Economic and Social Indicators

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Environment Statistics

Year 2024

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Note: Readers are invited to make the distinction between official data which are published in the Economic and Social indicators and the analysis presented for the benefit of general readers. Differences of opinion may arise regarding the analytical part but these do not in any way, undermine the quality of the data. The Editors welcome constructive critical comments.

Environment Statistics - 2024

1. Introduction

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents statistics on Environment for year 2024 based on data gathered from various institutions.

The main environment indicators for the years 2023 and 2024 are given in Table 1, while technical notes are given at Annex. Figures presented in the tables may not add up to totals due to rounding.

2. Forestry and Agriculture

2.1 Forestry

Preservation of forests is vital for the protection of the ecosystem. The total forest area reported for the year 2024 was 42,012 hectares as compared to 41,997 hectares in the year 2023. This small increase of 15 hectares has occurred mainly in plantations of state-owned lands and Pas Geometriques. Some 22,012 hectares (52.4%) of the total forest area in 2024 was state-owned and the remaining 20,000 hectares (47.6%) was privately-owned (Table 2).

Out of the 22,012 hectares of state-owned forest area, 11,768 hectares (53.5%) were planted areas, while the Black River Gorges National Park and the nature reserves accounted for 6,574 (29.9%) and 799 (3.6%) hectares respectively. “Pas Geometriques” covered about 601 hectares (2.7%), other nature parks, 908 hectares (4.1%), Ramsar sites, 46 hectares (0.2%) and other forest lands, 1,316 hectares (6.0%).

The 20,000 hectares of privately-owned forest lands consisted of 13,447 (67.2%) hectares of plantation, forest lands, scrub and grazing lands, and 6,553 (32.8%) hectares of mountain, rivers and nature reserves.

2.2 Agriculture

The area harvested of sugar cane decreased from 35,863 hectares in 2023 to 34,759 hectares in 2024. The production of sugar cane went down by 10.5% from 2,452,653 tonnes in 2023 to 2,195,802 tonnes in 2024 (Table 3). The average yield has decreased by 7.6% from 68.39 tonnes per hectares in 2023 to 63.17 in 2024.

The production of sugar decreased by 5.6% from 238,854 tonnes in 2023 to 225,547 tonnes in 2024. Compared to 9.74% in 2023, the average extraction rate was 10.28% in 2024, representing an increase of 5.5%.

The area under food crops harvested increased by 4.1% from 9,211 hectares in 2023 to 9,585 hectares in 2024. Production of food crops increased by 8.3% from 155,219 tonnes in 2023 to 168,125 tonnes in 2024.

The area harvested under tea plantation in 2024 was 623 hectares as compared to 627 hectares in 2023. The production of green tea leaves went down from 6,762 tonnes in 2023 to 6,018 tonnes in 2024, representing a decrease of 11.0%.

2.3 Import of fertilisers and pesticides

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.

From 2023 to 2024, import of fertilisers increased by 9.1% from 24,445 tonnes to 26,673 tonnes. Import of pesticides increased by 50.8% from 2,368 tonnes to 3,572 tonnes (Table 4).

3. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

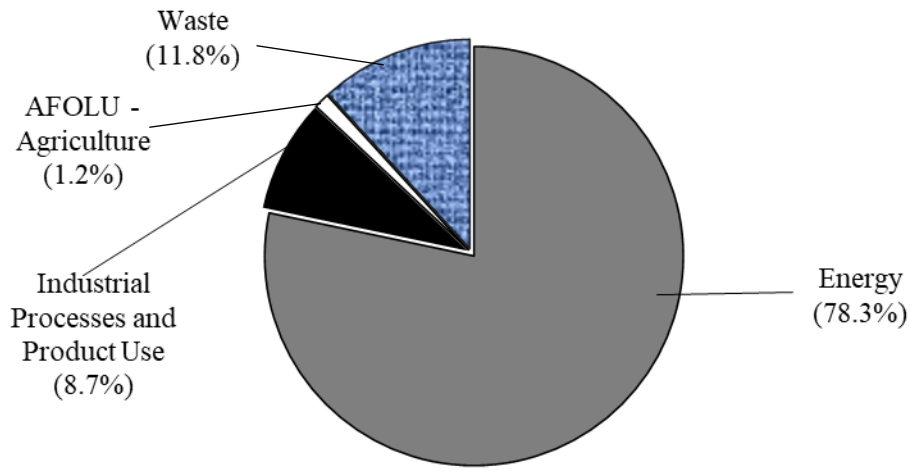
GHG are gases occurring naturally but are also resulting from human-induced activities (anthropogenic emissions from production and consumption). They contribute directly or indirectly to global warming. Some main GHG are Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4) and Nitrous Oxide (N_2O).

3.1 Total GHG emissions by sector

The total GHG emissions (excluding Forestry and Other Land Use) in 2024 were 6,407.6 Gg carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2-eq) compared to 6,256.8 Gg CO_2-eq in 2023, representing an increase of 2.4 %. In 2024, there was a general rise in emissions in the energy sector. A slight decrease in emissions was observed in the following sectors, namely; industrial processes and product use, agriculture forestry and other land use and waste (Table 6). The contribution of GHG to total global GHG emission stood at 0.01% (Source: United Nations Environment Programe (UNEP), Emissions Gap Report 2023).

The energy sector remains the largest contributing sector and accounted for 78.3 % (5,016.3 Gg CO_2-eq) of the total emissions, followed by the waste sector with 11.8 % (757.6 Gg CO_2-eq), the industrial processes and product use sector with 8.7 % (556.0 Gg CO_2-eq) and the agriculture sector, 1.2% (77.7 Gg CO_2-eq) - (Figure 1).

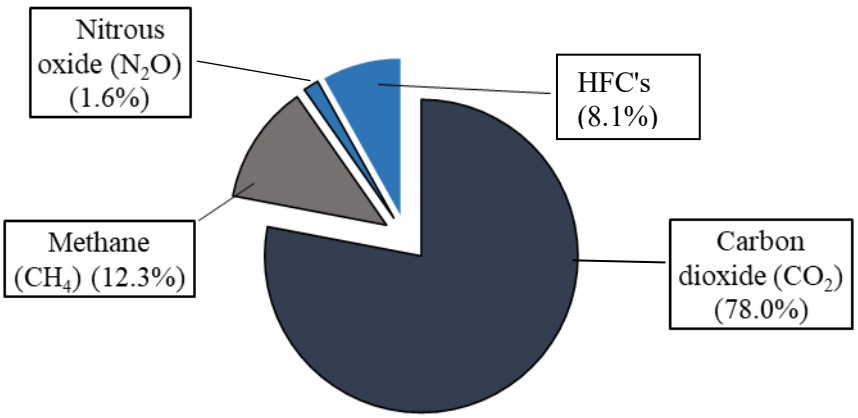
Figure 1 - Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) emissions by sector, 2024



3.2 Total GHG emissions by type gases

In 2024, carbon dioxide (CO_2) was the main GHG representing 78.0 % (4,999.1 Gg) of total GHG emissions. Methane (CH_4) contributed 12.3 % (785.3 Gg CO_2-eq), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) 8.1% (517.9 Gg CO_2-eq), and nitrous oxide (N_2O) 1.6% (105.2 Gg CO_2-eq) -(Figure 2).

Figure 2 - Total GHG emissions by gases, 2024



3.3 Net GHG emissions

In 2024, GHG emissions have increased mainly due to a higher fuel consumption in electricity generation activities and transport from the Energy sector. On the other hand, a slight increase was observed in GHG removals due to an addition of 15 hectares of state-owned forest lands. The overall net GHG emissions, after accounting for the removal of Carbon Dioxide by Forestry and Other Land Use sector, stood at around 6,026.1 Gg CO_2-eq in 2024, up by 2.5% from 5,878.0 Gg CO_2-eq in 2023 (Table 6).

3.4 Energy and Greenhouse gas (GHG)

3.4.1 Energy sector

Though vital for economic development and households, the production and consumption of energy release greenhouse gases. Carbon dioxide is the main component of greenhouse gases.

3.4.2 Primary energy requirement

Total primary energy requirement (total primary energy requirement = local production + imports of primary energy - re-exports of primary energy – international bunkers – stock changes) was 1,614.9 thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) in 2024, 5.0% higher than in 2023 (1,537.6 ktoe) - (Table 5).

In 2024, some 9.1% (147 ktoe) was met from locally renewable energy sources (hydro, wind, landfill gas, photovoltaic, bagasse, fuelwood, and charcoal), while 90.9% (1,468 ktoe) were from imported fossil fuels (petroleum products and coal).

In 2024, there was a slight decrease of 2.4 % in energy supply from local renewable sources. Energy sources from bagasse decreased by 6.5% from 124 ktoe in 2023 to 116 ktoe in 2024, landfill gas decreased by 27.3% from 1.1 ktoe to 0.8 ktoe, hydro increased by 28.4% from 8.1 ktoe to 10.4 ktoe, photovoltaic increased by 19.5% from 12.8 ktoe to 15.3 ktoe, wind increased by 71.4% from 0.7 ktoe to 1.2 ktoe and fuelwood decreased by 5% from 4.0 ktoe to 3.8 ktoe in 2024.

From 2023 to 2024, energy supply from imported fossil fuels increased by 5.8% from 1,387 to 1,468 ktoe. Energy supply from petroleum products increased by 0.3% from 983 ktoe in 2023 to 986 ktoe in 2024. Supply from coal increased by 19.3% from 404 ktoe to 482 ktoe (Table 5).

3.4.3 Electricity generation

Total electricity generated increased by 4.7% from 3,266 GWh in 2023 to 3,418 GWh in 2024. In 2024, around 39.1% of electricity was generated from coal, 42.5% from diesel and fuel oil, and 18.2% from renewable sources. Electricity generated from coal increased by 22.0% from 1,095 GWh in 2023 to 1,336 GWh in 2024; that from diesel and fuel oil together decreased by 7.9% from 1,576 GWh in 2023 to 1,451 GWh in 2024 (Table 8).

Electricity generated from renewable sources increased from 574 GWh to 621 GWh, up by 8.2%. Landfill gas decreased by 30.8% from 13 GWh to 9 GWh, hydro increased by 28.7% from 94 GWh to 121 GWh and photovoltaic increased by 19.5% from 149 GWh to 178 GWh. Electricity generated from bagasse decreased by 3.2% from 309 GWh to 299 GWh whereas that generated by wind increased approximately by 55.6% from 9 GWh to 14 GWh (Table 8).

3.4.4 Fuel input for electricity generation

Fuel input for electricity generation from petroleum products, coal and bagasse as shown in Table 9 indicates that:

- In 2024, coal (54.2%) was the major fuel used to produce electricity followed by petroleum products (33.3%) and bagasse (12.6%);
- Between 2023 and 2024, fuel input increased by 5.0% from 806 ktoe to 846 ktoe;
- Input of fuel oil decreased by 8.3%, from 302 ktoe in 2023 to 277 ktoe in 2024 and that of coal increased by 19.5%, from 384 ktoe in 2023 to 459 ktoe in 2024;
- Some 106 ktoe of bagasse was used to produce electricity in 2024 compared to 113 ktoe in 2023, down by 6.2%.

3.4.5 Energy sector emissions

In 2024, GHG emission from the energy sector stood at 5,016 Gg CO_2-eq, up by 6.7% from 4,703 Gg CO_2-eq in 2023. Within the energy sector, the sub-sector that contributed most of the GHG emission was the electricity generating industries which accounted for 54.9 % (2,755 Gg CO_2-eq) of the total emissions. Next came the transport sector which made up 31.8% (1,593 Gg CO_2-eq) of the total emissions, the manufacturing industries and construction making up another 7.5% (376 Gg CO_2-eq) and the other sectors accounting for the remaining 5.8% (292 Gg CO_2-eq) - (Table 7).

3.4.5.1 Energy industries (electricity generation)

GHG emission from the generation of electricity (energy industries) stood at 2,755 Gg CO_2-eq in 2024 compared to 2,546 Gg CO_2-eq in 2023, representing an increase of 8.2% (Table 7). This is mainly attributed to a 19.5% increase (from 384 ktoe to 459 ktoe) in the amount of coal used to produce electricity (Table 9).

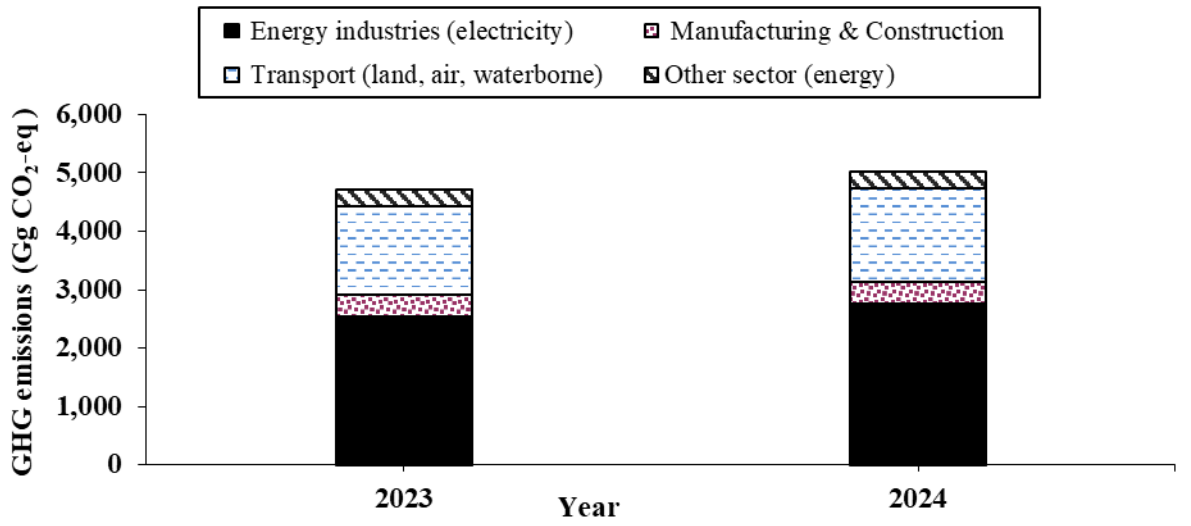
3.4.5.2 Transport industries

In 2024, GHG emission from transport industries was estimated at 1,593 Gg CO_2-eq compared to 1,520 in 2023, up by 4.8% (Table 7). The number of registered motor vehicles went up by 5.1% from 676,441 in 2023 to 710,605 in 2024 (Table 11), the energy consumed by transport sector increased slightly by 4.4% from 500 ktoe to 522 ktoe - (Table10).

3.4.5.3 Manufacturing industries and construction

Manufacturing industries and construction registered an increase of 4.7% in GHG emissions in 2024, from 359 to 376 Gg CO_2-eq (Table 7). The amount of coal consumed by the sector increased from 20.3 ktoe to 22.8 ktoe, consumption of fuel oil increased from 34.0 ktoe to 34.8 ktoe, diesel and LPG increased from 51.4 ktoe to 53.3 ktoe (Table10).

Figure 3 - GHG emissions from energy sector (fuel combustion activities), Republic of Mauritius, 2023 - 2024



4. Temperature

Table 12 indicates that, in 2024, the monthly mean temperature, the monthly maximum mean temperature and the monthly minimum mean temperature were slightly above their respective long term (1991-2020) means. January was the warmest month of the year with an average maximum of 30.4 ˚C and July was the coolest month with an average minimum of 17.0 ˚C.

The highest maximum temperature recorded on 03 March 2024 at Rivière Noire was 35.6 ˚C.

The lowest minimum temperature was 10.1 ˚C, which was recorded on 12 July 2024 at Union Park.

5. Water

Water, being a basic support element for human life and ecosystems, is of vital environmental and biological importance.

5.1 Rainfall

During the year 2024, the mean amount of rainfall recorded around the Island of Mauritius was 2,180 millimetres (mm), representing a decrease of 14.3% compared to 2,543 mm in 2023.

The wettest month in 2024 was January with a mean of 573 mm, which represented a surplus of 203% relative to the long term (1991-2020) mean of 282 mm. September was the driest month with a mean of 39 mm of rainfall, registering a deficit of 46%, compared to the long term (1991-2020) mean of 85 mm (Table 13).

5.2 Water Balance

In 2024, the Island of Mauritius received 4,077 million cubic metres (Mm^3) of water from precipitation (rainfall), 14.0% lower when compared to 4,742 Mm^3 in 2023. Nearly 10 % (408 Mm^3) of the water went as ground water recharge, while evapotranspiration and surface runoff accounted for 30% (1,223Mm^3) and 60% (2,446 Mm^3) respectively (Table 14).

5.3 Water utilisation

Total water utilisation was estimated at 1,020 Mm^3 in 2024. Around 84% (853 Mm^3) of the total water utilisation was met from surface water and 16% (166 Mm^3) from ground water.

The agricultural sector accounted for 27% (280 Mm^3) of the water utilised, domestic, industrial and tourism sector 34% (342 Mm^3), and hydropower 39% (398 Mm^3) - (Table 15).

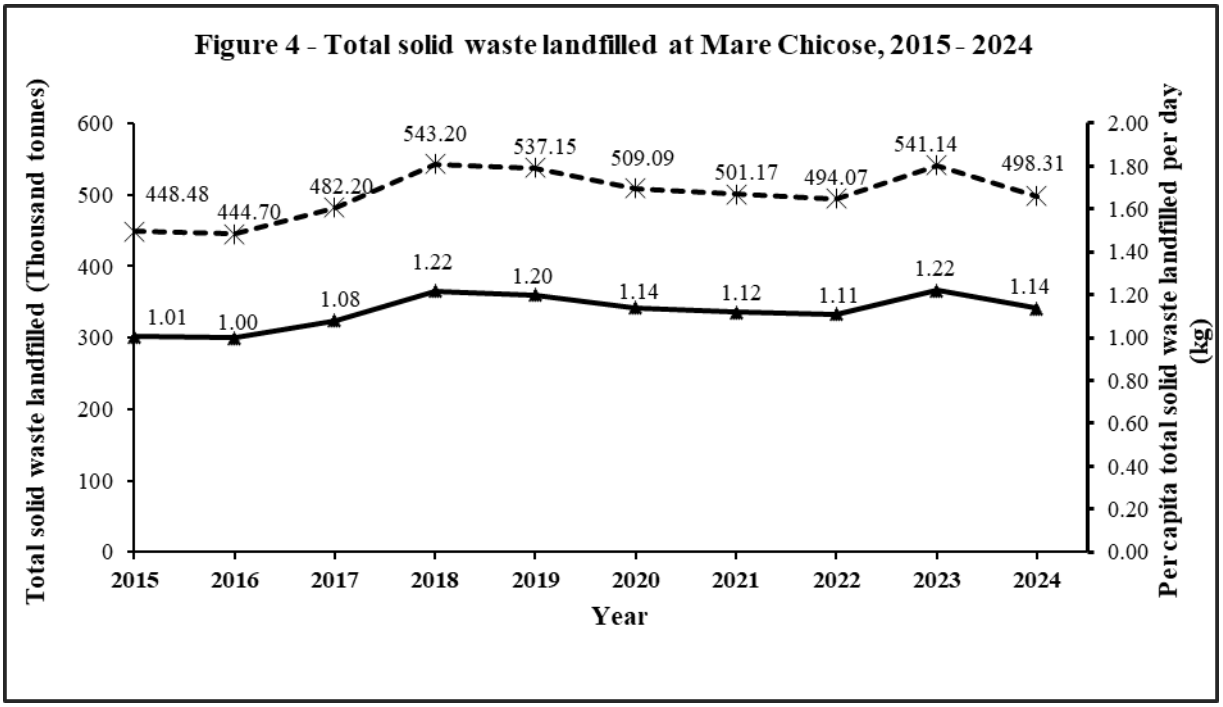
Compared to 2023, water utilisation increased by 6.7%, from 956 to 1,020 Mm^3 with changes as follows:

- agriculture (-5.4%);
- domestic, industrial and tourism (+5.9%); and
- hydropower (+18.1%).

6. Waste

6.1 Waste disposal at Mare Chicose Landfill

The total amount of solid waste landfilled at Mare Chicose decreased by 7.9% from 541,141 tonnes in 2023 to 498,309 tonnes in 2024 (Table 16). The trend of the total amount of solid waste landfilled and the per capita solid waste landfilled are as shown in Figure 4. The per capita total solid waste landfilled increased by 12.9% from 1.01 kg/day in 2015 to 1.14 kg/day in 2024.



7. Complaints

Effective environmental management needs appropriate coordination and monitoring of environmental problems. The Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change addresses complaints received from the general public according to a complaint handling protocol.

Complaints attended by the Pollution Prevention and Control Division of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (including those received from the Citizen Support Portal) are categorised at Table 17. The number of complaints attended decreased by 4.1% from 436 in 2023 to 418 in 2024. The main categories of complaints were as follows: bare land (19.6%), noise pollution (17.9%), air pollution (13.2%), wastewater (7.4%), odour (6.9%) and solid waste (6.7%).

8. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Licences and Preliminary Environmental Report (PER) Approvals

8.1 EIA Licences and PER Approvals

In 2024, some 36 EIA licences were granted, which comprised 11 for land parcelling (morcellement), 10 for "other projects, 5 for photovoltaic farms, 4 for coastal hotels and related works, 3 for "housing/integrated resort scheme/property development scheme/smart city", 2 for development in port area and 1 for industrial development (Table 18).

During the same period, 9 PER approvals were issued, which comprised 5 for industrial development, 3 for poultry rearing and 1 for "other projects". (Table 19).

Statistics Mauritius

Ministry of Finance

Port Louis

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Contact Persons:

Ms. D. Mewa Hurdowar
Statistician/Senior Statistician

Mr. L.K. Dindoyal
Principal Statistical Officer

Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change
Ken Lee Tower
Port Louis
Tel. (230) 210-6186
Website : https://statsmauritius.govmu.org
Email cso_envi@govmu.org

Table 1 - Main environment indicators, 2023 and 2024

Indicator	Unit	2023	2024 [1]
Republic of Mauritius			
1. Terrestrial protected areas	hectares	14,915	14,915
2. Marine protected areas	hectares	13,953	13,953
3. Total Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission	Gg CO_2-eq	6,256.8 [2]	6,407.6 [2]
4. Total carbon dioxide emission	000 tons	4,684.7 [2]	4,999.1 [2]
5. Per capita carbon dioxide emission	tons	3.72 [2]	4.02 [2]
6. Total electricity generated	GWh	3,265.5	3,417.6
7. Electricity generated from renewable sources	%	17.6	18.2
8. Total primary energy requirement	ktoe	1,537.6	1,614.9
9. Primary energy requirement from renewable sources	%	9.8	9.1
10. Per capita primary energy requirement	toe	1.22	1.30
11. Per capita final energy consumption	toe	0.77	0.81
12. Energy intensity	toe per Rs.100,000 GDP at 2018 prices	0.30	0.30
Island of Mauritius			
13. Forest area	ha	41,997	42,012
14. Total forest area as a % of total land area	%	22.5	22.5
15. Total fish production (fresh-weight equivalent)	tons	36,279	37,362
16. Irrigated land	ha	13,458	13,490
17. Mean annual rainfall	millimetres	2,543	2,180
18. Mean of maximum annual temperature	degrees Celcius	27.6	27.9
19. Mean of minimum annual temperature	degrees Celcius	20.4	20.6
20. Mean annual temperature	degrees Celcius	23.9	24.3
21. Annual fresh water abstraction	Mm^3	618	621
22. Daily per capita domestic water consumption	litres	192.3	200.0
23. Daily per capita total solid waste disposed at landfill	Kg	1.2	1.1

[1] Provisional

[2] Based on First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR 1), December 2024

Table 2 - Forest area by category, Island of Mauritius, 2023 - 2024

Category of Forest	2023		2024	
	Hectares	%	Hectares	%
State - owned lands	**21,997**	**52.4**	**22,012**	**52.4**
Plantations	11,763	28.0	11,768	28.0
Nature reserves	799	1.9	799	1.9
Mainland	*200*	*0.5*	*200*	*0.5*
Islets	*599*	*1.4*	*599*	*1.4*
Black River Gorges National Park	6,574	15.7	6,574	15.7
Bras D'Eau National Park [1]	497	1.2	497	1.2
Special Reserves [2]	136	0.3	136	0.3
Vallee d'Osterlog Endemic Garden	275	0.7	275	0.7
Ramsar sites	46	0.1	46	0.1
Rivulet Terre Rouge Estuary Bird Sanctuary	*26*	*0.1*	*26*	*0.1*
Pointe D'Esny Wetland	*20*	*0.0*	*20*	*0.0*
Other Forest Lands	1,316	3.1	1,316	3.1
Pas Geometriques	591	1.4	601	1.4
Plantations	*199*	*0.5*	*209*	*0.5*
Leased for grazing and tree planting	*230*	*0.6*	*230*	*0.6*
Others (mostly rocky)	*162*	*0.4*	*162*	*0.4*
Private - owned lands [3]	**20,000**	**47.6**	**20,000**	**47.6**
Reserves	6,553	15.6	6,553	15.6
Mountain reserves	*3,800*	*9.1*	*3,800*	*9.1*
River reserves	*2,740*	*6.5*	*2,740*	*6.5*
Private Reserves	*13*	*0.0*	*13*	*0.0*
Other [4]	13,477	32.0	13,447	32.0
Total	**41,997**	**100.0**	**42,012**	**100.0**

[1] Bras D'Eau National Park was proclaimed in 2011. From 2002 to 2010, it was known as Bras D'Eau & Poste La Fayette Reserves

[2] "Islet National Parks" renamed as "Special Reserves" as per Native Terrestrial Biodiversity & National Parks Act of 2015

[3] As per remote sensing survey effected by the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) and the United Nations Commission to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), using Sentinel and Landsat satelllite imagery. the total area of privately-owned forest lands is now estimated at 20,000 ha as at 2023. It is worthy to note that this decline from 25,000 ha to 20,000 ha occurred gradually over the last 15 years.

[4] Includes plantations, forest lands, scrub and grazing lands

Source : Forestry Service, Ministry of Agro-Industry, Food Security, Blue Economy and Fisheries

Table 3 - Agricultural crops - Area harvested and production, Island of Mauritius, 2023 - 2024

Crops	2023 [1]		2024 [2]	
	Area harvested (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Area harvested (hectares)	Production (tonnes)
Sugar cane	35,863	2,452,653	34,759	2,195,802
Tea (green leaves)	627 [3]	6,762	623 [3]	6,018
Food crops [4]	9,211	155,219	9,585	168,125
Sugar	Napp	238,854	Napp	225,547

[1] Revised [2] Provisional [3] Area under cultivation [4] Includes both Open Fields and Under Covered Cultures

Table 4 - Imports and value (c.i.f)[1] of fertilisers and pesticides, 2023 - 2024

Year	Fertilisers		Pesticides	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value c.i.f (Rs mn)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value c.i.f (Rs mn)
2023	24,445	726.3	2,368	619.6
2024	26,673	707.2	3,572	862.7

[1] Cost, Insurance, Freight

Table 5 - Total primary energy requirement, Republic of Mauritius, 2023- 2024

ktoe (000 Tonne of oil equivalent)

Energy source	2023		2024	
	ktoe	%	ktoe	%
Imported (Fossil Fuels)	**1,386.7**	**90.2**	**1,467.6**	***90.9***
Coal	***403.8***	***26.3***	***481.6***	***29.8***
Petroleum products	***983.0***	***63.9***	***986.0***	***61.1***
Gasolene	217.8	14.2	216.5	13.4
Diesel Oil	225.3	14.7	228.2	14.1
Dual Purpose Kerosene	102.1	6.6	120.8	7.5
Kerosene	*6.4*	*0.4*	*3.0*	*0.2*
Aviation Fuel	*95.7*	*6.2*	*117.8*	*7.3*
Fuel Oil	338.9	22.0	315.0	19.5
LPG	98.9	6.4	105.5	6.5
Imported (Renewables)				
Fuel wood and charcoal	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Local (Renewables)	**150.7**	**9.8**	**147.1**	**9.1**
Hydro	8.1	0.5	10.4	0.6
Wind	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.1
Landfill Gas	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.0
Photovoltaic	12.8	0.8	15.3	0.9
Bagasse [1]	123.9	8.1	115.6	7.2
Fuelwood [1]	4.0	0.3	3.8	0.2
Charcoal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**1,537.6**	**100.0**	**1,614.9**	**100.0**

[1] Estimates

Source: Central Electricity Board and Annual Sugar Industry Energy Survey

Table 6 - National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions [1] by sector, Republic of Mauritius, 2023[2] - 2024[2]

Sector	Gg or Thousand Tonnes						Gg CO_2 - eq		Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) [3] (Gg CO_2 - eq) excluding Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU)		% of total GHG emissions	
	Carbon dioxide (CO_2)		Methane (CH_4)		Nitrous oxide (N_2O)		Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)					
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
1. Energy	4,648.94	4,960.90	0.69	0.67	0.13	0.14	...	...	4,703.14	5,016.29	75.2	78.3
2. Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)	35.67	38.15	...	...	...	...	531.42	517.88	567.08	556.03	9.1	8.7
3. Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) - Agriculture	...	...	0.97	0.99	0.20	0.19	...	...	79.53	77.65	1.3	1.2
4. Waste	0.08	0.08	31.71	26.38	0.07	0.07	...	...	907.03	757.58	14.5	11.8
Total	**4,684.69**	**4,999.13**	**33.37**	**28.05**	**0.40**	**0.40**	**531.42**	**517.88**	**6,256.78**	**6,407.55**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Emissions	Gg CO_2-eq	
	2023	2024
1.Total GHG emissions excluding removals by Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU)	6,256.78	6,407.55
2. GHG removals [4] - (FOLU)	-378.73	-381.50
3. GHG emissions including FOLU (= 1 - 2)	5,878.04	6,026.05

[1] Based on 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

[2] Based on First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR 1), December 2024

[3] Refers to carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and hydrofluorocarbons

[4] Excludes the amount of CO_2 sequestrated by trees and vegetations found along rivers, canal reserves and trees along roads

... : Not occuring, not applicable, not estimated

Table 7 - Greenhouse gas emissions from energy sector (fuel combustion activities), Republic of Mauritius, 2023 - 2024

Gg CO_2- eq

Energy Sector	2023		2024	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Energy industries (electricity generation)	2,546.30	54.1	2,755.15	54.9
Manufacturing industries and construction	358.56	7.6	375.74	7.5
Transport	1,519.86	32.3	1,593.32	31.8
Other Sectors [1]	278.42	5.9	292.08	5.8
Total	**4,703.14**	**100.0**	**5,016.29**	**100.0**

[1] Includes Residential, Commercial, Institutional and Agriculture

Table 8 - Electricity generation by source of energy, Republic of Mauritius, 2023- 2024

Source of energy	2023		2024	
	GWh	%	GWh	%
Primary energy	**265.2**	**8.1**	**322.2**	**9.4**
Hydro (renewable energy)	94.4	2.9	121.3	3.6
Wind (renewable energy)	8.6	0.3	14.2	0.4
Landfill gas (renewable energy)	13.3	0.4	8.7	0.3
Photovoltaic (renewable energy)	148.8	4.6	178.0	5.2
Secondary energy	**3,000.3**	**91.9**	**3,095.4**	**90.6**
Gas turbine (kerosene)	19.5	0.6	9.1	0.3
Diesel and Fuel oil	1,576.2	48.3	1,451.2	42.5
Coal	1,095.4	33.5	1,336.4	39.1
Bagasse (renewable energy)	309.2	9.5	298.8	8.7
Total	**3,265.5**	**100.0**	**3,417.6**	**100.0**
of which **:** renewable energy	**574.4**	**17.6**	**621.0**	**18.2**

Table 9 - Fuel input for electricity production, Republic of Mauritius, 2023 - 2024

ktoe (000 Tonne of oil equivalent)

Fuel	2023		2024	
	Quantity (ktoe)	%	Quantity (ktoe)	%
Petroleum products	**309.0**	**38.4**	**281.2**	**33.3**
Fuel oil	*301.7*	*37.4*	*277.0*	*32.7*
Diesel oil	*1.0*	*0.1*	*1.2*	*0.1*
Kerosene	*6.4*	*0.8*	*3.0*	*0.4*
Coal	**383.5**	**47.6**	**458.9**	**54.2**
Total petroleum products and coal	**692.5**	**85.9**	**740.1**	**87.4**
Local renewables	**113.3**	**14.1**	**106.2**	**12.6**
Bagasse	*113.3*	*14.1*	*106.2*	*12.6*
Total	**805.8**	**100.0**	**846.3**	**100.0**

Source: Central Electricity Board and Annual Sugar Industry Energy Survey

Table 10 - Final energy consumption by sector and type of fuel, 2023 - 2024

Sector	2023			2024		
	Tonne (except Electricity in GWh)	ktoe	%	Tonne (except Electricity in GWh)	ktoe	%
1. Manufacturing		**190.8**	**19.7**		**197.6**	**19.5**
1.1 excluding bagasse		**180.2**	**18.6**		**188.3**	**18.6**
Fuel oil	35,388	34.0	3.5	36,210	34.8	3.4
Diesel oil	42,910	43.3	4.5	44,439	44.9	4.4
LPG	7,462	8.1	0.8	7,814	8.4	0.8
Coal	32,720	20.3	2.1	36,712	22.8	2.2
Fuel wood [1]	1,230	0.5	0.1	1,100	0.4	0.0
Electricity (*GWh*)	862	74.1	7.7	895	77.0	7.6
1.2 bagasse	**66,083**	**10.6**	**1.1**	**58,588**	**9.3**	**0.9**
2. Transport [2]		**499.9**	**51.7**		**521.8**	**51.6**
Land		***393.8***	***40.7***		***394.0***	***38.9***
Gasolene	*196,796*	*212.5*	*22.0*	*196,275*	*212.0*	*20.9*
LPG	*2,649*	*2.9*	*0.3*	*2,540*	*2.7*	*0.3*
Diesel oil	*175,566*	*177.3*	*18.3*	*176,601*	*178.4*	*17.6*
Electricity (GWh)	*12*	*1.0*	*0.1*	*11*	*0.9*	*0.1*
Air						
Aviation Fuel	***92,017***	***95.7***	***9.9***	***113,248***	***117.8***	***11.6***
Sea		***10.5***	***1.1***		***9.9***	***1.0***
Gasolene	*4,839*	*5.2*	*0.5*	*4,210*	*4.5*	0.4
Diesel oil	*2,018*	*2.0*	*0.2*	*2,205*	*2.2*	*0.2*
Fuel oil	*3,342*	*3.2*	*0.3*	*3,327*	*3.2*	*0.3*
3. Commercial and Distributive Trade		**113.9**	**11.8**		**120.8**	**11.9**
LPG	21,326	23.0	2.4	23,442	25.3	2.5
Charcoal [1]	425	0.3	0.0	430	0.3	0.0
Electricity (*GWh*)	1,053	90.5	9.4	1,106	95.1	9.4
4. Household		**156.1**	**16.1**		**164.9**	**16.3**
Kerosene	21	**0.0**	**0.0**	-	-	-
LPG	59,672	64.4	6.7	63,490	68.6	6.8
Fuelwood [1]	8,337	3.2	0.3	7,830	3.0	0.3
Charcoal [1]	38	0.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0
Electricity (*GWh*)	1,028	88.4	9.1	1,085	93.3	9.2
5. Agriculture		**3.0**	**0.3**		**2.9**	**0.3**
Diesel oil [1]	1,594	1.6	0.2	1,481	1.5	0.1
Electricity (*GWh*)	16	1.4	0.1	17	1.4	0.1
6. Other (n.e.s)		**4.1**	**0.4**		**4.1**	**0.4**
Total		**967.7**	**100.0**		**1,012.1**	**100.0**

[1] Estimates [2] Includes transport for all sectors

Table 11 - Stock of registered motor vehicles, Island of Mauritius, 2023 - 2024

Type of vehicle	2023	2024
Cars, Dual Purpose Vehicle, Double cab pick up	371,866	397,266
Auto / Motocycles	242,608	249,451
Heavy Motor Car and Bus	4,650	4,781
Van, lorry and truck	49,697	51,323
Other vehicles[1]	7,620	7,784
Total	**676,441**	**710,605**
of which hybrid vehicles	*32,309*	*44,396*
electric vehicles	*1,985*	*3,538*

[1] Includes tractor and dumper, prime mover, trailer, road roller and other

Table 12 - Mean maximum, mean minimum and mean temperature, Island of Mauritius, 2024

Degree Celcius

Temperature	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual mean temperature
Maximum temperature													
Long Term Mean (1991-2020)	30.0	30.0	29.6	28.7	27.1	25.3	24.5	24.6	25.5	26.8	28.3	29.6	**27.5**
Monthly Maximum Mean Temperature	30.4	30.1	29.2	29.2	26.9	25.9	25.6	25.3	26.3	27.2	29.0	29.8	**27.9**
Difference from Long Term Mean	*0.4*	*0.1*	*-0.4*	*0.5*	*-0.2*	*0.6*	*1.1*	*0.7*	*0.8*	*0.4*	*0.7*	*0.2*	*0.4*
Minimum temperature													
Long Term Mean (1991-2020)	22.6	22.9	22.4	21.5	19.6	18.1	17.3	17.3	17.5	18.7	19.9	21.6	**20.0**
Monthly Minimum Mean Temperature	23.5	22.8	23.0	22.3	20.7	19.1	17.0	17.3	18.4	19.5	21.4	22.0	**20.6**
Difference from Long Term Mean	*0.9*	*-0.1*	*0.6*	*0.8*	*1.1*	*1.0*	*-0.3*	*0.0*	*0.9*	*0.8*	*1.5*	*0.4*	*0.6*
Mean temperature													
Long Term Mean (1991-2020)	26.3	26.4	26.0	25.1	23.4	21.7	20.9	20.9	21.5	22.7	24.1	25.6	**23.7**
Monthly Mean temperature	26.9	26.5	26.1	25.7	23.8	22.5	21.3	21.3	22.3	23.4	25.2	25.9	**24.3**
Difference from Long Term Mean	*0.6*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.6*	*0.4*	*0.8*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.8*	*0.7*	*1.1*	*0.3*	*0.6*

Source: Mauritius Meteorological Services

Table 13 - Mean rainfall, Island of Mauritius, 2023- 2024

Millimetres

Month	Long Term Mean (1991-2020)	2023		2024	
		Monthly Mean	% of Long Term Mean	Monthly Mean	% of Long Term Mean
January	282	531	188	573	203
February	323	156	48	201	62
March	294	335	114	298	101
April	206	178	86	225	109
May	148	291	197	228	154
June	117	86	74	152	130
July	132	121	92	48	36
August	108	140	130	61	57
September	85	48	56	39	46
October	73	54	74	95	130
November	85	286	336	125	147
December	165	317	192	135	82
Total for the year	**2,018**	**2,543**	**126**	**2,180**	**108**

Source: Mauritius Meteorological Services

Table 14 - Water balance, Island of Mauritius, 2023 - 2024

Mm^3

	2023	2024
Rainfall	**4,742**	**4,077**
Surface runoff	*2,845*	*2,446*
Evapotranspiration	*1,423*	*1,223*
Net recharge to groundwater	*474*	*408*

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

Table 15 - Water Utilisation, Island of Mauritius, 2023 - 2024

Mm^3

Utilisation	2023				2024			
	Surface water		Ground water	Total	Surface water		Ground water	Total
	River-run offtakes	Storage (Reservoirs)			River-run offtakes	Storage (Reservoirs)		
Domestic, Industrial and Tourism (CWA network)	60 [1]	110	143	**313**	66 [1]	112	154	**332**
Agricultural	232	58 [2]	5	**296** [5]	223	51 [2]	5	**280** [5]
Hydropower	158 [4]	179 [3]	-	**337**	171 [4]	227 [3]	-	**398**
Industrial	2	1	7	**10**	2	1	7	**10**
Overall utilisation	**452**	**348**	**155**	**956**	**462**	**391**	**166**	**1,020**
Total water mobilisation	**422**	**296**	**155**	**873**	**425**	**339**	**166**	**930**

[1] 26 Mm^3 used also for Reduit hydropower station
[2] 56 Mm^3 used for Tamarind Falls and Magenta hydropower stations and 4 Mm3 for La Ferme hydropower station;
[3] 20 Mm^3 used at Midlands and La Nicoliere;
[4] 16 Mm3 Used at Le Val & again at Ferney
[5] Includes 0.8 Mm3 re-use of treated Waste Water

[1] 16 Mm^3 used also for Reduit hydropower station
[2] 20 Mm^3 used for Tamarind Falls and Magenta hydropower stations and 1 Mm^3 for La Ferme hydropower station;
[3] 31 Mm^3 used at Midlands and La Nicoliere;
[4] 21 Mm^3 Used at Le Val & again at Ferney
[5] Includes 1 Mm^3 re-use of treated Waste Water

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

Table 16 - Disposal of solid waste by type at Mare Chicose landfill site, 2023- 2024

Tonnes

Waste material	2023	2024
Domestic and Commercial	525,526	490,597
Construction	5,443	5,359
Other [1]	10,172	2,353
Total	**541,141**	**498,309**

Source: Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change

[1] Includes mainly industrial waste

Table 17 - Number of complaints [1] attended at the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) Division by category, Island of Mauritius, 2023 - 2024

Category of complaints	2023	%	2024	%
Noise	75	17.2	75	17.9
Solid waste	25	5.7	28	6.7
Air pollution	43	9.9	55	13.2
Waste water	21	4.8	31	7.4
Odour	43	9.9	29	6.9
Bareland	66	15.1	82	19.6
Flooding/Obstruction of rivers and drains [2]	19	4.4	13	3.1
Rock [3]	10	2.3	4	1.0
Land Reclamation/Backfilling	10	2.3	10	2.4
Other [4]	124	28.4	91	21.8
Total	**436**	**100.0**	**418**	**100.0**

[1] Include number of complaints attended at PPC Division through the Citizen Support Portal.

[2] Complaints regarding "Flooding/obstruction of rivers and drains" were recorded in "Other" prior to 2018.

[3] Rock refers to Rock Quarry

[4] Includes illegal construction, objections to projects, law and order, land conversion, land reclamations, landslides etc.

Source: Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change

Table 18 - Number of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) licences granted by type of project, 2023- 2024, Island of Mauritius

Project	Number of EIA licences	
	2023	2024
Land parcelling (morcellement)	4	11
Industrial development	1	1
Coastal hotels and related works	4	4
Housing/Integrated Resort Scheme/Property Development Scheme/Smart City	3	3
Photovoltaic Farms	4	5
Stone crushing plants	-	-
Development in port area	-	2
Construction of road and highway	1	-
Other projects	9	10
Total	**26**	**36**

Source: Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change

Table 19 - Number of Preliminary Environmental Report (PER) approvals granted by type of project, 2023 - 2024, Island of Mauritius

Project	Number of PER approved	
	2023	2024
Land parcelling (morcellement)	-	-
Poultry rearing	2	3
Industrial development	3	5
Coastal hotels and related works	-	-
Livestock rearing	1	-
Housing/Integrated Resort Scheme/Property Development Scheme/Smart City	1	-
Other projects	1	1
Total	**8**	**9**

Source: Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change

Technical notes

Concepts and definitions

Environment

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

Environment Statistics: Environment statistics are environmental data that have been structured, synthesized and aggregated according to statistical methods, standards and procedures. The scope of environment statistics covers biophysical aspects of the environment and those aspects of the socioeconomic system that directly influence and interact with the environment.

Environmental indicator: Environmental indicators are environment statistics that have been selected for their ability to depict important phenomena or dynamics. Environmental indicators are used to synthesize and present complex environment and other statistics in a simple, direct, clear and relevant way.

Land use, Agriculture and Forestry

Pas Geometriques: Pas Géométriques are a narrow belt, theoretically 81.21 metres (250 French feet) in width, round the coast and are State-owned. There are several cases where the width is less than 81.21 metres or does not exist at all.

Ramsar Sites: The Convention on Wetlands also known as the Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as "Areas of marsh, fen, peat land or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres". Mauritius became a contracting party to the Ramsar Convention on 30 September 2001.

Land use: Land use reflects both the activities undertaken and the institutional arrangements put in place for a given area for the purposes of economic production, or the maintenance and restoration of environmental functions. Consequently, there are areas of land that are "not in use" by human activities.

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.

Energy and Greenhouse gas

Greenhouse gases (GHG): These gases occur naturally and also result from human-induced activities (anthropogenic production and consumption) that contribute directly or indirectly to global warming. Some main GHG are Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and Nitrous Oxide (N_2O). Other gases such as Carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of Nitrogen (NOx), non methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) and Sulphur dioxide (SO_2), 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.

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2-eq): It is a measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based upon their global warming potential (GWP). The carbon dioxide equivalent of a gas is derived by multiplying the weight of the gas by its associated Global Warming Potential (GWP).

Global Warming Potential (GWP)

The Global Warming Potential (GWP) was adopted from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (SAR – 100 years‟ time horizon) as in the table below.

GHG	GWP
Carbon Dioxide CO_2	1
Methane CH_4	28
Nitrous Oxide N_2O	265
Hydrofluorocarbon 152a	138
Hydrofluorocarbon 32	677
Hydrofluorocarbon 134a	1300
Hydrofluorocarbon 125	3170
Hydrofluorocarbon 227ea	3350
Hydrofluorocarbon 143a	4800
Hydrofluorocarbon 23	12400

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.

Renewable energy: Renewable energy is captured from sources that replenish themselves. It includes solar (photovoltaic and thermal), hydroelectric, geothermal, tidal action, wave action, marine (non-tidal currents, temperature differences and salinity gradients), wind and biomass energy, all of which are naturally replenished, even though their flow may be limited.

Final energy consumption: Energy consumption by final user, i.e energy which is not being used for transformation into other forms of energy.

Water

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

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

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

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

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

Waste

Solid waste: Solid waste includes domestic garbage, industrial and commercial waste, sewage sludge, wastes resulting from agricultural and animal husbandry operations and other connected activities, demolition wastes and mining residues.

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.

Environmental impact assessment

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

Preliminary environmental report

Preliminary environmental report (PER): PER 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.

Economy

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.

Energy intensity: Energy intensity provides a measure of the efficiency with which energy is being used in production or energy used (tonnes of oil equivalent) per Rs 100,000 GDP (at constant prices).

Abbreviations

Rs	Rupees
Rs mn	Rupees million
%	Percentage
000	Thousand
Mm^3	Million cubic metres
Gg	Gigagram(thousand tonnes)
toe	Tonne of oil equivalent
ktoe	Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent
GWh	Gigawatt hour
PER	Preliminary environmental report
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
$\mu g/m^3$	Micrograms per cubic metre

Symbols

-	Nil
NA	Not available
Napp	Not applicable

Conversion factor

1 square kilometre = 100 hectares

Statistics Mauritius
LIC Centre,
John Kennedy Street,
Port Louis, MAURITIUS
T: +230 208 1800
F: +230 211 4150
W: https://statsmauritius.govmu.org
E: statsmauritius@govmu.org