



Republic of Mauritius
Water Account, Mauritius 2015



Statistics Mauritius, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

November 17

Foreword

This is the second issue of a water account report prepared by Statistics Mauritius. It presents water accounts based on the UN System of Environment – Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA - CF).

Other indicators on water covering the period 2002 to 2015 are also presented. Wherever possible, latest data available are presented; these may be subject to revision in later issues. All data, unless otherwise stated, refer to the Island of Mauritius.

The report was prepared with inputs from the Water Resources Unit of the Ministry of Public Utilities, the Central Water Authority and several other organisations. The cooperation and assistance of all these organisations are gratefully acknowledged.

The report, together with other publications released by Statistics Mauritius, is available online at <http://statsmauritius.govmu.org>.

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REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

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List of Symbols and Abbreviations

-	Nil or negligible
...	Not available or not applicable
CPC	Central Product Classification
CWA	Central Water Authority
m ³	Cubic meter
hm ³	Hectometer cube (million cubic meters)
Inhab	Inhabitants
IRWS	International Recommendation for Water Statistics
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
Km	Kilometer
KWh	Kilowatt hour
L	Liter
mm	Millimeter
Mm ³	Million cubic meters
%	Percent
km ²	Square kilometer
SEEA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
TRWR	Total Renewable Water Resources
UFW	Unaccounted For Water
UN	United Nations
WRU	Water Resources Unit

1. Introduction

This report on Water Accounts shows the stock and flow of water in physical terms for the Island of Mauritius. The accounts include rainfall, water abstractions (i.e. withdrawals from reservoirs, rivers and boreholes), water uses, and wastewater, among others.

The Water Accounts are based on the UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting of Water (SEEA-Water), and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting - Central Framework of 2012 (SEEA-CF) and the International Recommendation for Water Statistics (IRWS).

2. Water resources

In 2015, a total amount of 4,433 Mm³ of water was received from 2,377 mm of rainfall or precipitation. This was higher than in 2014 when 3,905 Mm³ of water were received from 2,094 mm of rainfall.

Rainfall in 2015 was 14% higher than in 2014, and 18% in excess of the long term mean of 2,011 mm for the period 1971 – 2000.

Out of the water received from precipitation in 2015, 10% (443 Mm³) recharged the groundwater resources (nappe souterraine), 60% (2,660 Mm³) was surface run off, and the remaining 30% (1,330 Mm³) were evapotranspiration from plants, water bodies and land surfaces.

Total renewable water resources (TRWR) or water availability was 3,103 Mm³, an increase of 14% compared to 2734 Mm³ in 2014. TRWR per capita worked out to 2,542 m³, above the threshold of 1,700 m³ for water stress countries.

On average, some 20% of the total water available is abstracted every year from the environment for use within the economy and for households. Table 1.1 below shows water availability for the years 2014 and 2015.

Table 1: Water Availability

Water flows	2014	2015
Precipitation (rainfall in height), mm	2,094	2,377
Precipitation (rainfall in volume), Mm ³	3,905	4,433
(i) Surface run off, Mm ³	2,343	2,660
(ii) Evapotranspiration, Mm ³	1,172	1,330
(iii) Net Recharge to Groundwater, Mm ³	391	443
Total Renewable Water Resources (TRWR), Mm ³	2,734	3,103
Total Water abstractions*, Mm ³	620	612
Total Water abstracted as proportion of TRWR (%)	22.7	19.7
Total Exploitable Renewable Water Resources (TERWR) (%)	62.5	58.3

*excluding hydroelectricity

3. Physical Water Supply and Use (Figure 1 & Figure 2, Table 3 & Table 4)

The physical supply and use tables for water describe the flows of water from the environment to the economy, within the economy, and from the economy to the environment. The balance between the water flows for the whole economy can be written as follows:

$$\text{Total abstraction} + \text{use of water received from other economic units} = \text{Supply of water to other economic units} + \text{total returns} + \text{water incorporated in products/evaporation/transpiration}$$

Or

$$\text{Total abstraction} = \text{total returns} + \text{water incorporated in products/evaporation/transpiration}$$

(since total supply of water to other economic units is equal to the total water use received from other economic units).

Water incorporated in products/evaporation/transpiration gives an indication of the amount of water that has entered the economy during use and not returned to water resources or the sea.

In 2015, 973 Mm³ of water were abstracted from the environment compared to 895 Mm³ in 2014. Of these, 26.2% (255 Mm³) was extracted by the water provider (Central Water Authority – CWA), 37.1% (361 Mm³) by the electricity industry, 35.3% (343 Mm³) by the agricultural industries, and the remaining 1.4% (14 Mm³) by the manufacturing and services industries.

Table 2 below shows breakdown of water abstracted for the years 2014 and 2015.

Table 2: Fresh water abstraction

Sources of abstraction	2014		2015	
	Mm ³	%	Mm ³	%
Water Supply Industry (CWA)	234	26.1	255	26.2
Agriculture and Livestock	373	41.7	343	35.3
Manufacturing and Services	13	1.5	14	1.4
Hydropower	275	30.7	361	37.1
Total	895	100.0	973	100.0

Of the 255 Mm³ of water extracted in 2015 by the CWA, around 48% was from surface water and the remaining 52% from groundwater sources. After treatment, 75.1 Mm³ were distributed to households, 21.8 Mm³ to the manufacturing and services industries, and 1.3 Mm³ to the agriculture industries. Some 157 Mm³ (62%) was lost in distribution because of leakages (Unaccounted for Water - UFW).

Water return to the environment amounted to 363.6 Mm³ excluding hydropower, and water incorporated in products/ evaporation/ transpiration to 265.5 Mm³.

Figure 1 : Water flows in the environment and economy in Mm³ – 2014

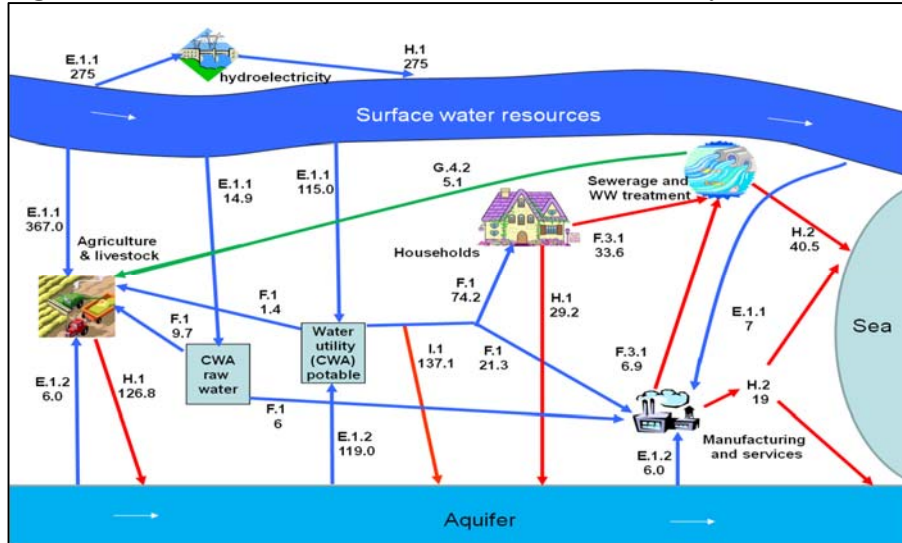
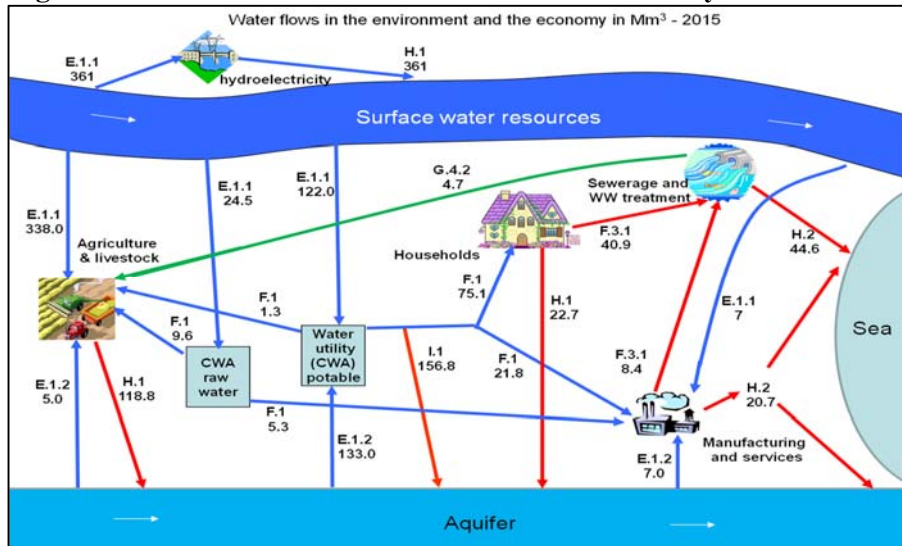


Figure 2: Water flows in the environment and economy in Mm³ – 2015



- E 1.1 : Abstraction from surface water
- E 1.2: Abstraction from groundwater
- F.1: Water supplied by resident economic units to resident economic units
- F 3.1: Water supplied by resident economic units to resident economic units for treatment or disposal
- G .4.2: Wastewater received for further use
- H.1: Returns of water to the environment by economic units to inland water resources
- H.2: Returns of water to the environment by economic units to the sea
- I.1: Losses of water in distribution

More details are given at “Definition from the IRWS”

3.1 Utilisation of water

Total water utilised in 2015 was 1155.0 Mm³, 8.2% more than the 1067.3 Mm³ utilised in 2014.

In 2015, the agriculture and electricity industries were the largest users of water, with 358.6 Mm³ and 361.0 Mm³ of water utilized respectively. They both represented around 64.5% of the total water utilisation in 2015. The agriculture industry which uses water mostly for irrigation purposes had a decrease of 8% compared to the 389.2 Mm³ of water used in 2014.

It was followed by the CWA (279.2 Mm³ or 25%) which redistributes raw water as well as potable water. Out of the remaining, households used 75.1 Mm³ or 6.7%.and manufacturing & services industries 41.1 Mm³ or 3.7% and

The corresponding figures for 2014 were:

Electricity industry: 275.0 Mm³ or 25.8%
CWA: 248.9 Mm³ or 23.3%
Manufacturing and services industries: 39.5 Mm³ or 3.7%
Households: 74.2 Mm³ or 7.0%

3.2 Water consumption

Water consumption refers to the water incorporated into products, evaporated, transpired by plants or simply consumed by households or livestock

In 2015, total volume of water incorporated in products/ evaporation/ transpiration was estimated at 265.5 Mm³ compared to 287.5 Mm³ in 2014, representing a decrease of 7.7%.

It was highest for the agriculture industries with 239.8 Mm³ of water consumed representing of 90.3%, followed by manufacturing and services industries (14.2 Mm³ or 5.3%), and households (11.5 Mm³ or 4.3%).

The corresponding figures for 2014 were:

Agriculture industries – 262.4 Mm³ or 91.3%
Manufacturing and services industries – 13.6 Mm³ or 4.7%
Households – 11.4 Mm³ or 4.0 %

3.3 Water return to the economy

Total water return to the environment amounted to 636.6 Mm³ in 2015 compared to 538.9 Mm³ in 2014. The electricity industry returned 361.0 Mm³ of water to the economy (all the water that it has extracted) while the agriculture industry returned some 118.8 Mm³ and CWA some 156.8 Mm³ as Unaccounted For Water (UFW) or losses in distribution.

Water returns by the other sectors were as follows: households – 63.6 Mm³ of which 40.9 Mm³ through the sewerage and water treatment system and 22.7 Mm³ directly to the environment, and the manufacturing and services industries – 26.9 Mm³ of which 8.4 Mm³ through the sewerage and water treatment system and 18.5 Mm³ directly to the environment.

Table 3.1: Detailed Physical Supply and Use, Mauritius – 2014

A. Physical Supply table (Million cubic meters (Mm³))

	SUPPLY	ISIC 01-03 Agriculture and livestock	ISIC 05-33, 41-43,38,39,45-99 Manufacture and services	ISIC 3510 Hydro-electricity	ISIC 3600-2 Water utility (drinking water)	ISIC 3600-2 Water utility (raw water)	ISIC 3700 Sewerage (sewage collection and treatment)	Households	Environment to Economy	TOTAL
Natural inputs	Surface water							778.9	778.9	
Natural inputs	Groundwater							131.0	131.0	
CPC 18000-1	Drinking water				96.9				96.9	
CPC 18000-2	Distributed raw water					14.9			14.9	
Residuals	Losses of water				137.1				137.1	
Residuals	Sewage to sewers		6.9				33.6		40.5	
Residuals	Sewage to environment						29.2		29.2	
Residuals	Treated wastewater		19.0						59.5	
Residuals	Water returns	126.8		275.0					401.8	
Residuals	Evaporation, transpiration, incorporation in products	262.4	13.6				11.4		287.5	
TOTAL		389.2	39.6	275.0	234.0	14.9	40.5	74.2	909.9	1977.2

Table 3.2: Detailed Physical Supply and Use, Mauritius – 2014

B. Physical Use table (Million cubic meters (Mm³))

SUPPLY		ISIC 01-03	ISIC 05-33, 41- 43,38,39,45- 99	ISIC 3510	ISIC 3600- 2	ISIC 3600-2	ISIC 3700	House- holds	Environment to Economy	TOTAL
		Agriculture and livestock	Manufacture and services	Hydro- electricity	Water utility (drinking water)	Water utility (raw water)	Sewerage (sewage collection and treatment)			
Natural inputs	Surface water	367.0	7.0	275.0	115.0	14.9				778.9
Natural inputs	Groundwater	6.0	6.0		119.0					131.0
CPC 18000-1	Drinking water	1.4	21.3					74.2		96.9
CPC 18000-2	Distributed raw water	9.7	5.2							14.9
Residuals	Losses of water								137.1	137.1
Residuals	Sewage to sewers						40.5		0.0	40.5
Residuals	Sewage to environment								29.2	29.2
Residuals	Treated wastewater	5.1							54.3	59.5
Residuals	Water returns								401.8	401.8
Residuals	Evaporation, transpiration, incorporation in products								287.5	287.5
TOTAL		389.2	39.5	275.0	234.0	14.9	40.5	74.2	909.9	1977.2

Table 4.1: Detailed Physical Supply and Use, Mauritius – 2015

C. Physical Supply table (Million cubic meters (Mm³))

SUPPLY		ISIC 01-03	ISIC 05-33, 41- 43,38,39,45- 99	ISIC 3510	ISIC 3600- 2	ISIC 3600-2	ISIC 3700	House- holds	Environment to Economy	TOTAL
		Agriculture and livestock	Manufacture and services	Hydro- electricity	Water utility (drinking water)	Water utility (raw water)	Sewerage (sewage collection and treatment)			
Natural inputs	Surface water								842.9	842.9
Natural inputs	Groundwater								145.0	145.0
CPC 18000-1	Drinking water				98.2					98.2
CPC 18000-2	Distributed raw water					14.9				14.9
Residuals	Losses of water				156.8					156.8
Residuals	Sewage to sewers		8.4					40.9		49.4
Residuals	Sewage to environment							22.7		22.7
Residuals	Treated wastewater		18.5				49.4			67.9
Residuals	Water returns	118.8		361.0						479.8
Residuals	Evaporation, transpiration, incorporation in products	239.8	14.2					11.5		265.5
TOTAL		358.6	41.1	361.0	255.0	14.9	49.4	75.1	987.9	2142.9

Table 4.2: Detailed Physical Supply and Use, Mauritius – 2015

D. Physical Use table (Million cubic meters (Mm³))

SUPPLY		ISIC 01-03	ISIC 05-33, 41- 43,38,39,45- 99	ISIC 3510	ISIC 3600- 2	ISIC 3600-2	ISIC 3700	House- holds	Environment to Economy	TOTAL
		Agriculture and livestock	Manufacture and services	Hydro- electricity	Water utility (drinking water)	Water utility (raw water)	Sewerage (sewage collection and treatment)			
Natural inputs	Surface water	338.0	7.0	361.0	122.0	14.9				842.9
Natural inputs	Groundwater	5.0	7.0		133.0					145.0
CPC 18000-1	Drinking water	1.3	21.8					75.1		98.2
CPC 18000-2	Distributed raw water	9.6	5.3							14.9
Residuals	Losses of water								156.8	156.8
Residuals	Sewage to sewers						49.4		0.0	49.4
Residuals	Sewage to environment								22.7	22.7
Residuals	Treated wastewater	4.7							63.1	67.9
Residuals	Water returns								479.8	479.8
Residuals	Evaporation, transpiration, incorporation in products								265.5	265.5
TOTAL		358.6	41.1	361.0	255.0	14.9	49.4	75.1	987.9	2142.9

4. Water Asset Accounts

Water Asset Accounts show the stocks of water resources and their changes during a particular period, linking water use by the economy (abstraction and returns) and the natural flows of water to the stocks of water in the country. They can be represented as follows:

- Opening and closing stocks, which are the stock levels at the beginning and the end of the period;
- Increases in stocks, which include those due to human activity (returns) and natural causes, such as precipitation;
- Decreases in stocks, which include those due to human activity (abstraction) and natural causes, such as evaporation/evapotranspiration and outflows.

In the absence of data on stocks at the beginning and end of the year, simplified accounts have been prepared where it is assumed that the total addition to stock and the reduction in stock of water are the same. The physical asset account for water resources in Mauritius for 2014 is shown in Table 5 and Figure 3 & Table 6 illustrates for 2015.

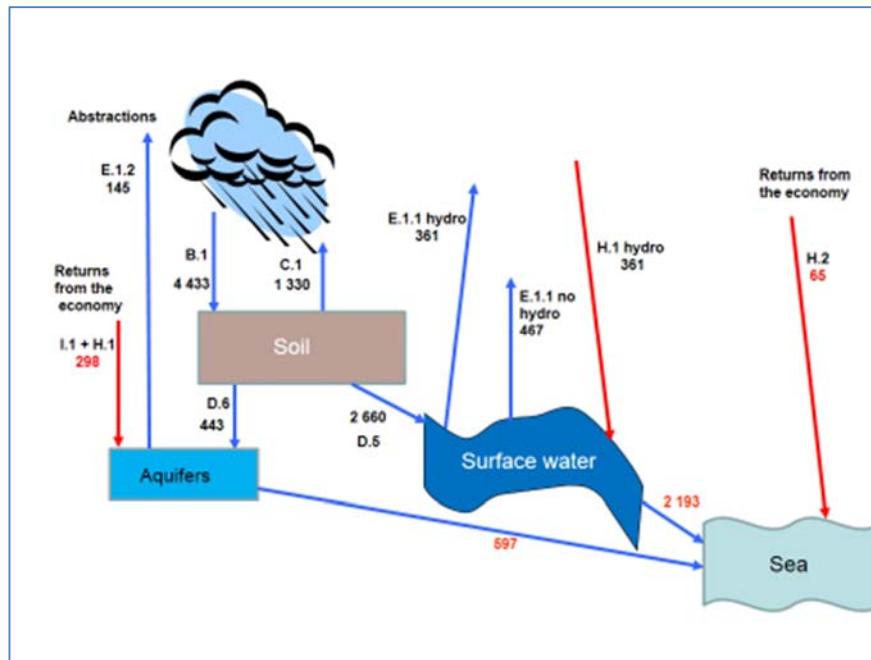
Table 5: Water Asset Account, Mauritius – 2014 (Mm³)

2014		Type of water resource					TOTAL
		Surface water			Ground-water	Soil water	
		Artificial reservoirs	Lakes	Rivers and streams			
Opening	Opening A.1.1	Opening A.1.2	Opening A.1.3	Opening A.2	Opening A.1 + Opening A.2		
Additions to							
	Returns	275			280		555
	Precipitation	2,343				1,562	3,905
	Inflows from other territories						0
	Inflows from other inland water resources				391		391
	Discoveries of water in aquifers						0
	<i>Total additions to stock</i>	2,618			671	1,562	4,851
Reductions							
	Abstractions	266	498		131		895
	for hydro power generation	275					275
	for cooling water						0
	Evaporation & actual evapotranspiration					1,172	1,172
	Outflows to other territories						0
	Outflows to the sea	1,854			540		2,394
	Outflows to other inland water resources					391	391
	<i>Total reductions in stock</i>	2,618			671	1,562	4,851
Closing	Closing A.1.1	Closing A.1.2	Closing A.1.3	Closing A.2	Closing A.1 + Closing A.2		

Table 6: Water Asset Account, Mauritius – 2015 (Mm³)

2015		Type of water resource					TOTAL
		Surface water			Ground-water	Soil water	
		Artificial reservoirs	Lakes	Rivers and streams			
Opening		Opening A.1.1	Opening A.1.2	Opening A.1.3	Opening A.2	Opening A.1 + Opening A.2	
Additions to							
	Returns	361			298		659
	Precipitation	2,660				1,773	4,433
	Inflows from other territories						0
	Inflows from other inland water resources				443		443
	Discoveries of water in aquifers						0
	<i>Total additions to stock</i>	3,021			742	1,773	5,536
Reductions							
	Abstractions	335	493		145		973
	for hydro power generation	361					361
	for cooling water						0
	Evaporation & actual evapotranspiration					1,330	1,330
	Outflows to other territories						0
	Outflows to the sea	2,193			597		2,790
	Outflows to other inland water resources					443	443
	<i>Total reductions in stock</i>	3,021			742	1,773	5,536
Closing		Closing A.1.1	Closing A.1.2	Closing A.1.3	Closing A.2	Closing A.1 + Closing A.2	

Figure 3: Water flows to and from inland water resources (2015) – Mm³



Note: red numbers are rough estimates or balancing numbers.

*Surface water include artificial reservoirs, lakes, and rivers and streams

Total addition to stock in 2015 was 5,536 Mm³ was 14% higher than that 2014 and comprised 3021 Mm³ from rivers, reservoirs and lakes (surface water) and 742 Mm³ from groundwater, in addition to the 1,773 Mm³ of soil water consisting of water from the uppermost belt of soil.

Total reduction is explained by evaporation/evapotranspiration (1,330 Mm³); abstraction including hydropower (973 Mm³); outflows to the sea (2,790 Mm³) and outflows to other inland water resources (443 Mm³).

Contact Persons

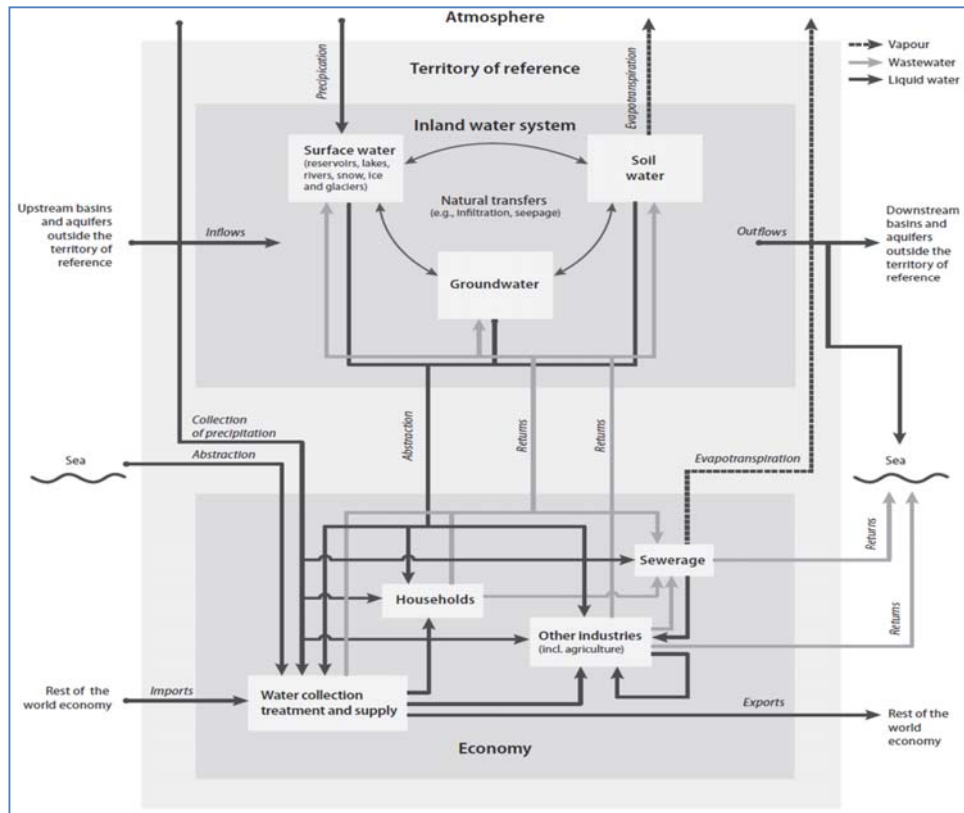
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Concepts and Methodologies

Water accounts: Water accounts are a set of statistical data representing the water stocks and flow in a country in both physical and monetary terms. The framework commonly adopted for water accounting is the SEEA-Water¹ which provides a conceptual framework for organizing hydrological and economic information in a coherent and consistent manner in order to enable the study of the interactions between the economy and the environment.

SEEA-Water: System of Environmental and Economic Accounts for Water is presented in simplified diagrammatic form below, which shows the economy, the system of water resources and their interactions.



Source: SEEA-Water, 2012

The economy and the inland water resource system of a territory, referred to as “territory of reference”, are represented in the figure as two separate boxes. The inland water resource system of a territory is composed of all water resources in the territory (surface water, groundwater and soil water) and the natural flows between and among them. The economy of a territory consists of residential water users that abstract water for production and consumption purposes and put in place the infrastructure to store, treat, distribute and discharge water.

¹ System of Environmental and Economic Accounts for Water (UN)

Definition from the IRWS

1. **Inland water stocks** - The volume of water contained in surface water, groundwater and soil water within the territory of reference at a particular point in time. This includes freshwater, brackish water and saline water and all types of water quality.
2. **Groundwater stocks** -The volume of water in porous and permeable underground layers, known as aquifers that can yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs.
3. **Precipitation** - The volume of water that flows from the atmosphere to inland water resources via rain, snow, sleet, hail, dew, mist, etc., per year.
4. **Run-off (i.e., surface run-off)** - The volume of water that flows from the atmosphere via rain, snow, sleet, hail, dew, mist, etc., and upon reaching the Earth's surface, either lands in surface water or flows overland into surface water bodies, per year.
5. **Evapotranspiration from inland water resources** - The volume of water from land and water surfaces that enters the atmosphere by vaporization of water into a gas and through evaporation and transpiration from plants, per year.
6. **Abstraction of water (E)** is the volume of water that is removed or collected by economic units directly from the environment. The abstraction of water is disaggregated by the source of water: inland water resources (E.1), collection of precipitation (E.2) and abstraction of water from the sea (E.3).
7. **Abstraction from inland water resources (E.1)** - The volume of water that is removed by economic units from surface water, groundwater and soil water within the territory of reference, per year. This includes the abstraction of inland waters that are fresh, brackish, saline or polluted. This excludes abstraction of water from the sea or ocean, since these are not inland water resources
8. **Abstraction from surface water (E.1.1)** - The volume of water removed by economic units from artificial reservoirs, lakes, rivers, wetlands and snow, ice and glaciers within the territory of reference, per year. Bank filtration is considered an abstraction of surface water
9. **Abstraction from groundwater (E.1.2)** - The volume of water removed by economic units from aquifers and springs within the territory of reference, per year
10. **Water supplied to other economic units (F)** is the volume of water that is provided by one economic unit to another economic unit through mains, artificial open channels, sewers, drains, trucks or other means. Water supplied to other economic units (F) excludes the losses of water in distribution that are included in data item I and the supply of bottled water (CPC, Ver. 2, 2441), which is one of the supplementary data items.

11. **Water supplied by resident economic units to resident economic units (F.1)** - The volume of water (CPC 18000) that is provided by resident economic units, typically of the water supply industry (ISIC 36), to other resident economic units through mains, artificial open channels, sewers, drains, trucks or other means, per year.
12. **Water supplied by resident economic units to resident economic units for treatment or disposal (F.3.1)** - The volume of water discharged into drains or sewers by resident economic units for treatment or disposal by other resident economic units, per year.
13. **Water received from other economic units (G)** - Water received from other economic units (G) consists of G.1 water (CPC 18000) received by resident economic units from other resident economic units; G.2 water (CPC 18000) received by resident economic units from the rest of the world (water imports); G.3 wastewater received by resident economic units from other resident economic units; and G.4 wastewater received by resident economic units from the rest of the world (wastewater imports). Wastewater (G.3 and G.4) is further divided into wastewater received for treatment and disposal (G.3.1 and G.4.1) and wastewater received not for treatment and disposal (for further use, G.3.2 and G.4.2).
14. **Returns of water to the environment by economic units (H)** - The volume of water that flows from economic units directly to inland water resources, the sea or to land, within the territory of reference, per year. This includes urban storm water, losses due to leakage and burst pipes, irrigation water that infiltrates into groundwater or ends up in surface water, and the discharges of cooling water and water used for hydroelectricity generation. It excludes evaporation because evaporation is consumption.
15. **Returns of water to the environment by economic units to inland water resources (H.1)** - The volume of water that flows from economic units directly to surface water or groundwater within the territory of reference, per year.
16. **Returns of water to the environment by economic units to the sea (H.2)** - The volume of water that flows from economic units directly into the sea or ocean, within the territory of reference, per year. These discharges may occur near the coast or further offshore.
17. **Losses of water (I)** - The volume of water that is lost in distribution or lost when sent for treatment and disposal, within the territory of reference, per year. This includes water (CPC 18000) and wastewater.
18. **Losses of water in distribution (I.1)** - The volume of water (CPC, Ver. 2, 1800) that is lost during distribution and transportation, between the point of abstraction and the point of use or between the points of use and reuse (e.g., from mains, artificial open channels and trucks). Losses of water sent for treatment or disposal in collection (I.2) consists of water lost from the system used to collect, treat or dispose of discharged water, including artificial open channels and trucks used to collect discharged water.

Annex A

Table A1: Selected water indicators, 2002-2015

INDICATORS	UNITS	LTA*	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Main Indicators																
Population density	inhab/km ²	...	626	631	635	638	641	644	646	648	649	650	651	653	654	654
Hydroelectricity as proportion of electricity	%	...	4	6	6	5	3%	3%	4%	5%	4%	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%
Electricity generated per capita	KWh/inhab	...	1,669	1,770	1,829	1,909	1966	2052	2122	2134	2221	2260	2302	2370	2409	2454
Hydrologic Information																
Precipitation in height	mm/year	2,011	2,082	2,148	2,270	2,372	1,914	1,954	2,381	2,397	1,806	1,945	1,609	2,049	2,094	2,377
Total Renewable Water Resources (TRWR)	hm ³ /year	2,625	2,734	2,804	2,963	3,096	2,500	2,551	3,108	3,129	2,358	2,539	2,101	2,675	2,734	3,103
TRWR per capita	m ³ /inhab	...	2,341	2,384	2,504	2,601	2,091	2,124	2,579	2,591	1,948	2,095	1,729	2,197	2,242	2,542
Artificial reservoir capacity per capita	m ³ /inhab	...	77	76	76	75	75	74	74	73	73	73	73	73	74	74
Water in the economy																
Total water abstracted	hm ³ /year	...	736	735	725	691	682	630	616	632	637	571	582	608	620	612
Water abstracted per capita	m ³ /inhab	...	630	625	613	580	570	525	511	523	526	471	479	499	509	501
Water abstraction as proportion of TRWR	%	...	27	26	25	22	27	25	20	20	27	23	28	23	23	20
Water abstracted for drinking water per capita	L/inhab/day	...	415	429	428	449	428	468	475	499	505	459	485	488	515	550
Proportion of abstraction by water utilities that is lost	%	...	51	51	51	52	50	54	55	55	55	53	54	56	59	62
Water received in households per capita	L/inhab/day	...	159	164	163	168	168	167	164	170	173	167	164	165	167	168
Water-related social-demographic data items																
Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source(MDG 7.8)	%	...														
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation sources (MDG 7.9)	%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.9 ¹	...	...	...	...

*: LTA: Long term Average (1971 – 2000)

¹ Source: Housing and Population Census

Table A2: Water Supply by sector, Island of Mauritius, 2002-2015

	Units	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Potable Water supply to															
Households	Mm ³	67.6	70.3	70.6	73.1	73.2	73.0	72.1	75.1	76.5	73.7	72.9	73.4	74.2	75.1
Non households	Mm ³	18.5	19.6	19.6	20.6	21.1	22.1	21.9	22.7	23.8	22.8	22.3	22.5	22.7	23.1
Agriculture and livestock	Mm ³	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Manufacturing	Mm ³	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7
Accommodation services	Mm ³	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.2	17.1	17.4	17.7	18.1
Other services	Mm ³	9.2	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.6	11.4	11.9	12.5	12.9	11.9				
Total Potable Water Supply	Mm ³	86.1	89.8	90.2	93.7	94.3	95.1	94.0	97.8	100.3	96.4	95.2	95.9	96.9	98.2
Non Potable Water supply to															
Agriculture and livestock	Mm ³	9.4	8.3	8.0	9.0	8.9	7.5	8.9	7.3	9.2	10.9	10.4	10.0	9.6	9.6
Manufacturing	Mm ³	5.3	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.5	5.9	5.2	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.3
Total Non Potable	Mm ³	14.7	14.1	13.2	14.2	14.3	12.0	14.8	12.5	14.7	16.9	16.1	15.5	14.9	14.9
Total Sales of water	Mm ³	100.8	103.8	103.3	107.9	108.6	107.2	108.8	110.2	115.0	113.3	111.3	111.4	111.8	113.0

Source: CWA

Table A3: Water abstraction, Island of Mauritius, 2002 - 2015

INDICATORS	Unit	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Abstractions															
Surface water	Mm ³	578	577	575	541	528	518	497	511	513	449	460	487	489	467
from reservoirs	Mm ³	128	169	167	154	146	145	137	150	152	104	121	136	141	157
from rivers and streams	Mm ³	450	408	408	387	382	373	360	361	361	345	339	351	348	310
Groundwater	Mm ³	148	148	150	150	154	112	119	121	124	122	122	121	131	145
Total abstraction (excluding	Mm³	726	725	725	691	682	630	616	632	637	571	582	608	620	612
Abstraction per capita	m³/ person	630	625	613	581	570	525	511	523	526	471	479	499	511	501
Hydroelectricity	Mm ³	-	-	-	331	236	254	331	368	298	181	218	280	275	361
Total abstraction (including	Mm³	-	-	-	1,022	918	884	947	1,000	935	752	800	888	895	973
Water abstraction by CWA for distribution															
Surface water	Mm ³	82	89	89	94	96	101	102	109	109	94	97	112	115	122
Groundwater	Mm ³	95	95	96	101	91	105	107	110	114	111	109	108	119	133
Total water abstracted by CWA	Mm³	177	184	185	195	187	206	209	220	223	205	206	220	234	255
% Abstracted by CWA	%	24	25	26	28	27.4	32.6	34.0	34.7	35.1	35.5	35.4	36.2	37.6	41.7
Unaccounted For Water															
"Losses" Unaccounted For Water (UFW)	Mm ³	91	94	95	101	93	110	115	122	123	109	111	124	137	157
	%	51	51	51	52	49.5	53.7	55.1	55.5	55.1	53.0	53.8	56.4	58.6	61.5

Source: CWA and WRU