table 3.8 - National inventory of greenhouse gases by source categories, 2008 - 2009 ¹

	Gg or thousand tonne															
	Carbon dioxide(CO ₂)				Methane		Nitrous oxide		Oxides of		Carbon monoxide		NMVOC ²		Sulphur dioxide	
	Emissions		Removals		(CH ₄)		(N ₂ O)		nitrogen (NO _x)		(CO)				(SO ₂)	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
1. Energy	3,485.8	3,365.3	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	18.1	17.5	66.6	64.0	8.7	8.2	33.2	33.6
Fuel combustion activities																
(a) Energy industries (electricity)	2,032.0	1,997.0	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.6	8.5	8.2	7.9	0.2	0.1	27.0	27.7
(b) Manufacturing industries	456.0	351.6	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	14.2	13.9	0.2	0.1	5.2	4.9
(c) Transport	813.0	844.8	-	-	0.1	0.0	-	-	8.0	7.4	43.0	41.2	8.1	7.9	0.9	0.8
(d) Other sectors	184.8	171.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
2. Industrial processes	1.3	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.8	9.4	-	-
3. Solvent and other product use	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Agriculture	-	-	-	-	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Land use change and forestry	-	-	300.0	293.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Waste	-	-	-	-	35.6	21.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,487.1	3,367.6	300.0	293.0	37.3	21.3	1.1	1.0	18.1	17.5	66.6	64.0	16.5	17.6	33.2	33.6

¹ Provisional² Non - methane volatile organic compound

Table 3.9 - Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounts for key sectors, 2002

Sector	GHG emissions	Gross Value Added (GVA)	GHG Efficiency (GHG/GVA)
	<i>Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) equivalent Thousand tonnes</i>	<i>Million Rupees</i>	<i>Thousand tonnes CO₂ equivalent per million rupees</i>
Agriculture, fishing	428.1	7909	0.0541
Real estate activities	42.5	11707	0.0036
Government	66.4	17555	0.0038
Financial intermediation	24.9	4907	0.0051
Post, telecommunications	24.2	5235	0.0046
Other services	257.9	4265	0.0605
Paper; printing	24.6	1466	0.0168
Wholesale, retail trade	157.2	14728	0.0107
Hotels; restaurants	139.8	8923	0.0157
Other manufacturing	95.3	2071	0.0169
Food drink tobacco excl sugar	175.3	6296	0.0172
Metal and mineral products	99.1	1700	0.0366
Construction	150.8	7168	0.0210
Textiles	480.8	12935	0.0372
Chemicals	45.8	1159	0.0395
TOTAL	2,212.9	108,023.3	...

Note: Total excludes household travel and non-travel data

Table 3.10 – Energy intensity, Energy consumption per capita, GHG Emission per capita and GHG Emission per GDP, 2000 - 2009

YEAR	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Energy Intensity	100.0	101.2	97.0	98.2	95.2	97.0	99.4	94.6	91.6	85.6
Energy consumption per capita	100.0	103.2	100.0	106.3	107.9	107.9	111.1	107.9	104.8	100.0
GHG Emissions/capita	100.0	105.4	108.6	112.1	110.8	115.0	125.6	129.7	125.0	114.7
GHG Emissions/GDP	100.0	97.1	93.5	88.3	78.9	78.3	77.3	70.4	62.8	54.2

Figure 9 - Energy intensity, Energy consumption per capita, GHG Emission per capita and GHG Emission per GDP, 2000 - 2009

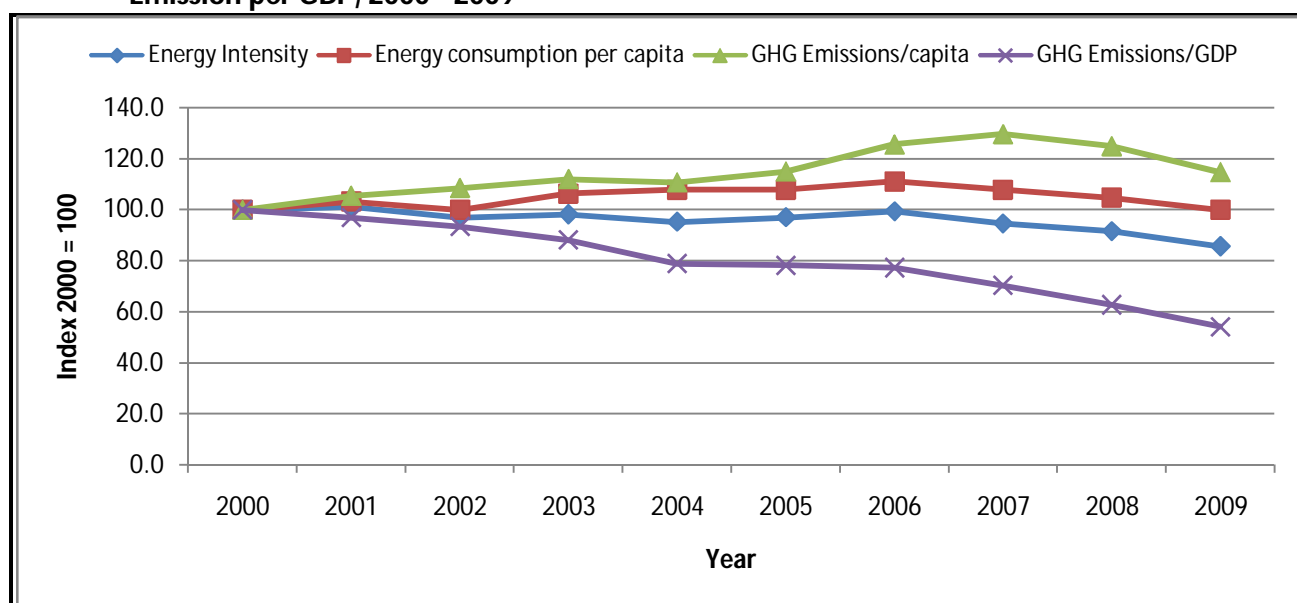


Table 3.11 - Consumption of controlled ozone-depleting substances by sector, 2000 – 2009

Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Aerosol	8.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foam	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Process agent	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-
Refrigeration and air conditioning	72.22	113.20	136.30	226.80	171.85	165.64	138.13	156.62	122.48	258.75
Solvent	3.15	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
Methyl bromide use	...	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-
Tobacco fluffing	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	83.37	115.91	136.32	226.83	171.87	165.67	138.13	156.62	122.98	258.75

Source : Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development .

Figure 10 - Consumption of controlled ozone-depleting substances by sector, 2000-2009

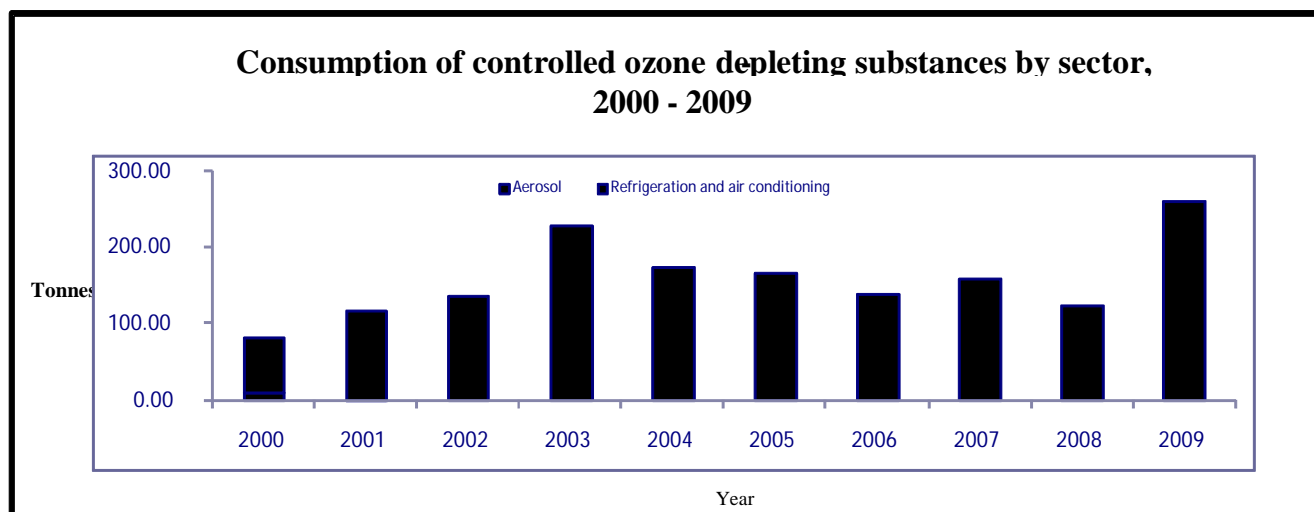


Table 3.12 - Consumption of controlled ozone-depleting substances by type of substances, 2000 – 2009

Type of substances	Metric Tonnes									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC's)	19.26	14.71	7.40	4.07	3.40	-	1.00	-	-	-
Carbon tetrachloride	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	-	-	-	-
Methyl chloroform	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC's)	63.00	100.49	128.90	222.73	168.45	165.64	138.13	156.62	122.98	258.75
Methyl bromide	...	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	83.37	115.91	136.32	226.83	171.87	165.67	139.13	156.62	122.98	258.75

Source : Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

Figure 11 - consumption of controlled ozone-depletion substances by type of substances,2000-2009

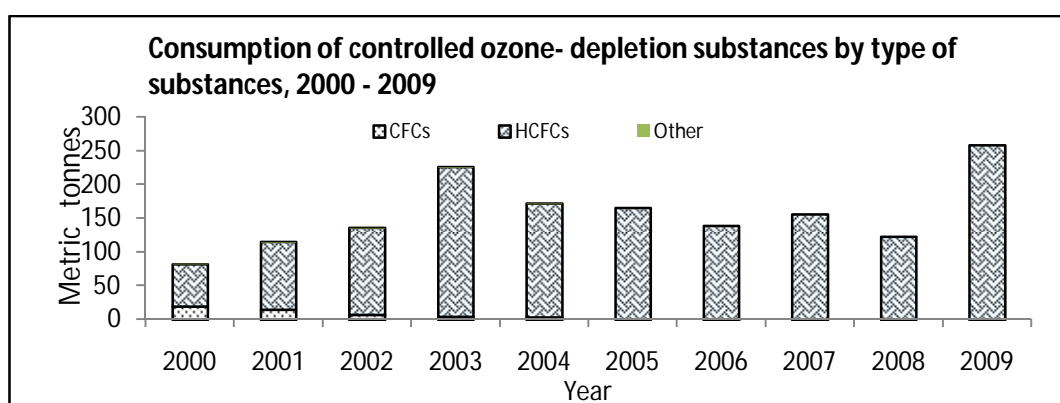


Table 3.13 - Health services (as at 31st December) Republic of Mauritius, 2000 – 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Number									
Hospitals										
Regional hospitals	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
District hospitals	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Specialised hospitals (Psychiatric, chest, eye and ENT) ¹	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cardiac Centre	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mediclinics	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Area health centres ²	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	24	24
Health centres with beds (Island of Rodrigues)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Community health centres ²	121	121	122	122	125	126	127	128	127	127
Family health service centres ³	9	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
Dispensaries										
Private dispensaries on sugar estates	23	20	19	18	17	15	13	12	11	10
Mobile dispensaries	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Clinics										
Dental (including oral surgery and orthodontics)	40	41	43	44	46	50	50	50	54	56
Social hygiene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Private ⁴	13	14	12	12	12	12	13	13	17	19
Public mobile dental	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
Health offices	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

¹ The ENT centre is administratively attached to Victoria Hospital² Including Dr. Y. Cantin and Long Mountain Community Hospital⁴ Private clinics with in-patient service, including private hospitals

Table 3.14 - Respiratory diseases registered in government hospitals, 2000 – 2009

Detail	Number									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Both sexes										
General hospital discharges ¹ (including deaths)	12,021	9,788	10,442	10,218	9,992	9,759	11,151	12,594	13,897	16,216
First attendances ¹ at regional health centres	406,752	382,557	397,457	396,485	367,672	381,406	376,375	382,548	442,424	517,551
Discharges (including deaths) at P D'Or chest hospital	488	412	530	489	495	449	468	549	582	673
New cases diagnosed at specialist clinics in chest diseases	1,667	1,753	1,330	842	981	1,143	1,025	915	617	657
Male										
General hospital discharges ¹ (including deaths)	6,255	5,088	5,337	5,335	4,984	4,914	5,783	6,687	7,127	8,311
First attendances ¹ at regional health centres	197,363	184,994	193,393	190,477	178,608	183,640	181,462	184,487	212,454	247,318
Discharges (including deaths) at P D'Or chest hospital	352	289	391	350	354	332	332	405	435	469
New cases diagnosed at specialist clinics in chest diseases	955	962	766	447	522	546	547	487	350	340
Female										
General hospital discharges ¹ (including deaths)	5,766	4,700	5,105	4,883	5,008	4,845	5,348	5,907	6,770	7,903
First attendances ¹ at regional health centres	209,389	197,563	204,064	206,008	189,064	197,766	194,913	198,061	229,970	270,233
Discharges (including deaths) at P D'Or chest hospital	136	123	139	139	141	117	136	144	147	204
New cases diagnosed at specialist clinics in chest diseases	712	791	564	395	459	597	478	428	267	317

Source: Statistics Unit , Ministry of Health and Quality of Life.

¹ due to diseases of the respiratory system

Table 3.15 - Cases of asthma treated as in-patients in government hospitals, 2000 – 2009

Year	In-Patients			Number
	Male	Female	Total	
2000	1,794	1,893	3,687	
2001	1,565	1,616	3,181	
2002	1,573	1,667	3,240	
2003	1,538	1,735	3,273	
2004	1,453	1,689	3,142	
2005	1,507	1,668	3,175	
2006	1,613	1,577	3,190	
2007	1,650	1,693	3,343	
2008	1,299	1,469	2,768	
2009	1,282	1,387	2,669	

Source: Statistics Unit, Ministry of Health and Quality of Life.

Table 3.16 - Deaths registered due to asthma, 2000 – 2009

Year	Deaths			Number
	Male	Female	Total	
2000	94	68	162	
2001	74	94	168	
2002	105	61	166	
2003	97	99	196	
2004	75	64	139	
2005	104	75	179	
2006	101	65	166	
2007	86	68	154	
2008	80	72	152	
2009	105	79	184	

Source: Statistics Unit, Ministry of Health and Quality of Life.

Table 3.17 - Cases of asthma treated as in-patients in government hospitals by age group and sex, 2008 – 2009

Age group (years)	Number of cases					
	Male		Female		Total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Less than one year	15	18	11	4	26	22
1 - 4	184	192	120	135	304	327
5 - 9	198	232	107	134	305	366
10 - 14	89	98	64	54	153	152
15 - 19	44	43	56	55	100	98
20 - 24	31	38	32	37	63	75
25 - 29	31	29	44	43	75	72
30 - 34	37	30	39	39	76	69
35 - 39	29	38	60	52	89	90
40 - 44	42	38	67	68	109	106
45 - 49	68	55	83	87	151	142
50 - 54	64	44	109	85	173	129
55 - 59	72	98	106	129	178	227
60 - 64	99	57	131	122	230	179
65 - 69	50	74	99	89	149	163
70 - 74	83	68	101	84	184	152
75 - 79	76	47	98	75	174	122
80 - 84	60	65	96	62	156	127
85 and over	27	18	46	33	73	51
Total	1,299	1,282	1,469	1,387	2768	2669

Source: Statistics Unit , Ministry of Health and Quality of Life.

Table 3.18 - Deaths registered due to asthma by age group and sex, 2008 – 2009

Age group (years)	Number of cases					
	Male		Female		Total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Less than one year	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 4	0	2	1	1	1	3
5 - 9	1	3	0	1	1	4
10 - 14	0	1	1	1	1	2
15 - 19	0	1	1	0	1	1
20 - 24	0	0	1	0	1	0
25 - 29	0	1	1	0	1	1
30 - 34	0	0	0	3	0	3
35 - 39	1	2	0	0	1	2
40 - 44	1	0	3	1	4	1
45 - 49	3	4	4	2	7	6
50 - 54	1	6	0	3	1	9
55 - 59	5	5	6	8	11	13
60 - 64	6	12	8	9	14	21
65 - 69	6	6	8	5	14	11
70 - 74	20	14	3	10	23	24
75 - 79	14	21	7	9	21	30
80 - 84	12	14	12	14	24	28
85 and over	10	13	16	12	26	25
Total	80	105	72	79	152	184

Source: Statistics Unit , Ministry of Health and Quality of Life.

Table 3.19 - Households with members suffering from health problems related to air pollution by type of problem, Republic of Mauritius, 2001

Health problem	Households reporting specific health problems		
	Number	as a % of households reporting health problems	as a % of all sampled households
Breathing difficulties	242	62	3.8
ENT problems	163	41.2	2.6
Asthma	138	35.4	2.2
Eye troubles	81	20.8	1.3
Skin diseases	65	16.7	1

Source : CSO - Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey 2001

CHAPTER 4

WATER

Table 4.1 - Monthly rainfall, averaged over all sugar zones, 2000 – 2009

MONTH	YEAR	Millimetres									
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	Mean	393.5	278.6	573.1	118.4	416.2	139.0	352.9	325.7	233.8	227.5
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	+ 115.3	+ 0.3	+ 295.0	- 159.7	+ 162.4	- 114.9	+ 99.0	+ 71.8	- 15.6	- 21.8
February	Mean	313.4	205.1	99.0	331.3	305.1	401.3	331.5	535.3	224.2	265.0
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	+ 15.7	- 92.7	- 198.7	+ 33.5	- 19.5	+ 76.8	+ 6.9	+ 210.7	- 96.8	- 55.9
March	Mean	166.2	155.8	224.0	207.3	211.7	688.7	434.4	162.2	470.0	345.8
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	- 76.9	- 87.3	- 19.1	- 36.0	- 15.3	+ 463.3	+ 209.0	- 63.2	+ 247.5	+ 123.3
April	Mean	186.1	329.9	135.4	444.8	282.6	115.5	85.4	105.2	50.2	221.6
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	- 41.7	102.0	- 92.5	+ 216.8	+ 61.6	- 105.4	- 135.6	- 115.8	- 167.5	+ 3.9
May	Mean	95.8	95.3	141.1	191.0	161.1	109.1	52.8	137.6	276.7	172.1
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	- 56.5	- 55.9	- 10.1	+ 39.8	+ 7.3	- 44.6	- 101.0	- 16.1	+ 125.0	+ 20.4
June	Mean	105.1	79.1	127.6	117.4	111.2	134.3	95.4	136.4	151.5	92.6
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	- 12.7	- 38.7	+ 9.9	- 1.4	+ 3.2	+ 26.3	- 12.6	+ 30.3	+ 45.4	- 13.7
July	Mean	117.1	93.3	139.9	175.2	85.6	158.0	156.4	108.7	108.7	126.8
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	- 3.1	- 26.9	+ 19.7	+ 55.0	- 24.2	+ 48.2	+ 46.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 18.4
August	Mean	149.2	74.1	111.9	92.4	39.8	91.7	81.2	53.8	67.8	122.3
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	+ 40.2	- 35.1	+ 2.8	- 16.7	- 69.0	- 17.1	- 27.5	- 53.2	- 39.1	+ 15.1
September	Mean	43.7	71.9	37.1	130.4	118.2	207.6	63.1	62.7	330.8	65.8
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	- 31.6	- 3.4	- 38.2	+ 55.0	+ 47.1	+ 136.6	- 8.0	- 7.3	+ 260.9	- 4.3
October	Mean	71.3	83.8	60.4	29.7	29.5	55.8	51.1	90.3	51.7	213.6
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	- 1.9	10.7	- 12.8	- 43.5	- 42.9	- 16.7	- 21.4	+ 19.0	- 19.6	+ 142.0
November	Mean	81.5	33.2	34.4	81.1	124.8	38.3	76.7	43.6	147.0	180.0
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	- 12.9	- 61.1	- 60.0	+ 1.8	+ 45.5	- 41.1	- 2.7	- 34.8	+ 68.6	+ 101.2
December	Mean	75.2	153.3	222.4	54.0	168.8	69.5	42.2	53.7	79.4	202.7
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	- 140.4	- 62.3	+ 6.8	- 139.1	- 24.3	- 123.6	- 151.0	- 137.4	- 111.7	+ 10.8
Total Year	Mean	1,798.1	1,653.4	1,906.3	1,973.0	2,054.6	2,208.8	1,823.1	1,814.8	2,192.1	2,235.8
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	+ 41.8	- 102.9	+ 150	+ 216.8	+ 298.3	+ 451.6	+ 66.8	+ 58.5	+ 24.8	+ 339.5

Source : Meteorological Services

Figure 12 - Rainfall differences from normal, 2009

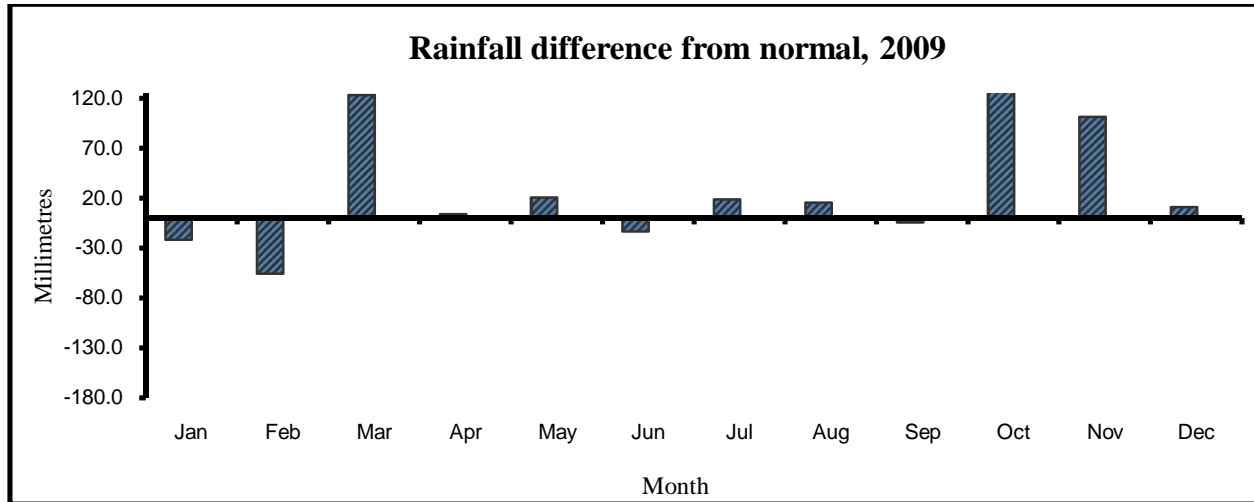


Table 4.2 - Yearly rainfall by region, 2000 – 2009

REGION	YEAR	Millimetres									
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
North	Mean	1,043.6	1,019.6	1,040.0	1,201.3	1,350.8	1,404.1	1,348.9	1,072.0	1,609.9	1,667.7
	Difference from Normal	-250.7	-274.7	-254.3	-93.0	+56.5	+109.8	+54.6	-222.3	+315.6	+359.5
South	Mean	2,095.2	2,124.0	2,314.0	2,285.4	2,288.3	2,670.7	2,076.5	2,215.7	2,553.3	2,548.5
	Difference from Normal	-225.0	-196.2	-6.2	-34.8	-31.9	+350.5	-243.7	-104.5	+233.1	+313.0
East	Mean	2,386.8	1,983.8	2,303.9	2,622.4	2,692.9	2,774.9	2,226.2	2,125.2	2,578.1	2,699.1
	Difference from Normal	+73.3	-329.7	-9.6	+308.9	+379.4	+461.4	-87.3	-188.3	+264.6	+385.6
West	Mean	908.4	799.3	1,357.7	975.2	949.3	1,097.8	750.9	966.5	1,106.7	1,233.9
	Difference from Normal	+79.7	-29.4	+529.0	+146.5	+120.6	+269.1	-77.8	+137.8	+278	+405.4
Centre	Mean	2,006.5	1,536.1	2,105.6	1,995.7	2,262.6	2,134.9	1,988.0	2,179.5	2,320.4	2,244.1
	Difference from Normal	-18.2	-488.6	+80.9	-29.0	+237.9	+110.2	-36.7	+154.8	+295.7	+220.1
Island	Mean	1,798.1	1,653.4	1,906.3	1,973.1	2,054.6	2,207.9	1,823.1	1,814.8	2,192.1	2,235.8
	Difference from Normal	+41.8	-102.9	+150.0	+216.8	+298.3	+451.6	+66.8	+58.5	+435.8	+339.5

Source : Meteorological Services

Table 4.3 - Water balance, 2003 – 2009

	Mm ³						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Rainfall	4,284	3,890	4,801	3,571	3,644	4,440	4,470
Surface runoff	2,571	2,334	2,881	2,143	2,186	2,664	2,682
Evapotranspiration	1,285	1,167	1,440	1,071	1,093	1,332	1,341
Net recharge to groundwater	428	389	480	357	364	444	447

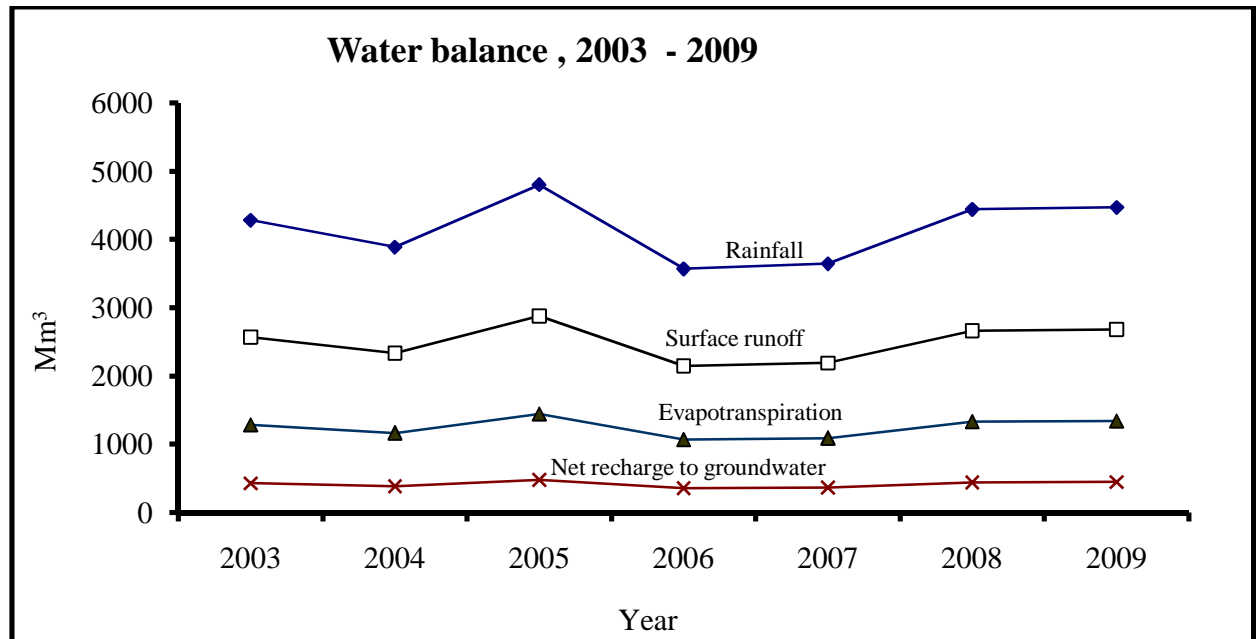
Figure 13 - Water balance, 2003 – 2009

Table 4.4 - Water utilisation, 2009.

Million cubic metres

Use	Surface water		Ground water	Total
	River-run offtakes	Storage		
Domestic, Industrial and Tourism	36 ¹	76	111	223
Industrial (private boreholes)	5	-	5	10
Agricultural (irrigation)	320	74 ²	5	399
Hydropower	199	169 ³	-	368
Total	540	319	121	1,000

Source: Water Resources Unit, Ministry of Public Utilities

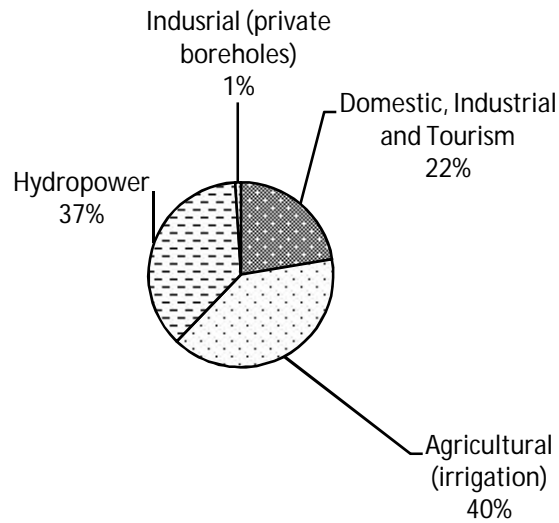
¹ includes 36 Mm3 for Redit Hydro Power Station² includes 34 Mm3 for Tamarind Falls and Magenta Hydropower Stations³ includes 14 Mm3 used twice for Le Val and Ferney Hydropower Stations and 17 Mm3 for Tamarind Falls and Magenta**Figure 14 - water utilisation, 2009**

Table 4.5 - Water use account, 2002

Sector	Direct abstractions (withdrawals)	Public Water Supply	Total use	Gross Value Added	Water efficiency Gross Value Added/water use
	Thousand m ³	Thousand m ³	Thousand m ³	Rupees Million	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	514,000	10,133	524,133	79,090	0
Mining and Quarrying		5	5	81	16
Food, drink beverages and tobacco manufacturing	10,000	1,817	11,817	7,566	1
Manufacture of Textiles, wearing apparels, leathers, bags, etc	...	6,402	6,402	12,935	2
Manufacture of Wood and products of Wood		40	40	142	4
Manufacture of Paper and Paper products	...	56	56	316	6
Publishing, Printing and Reproduction of recorded media	...	93	93	1,150	12
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, rubber and plastics	...	424	424	1,546	4
Manufacture of other Non-Metallic Mineral products		522	522	1,012	2
Manufacturing of Basic Metals	...	165	165	1,220	7
Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c		15	15	268	18
Other manufacturing	...	336	336	2,071	6
Production, collection and distribution of electricity	249,000	45	249,045	3,012	0
Collection, purification and distribution of water	101,235	...	101,235	634	0
Construction		435	435	7,168	16
Wholesale and retail trade and repairs	...	1,858	1,858	14,728	8
Hotels and restaurants	...	4,084	4,084	8,923	2
Transport and communications	...	664	664	16,944	26
Financial Intermediation, insurance, pension and real estate	...	504	504	16,614	33
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	...	283	238	8,140	34
Education	...	2,117	2,117	5,603	3
Health and social work	...	2,147	2,147	3,812	2
Refuse disposal, cleaning services etc	...	6	6	636	106
Sewerage	...	17	17	...	0
Households		67,618	67,618	...	...

Table 4.6 - Fresh water abstractions¹ by source, 2000 - 2009²

Source	Million cubic metres									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Surface water	532	532	578	577	575	541	528	518	497	511
<i>Reservoirs</i>	124	124	128	169	167	154	146	145	137	150
<i>Rivers and streams</i>	408	408	450	408	408	387	382	373	360	361
Ground water	145	145	148	148	150	150	154	112	119	121
Total	677	677	726	725	725	691	682	630	616	632

Source: Water Resources Unit, Ministry of Public Utilities

¹ for agricultural, domestic and industrial purposes.² Hydrologic year (i.e. From November n-1 to October n ,where n = year)

Table 4.6 Con't - Fresh water abstractions¹ by type of consumers, 2003 - 2009²

	Million cubic metres						
Source	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross fresh surface water abstraction	577	575	541	528	518	497	511
<i>Of which abstracted by:</i>							
Water Supply Industry	110	110	99	100	102	107	112
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	467	465	442	423	411	385	394
Manufacturing	0	0	0	5	5	5	5
Gross ground water abstraction	148	150	150	154	112	119	121
<i>Of which abstracted by:</i>							
Water Supply Industry	114	114	115	116	99	107	111
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24	25	24	25	7	6	5
Manufacturing	10	11	11	13	6	6	5
Total	725	725	691	682	630	616	632

Source: Water Resources Unit, Ministry of Public Utilities

¹ for agricultural, domestic and industrial purposes.² Hydrologic year (i.e. From November n-1 to October n ,where n = year)**Table 4.7 - Characteristics of major reservoirs**

Name of reservoir Characteristics	Mare aux Vacoas	Nicoliere	Piton du Milieu	Mare Longue	La Ferme	Tamarind Falls	Eau Bleue	Diamamove	Midlands Dam
	Purpose	Domestic, Irrigation and Industrial	Domestic	Hydro - power and irrigation	Irrigation	Hydro - power and irrigation	Hydro - power	Hydro - power	Domestic, Irrigation and Industrial
Total capacity (Mm ³)	25.89	5.26	2.99	6.28	11.52	2.30	4.10	4.30	25.50
Full reservoir level , m (a.m.s.l) ¹	566.35	249.02	438.00	576.91	146.00	492.36	355.00	241.00	395.00
Maximum water spread area (km ²)	5.60	1.02	0.76	1.05	2.28	1.68	0.75	0.43	2.98

Source: Water Resources Unit, Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities

¹ a.m.s.l : above mean sea level

Table 4.8 - Gross storage capacity of reservoirs

Reservoir	Gross capacity
1. Mare aux Vacoas ¹	25.89
2. Mare Longue	6.28
3. La Ferme ¹	11.52
4. Piton du Milieu ¹	2.99
5. La Nicoliere ¹	5.26
6. Tamarind Falls	2.3
7. Eau Bleue	4.1
8. Diamamove	4.3
9. Dagotiere	0.6
10. Valetta	2.0
11. Midlands Dam	25.5
Total Storage Capacity	90.7

Source: Water Resources Unit, Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities

¹ Based on hydrographic survey of 1997

Table 4.9 - Percentage water level by month and reservoir – 2009

%

Month	Mare aux Vacoas			La Nicoliere			Piton du Milieu			La Ferme			Mare Longue			Midlands Dam			All reservoirs (excl Midlands Dam)		
	Capacity																				
	25.89 Mm ³			5.26 Mm ³			2.99 Mm ³			11.52 Mm ³			6.28 Mm ³			25.5 Mm ³			51.94 Mm ³		
	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max
Jan	67	64	69	98	89	100	94	76	100	94	81	100	78	77	79	79	73	82	91	81	98
Feb	69	65	71	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	84	77	88	83	80	84	100	99	100
Mar	76	70	81	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	91	86	97	87	83	90	100	100	100
Apr	82	78	86	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	97	94	100	91	88	93	100	100	100
May	88	84	93	100	98	100	98	97	100	100	100	100	98	96	99	94	91	97	100	100	100
Jun	89	86	92	97	92	100	94	89	98	99	98	100	94	89	99	93	90	96	100	100	100
Jul	85	83	88	74	64	91	85	81	89	93	89	97	86	84	89	86	83	89	100	99	100
Aug	90	88	91	99	89	100	97	90	99	95	90	99	89	88	91	92	89	93	100	100	100
Sep	84	79	89	94	77	100	93	85	98	96	93	99	83	78	87	88	82	93	100	100	100
Oct	75	70	79	73	64	96	79	73	85	86	81	92	74	69	81	77	72	83	94	100	100
Nov	78	76	80	98	89	100	90	85	94	99	90	100	86	82	89	87	84	88	95	92	97
Dec	72	66	76	70	59	93	88	81	93	99	94	100	85	74	92	80	74	86	98	95	100

Table 4.10 - Average monthly potable water production from treatment plants and boreholes to distribution systems, 2009Mm³

Month	Mare Aux Vacoas (Upper)			Mare Aux Vacoas (Lower)			Port -Louis			District water supply - North			District water supply - South			District water supply - East			Total production				
	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface (%)	Borehole (%)
Jan	3.8	0.6	4.4	-	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.1	2.8	2.1	2.1	4.2	0.8	1.4	2.2	0.8	1.5	2.3	9.2	9.4	18.6	49.5%	50.5%
Feb	3.4	0.5	3.9	-	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.0	2.7	1.9	1.9	3.8	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.8	1.4	2.2	8.6	8.3	16.9	50.9%	49.1%
Mar	3.8	0.6	4.4	-	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.1	2.9	2.1	2.2	4.3	0.8	1.4	2.2	0.8	1.6	2.4	9.3	9.5	18.8	49.5%	50.5%
Apr	3.7	0.5	4.2	-	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.1	3.0	2.1	2.2	4.3	0.8	1.3	2.1	0.8	1.5	2.3	9.3	9.1	18.4	50.5%	49.5%
May	3.5	0.6	4.1	-	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.0	2.9	2.2	2.3	4.5	0.8	1.4	2.3	0.8	1.6	2.4	9.4	9.5	18.9	49.7%	50.3%
Jun	3.4	0.5	3.9	-	2.6	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.6	2.1	2.2	4.3	0.8	1.3	2.1	0.8	1.6	2.4	8.8	9.1	17.9	49.2%	50.8%
Jul	3.6	0.5	4.1	-	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.0	2.8	2.1	2.2	4.3	0.8	1.4	2.2	0.8	1.6	2.4	9.1	9.2	18.3	49.7%	50.3%
Aug	3.6	0.5	4.1	-	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.0	2.9	2.1	2.3	4.4	0.8	1.4	2.2	0.9	1.7	2.6	9.3	9.5	18.8	49.5%	50.5%
Sep	3.5	0.5	4.0	-	2.5	2.5	1.8	0.9	2.7	2.0	2.1	4.1	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.7	2.6	9.0	8.9	17.9	50.3%	49.7%
Oct	3.4	0.5	3.9	-	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.0	2.9	2.1	2.1	4.2	0.8	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.7	2.6	9.1	9.1	18.2	50.0%	50.0%
Nov	3.3	0.5	3.8	-	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.3	3.1	2.0	2.0	4.0	0.8	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.7	2.6	8.8	9.3	18.1	48.6%	51.4%
Dec	3.6	0.5	4.1	-	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.2	3.0	2.2	2.1	4.3	0.8	1.4	2.2	0.9	1.7	2.6	9.3	9.5	18.8	49.5%	50.5%
Total year	42.6	6.3	42.9	-	30.5	30.5	21.7	12.6	34.3	25.0	25.7	50.7	9.7	16.0	25.7	10.1	19.3	29.4	109.2	110.4	219.6	49.7%	50.3%

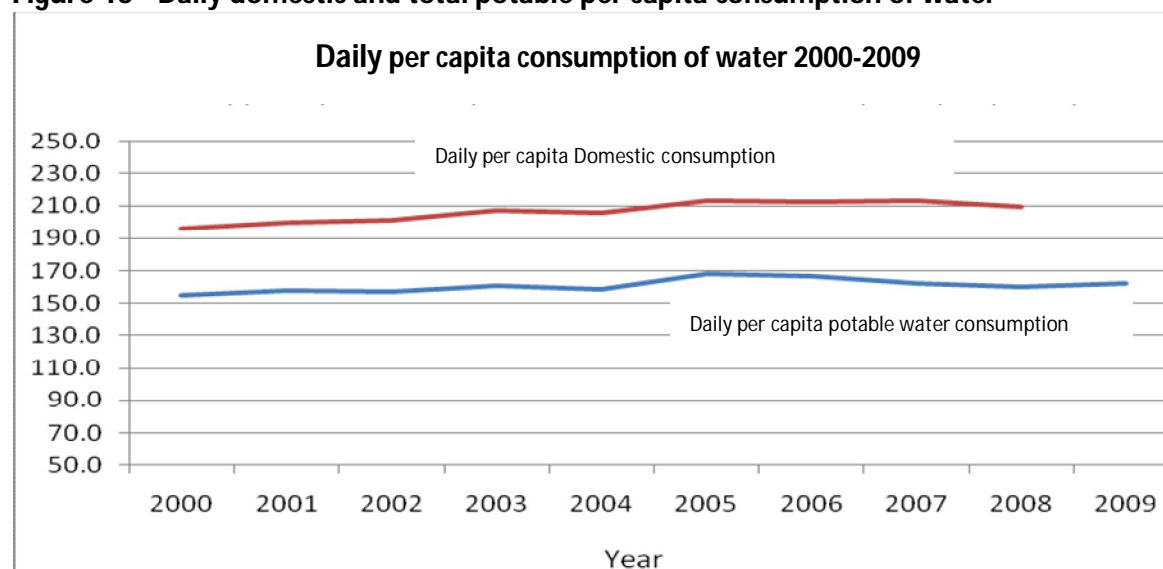
Table 4.11 - Water sales by type of tariff of subscribers, 2005 – 2009

Type of tariff	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of subscribers	Volume ('000 m ³)	No. of subscribers	Volume ('000 m ³)	No. of subscribers	Volume ('000 m ³)	No. of subscribers	Volume ('000 m ³)	No. of subscribers	Volume ('000 m ³)
Domestic	265,763	73,055	272,269	73,158	278,625	73,007	284,592	72,093	292,294	75,119
Commercial	9,823	5,790	10,102	5,987	11,260	6,743	11,855	7,086	12,822	7,543
Government	3,708	4,632	3,763	4,631	3,879	4,686	4,053	4,788	4,184	4,956
Agriculture and Livestock Producers	2,632	1,322	2,871	1,433	3,129	1,421	3,281	1,403	3,611	1,455
Industrial	741	4,770	736	4,712	744	4,827	716	3,995	697	4,055
Hotels , Guest houses	197	4,080	206	4,267	224	4,429	264	4,595	280	4,652
Acquired/concessionary prizes	45	19	45	17	43	16	44	15	43	14
Total Potable water	282,909	93,668	289,992	94,205	297,904	95,129	304,806	94,025	313,932	97,847
Total non - treated water	267	14,161	276	14,412	278	15,490	286	14,799	294	12,419
TOTAL	283,176	107,829	290,268	108,617	298,182	110,619	305,092	108,824	314,226	110,266

Table 4.12 – Daily domestic and total potable per capita consumption of water ¹, 2000 – 2009

Year	Litres / day	
	Daily domestic per capita consumption	Daily total potable per capita consumption
2000	154.9	196
2001	157.8	200
2002	157.0	201
2003	161.0	207
2004	159.0	206
2005	168.0	213
2006	167.0	212
2007	162.0	213
2008	160.1	209
2009	162.0	217

Source: Central Water Authority

¹ Potable water**Figure 15 - Daily domestic and total potable per capita consumption of water****Table 4.13 - Volume of water used by the CEB for hydropower generation, 2000 – 2009**

Power station	Million cubic metres									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Champagne	69	56	71	108	117	105	62	61	91	105
Ferney	102	80	81	119	117	116	79	95	99	125
Tamarind Falls	34	25	31	34	37	37	26	27	22	33
Le Val	16	4	9	15	17	14	10	13	16	13
Reduit	17	11	19	30	30	26	21	20	30	36
Cascade Cecile	19	16	19	21	14	8	7	17	20	23
Magenta	23	14	17	17	13	25	17	16	5	17
La Ferme	5	1	4	-	-	-	5	5	9	14
Total	285	207	251	344	345	331	227	254	292	366

Source: Central Electricity Board

Table 4.14 - Guidelines for inland surface water¹ quality

Parameters	Unit	Maximum Limits
<u>Inorganics</u>		
Boron	µg/l	0.75
Cadmium	"	0.70
Chlorine Residual	"	2.0
Chromium (total)	"	2.0
Copper	"	6.5
Cyanide	"	5.2
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	6.0 ²
Iron	mg/l	1.0
Lead	µg/l	1.3
Mercury	"	0.1
Methyl Mercury compounds	"	0.012
Nickel	"	87.6
pH		6.5 - 9.0
Selenium	µg/l	1.0
Silver	"	1.2
Zinc	"	59
Sulphide H ₂ S	"	2.0
Phosphate (for a lake)	"	25
(for streams entering a lake)	"	50
(for streams not entering a lake)	"	100
<u>Organics</u>		
Dieldrin	µg/l	0.0019
Chlordane	"	0.0043
Pentachlorophenol (for pH 6.5 - 7.5)	"	3.5 - 9.5
DDT	"	0.001
Endosulfan (alpha and beta forms)	"	0.056
Endrin	"	0.0023
Guthion	"	0.01
Lindane	"	0.08
Oil and Greases	"	Undetectable
PCBs	"	0.014
Suspended solids (at background concentration <100 mg/l)	mg/l	10
(when background conc.> 100 mg/l)	mg/l	10% of background concentration

Source: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development .

¹ Water of river, watercourse, stream, lake, pond, dam or reservoir.

² Lower limit at 250 C.

Table 4.15 - River water quality by selected physico-chemical parameters for the Year 2009

Parameters	Unit	Black River	Riviere des Creoles	Riviere La Chaux	Riviere des Anguilles	Riviere Francoise	Riviere du Poste (East)	GRSE
		Black River Gorges	Riche en Eau	Beau Vallon	Riviere des Anguilles	Constance	Providence	Beau Champ
Temperature	°C	20 - 28	23 - 29	24 - 29	23 - 27	NA - 30	NA - 30	NA - 29
pH		6.2 - 7.9	6.9 - 7.3	6.9 - 7.6	6.9 - 7.6	6.8 - 8.2	6.8 - 7.9	6.7 - 7.7
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	7.6 - 8.8	6.1 - 7.0	6.8 - 8.4	7.8 - 8.6	7.7 - 8.6	7.6 - 8.3	7.7 - 8.6
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	ND - 5	2 - 8	ND - 5	ND - 29	ND - 11	ND - 12	ND - 30
Phosphate as P	mg/l	0.01 - 0.02	<0.01 - 0.03	<0.01 - 0.05	<0.01 - 0.05	<0.01-0.02	0.01 - 0.02	<0.01 - 0.04
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	NA - 9	ND - 6	ND - 6	ND	ND - 10	ND	ND - 30
Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	NA - 2.97	NA - 3.44	NA - 5.19	NA - 4.73	NA - 5.19	NA - 8.57	NA - 4.28
Calcium	mg/l	4.57 - 6.16	NA - 9.73	NA - 10.27	NA - 7.65	NA - 12.23	NA - 19.21	NA - 11.29
Chloride	mg/l	10.4 - 25.3	7.9 - 18.5	13.8 - 19.5	8.7 - 17.6	11.6 - 22.3	13.5 - 23.2	11.9 - 20.4
Sodium	mg/l	9.8 - 15.5	8.2 - 10.3	8.6 - 11.8	7.8 - 16.9	12.0 - 13.0	13.9 - 17.2	10.1 - 12.6
Potassium	mg/l	0.4 - 0.7	0.4 - 0.8	0.5 - 0.6	0.4 - 1.0	0.7 - 0.8	0.7 - 1.1	0.5 - 0.8

Table 4.16 - Range of levels of Nitrate-Nitrogen, Phosphate and COD for selected regions, 2009.

Region	Chemical water quality parameter		
	Nitrate-Nitrogen (NO ₃ ⁻ - N)	Phosphate (PO ₄ ³⁻)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
	Milligram per litre		
Ile aux Benitiers	<0.1	0.01 - 0.05	0.3 - 0.6
Bel Ombre	<0.1	0.01 - 0.08	0.1 - 0.7
Bambous Virieux	<0.1	0.01 - 0.04	0.3 - 0.5
Trou D'Eau Douce	<0.1	0.01 - 0.06	0.1 - 1.9
Anse la Raie	<0.1	0.01 - 0.06	< 0.1 - 0.6
Trou aux Biches	<0.1	0.01 - 0.05	< 0.1 - 2.1
Pointe aux Sables	<0.1	0.02 - 0.07	0.1 - 1.4
Tombeau Bay	<0.1	0.01 - 0.19	0.1 - 1.3
Port Louis Harbour	<0.1	0.04 - 0.08	0.1 - 0.7

Source: Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

Table 4.17 - Volume of wastewater treated by public treatment stations, 2000 - 2009

Station	Million cubic metres									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Fort Victoria	5.20	5.30	5.30	8.10	5.06	5.20	7.84	-	-	-
Baie du Tombeau	4.80	4.85	4.85	8.26	8.27	8.27	8.40	8.20	8.21	8.21
Pailles TP ¹	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.18	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.10
B. Marchand ¹	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.26	0.27	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.20
Riviere du Rempart ¹	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.10
Borstal ¹	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	-	-	-
Pte aux Sables	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	4.07	-	-	-
St. Martin	8.18	8.20	8.20	10.89	13.10	13.88	14.93	15.50	16.70	15.95
Kennedy ²	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	-	-	-	-
Robinson	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Vuillemin ¹	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Flacq ¹	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.23	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Dubreuil ³	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.22	0.68	0.68	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total	20.47	20.64	20.65	30.74	29.56	30.51	35.90	24.33	25.64	24.89

Source : Wastewater Management Authority

¹ Serves CHA houses

² Serves CHA houses and V. Hospital

³ Serves CHA + NHDC houses

Table 4.18 - Water quality in coastal area - (Terre Rouge Rivulet Bird Sanctuary), 2000 – 2009

Variable	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg O ₂ /l	1.3	1.0	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1	0.8
Total Phosphorus ¹	mg P/l	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.10
Total Nitrogen ²	mg N/l	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source : Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

¹ Data given are for the variable Phosphate

² Data given are for the variable Nitrate-nitrogen

Note : All values below detection limit are taken as zero.

Table 4.19 - Certain notifiable diseases reported to sanitary authorities, 2000 – 2009

Disease									Number	
	Year	Amoebiasis	Food Poisoning	Infective Hepatitis	Leptospirosis	Malaria		Schistosomiasis	Typhoid Fever	Total
					Indigenous	Imported				
2000	1	62	12	3	-	62	-	10	150	
2001	8	23	41	3	-	62	-	1	138	
2002	-	33	11	1	-	38	-	1	84	
2003	-	60	20	3	-	40	-	2	125	
2004	-	160	19	3	-	45	-	1	228	
2005	-	29	12	6	-	35	-	5	87	
2006	1	78	5	6	-	38	-	4	132	
2007	-	766	5	9	-	42	-	15	837	
2008	-	129	4	3	-	27	-	6	169	
2009	-	718	23	7	-	23	-	5	776	

Source : Statistics Unit, Ministry of Health and Quality of Life

Table 4.20 - Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases, 2000 – 2009

YEAR	Cases treated as in-patients in government hospitals					Deaths in whole island				
	Under one Year	1 - 4 Years	5 - 14 Years	15 Years and over	Total	Under one Year	1 - 4 Years	5 - 14 Years	15 Years and over	Total
	2000	961	1,872	666	3,167	6,666	3	2	-	13	18
2001	616	880	483	2,517	4,496	3	2	-	9	14
2002	862	1,652	603	2,777	5,894	3	2	-	6	11
2003	487	1,029	528	2,515	4,559	3	2	1	7	13
2004	566	2,044	1,024	2,218	5,852	6	5	-	6	17
2005	538	1,380	648	2,588	5,154	1	1	-	8	10
2006	742	2,373	975	3,853	7,943	2	2	-	24	28
2007	636	1,483	945	3,260	6,324	2	-	-	11	13
2008	771	2,073	818	3,584	7,246	1	2	1	16	20
2009	545	1,220	722	2,989	5,476	1	2	-	22	25

Table 4.21 - Sea transport¹, 2000 – 2009

Period	Vessels entering		Vessels leaving		Goods	
	Number	Net registered tonnage (000t)	Number	Net registered tonnage (000t)	Unloaded (000t)	Loaded ² (000t)
2000	1,658	6,387	1,633	6,087	3,677	1,514
2001	1,643	7,026	1,782	6,482	4,362	1,365
2002	1,664	8,595	1,612	7,871	3,961	947
2003	1,588	8,399	1,578	8,843	4,076	1,165
2004	1,330	7,800	1,481	8,662	4,696	1,773
2005	1,407	6,786	1,318	6,713	4,709	1,197
2006	1,365	7,400	1,321	7,265	4,619	1,226
2007	2,317	-	-	-	5,080	1,179
2008	2,008	-	-	-	5,140	1,155
2009	2,079	-	-	-	4,761	1,177

¹ exclude fishing vessels berthed in Port Louis only.

² exclude bunkers.

Table 4.22 - Contraventions established by the National Coast Guard, 2009

Month	Illegal fishing activities	Beach offences	Illegal pleasure craft activities	Miscellaneous	Total
January	5	9	47	16	77
February	10	13	14	3	40
March	5	7	72	5	89
April	2	12	44	2	60
May	6	14	54	12	86
June	8	4	44	13	69
July	3	10	61	22	96
August	3	7	36	31	77
September	11	23	44	30	108
October	4	25	57	23	109
November	3	16	65	10	94
December	15	9	42	11	77
Total	75	149	580	178	982

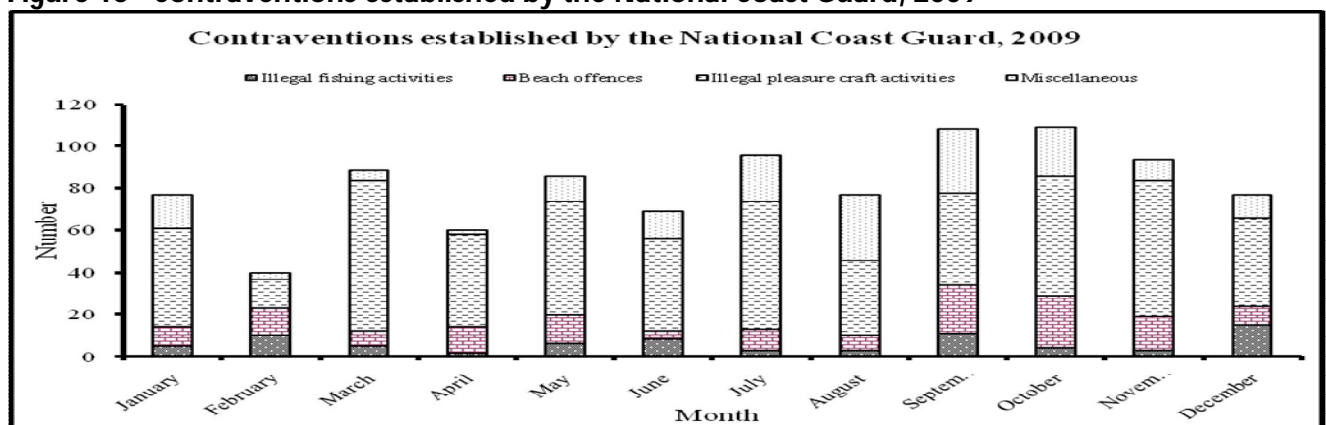
Figure 16 - Contraventions established by the National Coast Guard, 2009

Table 4.23 - Mean sea surface temperature around the Island of Mauritius, 2000 – 2009

		Degrees celcius												
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average for the year
2000	Mean	26.3	26.6	26.7	26.0	24.8	24.2	22.9	22.4	22.6	23.2	23.9	24.8	24.5
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.8	
2001	Mean	25.5	27.3	26.6	26.6	25.3	23.7	23.5	22.7	22.5	23.2	24.2	25.9	24.8
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	
2002	Mean	26.3	27.6	28.1	26.3	26.2	24.2	23.9	22.6	24.0	24.7	25.1	27.2	25.5
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	1.1	0.1	-0.3	0.8	-0.1	0.8	0.1	0.9	-0.5	-0.6	0.1	-0.6	
2003	Mean	27.7	28.1	27.9	27.2	26.5	25.4	23.9	23.1	23.4	23.9	25.5	26.7	25.8
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-
2004	Mean	26.9	28.6	27.7	27.7	27.3	24.6	23.9	23.6	23.4	24.0	25.3	26.5	25.8
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	0.5	-0.9	0.1	-0.6	-1.2	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	
2005	Mean	27.8	28.6	28.0	27.4	26.5	25.0	24.1	24.0	23.5	24.9	24.9	26.3	25.9
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	-0.4	-0.9	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	-0.8	0.3	0.3	
2006	Mean	27.7	27.1	27.5	27.5	27.3	24.5	24.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	25.1	26.7	25.7
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	-0.3	0.6	0.3	-0.4	-1.2	0.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1	
2007	Mean	27.7	28.6	27.2	26.8	26.2	25.3	24.3	23.8	23.6	24.0	25.5	26.1	25.8
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	0.3	0.9	-0.6	-0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	
2008	Mean	26.8	27.7	27.2	27.0	26.4	25.2	23.6	23.5	23.9	24.3	26.1	27.7	25.8
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	-0.6	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.1	
2009	Mean	29.5	28.5	28.7	28.3	27.1	26.1	25.1	24.1	24.1	24.8	25.8	27.6	26.6
	<i>Difference from Normal</i>	2.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	
Mean 1971 -2000		27.4	27.7	27.8	27.1	26.1	25.0	24.0	23.5	23.5	24.1	25.2	26.6	25.7

Source : Meteorological Services

Table 4.24 - Percentage distribution of households by type of water supply and other amenities available, Republic of Mauritius, 1990 and 2000 Housing Censuses.

Amenity available	Housing Censuses	
	1990 (%)	2000 (%)
1. Water supply		
(i) Piped water inside house	56.0	83.7
(ii) Piped water outside on premises	33.5	14.5
(iii) Public fountain, well, rivers , etc.	10.5	1.8
2. Availability of water tank / Reservoir	...	36.4
3. Bathroom		
(i) With running water	63.6	89.0
(ii) Without running water	30.9	10.0
(iii) None	5.5	1.0
4. Toilet		
(i) Flush toilet	62.8	88.8
(ii) Pit latrine	36.5	11.0
(iii) Other	0.7	0.2

CHAPTER 5

LAND

Table 5.1 - Land use by category, Island of Mauritius, 1995 and 2005

	2005 ¹		1995		Change	
	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	Hectares	%
<i>Sugar cane plantations (Source SIFB)</i>	72,000	38.6	76,840	41.2	-4,840	-6.3
<i>Tea plantations (Source Tea Board)</i>	674	0.4	3,660	1.9	-2,986	-81.6
<i>Other agricultural activities</i>	8,000	4.3	6,000	3.2	2,000	33.3
Total agricultural land	80,674		86,500		-5,826	
Forests, scrubs & grazing lands	47,200	25.3	57,000	30.6	-9,800	-17.2
Infrastructure	4,500	2.3	4,000	2.1	500	12.5
Inland water resource systems	2,900	1.6	2,600	1.4	300	11.5
Built-up areas	46,500	24.9	36,400	19.5	10,100	27.7
Abandoned cane fields	4,726	2.5	...	...	...	...
Total	186,500	100.0	186,500	100.0		

Source: Stocktaking and Stakeholders Consultation - Climate Change Activities Report, May 2006

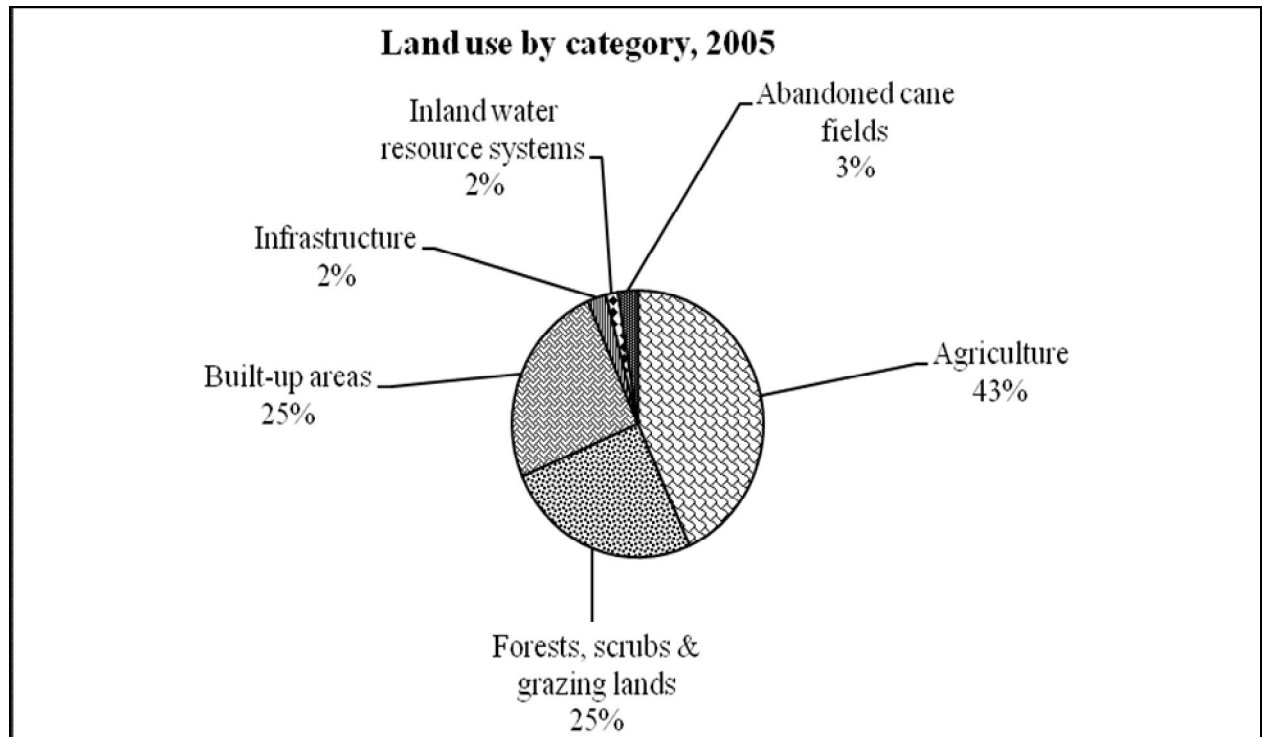
Figure 17 - Land use by Category, 2005

Table 5.2 - Effective area under cultivation, 2007 – 2009

Crops	Hectares		
	2007	2008	2009
Sugarcane	68,523	65,500	63,000
Tea	709	701	713
Tobacco	258	256	230

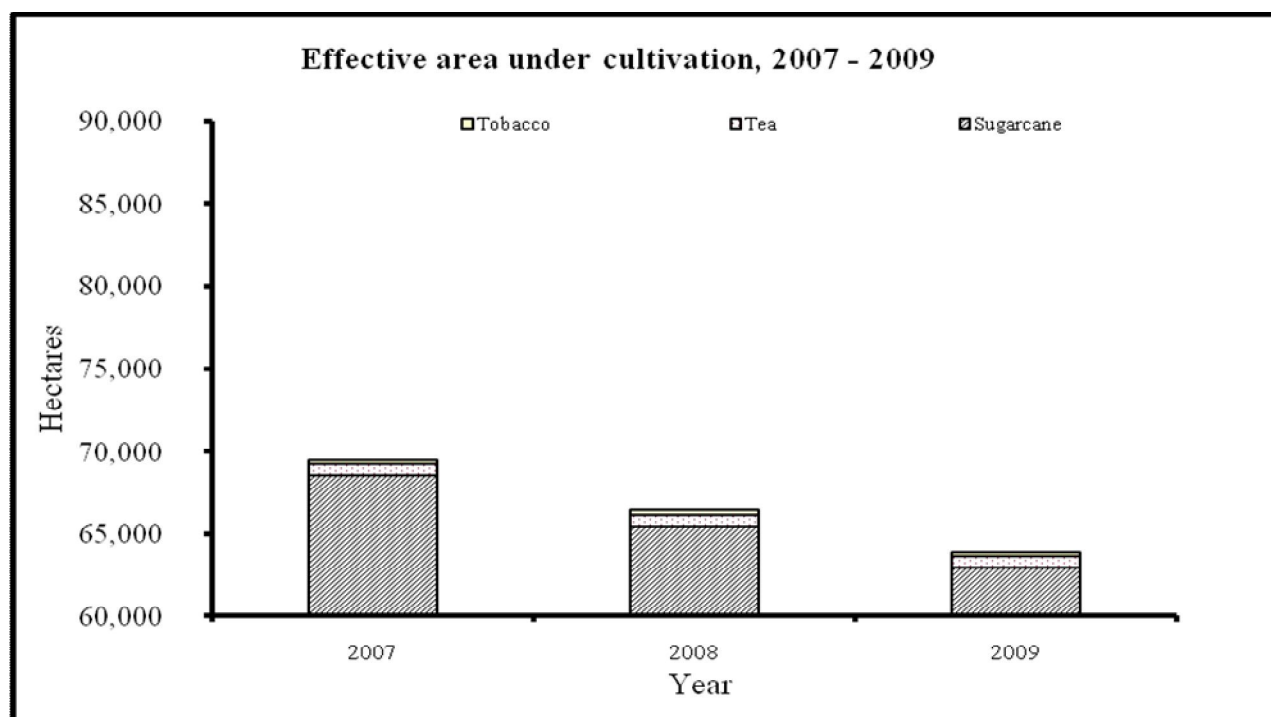
Figure 18 - Effective area under cultivation, 2007 - 2009

Table 5.3 - Road network, 2000 – 2009

Year	Length of roads (km)					% of roads paved	Density of total network in km per sq km ¹	Number of vehicles per km of road
	Motorways	Main roads	Secondary roads	Other roads	Total			
2000	44	910	582	390	1,926	97	1.03	127
2001	60	950	592	398	2,000	98	1.07	128
2002	60	950	592	398	2,000	98	1.07	133
2003	75	950	592	398	2,015	98	1.08	137
2004	75	955	592	398	2,020	98	1.08	144
2005	75	955	592	398	2,020	98	1.08	151
2006	75	955	593	398	2,021	98	1.08	158
2007	75	962	593	398	2,028	98	1.09	165
2008	75	962	593	398	2,028	98	1.09	173
2009	75	1000	593	398	2,066	98	1.11	177

¹ density of total network in km per sq km is the ratio of the total number of km of roads to the area of Mauritius (1865 sq km)

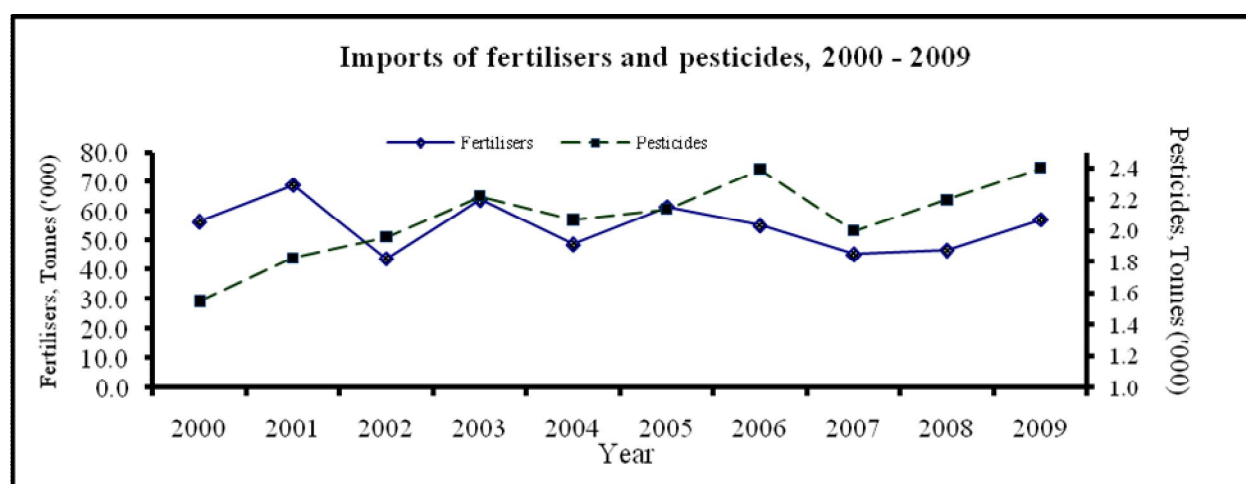
Table 5.4 - Number of accidents by severity of accident, 2000 – 2009

Year	Severity of accident				
	Fatal ¹	Serious	Slight	No injury	Total
2000	148	191	2,081	15,858	18,278
2001	112	218	2,147	16,040	18,517
2002	144	162	1,852	15,864	18,022
2003	121	211	1,729	17,177	19,238
2004	131	184	1,845	17,335	19,495
2005	116	295	1,733	20,410	22,554
2006	122	296	1,529	18,295	20,242
2007	133	403	1,654	18,329	20,519
2008	162	380	1,681	18,650	20,873
2009	140	479	3,036	15,916	19,571

¹ Prior to 2002, a fatal accident was defined as an accident where death occurred within 7 days .
As from 2002 a fatal accident is defined as an accident where death occurred within 30 days.

Table 5.5 - Imports of fertilizers and pesticides, 2000 – 2009

Commodities	Tonnes									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Fertilizers	56,617	68,966	43,877	64,081	48,749	61,605	55,314	45,336	46,677	57,169
Pesticides	1,549	1,824	1,959	2,222	2,072	2,141	2,393	1,965	2,249	2,435
<i>Insecticides</i>	439	605	755	809	642	707	1,294	648	645	948
<i>Fungicides</i>	163	177	199	201	210	242	188	212	210	207
<i>Weedkillers</i>	947	1,042	1,005	1,212	1,220	1,192	911	1,105	1,394	1,280

Figure 19 - Imports of fertilisers and pesticides, 2000 – 2009**Table 5.6 - Imports of fertilizers, Island of Mauritius, 2007- 2009**

Year	Quantity (tonnes)	Value	
		FOB (Rs mn)	CIF (Rs mn)
2007	45,336	379.9	476.2
2008	46,677	783.7	935.2
2009	57,169	712.8	832.2

FOB: Free on board
 CIF: Cost, Insurance, Freight

Figure 20 - Imports of fertilizers, Island of Mauritius, 2007 – 2009

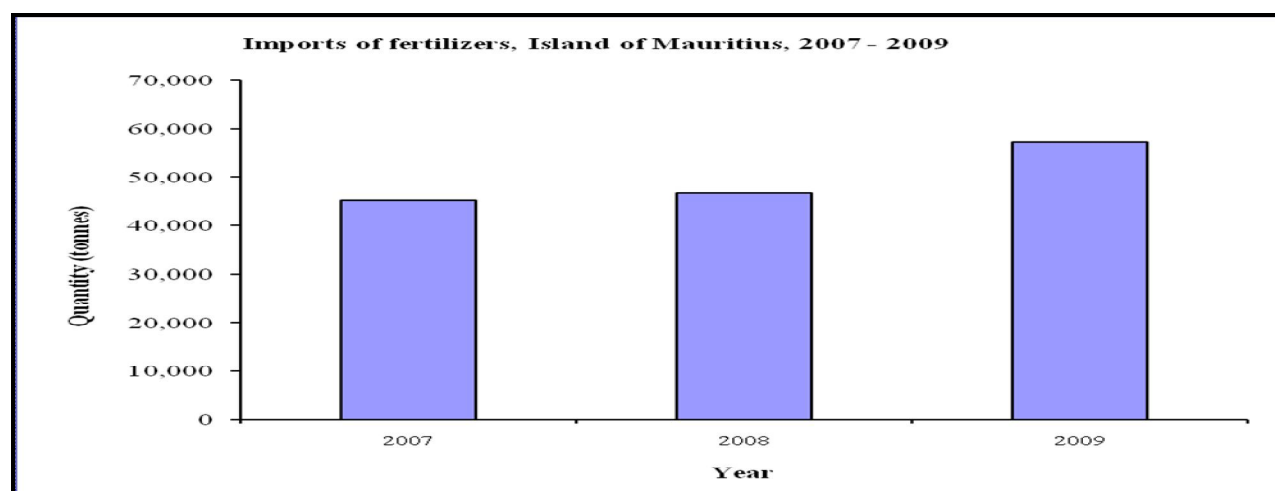


Table 5.7 - Land under irrigation, 2002 – 2009

Year	Overhead	Surface	Drip	Hectares
				Total
2002	17,028	2,372	1,822	21,222
2003	17,706	2,032	1,881	21,619
2004	17,548	1,837	2,032	21,417
2005	16,761	1,768	2,129	20,658
2006	17,576	1,738	2,109	21,422
2007	17,602	1,618	2,101	21,321
2008	18,264	1,053	2,140	21,457
2009	18,818	875	1,850	21,543
(By region) 2009				
North	7,040	592	1,184	8,816
East	3,119	-	-	3,119
Centre	287	71	-	358
West	3,734	212	184	4,130
South	4,634	-	482	5,120

Table 5.8 - Number of permits ¹ and floor area by region, 2004 – 2009

Region	2004 ²		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)
Urban areas	2,582	446,921	2,902	556,974	3,560	650,202	3,048	639,398	2,617	571,730	2,546	634,853
Port Louis	710	146,807	642	162,633	894	172,647	746	140,920	577	109,089	596	128,193
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	421	75,426	505	87,932	440	76,880	454	69,200	414	66,918	489	87,592
Curepipe	351	53,703	486	69,360	534	82,975	463	66,081	340	41,808	347	55,040
Quatre Bornes	308	63,935	570	114,620	569	157,931	466	175,162	479	220,144	392	247,363
Vacoas - Phoenix	792	107,050	699	122,429	1,123	159,769	919	188,035	807	133,771	722	116,665
Rural areas	4,001	728,503	5,088	866,064	5,130	918,479	6,052	1,320,195	5,026	995,153	4,881	1,060,091
Pamplemousses	798	127,027	914	159,098	866	142,443	808	154,881	575	94,899	687	128,579
Riviere du Rempart	727	125,187	773	142,013	781	131,390	1,041	242,050	692	166,758	906	186,620
Flacq	689	96,351	1,007	137,560	986	173,616	1,181	205,193	908	148,582	687	96,721
Grand Port	517	68,835	576	76,560	708	120,150	697	135,810	720	99,518	634	144,078
Savanne	338	50,041	548	85,765	664	93,563	801	124,666	645	92,095	617	85,565
Plaines Wilhems	28	8,249	40	5,287	63	10,513	35	6,613	53	6,525	34	4,333
Moka	357	63,590	571	71,606	632	117,818	611	138,233	441	81,634	406	71,522
Black River	547	189,223	659	188,175	430	128,986	878	312,749	992	305,142	910	342,673
Total	6,583	1,175,424	7,990	1,423,038	8,690	1568681	9,100	1,959,593	7,643	1,566,883	7,427	1,694,944

¹ includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities and Ministry of Public Infrastructure, National Development Unit, Land Transport and Shipping² Jan - Sept 2004.

Table 5.9 - Number of permits ¹ and floor area by type of building, 2004 – 2009

Type of building	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)
Residential	6,287	894,562	7,538	1,127,378	8,122	1,250,115	8,133	1,292,860	7,010	1,124,110	6,896	1,158,832
New buildings	3,332	583,663	4,207	776,608	4,611	884,513	2,732	932,465	3,915	802,112	3,888	834,622
Additions	2,955	310,899	3,331	350,770	3,511	365,602	5,401	360,395	3,095	321,998	3,008	324,210
Non residential	276	280,862	452	289,660	568	318,436	933	666,733	633	442,773	531	536,112
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	14	11,232	31	10,815	23	16,184	62	47,372	39	24,932	17	2,304
Manufacturing	30	30,456	47	87,551	31	37,857	97	189,943	64	66,895	36	28,084
Electricity and water	-	-	1	1,547	2	877	1	1,247	3	2,157	1	1,122
Construction	1	411	-	-	-	-	4	11,360	2	3,908	0	0
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurant and hotels	163	144,147	289	127,141	386	172,071	541	200,144	364	93,930	314	246,383
Transport, storage & communication	2	2,686	3	4,150	14	13,170	32	15,316	39	29,294	43	76,464
Banking, insurance and real estate	20	60,347	26	27,377	38	49,843	67	112,226	40	128,260	33	65,576
Community, social & personal services	46	31,583	55	31,079	74	28,434	129	63,904	59	44,690	67	24,107
Total	6,563	1,175,424	7,990	1,417,038	8,690	1,568,551	9,100	1,959,593	7,643	1,566,883	7,427	1,694,944

¹ includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities and Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping

Table 5.10 - Solid waste input by type at Mare Chicose landfill site, 2004 – 2009

Waste type	Tonnes					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	6,097	3,756	1,109	502	2,065	671
Domestic	365,528	363,776	387,751	365,824	373,860	389,999
Industrial (inc. textile)	3,097	2,340	2,619	2,157	1,798	1,470
Tuna/Sludge	189	5,913	8,056	13,077	12,148	9,126
Poultry	3,962	3,930	3,752	3,387	6,867	7,209
Rubber tyres	423	394	465	223	347	365
Asbestos	36	85	14	260	32	26
Condemned goods	1,770	2,114	3,265	2,036	2,361	1,164
Difficult and hazardous	12	22	8	4	5	0
Others	-	-	-	6,648	5	5,918
TOTAL	381,114	382,330	407,039	394,118	399,488	415,948

Source: Ministry for Local Government and Outer Islands.

Table 5.11 – Monthly Solid waste input by type at Mare Chicose landfill site, Jan-Dec 2008

Waste type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Domestic	32,948	33,226	31,046	32,070	30,017	28,135	29,429	28,228	29,936	30,716	31,666	36,443	373,860
Textile	94	126	62	78	54	93	114	91	81	64	66	79	1,002
Poultry	522	512	491	568	524	453	595	565	600	664	683	690	6,867
Tuna/Sludge	1,008	926	622	1,128	1,107	1,287	1,011	1,020	984	951	1,082	1,020	12,148
Rubber tyres	11	15	40	23	36	29	27	29	37	27	42	31	347
Industrial	56	82	77	73	70	62	62	55	53	71	64	70	796
Construction waste	214	218	164	322	23	13	497	67	98	220	142	86	2,065
Asbestos	0	20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	33
Condemned goods	76	331	68	320	293	622	94	199	131	103	65	59	2,361
Difficult and hazardous	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Paper waste	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5
Total	34,931	35,456	32,570	34,582	32,124	30,694	31,833	30,254	31,920	32,816	33,811	38,493	399,488

Table 5.12 - Number of EIA and PER licenses granted by type of project, Island of Mauritius, 2005 – 2009

Project	EIA					PER ²		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009 ¹
Land parcelling (morcellement)	19	9	3	12	2	5	-	-
Poultry rearing	-	-	18	-	-	19	10	9
Industrial development	5	4	11	-	7	28	16	6
Coastal hotels & related works	10	20	-	8	7	23	-	-
Livestock rearing	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	7	13	-	-	1	4	-	-
Stone crushing plants	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development in port area	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service ("filling") station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	10	7	13	24	6	17	14	16
Total	55	55	55	44	23	96	40	31

Source : Department of Environment of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

¹ Provisional.

² PER licence was issued as from September 2002. Four PER licences issued in 2002 were included in 2003.

Table 5.13 - Number of establishments¹ by industrial group, Republic of Mauritius, 2005 – 2009

Industrial group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	<u>228</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>216</u>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	118	117	112	106	104
<i>Tea</i>	7	8	8	8	7
<i>Tobacco</i>	35	31	35	32	32
<i>Other agriculture</i>	68	62	64	67	73
Mining and quarrying	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Manufacturing	<u>884</u>	<u>824</u>	<u>838</u>	<u>841</u>	<u>789</u>
<i>Food</i>	117	114	115	116	116
<i>Beverage and tobacco</i>	17	15	16	16	16
<i>Textile and wearing apparel (except footwear)</i>	325	291	299	292	256
<i>Other manufacturing</i>	425	404	408	417	401
Electricity, gas and water	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
Construction	<u>95</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>98</u>
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of m/vehicles, motorcycle, personal & household goods	<u>371</u>	<u>364</u>	<u>377</u>	<u>405</u>	<u>401</u>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	330	321	317	337	343
<i>Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>	13	12	11	13	13
<i>Sales of motor vehicles, motorcycles and related parts; automotive fuel</i>	28	31	29	29	30
Hotels and restaurants	<u>142</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>160</u>
Transport, storage and communication	<u>106</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>117</u>
Financial intermediation	<u>64</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>90</u>
Real estate, renting and business activities	<u>197</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>241</u>
Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	<u>150</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>162</u>
Education	<u>155</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>176</u>
Health and social work	<u>53</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>53</u>
Other community, social and personal services	<u>68</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>101</u>
Total	2,526	2,511	2,566	2,627	2,617

¹ Only large establishments have been considered, i.e those engaging 10 or more persons.

Table 5.14 - List of Proclaimed Public Beaches by districts

Name	Extent (ha)	Sea Frontage (m) (Approx)
PAMPLEMOUSSES		
Le Goulet	3.5	470
Ville Valio	1.3	65
Pointe aux Piments (Portion 1)	2.0	203
Pointe aux Piments (Portion 2)	1.2	122
Pointe aux Piments (Portion 3)	2.5	715
Pointe aux Piments	0.2	111
Pointe aux Piments (Portion 4)	1.4	300
Pointe aux Piments (Portion 5)	0.6	244
Pointe aux Piments (Portion 6)	4.0	740
Pointe aux Piments (Portion 7)	2.6	447
Trou aux Biches	2.6	700
Trou aux Biches (In front of Police Station)	0.9	73
Trou aux Biches (Opp. Casuarina)	1.0	215
Mon Choisy	17.0	1457
The Vale	0.3	63
RIVIERE DU REMPART		
Grand Baie	1.2	346
La Cuvette	1.8	310
Pereybere	1.8	108
Bain Boeuf	2.2	727
Cap Malheureux	0.2	39
P.G. Union Ribet	17.5	1163
Anse La Raie	0.6	110
Butte a l'Herbe	8.8	560
Belle Vue Cugnet	0.3	62
Grand Gaube	0.7	220
Islet Matapan & Pt. of P.G. Melville	5	1050
Poudre d'Or	4.2	848
Volke Molke	0.7	167
FLACQ		
Roches Noires	2.1	350
Poste Lafayette	1.0	130
Poste Lafayette	7.2	620
Poste Lafayette	0.4	30
Bras d'Eau	2.7	650
Part of P.G Choisy	1.7	200
Belle Mare (Part of P.G)	0.3	280
Belle Mare	17.4	1500
Belle Mare	8.4	430
Belle Mare	3.0	210
Palmar	1.1	150
Palmar	0.6	230
Palmar	18.5	1400
Quatres Cocos Vge.	0.3	100
Trou d'Eau Douce	0.9	360
Trou d'Eau Douce	3.2	750
GRSE	0.5	110

Table 5.14 Con't - List of Proclaimed Public Beaches by districts

Name	Extent (ha)	Sea Frontage (m) (Approx)
GRAND PORT		
Grand Sable	0.1	66
Pointe du Diable	0.2	71
Pointe des Bambous	0.1	148
Bois des Amourettes	1.0	275
Old Grand Port	0.2	59
Riviere des Creoles	0.4	257
Pointe Canon	1.0	400
Pointe des Regates	1.0	700
Mahebourg Village (Portion No.2)	0.2	10
Remy Ollier Square(Portion No.1)	0.4	180
Blue Bay	4.8	400
La Cambuse	5.5	692
Le Bouchon	11.0	1475
Pont Naturel (Proposed to be increased to 8A)	0.8	163
Le Souffleur	2.0	180
SAVANNE		
Terracine	6.1	1048
Gris Gris	3.8	220
Telfair	1.4	285
Surinam	0.3	100
Near Souillac Cemetery	1.3	885
Pomponette(P.G Bel Air)	7.0	915
Saint Felix	2.7	990
Riviere des Galets	11.6	1530
BLACK RIVER		
La Prairie (Exclusive of B/R-S Coast Rd)	2.2	300
P.G L'Embrasure	4.7	93
Le Morne Brabant	21.5	1900
P.G Le Morne	0.5	40
P.G Le Morne	0.5	50
P.G Le Morne(4700m ² deproclaimed)	0.5	50
P.G. Comtesse La Marque	13.0	1395
La Preneuse	0.5	83
Tamarin	2.2	410
Wolmar	1.3	50
Flic en Flac / Wolmar	13.6	1920
Flic en Flac	0.7	110
Flic en Flac	2.1	512
P.G Anna	0.4	10
Albion	0.3	145
P.G. Mon Plaisir	2.1	250
Petit Verger	0.2	62
Petit Verger	0.2	50
Pointe aux Sables	1.1	88
PORT LOUIS		
Grand River North West	0.7	198

Table 5.15 - Rating of the state of the environment by heads of households surveyed, CMPHS 2001, (Republic of Mauritius)

Situation	Percentage of households having rated the situation as :					Total
	Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	Bad	
Vicinity of house	3.4	34.3	38.0	17.5	6.8	100.0
Rivers/riverside	0.7	17.4	32.3	33.2	16.4	100.0
Industrial/commercial sites	0.6	21.0	40.8	26.4	11.2	100.0
Beaches	5.6	40.3	40.3	10.3	3.5	100.0
Country in general	1.6	24.4	48.4	19.8	5.8	100.0

Source: CSO, Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS), 2001

Table 5.16 – Percentage distribution of Households surveyed by specified environment problem, CMPHS 2002

Environmental problem	Percentage of household affected			Total
	Not affected at all	Affected to some extent	Seriously affected	
Dumping of solid waste	80.4	12.8	6.8	100.0
Waste/stagnant water	83.1	10.8	6.1	100.0
Stray dogs	62.1	25.6	12.3	100.0
Breeding of animals by neighbours	89.6	7.5	2.9	100.0
Rats/mice	64.9	26.3	8.8	100.0
Presence of crows	90.8	6.8	2.4	100.0
Traffic noise	75.7	18	6.3	100.0
Industrial noise	95.2	3.3	1.5	100.0
Other noise	86.8	9.8	3.4	100.0
Smoke/dust	81.7	13	5.3	100.0
Odours	83.1	10.8	6.1	100.0

Source: CSO, Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) 2002

Table 5.17 - Distribution of households surveyed by method for carrying goods purchased, CMPHS 2002

Method of carrying goods purchased	Number of households	%
Plastic bags provided and own bag/basket	4414	70.1
Only plastic bags provided	1388	22
Own bag/basket only	498	7.9
Total	6300	100.0

Source: CSO, Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) 2002

Table 5.18 - Percentage distribution of households on environmental issues, CMPHS 2007

Household Response	Yes (%)	No (%)
(i) Prepared to separate waste	87.8	12.2
(ii) Prepared to transport by own means	23.5	76.5
(iii) Satisfied with waste collection	72.3	27.7
(iv) Aware that waste can be composted	70.7	29.3
(v) Do composting	65.0	35.0
(vi) Prepared to make compost	52.2	47.8

Source: CSO, Continuous Multi-Purpose Household (CMPHS) 2007

Table 5.19 - Percentage distribution of households by environmental issues, CMPHS 2007

	Yes (%)	No (%)
1. Awareness of Environmental programmes		
(i) Aware of Environmental Programmes on		
Radio	82.5	17.5
Television	84.3	15.7
(ii) Listened to or watched Environmental Programmes		
Radio	70.2	29.8
Television	72.8	27.2
2. Participation in Clean up Campaigns		
Participated in Clean up Campaigns	20.0	80.0
3. PET Bins		
(i) Used bins	35.3	64.7
(ii) Reason for not using bins		
a. Not aware	25.4	74.6
b. Not accessible/too far	39.1	60.9
c. No transport available	7.1	92.9
d. Not interested	4.0	96.0
4. Plastic bags		
Used for shopping		
(i) Own bag	96.1	3.9
(ii) Plastic bag provided/sold by sellers	69.7	30.3

Source: CSO, Continuous Multi-Purpose Household (CMPHS) 2007

CHAPTER 6

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Table 6.1 - Main environment & socio - economic indicators, 2000 and 2009¹

	Units	2000	2009 ¹
Environment indicators			
1. Total land area	000 ha	204.0	204.0
2. Irrigated land	ha	21,543	19,506
3. Forest area (as a % of total land area)	%	30.4	25.3
4. Land protected areas	ha	13,973	14,854
5. Marine protected areas	ha	7,190	7,216
6. Threatened plant species (IUCN Red List)	Number	...	88
7. Threatened animal species (IUCN Red List)	Number	...	65
8. Total fish catch	tons	7,875	8,975
9. Mean catch per fisherman day	kg	6.1	6.4
10. Total Carbon dioxide emission	000 tons	2,648	3,368
11. Per capita carbon dioxide emission	tons	2.3	2.7
12. Mean annual rainfall	millimetres	2,010	2,397
13. Annual fresh water abstraction	Mm ³	677	...
14. Daily per capita domestic water consumption	litres	155.0	162.0
15. Daily per capita solid waste generated (<i>estimate</i>)	Kg	0.7	0.9
16. Total electricity generated	GWh	1,778.0	2,577.0
17. Per capita primary energy requirement	toe	0.9	1.1
18. Per capita final energy consumption	toe	0.6	0.6
19. Energy intensity	toe per Rs 100,000 GDP	1.7	1.4
Socio - economic indicators			
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	Rs mn	120,291	274,496
2. Sectoral contribution to GDP			
<i>Agriculture</i>	%	7.0	4.3
<i>Manufacturing</i>	%	23.5	19.5
<i>Construction</i>	%	5.6	7.1
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	%	12.2	12.0
<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>	%	6.5	7.3
<i>Transport and communications</i>	%	13.0	10.7
<i>Financial intermediation and business services</i>	%	9.7	11.7
<i>Other</i>	%	22.6	27.4
3. GDP annual growth rate (basic prices)	%	9.7	3.1
4. Per capita GDP at market prices	Rs	101,327	214,810
5. Per capita GDP in US dollars	US\$	3,857	6,725
6. Investment (GDFCF)	Rs mn	27,595	71,848
7. Exports (f.o.b) (include ship's stores and bunkers)	Rs mn	40,882	61,784
8. Imports (c.i.f)	Rs mn	54,928	118,303
9. Population	000	1,187.0	1,275.0
10. Population annual growth rate	%	1.1	0.5
11. Population density (per kilometre square)	Number	606	649
12. Total labour force ²	000	528.6	587.3
13. Total employment ²	000	485.9	545.8
<i>Agriculture (as a % of total)</i>	%	12.1	8.5
<i>Manufacturing (as a % of total)</i>	%	28.6	22.7
14. Unemployment rate ²	%	6.5	7.3
15. Inflation rate	%	4.2	2.5
16. Tourist arrivals	000	656.4	871.4

¹ Provisional² Labour force, employment and unemployment, 16 years and over.

Table 6.2 - Evolution of the population by urban ¹ /rural residence and sex between the 1990 and 2000 censuses

Urban\Rural Residence	1990 census ²			2000 census ²			Intercensal increase	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Number	Annual average (%)
Island of Mauritius	1,022,456	510,676	511,780	1,143,069	566,056	577,013	120,613	1.12
Urban population	414,242	206,104	208,138	503,045	247,844	255,201	88,803	1.96
Port Louis	132,460	65,873	66,587	144,303	71,720	72,583	11,843	0.86
Beau-Bassin/Rose Hill	91,518	45,497	46,021	103,872	50,730	53,142	12,354	1.27
Quatre Bornes	68,398	33,875	34,523	75,884	37,306	38,578	7,486	1.04
Vacoas/Phoenix	56,452	28,235	28,217	100,066	49,452	50,614	43,614	5.89
Curepipe	65,414	32,624	32,790	78,920	38,636	40,284	13,506	1.89
Rural population	608,214	304,572	303,642	640,024	318,212	321,812	31,810	0.51

¹ Urban population refers to the population in the five Municipal Council Areas defined according to proclaimed boundaries, altered in 1963 (Proclamation No 12 and 13) and subsequently enlarged in 1965 (Proclamation No 23), 1967 (Proclamation No 2) and in 1990 (Proclamation No 8)

² Unadjusted "de jure" population

Table 6.3 - Evolution of the population by geographical district and sex between the 1990 and 2000 censuses

Geographical district	1990 census ¹			2000 census ¹			Intercensal increase	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Number	Annual average (%)
Port Louis	133,073	66,179	66,894	127,855	63,458	64,397	-5,218	-0.40
Pamplemousses	101,666	51,212	50,454	122,252	60,533	61,719	20,586	1.86
Riviere du Rempart	86,779	43,362	43,417	98,854	49,116	49,738	12,075	1.31
Flacq	112,773	56,452	56,321	126,839	63,549	63,290	14,066	1.18
Grand Port	96,667	48,425	48,242	106,665	53,011	53,654	9,998	0.99
Savanne	60,841	30,444	30,397	66,356	32,787	33,569	5,515	0.87
Plaine Wilhems	321,713	160,252	161,461	358,182	175,852	182,330	36,469	1.08
Moka	65,176	32,378	32,798	75,479	37,275	38,204	10,303	1.48
Black River	43,768	21,972	21,796	60,587	30,475	30,112	16,819	3.31
Island of Mauritius	1,022,456	510,676	511,780	1,143,069	566,056	577,013	120,613	1.12

¹ "de jure" population; not adjusted for under enumeration of young children

Table 6.4 - Age distribution of the population¹ as enumerated at the 1990 and 2000 censuses

Age group (Years)	1990				2000			
	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes	
			Number	%			Number	%
0	10,088	9,908	19,996	2.0	9,163	8,965	18,128	1.6
1 - 4	36,743	36,039	72,782	7.1	36,697	35,910	72,607	6.3
5 - 9	50,011	48,443	98,454	9.6	51,229	50,271	101,500	8.9
10 - 14	54,708	53,684	108,392	10.6	47,438	46,410	93,848	8.2
15 - 19	47,231	45,982	93,213	9.1	49,447	48,126	97,573	8.5
20 - 24	50,784	48,694	99,478	9.7	53,325	53,993	107,318	9.4
25 - 29	52,451	50,576	103,027	10.1	45,390	45,656	91,046	8.0
30 - 34	46,603	44,800	91,403	8.9	48,739	48,307	97,046	8.5
35 - 39	40,437	39,142	79,579	7.8	50,503	49,151	99,654	8.7
40 - 44	29,457	29,689	59,146	5.8	44,739	43,568	88,307	7.7
45 - 49	21,219	22,102	43,321	4.2	38,340	38,069	76,409	6.7
50 - 54	17,892	18,974	36,866	3.6	27,168	28,556	55,724	4.9
55 - 59	15,219	16,016	31,235	3.1	18,623	20,647	39,270	3.4
60 - 64	14,426	15,747	30,173	3.0	14,808	17,248	32,056	2.8
65 - 69	11,062	12,698	23,760	2.3	11,404	13,602	25,006	2.2
70 - 74	6,307	8,040	14,347	1.4	9,267	11,954	21,221	1.9
75 - 79	3,815	5,924	9,739	1.0	5,905	8,681	14,586	1.3
80 - 84	1,514	3,110	4,624	0.4	2,506	4,416	6,922	0.6
85 +	680	2,172	2,852	0.3	1,324	3,410	4,734	0.4
Age unknown	29	40	69	0.0	41	73	114	0.0
All ages	510,676	511,780	1,022,456	100.0	566,056	577,013	1,143,069	100.0

¹ 'de jure' population; not adjusted for under enumeration of young children

'Table 6.5 - Population growth in intercensal periods, Republic of Mauritius¹ 1851 – 2000

Census date	Republic of Mauritius			Island of Mauritius			Island of Rodrigues		
	Population enumerated at census	Density per km ²	Average annual rate of increase(%)	Population enumerated at census	Density per km ²	Average annual rate of increase(%)	Population enumerated at census	Density per km ²	Average annual rate of increase(%)
20 th November 1851	181,318	92	...	180,823	97	2.55	495	5	...
8 th April 1861	310,743	158	5.91	310,050	166	5.91	693	7	3.65
11 th April 1871	317,150	161	0.20	316,042	169	0.19	1,108	11	4.80
4 th April 1881	361,305	184	1.31	359,874	193	1.31	1,431	14	2.59
6 th March 1891	372,656	189	0.31	370,588	199	0.29	2,068	20	3.75
1st April 1901	374,185	190	0.04	371,023	199	0.01	3,162	30	4.34
31 st March 1911	373,620	190	-0.02	368,791	198	-0.06	4,829	46	4.33
21 st May 1921	383,069	195	0.25	376,485	202	0.21	6,584	63	3.15
26 th April 1931	401,440	204	0.47	393,238	211	0.44	8,202	79	2.22
11 th June 1944	431,070	219	0.55	419,185	225	0.49	11,885	114	2.89
30 th June 1952	514,748	261	2.24	501,415	269	2.26	13,333	128	1.45
30 th June 1962 ²	699,954	356	3.12	681,619	366	3.12	18,335	176	3.24
30 th June 1972 ²	850,968	432	1.97	826,199	443	1.94	24,769	238	3.05
2 nd July 1983 ²	999,945	508	1.48	966,863	518	1.44	33,082	318	2.67
1 st July 1990 ³	1,056,660	537	0.79	1,022,456	548	0.80	34,204	329	0.48
1 st July 2000 ³	1,178,848	599	1.10	1,143,069	613	1.12	35,779	344	0.45

¹ excluding Agalega and St Brandon² "de facto" population³ "de jure" population

'Table 6.6 - Growth of the resident population and vital statistics - Republic of Mauritius ¹, 2000 – 2009

Year	Population at beginning of year	Natural movement			Net international migration	Total increase	% change during the year due to:			Population at end of year
		Live births	Deaths	Natural increase			Natural increase	International migration	Total	
2000	1,180,361	20,205	7,982	12,223	+591	12,814	1.04	+0.05	1.09	1,193,175
2001	1,193,175	19,696	7,983	11,713	+500	12,213	0.98	+0.04	1.02	1,205,388
2002	1,205,388	19,983	8,310	11,673	-569	11,104	0.97	-0.05	0.92	1,216,492
2003	1,216,492	19,343	8,520	10,823	+524	11,347	0.89	+0.04	0.93	1,227,839
2004	1,227,839	19,230	8,475	10,755	-822	9,933	0.88	-0.07	0.81	1,237,772
2005	1,237,772	18,820	8,646	10,174	+350	10,524	0.82	+0.03	0.85	1,248,296
2006	1,248,296	17,604	9,162	8,442	-300	8,142	0.68	-0.02	0.66	1,256,438
2007	1,256,438	17,034	8,498	8,536	-400	8,136	0.68	-0.03	0.65	1,264,574
2008	1,264,574	16,372	9,004	7,368	-200	7,168	0.58	-0.02	0.56	1,271,742
2009	1,271,742	15,344	9,224	6,120	-300	5,820	0.48	-0.02	0.46	1,277,562

¹ Excl. Saint Brandon and Agalega**Table 6.7 - Life Expectancy at birth, 2000 – 2009**

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹
Male	68.1	68.4	68.6	68.7	68.7	68.9	69.1	69.2	69.4	69.5
Female	75.3	75.3	75.3	75.4	75.5	75.7	75.9	76.1	76.6	76.7

¹ Provisional**Table 6.8 - Infant mortality ¹ rate by geographical district, 2000 – 2009**

Geographical district	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Port Louis	18.6	16.0	13.8	9.7	17.9	18.8	13.9	20.2	16.7	11.6
Pamplemousses	15.3	13.8	11.9	12.7	16.4	16.6	21.3	11.6	15.7	13.7
Riviere du Rempart	14.1	12.0	19.1	8.7	17.8	12.7	15.2	17.1	11.7	12.7
Flacq	13.9	14.4	12.5	9.5	12.5	11.1	11.2	20.5	14.5	11.6
Grand Port	18.3	16.8	20.9	17.2	17.0	13.2	15.7	11.2	13.2	15.1
Savanne	20.9	7.3	17.6	13.2	17.6	13.8	7.2	11.4	16.7	14.9
Plaines Wilhems	13.8	13.1	11.8	13.9	9.8	10.7	11.0	16.4	13.7	13.8
Moka	14.7	14.2	13.4	12.0	14.9	17.7	12.7	13.9	10.5	16.1
Black River	18.5	17.3	18.4	14.5	8.5	8.1	13.7	7.5	16.0	11.8
Island of Mauritius	15.8	13.9	14.5	12.4	14.0	13.2	13.5	15.3	14.3	13.3

¹ The number of infant deaths in a year per 1000 live births during the year

Table 6.9 - Total number of buildings, residential and partly residential buildings, housing units, households and population, 1990 and 2000 Censuses

	Housing Census		Increase 1990 - 2000	
	1990	2000	No.	%
All buildings	200,626	257,521	56,895	28.4
Residential/Partly residential buildings	177,711	229,779	52,068	29.3
Total housing units	216,011	288,344	72,333	33.5
Occupied housing units	208,163	268,917	60,754	29.2
Private households	236,110	287,701	51,591	21.9
Population	1,054,902	1,129,801	74,899	7.1

Table 6.10 - Distribution of buildings by type, 1990 and 2000 censuses

Building type	Housing Census		Increase 1990 - 2000	
	1990	2000	No.	%
Under construction	8,929	11,460	2,531	28
Wholly residential	172,780	219,797	47,017	27
Partly residential	6,666	11,114	4,448	67
Hotels and Institutions	288	497	209	73
Non - residential	9,938	11,926	1,988	20
Other	2,025	2,727	702	35
All buildings	200,626	257,521	56,895	28

Table 6.11 - Residential and partly residential buildings by type of construction materials, 1990 and 2000 Housing Censuses.

Type of walls and roof materials	Housing census				Change 1990-2000	
	1990		2000		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Concrete walls and roof	127,701	71.9	199,898	87.0	72,197	56.5
Concrete walls & iron/tin roof	13,067	7.4	9,206	4.0	-3,861	-29.5
Iron/tin walls and roof	30,075	16.9	16,815	7.3	-13,260	-44.1
Wood walls & iron/tin/shingle roof	4,236	2.4	2,140	0.9	-2,096	-49.5
Other	2,632	1.5	1,720	0.7	-912	-34.7
Total	177,711	100.0	229,779	100.0	52,068	29.3

Table 6.12 - Distribution of housing units by occupancy status and type of vacancy, 1990 and 2000 Housing Censuses

Type of occupancy or vacancy	Housing units			
	1990		2000	
	No.	%	No.	%
Housing units occupied as :				
Principal residence	208,983	96.7	269,622	93.5
Secondary residence	1,725	0.8	3,901	1.4
Total occupied	210,708	97.5	273,523	94.9
Vacant housing units : For rent	2,093	1.0	5,990	2.1
For sale	205	0.1	2,548	0.9
Provided by employer	846	0.4	602	0.2
Under repairs	659	0.3	1,077	0.4
Other	1500	0.7	4,604	1.6
Total vacant	5,303	2.5	14,821	5.1
All housing units	216,011	100.0	288,344	100.0

Table 6.13 - Main energy indicators, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 – 2009

Details	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total primary energy requirement	ktoe	1113.1	1182.0	1157.3	1222.8	1255.8	1293.2	1376.8	1381.8	1404.4	1346.9
<i>Imported</i>	ktoe	849.0	901.2	898.8	956.3	980.1	1030.5	1122.1	1136.0	1140.9	1110.6
<i>Local</i>	ktoe	264.1	280.9	258.6	266.5	275.7	262.6	254.6	245.8	263.5	236.3
Total primary energy requirement index (1990 = 100)		150.9	159.7	158.4	167.3	171.8	177.0	188.4	189.1	192.2	184.3
Annual increase	%	+11.4	+6.2	-2.10	+5.7	+2.7	+3.0	+6.5	+0.4	+1.6	-4.10
Import dependency	%	76.3	76.2	77.7	78.2	78.0	79.7	81.5	82.2	81.2	82.5
Energy intensity	toe per Rs.100,000 GDP	1.67	1.69	1.62	1.65	1.59	1.62	1.66	1.58	1.53	1.43
Per capita primary energy requirement	toe	0.94	0.99	0.96	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.06
Per capita final energy consumption	toe	0.63	0.65	0.63	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.70	0.68	0.66	0.63
Per capita consumption of electricity sold	KWh	1,158	1,222	1,248	1,330	1,382	1,430	1,501	1,567	1,619	1,623

Table 6.14 - Primary energy requirement, (Energy unit), Republic of Mauritius, 2000 – 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gasolene	99.4	94.8	94.5	96.4	97.6	100.1	96.2	106.7	109.5	120.6
Diesel oil	191.3	190.6	198.7	210.9	216.0	214.2	230.6	207.4	205.4	206.7
Dual purpose kerosene	136.0	143.4	127.7	147.4	168.8	171.7	153.0	146.0	140.9	117.2
Kerosene Aviation fuel	23.6	13.8	14.4	18.9	26.3	28.6	6.0	2.4	4.0	6.7
Fuel oil	112.4	129.6	113.3	128.6	142.5	143.1	147.0	143.6	136.9	110.5
LPG	215.5	236.1	231.4	249.7	259.1	253.3	272.5	250.2	213.3	227.9
Coal	50.0	50.8	52.5	55.8	59.2	65.7	68.0	68.8	67.9	68.9
Sub- total (Imported)	778.9	849.0	898.8	956.3	980.1	1,030.5	1,122.1	1,136.0	1,140.6	1,110.6
Local										
Hydro\Wind Bagasse ¹	8.2	6.1	7.4	10.1	10.6	9.9	6.6	7.2	9.3	10.7
Fuel wood ¹	248.5	267.4	243.9	249.1	257.8	245.1	240.0	230.5	246.4	218.0
Sub-total (Imported)	264.1	280.9	258.6	266.5	275.7	262.6	254.6	245.7	263.5	236.3
Total	1,043.0	1,129.9	1,157.4	1,222.8	1,255.8	1,293.1	1,376.8	1,378.1	1,404.1	1,346.9

¹ estimates**Table 6.15 - Imports of energy sources (Energy unit), Republic of Mauritius, 2000 – 2009**

Thousand tonne of oil equivalent (ktoe)

Energy source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2008	2009
Gasolene	97.0	93.7	86.7	93.8	94.7	93.7	96.0	98.3	104.1	117.2	107.3
Diesel oil	343.1	341.4	349.9	312.3	322.9	333.2	330.8	328.4	310.6	331.7	272.8
Dual purpose kerosene	226.1	222.7	234.5	236.8	267.1	257.9	251.7	245.5	277.0	278.8	210.0
Kerosene Aviation fuel	28.4	12.5	14.9	21.0	31.0	29.0	6.3	(16.4)	3.9	6.1	4.3
Fuel oil	197.6	210.3	219.6	215.8	236.1	228.9	245.4	261.9	273.1	272.7	205.7
LPG	210.0	264.1	200.2	276.5	277.3	324.0	292.2	260.4	320.6	279.4	315.7
Coal	51.1	47.4	60.4	55.6	58.1	67.7	63.5	59.3	67.8	68.2	67.6
Total	1,065.2	1,184.8	1,125.2	1,154.4	1,225.8	1,311.6	1,338.2	1,364.8	1,481.7	1,451.4	1,320.5

Figure 21 - Imports of energy sources, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 – 2009

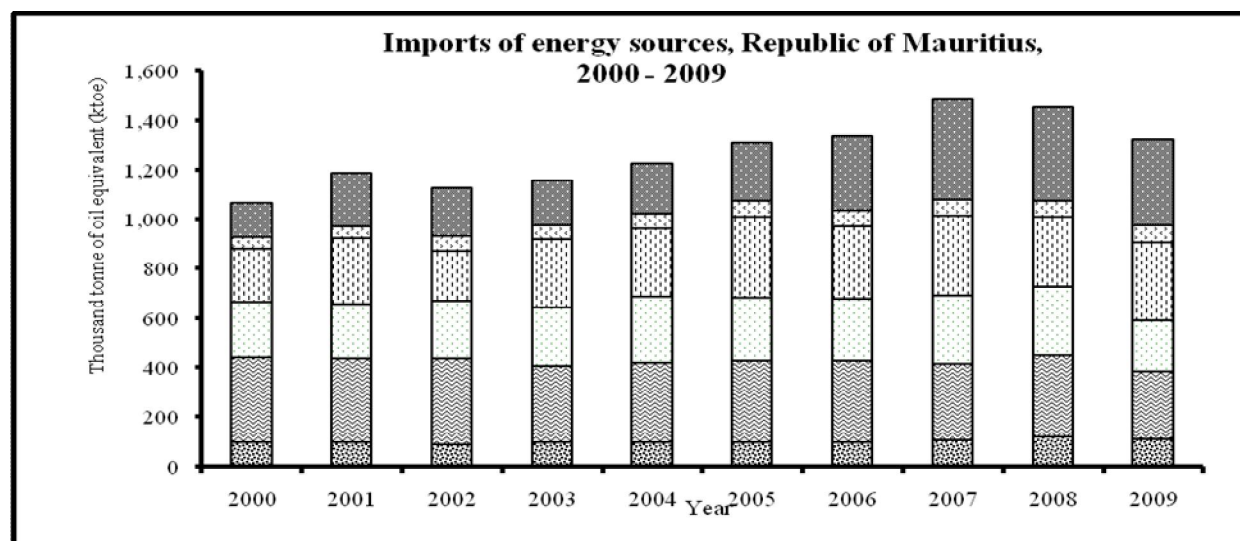


Table 6.16 - Fuel input for electricity production, (Energy unit), Republic of Mauritius, 2000 – 2009

Fuel	Thousand tonne of oil equivalent (ktoe)									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<u>Island of Mauritius</u>										
Fuel oil	164.5	173.8	167.9	192.1	206.7	208.4	211.2	187.3	153.9	176.3
Diesel oil	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.7	2.6
Kerosene	13.6	3.9	5.7	10.3	17.2	18.4	1.9	1.1	2.2	5.1
Coal	141.7	169.5	177.9	178.0	164.4	211.2	286.9	342.6	378.0	356.0
Bagasse	163.4	182.8	173.1	167.5	174.9	168.9	165.9	166.4	208.2	181.7
<u>Island of Rodrigues</u>										
Fuel oil	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.6	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.7
Diesel oil	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	490.6	537.3	532.5	556.0	571.8	615.8	674.8	706.7	750.8	728.6

¹ Estimates

Table 6.17 - Final energy consumption by sector and type of fuel (Physical unit), Republic of Mauritius, 2000 – 2009

Sector	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Manufacturing											
Fuel oil	tonne	49,000	60,630	61,439	55,615	49,857	46,763	57,305	58,812	54,639	46,824
Diesel oil	tonne	41,600	37,533	37,409	41,273	43,372	41,127	49,636	48,255	46,301	45,882
LPG	tonne	3,689	3,650	3,502	2,964	2,756	3,904	3,965	4,768	4,920	5,007
Coal	tonne	24,464	25,781	25,888	29,000	24,220	23,162	21,666	19,964	41,672	21,572
Fuel wood ¹	tonne	1,500	1,500	1,450	1,430	1,415	1,400	1,425	1,425	1,425	1,426
Electricity	GW h	651.6	711.4	711.7	742.2	769.0	777.4	841.2	879.6	912.9	897.2
Bagasse ¹	tonne	531,800	529,000	442,722	510,246	518,379	476,198	463,563	388,559	239,276	226,759
Transport											
LPG	tonne	633	820	1,216	2,223	2,691	6,726	6,887	5,633	5,184	4,587
Diesel oil	tonne	142,000	145,555	153,437	161,267	164,120	166,510	172,073	151,060	152,910	153,707
Aviation fuel (local aircraft)	tonne	108,082	124,652	108,972	123,627	137,002	137,560	141,319	138,104	131,631	106,246
Household											
Kerosene	tonne	9,600	9,480	8,409	8,265	8,726	9,765	3,925	1,238	1,772	1,476
LPG	tonne	37,710	37,850	39,023	40,559	42,856	43,206	42,099	42,873	42,394	43,237
Fuel wood ¹	tonne	16,000	15,900	15,850	15,780	15,940	16,540	17,473	17,497	16,726	16,619
Charcoal ¹	tonne	150	150	130	125	120	130	123	126	119	119
Electricity	GW h	491.9	522.8	532.6	564.6	575.0	607.6	617.9	643.0	652.2	680.1
Commercial and Distributive Trade											
LPG	tonne	4,150	4,450	4,559	5,749	6,372	6,985	9,936	10,427	10,094	10,575
Charcoal ¹	tonne	300	330	340	350	360	380	393	407	422	437
Electricity	GW h	374.8	415.5	424.9	479.3	516.0	556.3	581.8	618.0	672.7	704.2
Agriculture											
Diesel oil ¹	tonne	2,400	2,460	2,430	2,410	2,375	2,345	2,402	2,456	2,241	2,286
Electricity	GW h	27.2	26.8	27.5	27.0	23.8	27.1	28.7	28.2	25.8	20.5

¹ Estimates

Table 6.18 - Final energy consumption by sector (Energy unit), Republic of Mauritius, 2000 – 2009

Thousand tonne of oil equivalent (ktoe)

Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Manufacturing	249.9	262.4	249.2	262.3	259.3	248.6	270.8	264.0	247.7	224.1
Transport	355.9	372.3	364.1	390.2	408.7	418.6	425.8	410.9	406.4	391.3
Household	99.2	101.8	102.8	107.0	111.0	115.5	108.9	108.8	110.2	113.1
Commercial and Distributive Trade	36.9	40.8	41.7	47.7	51.5	55.7	62.7	65.2	69.1	72.3
Agriculture	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.1
Other (n.e.s) and losses	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.2	5.0	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.7
TOTAL	749.0	784.4	765.1	814.9	838.1	848.0	876.3	857.5	841.6	808.6

Table 6.19 - Percentage share of final energy consumption by sector, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 – 2009

Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Manufacturing	33.4	33.5	32.6	32.2	30.9	29.3	30.9	30.8	29.4	27.7
Transport	47.5	47.5	47.6	47.9	48.8	49.5	48.6	47.9	48.3	48.4
Household	13.2	13.0	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.6	12.4	12.7	13.1	14.0
Commercial and Distributive trade	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.6	7.2	7.6	8.2	8.9
Agriculture	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other (n.e.s) and losses	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

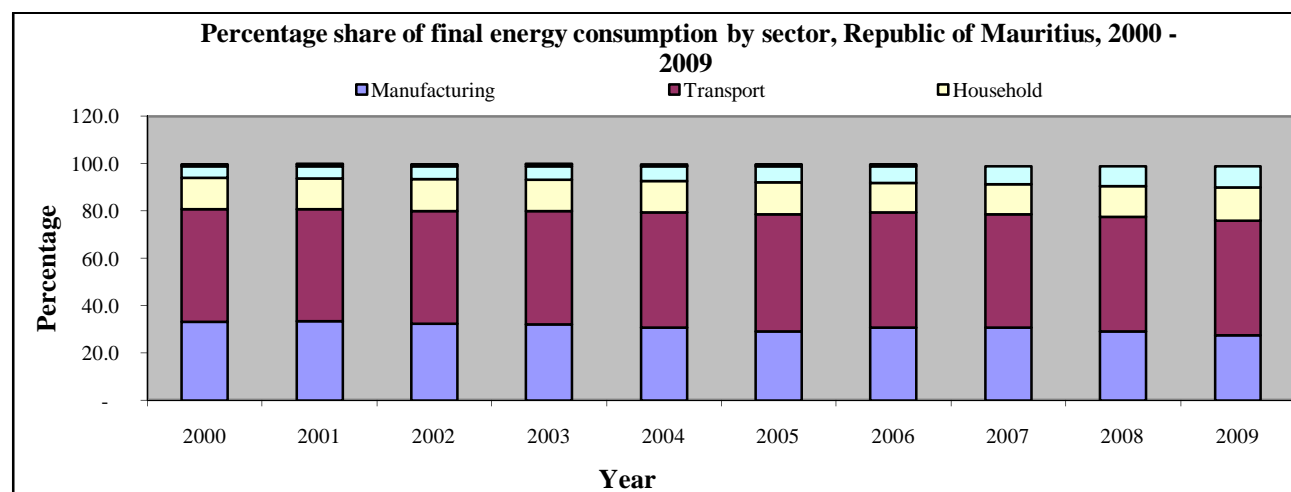
Figure 22 - Percentage share of final energy consumption by sector, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 - 2009

Table 6.20 - Vehicles ¹ registered by type, 2000 – 2009

Type of vehicle	Number									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Car	54,911	58,082	63,307	68,524	77,342	84,818	91,911	99,770	109,507	117,890
(of which taxi car)	(5,039)	(5,318)	(5,801)	(5,979)	(6,482)	(6,798)	(6,860)	(6,885)	(6,941)	(6,921)
Dual purpose vehicle	34,912	36,984	38,129	39,383	40,667	42,026	43,221	44,635	46,021	47,146
Heavy motor car	916	923	944	958	1,020	1,045	1,118	1,223	1,290	1,275
Motor cycle	24,523	25,104	25,723	26,744	28,646	30,927	33,936	36,969	40,804	44,222
Auto cycle	91,955	94,849	97,078	98,858	100,854	102,503	104,238	105,637	107,184	108,713
Lorry and truck	10,485	10,888	11,236	11,501	11,774	12,047	12,272	12,536	12,726	12,950
Van	18,807	20,694	21,750	22,496	23,326	23,989	24,522	24,934	25,334	25,622
Bus	2,394	2,408	2,450	2,460	2,457	2,560	2,612	2,753	2,762	2,803
Tractor and dumper	2,645	2,683	2,683	2,877	2,935	2,982	3,001	3,025	3,045	3,102
Prime mover	322	335	349	369	388	412	436	452	505	558
Trailer	1,726	1,776	1,770	1,772	1,771	1,765	1,756	1,795	1,809	1,823
Road roller	100	100	101	100	99	96	96	96	96	97
Other	322	323	321	329	326	326	321	320	323	319
Total	244,018	255,149	265,841	276,371	291,605	305,496	319,440	334,145	351,406	366,520

¹ Excluding pedal cycles, but including government vehicles

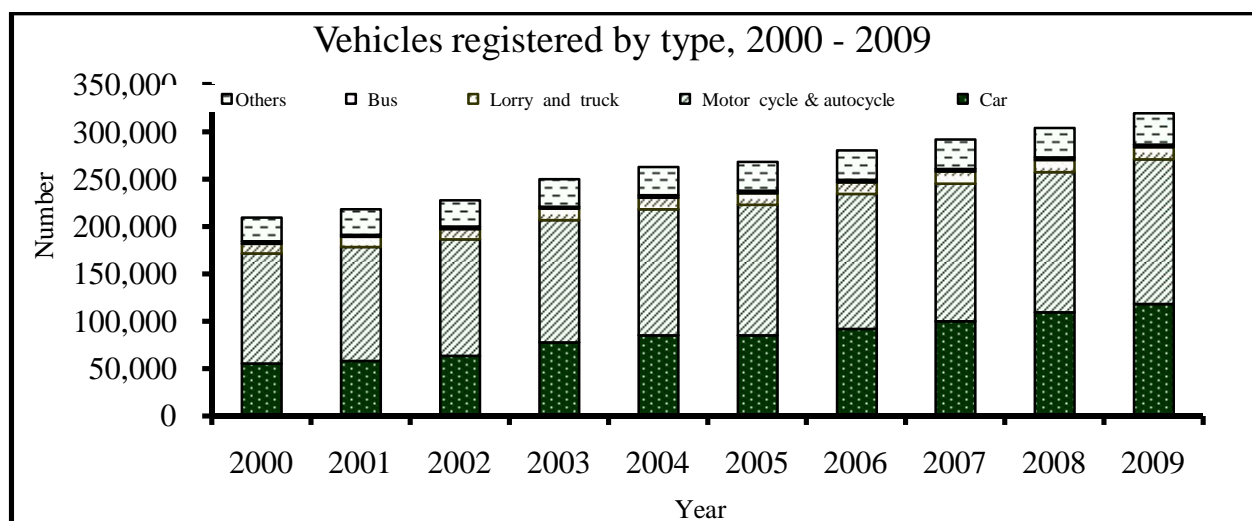
Figure 23 - Vehicles registered by type, 2000 – 2009

Table 6.21 - Road traffic accidents ¹ and casualties, 2000 – 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Road traffic accidents:										
Number	18,278	18,517	18,022	19,178	19,495	22,554	20,242	20,519	20,873	19,571
Rate per 100,000										
Population	1,588	1,591	1,535	1,616	1,629	1,869	1,665	1,678	1,696	1,582
Rate per 1,000 registered motor vehicles	77	75	69	72	69	76	65	63	61	55
2. Motor vehicles involved :										
Number	33,537	33,988	33,119	35,239	35,506	43,741	40,023	41,178	42,910	37,858
Rate per 1,000 registered motor vehicles	142	137	127	133	126	148	129	127	125	106
3. Casualties :										
Total number of casualties	3,291	3,264	2,904	2,698	2,951	2,760	2,522	3,055	3,435	3,655
Fatal ²	163	126	158	131	144	136	134	140	168	140
Seriously injured	266	288	216	291	245	358	348	500	512	479
Slightly injured	2,862	2,850	2,530	2,276	2,562	2,266	2,040	2,415	2,755	3,036
4. Fatality :										
Rate per 100,000 population	14.2	10.8	13.5	11.0	12.0	11.3	11.0	11.4	13.6	11.3
Rate per 1,000 registered motor vehicle	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Fatality Index ³	5.0	3.9	5.4	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.3	4.6	4.9	3.8

¹ Exclude number of accidents involving bicycles only or bicycle and pedestrian

² Prior to 2002, a fatal accident was defined as an accident where deaths occurred within 7 days. As from 2002, a fatal accident is defined as an accident where deaths occurred within 30 days.

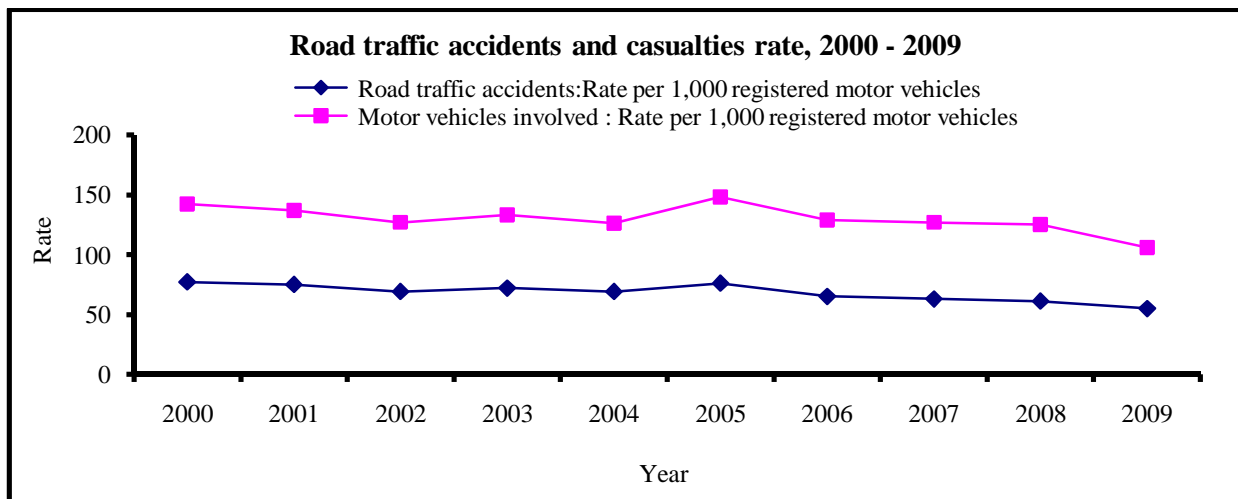
Figure 24 - Road accidents and casualties rate, 2000 – 2009

Table 6.22 - Imports of motor spirit and gas oil by country of origin, 2005 - 2009

(C.I.F. Value Rs ' 000)

Item/Country of origin	Unit	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009 ¹	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Motor spirit (Gasoline)	000 Litres										
Bahrain	"	48,820	526,795	18,108	301,504	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	"	6,318	104,960	6,260	82,715	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa Rep.	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	"	5,995	94,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	"	46,631	618,343	29,924	469,447	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	"	7,408	82,960	63,785	1,023,653	125,919	2,180,054	141,913	2,690,298	129,224	1,914,871
Reunion	"	2,733	25,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		107,764	1,344,772	118,077	1,877,319	125,919	2,180,054	141,913	2,690,298	129,224	1,914,871
Gas oil (Diesel)	000 Litres										
Bahrain	"	146,279	1,819,045	16,890	225,438	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	"	177,637	2,138,530	130,303	2,103,149	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa Rep.	"	6,978	68,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	"	18,325	265,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	"	-	-	20,380	300,066	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	"	44,837	542,554	226,030	3,722,367	369,513	6,442,993	397,859	8,908,957	358,306	4,736,591
Yemen	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		394,056	4,833,411	393,603	6,351,020	369,513	6,442,993	397,859	8,908,957	358,306	4,736,591

¹ Provisional

Figure 25 - Imports of motor spirits and gas oil, 2005 – 2009

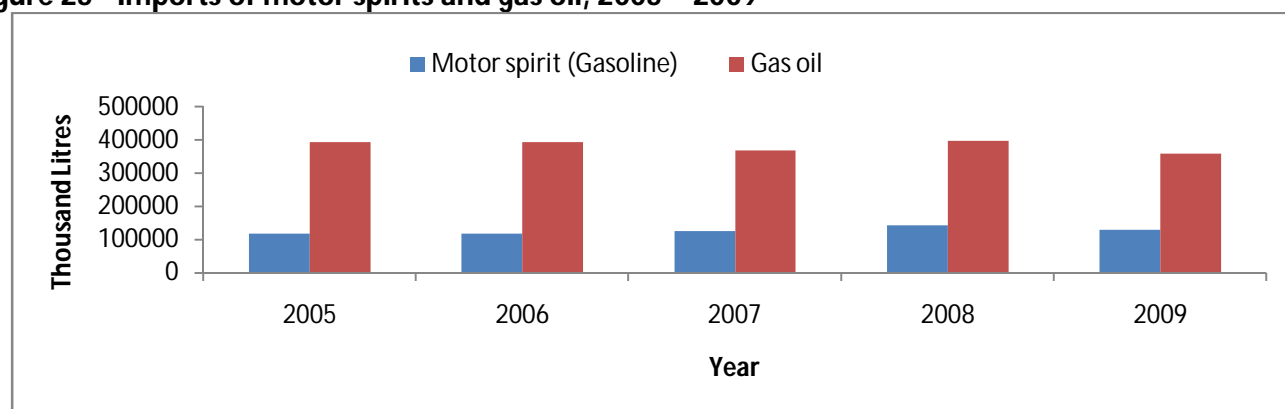


Table 6.23 - Imports of lubricating oils and greases by country of origin, 2005 – 2009

Item	Country of origin	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009 ¹	
		Quantity (M/ton)	Value (Rs '000)	Quantity (M/ton)	Value (Rs '000)	Quantity (M/ton)	Value (Rs '000)	Quantity (M/ton)	Value (Rs '000)	Quantity (M/ton)	Value (Rs '000)
Lubricating oil containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum products	France	287	13,719	181	12,102	144	13,038	198	16,116	175	16,455
	Japan	-	-	5	525	14	1,062	20	1,651	-	-
	Singapore	4,017	121,955	1,277	52,668	2,192	106,746	1,914	99,429	1,607	80,334
	South Africa Rep.	2,460	83,023	5,593	247,215	3,443	167,982	2,275	127,131	3,050	160,482
	Thailand	63	2,340	17	972	30	1,637	677	37,040	643	29,303
	United Kingdom	59	4,527	45	4,323	64	5,640	32	3,426	43	4,233
	United States	70	9,868	59	11,072	81	15,695	68	13,067	57	14,577
	Other countries	1,338	40,183	1,129	43,090	1,254	60,353	1,208	64,076	121	13,339
		8,294	275,615	8,306	371,967	7,222	372,153	6,392	361,936	7,032	385,081
Lubricating greases containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum products	France	7	456	-	48	1	146	5	709	2	636
	Singapore	11	682	-	11	8	506	3	287	2	459
	South Africa Rep.	113	5,968	125	8,202	71	5,659	92	7,242	64	4,451
	Thailand	5	194	-	-	-	-	11	779	11	835
	Other countries	14	998	27	2,114	37	2,497	108	5,437	9	1,500
			150	8,298	152	10,375	117	8,808	219	14,454	97	9,135

¹ Provisional**Table 6.24 - Air transport, 2000 – 2009**

Year	Number of movements ¹		Freight ²	
	Landings	Take - offs	Unloaded (Tonnes)	Loaded (Tonnes)
2000	8,349	8,332	20,113	21,156
2001	8,765	8,753	18,107	20,754
2002	9,172	9,170	19,114	25,662
2003	9,455	9,454	20,029	24,338
2004	9,316	9,315	22,381	26,049
2005	9,705	9,820	23,920	25,185
2006	9,211	9,232	21,218	24,389
2007	8,543	8,418	22,663	24,894
2008	9,384	9,393	22,152	24,522
2009	9,824	9,383	20,400	21,924

¹ As from 2005, excludes ferry flights (empty flights)² Provisional

Table 6.25 - Tourist¹ arrivals by mode of transport and tourist nights spent during period, 2000 – 2009

Period	Tourist arrivals during period			Tourist nights spent during period ²	% change over previous year			
	Sea	Air	Total		Tourist arrivals		Tourist nights	
2000	10,677	645,776	656,453	6,412,876	+	13.6	+	11.9
2001	10,532	649,786	660,318	6,527,800	+	0.6	+	1.8
2002	14,180	667,468	681,648	6,768,870	+	3.2	+	3.7
2003	12,155	689,863	702,018	6,952,313	+	3.0	+	2.7
2004	11,390	707,471	718,861	7,118,603	+	2.4	+	2.4
2005	13,321	747,742	761,063	7,498,251	+	5.9	+	5.3
2006	13,249	775,027	788,276	7,760,679	+	3.5	+	3.5
2007	12,163	894,808	906,971	8,986,934	+	15.1	+	15.8
2008	15,961	914,495	930,456	9,089,972	+	2.6	+	1.1
2009	23,265	848,091	871,356	8,507,474	-	6.4	-	6.4

¹ A tourist is defined as a non - resident staying in the island for more than 24 hours but less than a year

² Including nights spent during reference period by tourist arriving prior to the period.

Table 6.26 - Percentage distribution of tourists interviewed by rating of the state of the environment at various sites, Survey of outgoing tourists 2000 & 2002

Site	Number of Parties		Very Poor		Poor		Satisfactory		Good		Excellent	
	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002
Beaches	13,166	15,760	0.8	0.5	4.4	4.2	15.6	13.0	57.9	59.8	21.3	22.6
Public places	13,019	15,710	2.0	1.2	16.4	13.0	31.7	26.0	41.6	47.5	8.4	12.3
Tourist Sites	11,708	14,937	0.5	0.3	3.5	3.4	19.4	18.5	61.9	61.3	14.6	16.5
Country in general	13,476	15,906	2.1	0.5	12.2	5.4	28.9	24.2	46	56.4	10.8	13.5

Table 6.26 (Cont'd) - Percentage distribution of tourists interviewed by rating of the state of the environment at various sites, Survey of outgoing tourists 2004 & 2006

Site	Number of Parties		Very Poor		Poor		Satisfactory		Good		Excellent	
	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006
Beaches	16,151	15,648	0.7	0.7	4.1	4.6	11.7	12.5	63.6	56.9	20.0	25.3
Public places	16,189	15,399	1.3	1.2	13.3	10.7	25.5	23.2	50.0	53.0	9.8	11.9
Tourist Sites	15,396	14,669	0.4	0.4	4.7	3.2	18.1	15.8	63.7	63.1	13.0	17.5
Country in general	16,400	15,996	0.6	0.6	6.0	5.2	22.3	20.4	60.0	59.3	11.1	14.5

Table 6.27 - Broadcasting services (end of period), Republic of Mauritius, 2000 – 2009

	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
A. Sound											
Channels	Number	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
Transmitters	"	24	18	21	36	36	36	36	44	45	47
Aerial output:											
Medium wave	kW	10 / 2	10 / 2	10 / 2	10 / 2	10 / 2	10 / 2	10 / 2	10 / 2	10 / 2	10 / 2
F.M.	kW	1 / 0.5	1 / 0.5	1 / 0.5	4 / 2	4 / 2	4 / 2	4 / 2	4 / 2	4 / 2	4 / 2
Weekly transmission time	Hour	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,848	1,848	1,848	1,848	2,016	2,016	2,016
Private operators	Number	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
B. Television											
Channels ¹	Number	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	15	20	20
Transmitters	"	59	78	78	86	89	129	140	160	165	168
Aerial output (ERP)	kW	0.4 - 30	0.4 - 30	0.4 - 30	0.4 - 30	0.1 - 30	0.1 - 30	0.01 - 30	0.01 - 30	0.01 - 30	0.01 - 30
Weekly transmission time	Hour	500	672	672	1,008	2,016	2,016	2,016	2,520	3,360	3,360
Television sets licensed											
Isl. of Mauritius	Number	219,282	230,676	236,551	253,126	254,000	268,875	269,166	280,675	308,194	305,010
Isl. of Rodrigues	"	4,575	4,760	4,934	6,286	6,300	6,880	8,228	9,255	9,763	9,967
Private operators	"	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3

¹ transmission of same channels on analogue and digital has been counted as two channels
Source: Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation, and Multicarrier (Mauritius) Ltd

Table 6.28 - Telephone services (end of period), 2000 – 2009

	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total line capacity of local exchanges	Number	299,034	315,000	335,000	351,146	368,481	396,797	446,797	531,551	497,194	443,239
Main telephone lines in operation	"	284,604	306,773	325,774	348,202	353,808	357,490	357,340	361,319	363,374	381,702
Cellular mobile telephone subscribers	"	126,600	278,500	366,438	466,327	547,831	656,828	772,395	928,622	1,033,259	1,086,748
National telephone traffic (calls) ¹	'000	506,630	511,573	539,243	543,041	534,531	543,284	537,137	513,377	449,071	452,530
International outgoing telephone traffic:											
(a) calls	000	10,727	11,179	12,627	13,406	14,831	19,046	19,701	21,386	n.a	36,422
(b) duration	"000 minutes	34,641	35,535	36,516	43,416	45,539	58,450	59,741	71,412	107,028	123,317

Source: Information & Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 6.29 - Health related statistics, 2003 – 2009

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
No of doctors (public sector) ¹	765	775	777	856	844	852	887
No of doctors (public and private sectors) ¹	1,173	1,303	1,342	1,400	1,425	1,450	1,500
No of nurses and midwives (public and private sector) ¹	2,958	2,937	2,902	3,087	3,300	3,400	3,500
No of beds (public and private sectors)	4,038	4,073	4,067	4,123	4,080	4,082	4,281
No of children immunised against Tuberculosis ²	17,021	16,424	16,147	14,700	14,272	13,665	15,821
No of children immunised against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, Hib and Hepatitis B	17,036	16,161	15,670	14,756	13,970	14,635	13,376
No of children immunised against Polio 3 rd dose ²	17,077	16,246	15,747	14,780	13,976	14,663	13,482
No of children immunised against Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR) ²	17,309	16,184	15,750	15,176	14,400	13,574	13,316
No of cases of (Imported) Malaria reported	40	45	35	38	42	27	23
No of cases of (Introduced) Malaria reported	-	3	1	-	-	-	-

Source: Statistics Unit , Ministry of Health and Quality of Life

¹ Republic of Mauritius² Public sector only

Table 6.30 - Percentage distribution of private households by amenities available, Republic of Mauritius, 1990 and 2000 Housing Censuses

Amenity available	Housing census	
	1990 (%)	2000 (%)
1. Electricity	96.8	99.0
2. Water supply :		
Piped water inside house	56.0	83.7
Piped water outside on premises	33.5	14.5
Public fountain, well, river, etc.	10.5	1.8
3. Availability of water tank/reservoir	...	36.4
4. Bathroom	94.5	99.0
With running water	63.6	89.0
Without running water	30.9	10.0
None	5.5	1.0
5. Toilet	100.0	100.0
Flush toilet	62.8	88.8
Pit latrine	36.5	11.0
Other	0.7	0.2
6. Kitchen	97.6	99.2
Inside housing unit	64.9	87.8
Outside housing unit	32.7	11.4
None	2.4	0.8
7. Fuel for cooking :		
Gas	50.3	91.5
Wood and charcoal	26.3	4.5
Kerosene	21.7	3.4
Electricity	1.5	0.5
Other and not stated	0.2	0.1

Table 6.31 - Percentage distribution of private households by method of refuse disposal, 1990 and 2000 Censuses

Method of refuse disposal	Housing census	
	1990 (%)	2000 (%)
Receptacle with cover	31.1	...
Receptacle without cover	10.5	...
Enclosure made of bricks/stones	7.0	...
Regular collection	-	88.7
Irregular collection	-	4.9
Dumped on premises	15.9	1.3
Dumped on roadside	13.8	0.9
Ash pit	20.6	3.8
Other	1.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 6.32 - Private households by principal fuel used for heating water for bathing, 2000 Housing and Population Census

Fuel type	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity	50,827	23,567	74,394
Gas	46,751	69,557	116,308
Solar	5,767	5,687	11,454
Other	4,788	18,446	23,234
None ¹	22,780	40,995	63,775
Not stated	5	-	5

¹ Includes households who do not regularly use hot water for bathing

Table 6.33 - No. of complaints received at the Pollution Prevention and Control Division of the Department of Environment by category, 2000 – 2009

Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹
Noise	555	821	458	583	444	342	178	135	157	123
Solid waste	586	758	88	88	177	201	137	88	49	136
Air pollution	71	188	229	209	129	154	61	62	57	57
Waste water	150	210	286	155	180	289	92	76	84	72
Odour	251	417	406	344	328	272	121	88	102	88
Other ²	293	657	189	389	447	215	224	119	147	46
Total	1,906	3,051	1,656	1,768	1,705	1,473	813	568	596	522

Source : Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

¹ provisional

Figure 26 - Number of complaints received at the Pollution Prevention and Control Division of the Department of Environment by category, 2009

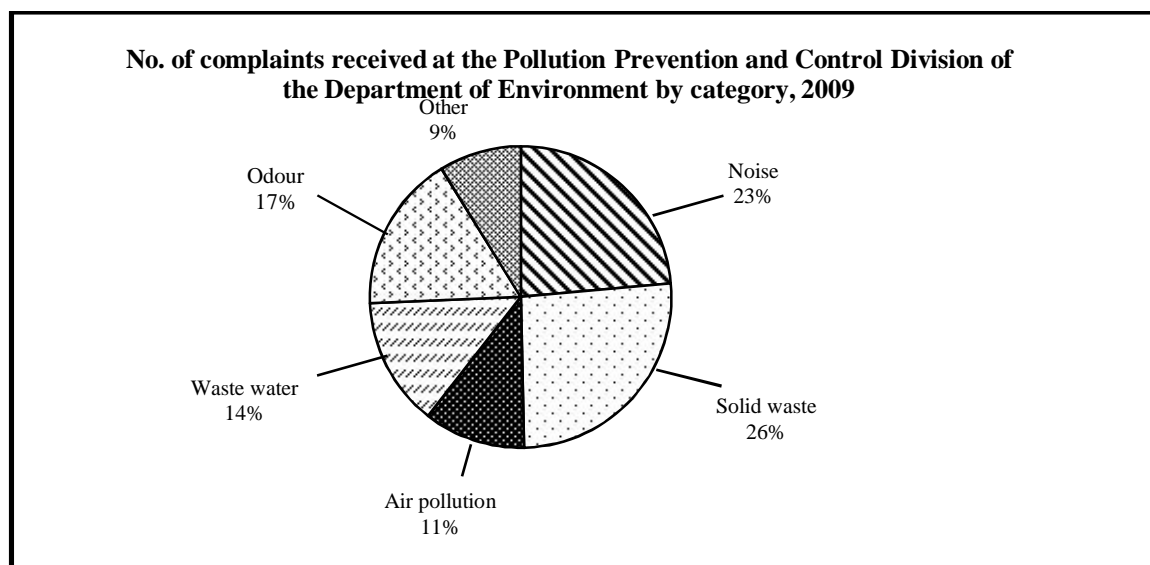


Table 6.34 - Contraventions and notices established by Police De L'Environnement, 2007 – 2009

Type of contravention	2007	2008	2009
Illegal Littering	8,119	8,246	3,402
Illegal Dumping	16	51	0
Noise	12	91	27
Smoking in prohibited area	75	8	48
Waste carriers offences	0	8	3
Setting fire within 50 metres from building/plantation	0	9	1
Obstruction	0	11	0
Road Traffic Offences	133	328	134
Trading without licence	47	80	0
Allowing animal to stray	0	0	0
Disturbance	0	0	0
Others	30	90	81
Total	8,432	8,922	3,696
No. of notices issued to drivers of vehicles emitting black smoke	3,796	6,782	4,526

Source: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

Table 6.35 - Main Material Flows Account indicators, 2005 -2006

	million tonnes	
	2005	2006
Domestic extraction (materials from local sources)	9.9	10.0
Materials Imported	4.9	4.9
Direct Material Input - DMI (Domestic extraction plus Imports)	14.8	14.9
Materials Exported	1.0	1.3
Domestic Material Consumption - DMC (DMI minus exports)	13.8	13.6
Physical Balance of Trade - PBT (Exports minus imports)	3.9	3.6
Construction industry material use and Gross Value Added (GVA)		
Construction GVA (<i>Rupees million</i>)	5,264.7	5,538.4
Construction use of materials	4.8	5.1

Note: Materials include agricultural products such as sugar cane and animal products (meat etc), forestry products such as wood and raw materials used in manufacturing and services sectors.

Table 6.36 - Employment by industrial group ¹ and sex, March 2009, Republic of Mauritius

Industrial group	Male	Female	Both sexes
<u>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</u>	<u>14,787</u>	<u>3,297</u>	<u>18,084</u>
Sugarcane	8,840	1,821	10,661
Tea	153	230	383
Tobacco	38	81	119
Flower growing	125	168	293
Fishing	764	88	852
Animal Farming	1,091	170	1,261
Agricultural & animal husbandry services	2,884	639	3,523
Forestry, logging & related service activities	866	29	895
Other	26	71	97
<u>Mining and quarrying</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>140</u>
<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>46,203</u>	<u>45,775</u>	<u>91,978</u>
Food:			
Meat and fish processing	3,610	3,535	7,145
Bread	665	119	784
Sugar confectionery, biscuits and other farinaceous products	419	573	992
Sugar	1,664	31	1,695
Tea	140	40	180
Other	103	191	294
Beverage and tobacco:			
Distilleries & cigarette manufacture	330	81	411
Wine and beer	1,344	164	1,508
Soft drinks	608	49	657
Textiles	3,650	1,951	5,601
Wearing apparel (except footwear)	16,456	25,899	42,355
Leather products	127	459	586
Footwear	199	146	345
Wood products (except furniture)	340	246	586
Paper products	453	192	645
Printing and publishing	1,762	744	2,506
Chemical products	1,801	556	2,357
Rubber products	139	39	178
Plastic products	964	371	1,335
Non-metallic mineral products:			
Stone and concrete	1,900	131	2,031
Other	226	49	275
Basic metals	357	31	388
Fabricated metal products	2,205	334	2,539
Machinery & equipment	407	44	451
Electrical machinery & apparatus	366	277	643
Radio, television & communication equipment	69	45	114
Medical, optical & photographic equipment	369	533	902
Watches and clocks	289	388	677
Transport equipment	495	17	512

¹ Large establishment

Table 6.36(cont'd)-Employment by industrial group ¹ and sex, March 2009, Republic of Mauritius

Industrial group	Male	Female	Both sexes
Furniture	733	112	845
Jewellery and related articles	835	962	1,797
Other manufacturing industries	300	1,001	1,301
<u>Electricity, gas and water</u>	2,958	231	3,189
<u>Construction</u>	12,778	662	13,440
<u>Wholesale & retail trade, repair of m/vehicles, motorcycles, personal & household goods</u>	13,954	7,343	21,297
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	291	42	333
Sale of motor vehicles, motor cycles & related parts; automotive fuel	1,434	359	1,793
Wholesale trade	6,875	2,433	9,308
Retail trade	5,354	4,509	9,863
<u>Hotels and restaurants</u>	16,793	6,116	22,909
Hotels	15,166	5,312	20,478
Restaurants	1,627	804	2,431
<u>Transport, storage & communication</u>	15,708	3,702	19,410
Bus transport	5,627	226	5,853
Other land transport	830	187	1,017
Water & air transport	1,877	921	2,798
Cargo handling, storage & warehousing & related activities	3,958	765	4,723
Travel agencies & tour operators	675	639	1,314
Post & telecommunication	2,741	964	3,705
<u>Financial intermediation</u>	5,509	5,256	10,765
Banking	3,611	3,345	6,956
Insurance	1,154	1,153	2,307
Other	744	758	1,502
<u>Real estate, renting and business activities</u>	13,175	8,105	21,280
Real estate & renting of equipment	398	149	547
Computer services	2,514	2,537	5,051
Accounting & consultancy services	1,284	1,292	2,576
Architectural & engineering services	1,032	193	1,225
Advertising services	191	109	300
Security services	5,024	300	5,324
Other	2,732	3,525	6,257
<u>Public administration & defence; compulsory social security</u>	30,013	9,585	39,598
<u>Education</u>	11,278	13,753	25,031
<u>Health and social work</u>	6,531	6,775	13,306
Health services	5,750	5,829	11,579
Social work activities	781	946	1,727
<u>Other community, social and personal services</u>	5,325	2,104	7,429
Cleaning services	1,695	384	2,079
Recreational & sporting activities	2,855	1,144	3,999
Other	775	576	1,351
Total	192,210	106,303	298,513

Table 6.37 - Number of accidents by economic activity, bodily location and agency, Republic of Mauritius, (July 2008 - June 2009)

Economic Activity	Bodily Location ¹										Material Agency							
	1.Head	2.Neck (including spine & vertebrae in neck)	3. & vertebrae in the back	4.Trunk and internal organs	5.Upper extremities	6.Lower extremities	6.Whole body and multiple sites	7.Other parts of body injured	8.Part of body injured, unspecified	TOTAL	1.Machines	2.Means of transport & lifting equipment	3.Other equipment	4.Materials, substances & radiations	5.Working environment	6.Other agencies, not elsewhere classified	7.Agencies not classified for lack of sufficient data	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	87	6	67	6	102	84	-	7	12	371	22	19	36	79	189	5	21	371
Fishing	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	4
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Manufacturing	38	4	26	4	132	87	1	3	15	310	45	30	30	34	134	7	30	310
Electricity, gas & water supply	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Construction	33	2	28	4	115	70	3	6	3	264	22	33	39	44	94	7	25	264
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods	8	1	12	4	67	37	1	3	3	136	12	18	15	19	59	5	8	136
Hotels & restaurants	1	-	3	-	9	9	1	1	2	26	1	1	5	-	15	1	3	26
Transport, storage & communications	22	9	5	70	38	1	2	7	-	154	13	49	11	8	58	2	13	154
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Real Estate, renting & business activities	1	1	2	1	15	32	-	1	-	53	3	5	4	3	31	1	6	53
Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Education	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
Health & social work	6	-	3	-	16	4	-	-	2	31	3	3	2	5	15	-	3	31
Other community, social & personal service activities	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	7	-	3	-	1	2	-	1	7
Private households with employed persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Extra-territorial organisations & bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL	197	23	147	90	501	328	8	28	39	1,361	122	161	142	193	602	29	112	1,361

¹ According to new classification

Goals & Indicators	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NEWMDG 7.5 - Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.1	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8
Terrestrial only (%)	...	5.5	5.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3
Marine only (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	3.5	4.5 ¹	4.5 ¹	4.5 ¹	4.5 ¹	4.5 ¹	4.5 ¹	4.5 ¹	4.5 ¹
NEWMDG 7.6 - Proportion of species threatened with extinction	-----																			
Number of plants species	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	88	100	88	88	88
Number of animal species	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	64	84	65	65	65
OLDMDG - Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)	1.84	1.79	1.81	1.74	1.70	1.73	1.71	1.68	1.69	1.63	1.67	1.69	1.62	1.64	1.59	1.62	1.66	1.58	1.53 ¹	1.43

Table 6.39 - Environmental Performance Index (EPI) for Mauritius, 2008 and 2010¹

	2008	2010
EPI Rank (out of 149 Countries in 2008 and 163 Countries in 2010)	58.0	6.0
EPI Score (1%)	78.1	80.6
<i>Of which</i>		
Environmental Health	97.7	83.7
Water (effects on humans)	96.5	96.6
Air Pollution (effects on humans)	97.9	97.4
Environmental Burden of Disease	98.2	70.3
Ecosystem Vitality	58.5	77.5
Forestry	87.4	86.5
Fisheries	99.5	99.5
Agriculture	-	93.0
Climate Change	53.5	72.9
Air Pollution (effects on ecosystem)	94.4	43.7
Water (effects on ecosystem)	64.7	74.4
Biodiversity & Habitat	21.9	45.0

¹ Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy (YCELP) and Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University, with the World Economic Forum, and Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission (2010). 2010 Environmental Performance Index. Downloaded from <http://epi.yale.edu> (last accessed 07/26/2010)