



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Maurice Ile Durable

Green Paper

Towards a National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius



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Towards a National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

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What is the Green Paper?

The Green Paper is not a policy, nor a draft policy, but a step in the policy process. By definition, a Green Paper is a report initiated by the Government regarding the formulation of a policy. A Green Paper issued by the European Commission is a document in which certain ideas are enumerated with the intention of initiating further debate and consultation. It usually leads to the launching of a series of consultative steps that may lead to a policy. In the Commonwealth, the Republic of Ireland, and the United States a Green Paper is a tentative Government report of a proposal, which, in the case of Mauritius would be the pursuit of a Sustainable Mauritius. A Green Paper may result in the production of a White Paper which, when endorsed by Cabinet, becomes the policy (see Section 4.4 for further explanation).

The Green Paper is entitled, "*Towards a National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius*". It is an important milestone in the ongoing policy process, approved by Cabinet in December 2009, with the national consultations launched by the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Energy and Public Utilities, Dr. The Honourable A.R. Beebeejaun, on 19 February 2010. Although the consultative process was interrupted by the national elections of May 2010, the pursuit of a Sustainable Mauritius continued in many ways and forms, including a High Level Workshop held in December 2010. It is now ready to be resumed in full force. The Green Paper summarises the initial stages of the policy formation process, including valuable lessons learned, and by doing so provides a basis for further consultation and actions leading to policy.

The Green Paper, because it has to be short and easy to consume, contains only a summary of the most important results of the national consultations. The document, "*Annexes to the Green Paper*" contains more summary results, certain project documents, and information on how the process was run, including organising and overseeing bodies, details of meetings held, and how data were analysed.

The Green Paper is intended to further stimulate discussion and input. Making it available to all and anyone who wish to read it, not only testifies to the transparency of the process, but is also the only real way to test if it accurately captured the diverse input from Government Ministries as well as civil society. It not only presents results but also suggestions for the process ahead based on international best practice, the overall formulation process already approved by Cabinet in December 2009, and 'lessons learned' during Phase 1. Comments may be submitted by e-mail to: menv@mail.gov.mu, or hand-delivered to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MoESD).

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Foreword



The past fifteen years have seen important changes in how Mauritius is approaching its future. Sustainable development has now firmly emerged as the paradigm in which our country's future is rooted, particularly since the Prime Minister, Dr. The Honourable Navinchandra RAMGOOLAM, GCSK, FRCP launched the concept of *Maurice Ile Durable* in 2008. Having in place a dedicated Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development is in itself indicative of Government's priorities.

The Maurice Ile Durable concept spawned a number of noteworthy initiatives. In June 2008, the Maurice Ile Durable Fund (MIDF) was set up under the aegis of the then Ministry of Renewable Energy and Public Utilities as an instrument to promote sustainable development in the country. Soon it became clear that our pursuit of a sustainable country required a policy to consolidate all efforts in our quest for a Sustainable Mauritius. A General Facilitator in the person of Professor Francois Odendaal was recruited for the first stages of the development of the National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius.

I have great pleasure in launching the Green Paper for a Sustainable Mauritius. The document summarises the policy formulation process up until this point. Not only does the Green Paper reconfirm Government's commitment to the involvement of all our people in a matter that lies at the core of our island's well-being – it also displays a high level awareness amongst the public and stakeholders of the need and urgency for Mauritius to be on a sustainable trajectory.

Everything that is written in the Green Paper does not necessarily reflect the views of my Ministry. In the proud tradition of our democracy the Green Paper publishes a concise version of amalgamated input, as they were given by the people and other Ministries and parastatal bodies. The promise was made that such input would be published. Now we can move ahead, analysing and reworking input obtained thus far, and even call for further input, including through structured thematic workshops – up to the point where Government will be able to confidently endorse a policy that will benefit our country for many years to come. Valuable lessons learned during this first phase of the policy formulation process can now also be usefully applied to provide the proper orientation for the huge task that lies ahead.

Making policy is about forging the way forward, and the current policy process will consider a wide range of fundamentally important imperatives in our quest for a sustainable Mauritius. The Green Paper again shows that we have made a solid start, and the Draft National Vision that is in it, will serve as a beacon along our way. I encourage all and everyone to continue to be part of this landmark policy process. After all, it is our quality of life and the future of our country that is at stake.

Phase 1 of the policy process revolved around the national consultations which will continue during the next phase. The promise was made that every Mauritian who wished to participate will get the chance to do so. Phase 2 will focus on the writing of the policy itself. The results of Phase 1 would be enriched by expert input obtained from working groups, expert analysis of the legal and institutional framework, and specialist studies when they may be needed. Again there will be further opportunities for participation, which is the hallmark of a democratic society.

I conclude by extending my appreciation to the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Energy and Public Utilities, who had driven the process up so far. In addition, I would like to point out that the Steering Committee set up at the Prime Minister's Office has been and will continue to be instrumental in the whole process of having a MID vision, Policy, Strategy and Action Plan.

Finally, I would like to thank the United Nations Development Programme for the important role it has played in supporting the process.

Honourable Devanand VIRAHSAWMY, GOSK, FCCA

Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development

Note from the General Facilitator

Government priorities cannot be dictated by experts. In a country with proud democratic traditions such as Mauritius, policy making is a Government led process that makes provision for the involvement of all parties. Therefore, under the leadership of Government, a number of entities were invited to participate in the design of the methodology before it was officialised. The result was a policy formulation process that is both transparent and credible. Consultations could start, and input would be ongoing until the policy was finalised.

The role of the General Facilitator was to solicit input and then pull together the results in a short, simple and succinct way so that all and everyone could understand them. I am deeply honoured and humbled to have played such a role in a country that I admire deeply, and in doing so have learned a great deal about my fellow Mauritians, their dreams, needs and aspirations – these I tried to reflect as best as I can in this Green Paper. As General Facilitator of the first phase I was deeply moved by the passion Mauritians have for our little island.

Writing the Green Paper was a mammoth task, one that required going through thousands of pages of submissions, documents and notes. As the Green Paper is intended as a summary document of the policy process so far, I had to cut down on its content brutally. The accompanying document, “*Annexes to the Green Paper*”, contains much more information. It should be studied by those who will be driving the policy formulation process further. Re-analysis of sections of the overall dataset may reveal further trends, though I believe the main points in the Green Paper will be unchanged.

There are so many individuals and parties in Government and Civil Society that it is simply not possible to acknowledge them all. They include numerous Government officials and politicians, NGOs, the academic establishment, the business community, networks and Special Interest Groups, local communities and an assortment of people at ground level. They made a vivid impression on me as a collective voice of our beautiful Mauritius. May their voices count and make the difference they had hoped to make.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. The Honourable Beebeejaun’s enthusiasm and support was prevalent throughout the national consultations. We were always able to rely on his guidance. The Permanent Secretary, Mrs Nababsing, and her staff provided backup in a process that was new to all of us. This was not always easy, and we all learned much along the way. The PMO Steering Committee did the needful in coordinating input from the Ministries.

The consultation process would have never occurred without the Prime Minister Dr. The Honourable Navinchandra Ramgoolam having taken the bold and unprecedented step in bringing the *Maurice Ile Durable* concept to the nation. In doing so, the Prime Minister has already fulfilled part of the vision proposed at the National Youth Summit for a Sustainable Mauritius, that is, to not only put our small island on a sustainable trajectory but “....to serve as a model of sustainable development for the world”.

Prof Francois Odendaal

General Facilitator

List of Acronyms

a.	AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
b.	AFD	Agence Francaise de Developpement
c.	AGTF	Aapravasi Ghat Trust Fund
d.	CBO	Community Based Organisation
e.	CSO	Central Statistics Office
f.	CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
g.	CWA	Central Water Authority
h.	EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
i.	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
j.	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
k.	HIA	Health Impact Assessments
l.	HDI	Human Development Index
m.	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
n.	HR	Human Resource
o.	ICT	Information and Communication Technology
p.	JEC	Joint Economic Council
q.	LED	Local Economic Development
r.	LMHTF	Le Morne Heritage Trust Fund
s.	MACOSS	Mauritius Council of Social Services
t.	MBC	Mauritius Broadcasting Cooperation
u.	MEPU	Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities
v.	MREPU	Ministry of Renewable Energy and Public Utilities
w.	MGI	Mahatma Gandhi Institute
x.	MID	Maurice Ile Durable

y.	MIDF	Maurice Ile Durable Fund
z.	MoESD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
aa.	MOH	Ministry of Health and Quality of Life
bb.	MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
cc.	MREPU	Ministry of Renewable Energy and Public Utilities
dd.	NAP	National Action Plan
ee.	NCB	National Computer Board
ff.	NDS	National Development Strategy
gg.	NDU	National Development Unit
hh.	NEP	National Environment Policy
ii.	NES	National Environmental Strategies
jj.	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
kk.	NHF	National Heritage Fund
ll.	NPDP	National Physical Development Plan
mm.	NPF	National Pensions Fund
nn.	OC	Organising Committee
oo.	PA&ID	Public Awareness and Information Dissemination
pp.	PAS	Principal Assistant Secretary
qq.	PMO	Prime Minister's Office
rr.	PoP	Persistent Organic Pollutants
ss.	PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
tt.	PSIP	Public Sector Investment Programme
uu.	RGSC	Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre
vv.	SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
ww.	SD	Sustainable Development
xx.	SIDPR	Sustainable Integrated Development Plan for Rodrigues
yy.	SIDS	Small Island Developing States
zz.	SIG	Special Interest Group
aaa.	SLM	Sustainable Land Management
bbb.	SSR	Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam
ccc.	SAJ	Sir Aneerood Jugnauth
ddd.	SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
eee.	TCPA	Town and Country Planning Act
fff.	TSU	Technical Support Unit
ggg.	UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
hhh.	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
iii.	UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
jjj.	UoM	University of Mauritius
kkk.	UTM	University of Technology
lll.	WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development
mmm.	WDM	Water Demand Management
nnn.	WIN	Women in Networking
ooo.	WMA	Wastewater Management Authority
ppp.	WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

Executive Summary

1. Never before has it been as necessary and as urgent for Mauritius to review the directions in which the country is moving. Profound and far-reaching changes are sweeping across the globe, some of them forerunners of future shocks that will dramatically impact on the quality of life. Intense unfavourable impacts are already being felt at the local level in many countries and Mauritius should by no means consider itself immune. Resource depletion, climate change, overpopulation, diminishing conventional energy source, deforestation, pollution on land and sea, rising poverty world-wide, and political instability, are only some of the factors that we now need to confront, and hopefully can overcome.
2. As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), Mauritius is exceptionally vulnerable. It faces similar threats to its survival as other SIDS, which include, *inter alia*, a strong reliance on a depleting natural resource base, loss of biodiversity and degradation of essential components of the ecosystem, and a heavy dependency on fossil fuels and other imported commodities that support society. Climate change, the long distances that separate Mauritius from Africa and Asia, coupled with rising fuel costs exacerbate the situation considerably. Unless substantial and effective interventions are put in place soonest, the current and future generations may not be able to meet their needs.
3. Mauritius is responding to the global and national challenge of achieving sustainable development through the implementation of the *Maurice Ile Durable* concept that was brought to the nation by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius, Dr. The Hon. Navinchandra Ramgoolam, GCSK, in 2008, as a long term vision for the sustainable development of our country. However, it was soon realised that, in order to formalise a coherent and coordinated response to the formidable challenges that we face, a comprehensive and overarching National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius will be required, a policy that is accompanied by a MID Strategy and MID Action Plan.
4. The formulation of the policy comes at the right time. The comprehensive National Environmental Strategies for the Republic of Mauritius: *National Environmental Action Plan for the Next Decade* was published in 1999. In the subsequent decade our country has seen unprecedented economic growth, bringing benefits to many people while at the same time putting additional strain on our resources. While there are many plans and policies that govern our development, there exists not a single document that addresses all pillars of sustainable development in the same integrated manner that the current policy will aim to do, and none that will have the same solid grounding in public consultation and expert opinion.

5. True to our democratic tradition that evolved since Independence, and in line with the principles of good governance, a policy formulation process was designed with the involvement of a range of parties, including civil society, the private sector, Government bodies, NGOs and Special Interest Groups. The aim of the policy, together with the strategy and action plan would be to attain “a situation in which the needs of the present generation are met, without jeopardising the chances of future generations to meet theirs”. The policy process was endorsed by Cabinet in 2009, and the nation participated enthusiastically in the short time made available before the oncoming 2010 elections called for a recess in public consultation.
6. The Green Paper comes at the end of Phase 1, and summarises the policy formulation process up to this point, in particular the results of the national consultations that were launched in February 2010. Ministries, Special Interest Groups and civil society at large were consulted through a variety of methods, including a National Youth Summit that was held in April 2010. The national consultations yielded rich results, summarised in section 6, which is testimony of a society that has a good grasp of what the pursuit of a Sustainable Mauritius would entail. Input can now be examined in-depth during thematic workshops to be held in Phase 2 of the policy process, while a Draft National Vision may function as a guiding light on the road that lies ahead.
7. A wide range of issues were identified that relate to the conventional three dimensions of sustainability, namely the economy, environment, and social issues. Most significantly, and rather unexpectedly, a fourth one dimension, namely governance, was identified in the classification of issues:

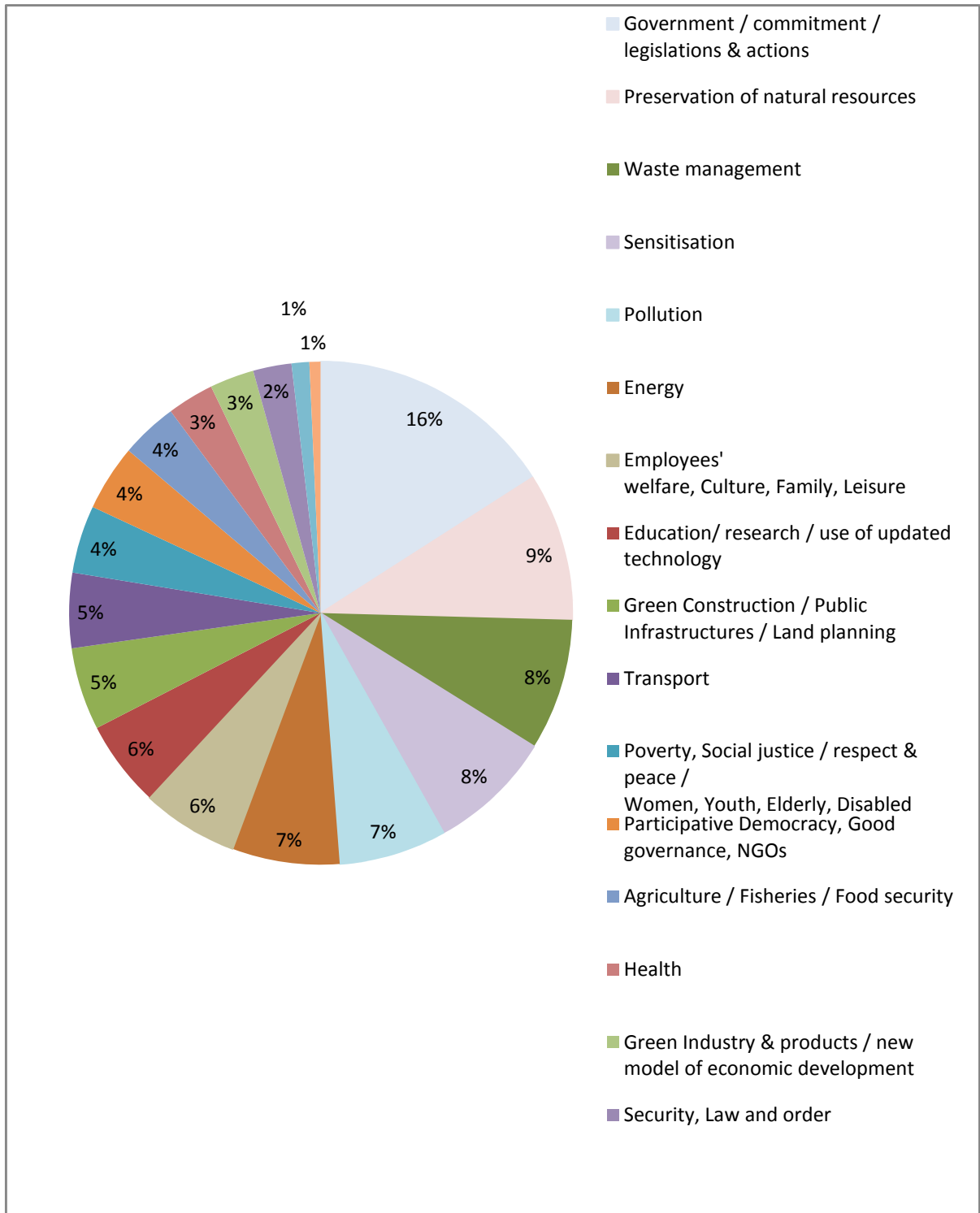
Proportion of views expressed by the population classified into the four categories

Sectors	Score	Percentage
Environment	2978	30%
Economy	2736	28%
Social	2263	23%
Governance	1788	18%
Total	9765	100%

8. The four dimensions of sustainable development can be further divided into thirty-six themes, out of which eighteen were identified as priority themes after analysis. They are all deemed important and worthy of in-depth exploration, especially when it comes

to identifying discrete actions and programmes for the MID Action Plan. The breakdown of input into the priority themes is shown in the figure below (note again the high percentage attributed to governance issues):

Breakdown of input into the priority themes



9. One message that clearly stands out from Phase 1 is that the needs and aspirations of the people, and their National Vision, do not differ significantly from how Government views sustainability and how the Ministries see their mandates in relation to sustainable pursuits. Coordination, transparency and integrated governance are at the top of the list of good governance indicators that were discussed. Without ***integrated governance*** it will be very difficult if not impossible to balance the needs and mandates of different sectors which, when viewed on their own, all have valid reasons to take priority. Finding the balance and solutions will require an overarching, coordinating and legal and integrated framework, which is what may be expected from the National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius.
10. Institutional analysis and legal review can greatly improve the efficacy of the Government machinery. Without better mechanisms of coordination and cooperative decision making, integrated development planning or devolution of powers to lower tiers of governments, will remain difficult. Fortunately, achieving higher levels of good governance should not be too difficult in a country that has the highest scores for governance in Africa. Thorough institutional analysis and legal review ought to reveal what adjustments, additions and potential institutional reforms (they are expected to be small but nonetheless very important) may be necessary to make Government stronger in pursuing integrated solutions and in making decisions that will achieve better balances when economic, social and environmental, and even cultural issues are at play.
11. A Draft National Vision emanated from the National Youth Summit (see section 9). There is also a longer Draft Combined National Vision that is made up from all the draft visions from the different meetings. It is proposed that the two visions are published in the press for further comment. This will confirm that all Mauritians had a chance to contribute to the National Vision. Visioning exercises must continue with the further consultations proposed in section 10. When all comments and draft visions have been collected the Draft National Vision can be further refined. It will then be included in the Draft White Paper, which effectively is the Draft Policy. When the White Paper is endorsed by Cabinet as the National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius, the National Vision will be embedded in it.
12. A gap analysis of the policy formulation process up until the Green Paper reveals suggestions that may be usefully applied to the implementation of Phase 2. The Policy will relate strongly to governance issues and overall directions, while the Strategy may be expected to define discreet areas of intervention, and an Action Plan with budget that will describe actions and indicate how much investment will be needed in the coming years to achieve a Sustainable Mauritius.

13. It is stressed that the policy process as approved by Cabinet must be strictly adhered to, up to the point where the White Paper is endorsed as the National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius. The necessary institutional analyses and legal review should not wait until the policy is already in an advanced stage; all consultations have pointed very clearly to the need for a legal review and improved institutional relationships that will lead to higher levels of *integrated* governance. Deviations and ad hoc alterations to the process, including pre-determined thematic workshops that do not strongly correlate with the input of the people (see also section 11.3) must be avoided. Deviations can lead to suboptimal results and may inadvertently damage the integrity of a landmark process that can rightly be described as a remarkable example of *Government planning with the people*. All gaps in the consultation process as initially planned should be filled. Only then can ownership be fully shared by all Mauritians, and will this be a policy that belongs to all of us.

1 Introduction

Change is a common feature of life on Earth. Over the last few decades it has become abundantly clear that there are profound and far-reaching changes, some of them irreversible, that at best will have an impact on our way of life, and at worst threaten our very existence as a human race. It is common knowledge that it is not only the magnitude, but also the rate of global and local changes that are cause for alarm. Resource depletion, climate change, overpopulation, diminishing conventional energy sources, deforestation, pollution on land and sea, rising poverty world-wide, and political instability, are only some of the factors that has led to unprecedented challenges that we now need to confront, and hopefully overcome.

One of the largest and most significant responses of the international community was the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Rio Summit, or Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. In spite of several international conventions that resulted from the conference in which 172 countries participated, the overall situation worsened over the subsequent decade leading up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), held in Johannesburg in 2002. Further stocktaking revealed a world in need of sustainable solutions more than ever before in human history, and that the time for taking action is running out fast¹.

“We’re the first generation with tools to understand changes in the Earth’s system caused by human activity, and the last with the opportunity to influence the course of many of the changes now rapidly under way” (Vitousek *et al.* 1997).

Recent years have seen a large number of global and national responses. Mauritius now comes with a comprehensive and integrated sustainable development policy that aims to integrate the aspirations of Mauritians and the environmental constraints in which the country operates, taking into account economic, environmental, social and cultural parameters. To pursue sustainability requires courage and boldness. Sacrifices, where necessary, changes in habits, and new priorities in how resources are allocated, do not come automatically: “It is in all our interest that we change our mindset, leave our comfort zones, forget the easy options and think in terms of sustainable development in unison, as one people”².

1. ¹ The Brundtland Commission, formally the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), was convened by the United Nations in 1983 already. The commission was created to address growing concern "about the accelerating deterioration of the human environment and natural resources and the consequences of that deterioration for economic and social development." The commission coined what has become the most often-quoted definition of *sustainable development* as development that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." In 1988, UNESCO integrated culture into sustainable development.

2. ² Statement by the Prime Minister, Dr the Hon. Navinchandra Ramgoolam, at the Maurice Ile Durable, High Level Workshop, 1-2 December 2010.

Policy can guide how we address development needs in our growing nation, and firmly embed it into our way of life and how we do business. Mauritius has done well since independence (see ‘Economic Miracle in the Indian Ocean’, Section 3.2). We want to do even better, and at the same time ensure that our country is firmly placed on a sustainable trajectory, for the benefit of present and future generations. An integrated policy will go a long way in helping our nation to adapt to future circumstances. Already it is clear that the youth of today will live in a very different world from the one we are used to, and to ensure a good future for them we have to act now.

What is Sustainability?

Sustainability refers to a situation where the present generation can meet its needs, without jeopardising the chances of future generations to meet theirs.

2 What is the National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius?

2.1 The Maurice Ile Durable concept

The policy formulation process has its origins from the Maurice Ile Durable (MID) concept, which was launched in 2008 by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius, Dr. The Honourable Navinchandra Ramgoolam, GCSK, as a long term vision for the sustainable development of our country. The main objective of the Mauritius Ile Durable (MID) concept was to make Mauritius a world model of sustainable development, particularly in the context of Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

While the initial thrust was to minimize our dependency on fossil fuels through increased utilization of renewable energy and a more efficient use of energy in general, the concept soon widened to include all aspects of the economy, society and the environment that are considered to be pivotal in the pursuit of a sustainable Mauritius. In June 2008, the Maurice Ile Durable Fund (MIDF) was set

up under the aegis of the then Ministry of Renewable Energy and Public Utilities (MREPU) as an instrument to promote sustainable development in the country.

What is Policy?

Public policy can be generally defined **as a set of guidelines, a deliberate course of action** taken by governmental entities with regard to a particular issue or set of issues, in this case the sustainable development of Mauritius.

Once in the public area, the concept of Maurice Ile Durable gave rise to a groundswell of interest and comment. Soon it became clear that it was both necessary and urgent to crystallize, substantiate, and formalise the MID concept into a national policy that would consolidate the Maurice Ile Durable concept and plot a clear way ahead and guide decisions by which rational outcomes can be achieved.

2.2 Why the National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius is necessary

Mauritius is a small, isolated island located 600 km east of Madagascar. It is located some 2000 km from the African mainland, and even further from the Indian subcontinent. Its geographical isolation coupled with its small size makes Mauritius particularly vulnerable in terms of natural disasters, food security and rising fuel costs. The current economic meltdown has already made its effects felt across the globe and Mauritius is no exception. Future shocks may very well have far-reaching effects on the quality of life of the people of Mauritius.

Mauritius is a Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and faces similar threats to its survival as other SIDS, which include, *inter alia*, a strong reliance on a depleting natural resource base, loss of biodiversity and degradation of essential components of the ecosystem, and a heavy dependency on fossil fuels and other imported commodities that support society. Climate change and rising fuel costs exacerbate the situation. Without careful planning and sustainability interventions, the country may not have the necessary resilience to recover from future shocks, and policy can help to guide and prepare us to absorb, mitigate and in some cases avoid future shocks entirely.

Food security is one example. Mauritius is far from being sustainable when it comes to the food the nation consumes. According to the Food Security Strategic Plan for 2008 to 2011, Mauritius imports around 70% of its food commodities³. Government is implementing several measures to address the issue of food security in Mauritius. One is to cooperate with countries in the region where opportunities arise to produce food crops, livestock and marine products for domestic consumption, as well as for the regional markets. Yet price hikes, slumps in global food supply and climate change are considered real risks that our country faces as a net food importer.

The greatest threats to economic and environmental sustainability lie in our dependency on oil and petroleum based energy, the extensive transformation of natural habitats, and the degradation of 43% of our land resource due to extensive monoculture practice, primarily sugar. These threats are large-scale, multi-sectoral and pervasive in their reach and tenacity, and they cannot be addressed in a piecemeal manner by sectoral policies alone. An over-arching policy is necessary where issues pertaining to land use, food security, planning, environment, energy, and the human development dimension may be balanced.

Mauritius is reliant on imported sources for more than 80 percent of its energy needs. Seventy to 80 percent of the island's energy requirements are serviced by imported fossil

3. ³ Between 2005 and 2007, the net food import bill rose from Rs.15.5 billion to Rs.22.7 billion, representing an increase of 46%.

fuel products. Mauritius has no potential for interconnection with neighbouring electricity grids, and this has encouraged the Government to look into local and renewable energy sources. Privately owned co-generation coal and bagasse (the pulp residue from cane sugar extraction) power plants were set up under the Bagasse Energy Development Programme. Hydro-electric generation supplements the grid and research is being conducted on power generation using solar, wind and sea energy to support solar power generation for households.

Initial deforestation and the later conversion to wide scale and intensive agriculture has resulted in 43 percent of the island's surface area being used for cultivation, of which almost 89 percent is sugar cane, the balance being tea, tobacco and food crops. Abandoned cane fields make up a further additional 3 percent of land cover. Built-up areas and infrastructure account for 27 percent of land use and much of this is focused on the coast, with discharges and other land-based pollution sources impacting on water quality of coastal wetlands and marine waters. Shoreline structures have impeded coastal sedimentation processes resulting in erosion of beaches, which is impacting on the tourism industry.

The nation has one of the highest HDIs in Africa in spite of ranking 27th in GDP⁴. The HDI, as an aggregate index, masks disparities within countries. It is therefore possible that a country may perform well in the aggregate HDI even if its people experience large disparities in opportunities, as in the case of Mauritius⁵. Recent reports also show an increase in income inequalities as per the Gini coefficient (available on the CSO website). The strong linkages between justice and sustainability, as well as political action that impacts positively on social equity have now been widely accepted as prerequisites for sustainability, and the four-pillar approach by UNESCO that includes culture, with its heritage assets is highly relevant to Mauritius. We have two World Heritage Sites, both of them under immense development pressures.

In Mauritius, the year 2005 saw a change in Government and a series of economic reforms ensued against the backdrop of democratization of the economy. In short, the principle hinges on empowering all classes of citizens in achieving their full potential. It also means opening up business to every citizen, providing them with the necessary capacity to do so in order to promote a fairer society. The Truth and Justice Commission, which aims to establish truth in terms of slaves and indentured labourers and take appropriate measures that may be extended to their descendants, started operating in 2009. It is also considered highly significant that the Prime Minister added *Equity* as an axis in the quest for a Sustainable Mauritius (see section 11.3).

4 . ⁴ In both purchasing power parity (PPP) GDP and nominal per capita GDP.

5 . ⁵ HDI is an aggregate measure of human development – life expectancy, education, individual wealth. Mauritius is a wealthy country, with few poor people, but its HDI is low compared to countries with similar GDP.

Long gone are the days when ‘top down’ governance is considered acceptable by the people of any country. In the current policy process, Mauritius is adopting a carefully designed ‘top down, bottom up’ approach to policy making: while the process is initiated and led by highest levels of government, policy formulation will make ample provision for the incorporation of ground level agendas and realities. Carefully led and nurtured by our government, the policy formulation process will go down in history as an outstanding example of Government planning *with* the people.

The policy initiative comes at the right time. It has been over a decade since the comprehensive National Environmental Strategies for the Republic of Mauritius: *National Environmental Action Plan for the Next Decade* was published in 1999. In the subsequent decade our country has seen unprecedented economic growth, bringing benefits to many people while at the same time putting additional strain on our resources. While there are many plans and policies that govern our development, there exists not a single document that addresses all pillars of sustainable development in the same integrated manner that the National Policy for Sustainable Development will aim to do, and none that will have the same solid grounding in public consultation and expert opinion.

3 Mauritius in a Nutshell

3.1 A very short history of Mauritius

An all-encompassing policy for sustainable development can never be made without recognising the full context of the country, in terms of its history, geography, culture, environment and economic standing. We already mentioned that we live on a small island with few natural resources. Therefore a short journey along the lines of history, culture and identity may be useful at this point.

Mauritius was known to Swahili, Arab, and Malay sailors as early as the 10th century and was originally named Dina Arobi by the Arabs. The Portuguese sailors first visited it in 1507 but never settled and left the island uninhabited. Five ships of the Dutch Second Fleet were blown off course during a cyclone while on their way to the Spice Islands, officially known as Zanzibar, and landed on the island in 1598, naming it in honour of Prince Maurice of Nassau.

In 1638, the Dutch established the first settlement. They brought slaves, many of which were women. Some married their masters, while others escaped into the woods and mountains. It is possible that maroons were the first permanent inhabitants of the island. Because of tough climatic conditions including cyclones, labour shortages and the deterioration of the settlement, the Dutch abandoned the island after nearly a century in 1710. As France already controlled the neighbouring Ile Bourbon (now known as Ile de la Réunion), and to prevent others from taking

over, France took possession of Mauritius in 1715, and later renamed it *Île de France* (Isle of France). Settlers and Malagasy domestics only arrived in 1722. Under French rule, the island developed a prosperous economy based on slave and commodity trading and sugar production.

In the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815) and due to corsair activity which harmed British commerce in the Indian Ocean, the British set out to gain control of the island. Despite winning the Battle of Grand Port, Napoleon's only naval victory over the British, the French surrendered to a British invasion three months later. They formally surrendered on December 3, 1810, on terms allowing settlers to keep their land and property. French remained the lingua franca and law of France prevailed in criminal and civil matters. Under British rule, the island's name reverted to the original one. Mauritius then went on to become independent in 1968. It finally became a republic in 1992.

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam (SSR) became the first Prime Minister. He left behind the legacy of a welfare state, including free education, health care, better benefits for sugar workers and a pension system. He was known as the 'Father of the Nation'. In a coalition Government with Sir Gaetan Duval, diversification of the economy started, including light industry and the beginnings of tourism. The dominant role of sugar cane gradually became overtaken by textile factories⁶ and tourism, the thrust to establish a cyber island, land-based oceanic industries, medical tourism and the establishment of Mauritius as an education hub for the region – a process that is continuing to this day. Over the last few years there has been a growing awareness of the needs for Mauritius to become a sustainable island, which again can make history at a regional level.

SSR was succeeded by Sir Aneerood Jugnauth (SAJ) from 1982 onwards till Dr Navinchandra Ramgoolam took over in the period 1995 to 2000. SAJ came back from 2000 to 2003 and Paul Berenger assumed Prime Minister ship from 2003 to 2005 following a political arrangement. Year 2005 saw the return of the current incumbent, Dr Navinchandra Ramgoolam. In 2010, he was re-elected at the helm of a broadened political alliance. Clearly, since our independence a rigorous democracy has evolved that has consistently earned us top scores in governance indices such as the Ibrahim Index for African Governance in which Mauritius occupied the top position for 2010.

A Tapestry of Culture

Who are the Mauritians? Compared to most other countries' histories, Mauritian history is very recent. It is unique because few countries had the experience of having people of so many nations and cultures regrouping in such a small space on an uninhabited island. Mauritius has been a

6. ⁶ In 1968 sugar cane accounted for 96% of total exports (and contributing 27.6% to the GDP), while in 2003 sugar cane made up 19.6% of total exports (and contributing 4.4% to the GDP) of Mauritius.

cosmopolitan society from the beginning. The Indian Ocean itself has had a long rich history of cultural and economic interactions without the absolute imposition of any one major power.

Not having raw materials that colonial powers would have wished to get their hands on, Mauritius was spared of major colonial wars on its territory. It did have a good climate, luxuriant vegetation and a fertile soil and was strategically positioned in the middle of the Indian Ocean. This led to it being transformed into a port of call, trading station, as well as an agricultural island producing sugar. Various streams of cheap and coercible labour originated from India, Madagascar, China, mainland Africa and many other places. With them came a wide variety of customs and cultural legacies.

The Maha Shivaratree festival is among the most popular Hindu festivals in Mauritius. It is an occasion for great religious fervour in which 400,000 people participate in a pilgrimage to Grand Bassin. Other cultural highlights include Cavadee, the Père Laval procession on 9th September, and the Chinese Spring Festival. Amongst the hundreds of sites of cultural significance are two cultural World Heritage Sites representing two global labour systems, namely Le Morne which celebrates resistance against slavery, and Aapravasi Ghat which is an example of global significance commemorating indentured labour. Balancing their protection in the face of development has never been easy⁷.

These multiple origins are reflected in Mauritian society today, although many Mauritians may not even be aware of the rich cultural mosaic that they originate from. The architecture, the food, the rituals performed at ceremonies, and dress are reflective of the manner in which Mauritians today have incorporated, sometimes unconsciously, within their families and societies the traditions of others and made it their own. This 'mix' is the mortar and foundation of the Mauritian nation today, from which we build the future and teach our young how to move forward. Mauritian society, history and culture are also a source of fascination and curiosity on the part of foreign visitors who wish to see more than just the sand and sea of Mauritius.

3.2 Economic Miracle in the Indian Ocean – can Mauritius show the way?

Like a pearl in the Indian Ocean, Mauritius can hardly be found in a world map. A sizable piece of land in some other countries in the world may not even have caught anyone's attention. Yet this is a country in the Africa region that is often viewed as a miracle: it is the only African country which has managed to provide free medical care to all its population of over 1 million.

7. ⁷ Mauritius needs to enhance its heritage and cultural policy. An overarching policy will be needed that incorporates heritage as well as economic development, and shows unambiguously how the balance can be achieved.

Mauritians like to think of the country as their ‘little paradise on earth’. It is an island where the sea is turquoise, the mountains green, and the sun’s rays feed a botanical garden of exotic plants. The country is a paradise on Earth for investors, as the island is increasingly acting as a trading platform for Madagascar and mainland Africa, and increasingly Asia. Joseph E. Stiglitz, Nobel Laureate in Economics, in *The Mauritius Miracle* points out that the economic status of Mauritius makes one think that the country must be rich in diamonds, oil, or other valuable commodity. Nothing can be further from the truth: Mauritius has few exploitable land-based natural resources. Stiglitz notes that the country’s prospects were so dismal that when it approached independence from Britain, which came in 1968, that another Nobel prize-winning economist James Meade wrote in 1961: " It is going to be a great achievement if [the country] can find productive employment for its population without a serious reduction in the existing standard of living...The outlook for peaceful development is weak." Stiglitz points out that Mauritius has proved that Meade is wrong, having increased their per capita income from less than \$400 around the time of independence to more than \$6,700 today. He points out that the country has progressed from the sugar-based monoculture of 50 years ago to a diversified economy that includes tourism, finance, textiles, and, if current plans bear fruit, advanced technology. Lately, Mauritius also sees itself as playing a far bigger role as a regional port that will connect Asian, African, Middle-eastern and European markets.

Stiglitz states that firstly Mauritians have chosen a path that leads to higher levels of social cohesion, welfare and economic growth – and to a lower level of inequality. Secondly, unlike many other small countries, Mauritius has decided that most military spending is a waste. Thirdly, Mauritius recognised that with a few natural resources, its people were its main asset. Maybe that appreciation for its human resources is also what led Mauritius to realise that, particularly given the country's potential religious, ethnic, and political differences, education for all was crucial to social unity. Fortunately, Mauritius has undergone a paradigm shift in how it views its cultural resources and remaining relative pristine coastal areas and natural place, all of which are becoming increasingly rare, and hence more valuable.

“The Mauritius Miracle dates to independence. But the country still struggles with some of its colonial legacies: inequality in land and wealth, as well as vulnerability to high-stakes global politics.”

*Joseph E. Stiglitz, 2011
Nobel Laureate in Economics*

Jeffrey Frankel, in *Mauritius: African Success Story* similarly sings the praises of Mauritius as an economic success story, again pointing to lessons that can be learned by other countries. Not everyone is equally optimistic. Martin Minogue cautions in his review article *Mauritius: Economic Miracle or Developmental Illusion* against blanket euphoria and points out some of the weaknesses in the economy. Stiglitz does mention some of Mauritius’ economic problems, but nonetheless maintains that many countries, even the United States, can learn from Mauritius. Whatever the case may be, the medium-term, our chances to remain the Miracle

of the Indian Ocean will be closely linked to the extent by which we can achieve the vision of a Sustainable Mauritius.

3.3 Taking the leap

The pursuit of sustainability can never be easy. To take the necessary steps will require insight and understanding of the need to do so at a societal level, which comes with education, a high level of awareness, which of course is greatly boosted by a free and effective press and other media, and the involvement of all in public debate. A strong education system leads to a more educated nation. Firmly placing the country on a sustainable trajectory will also require financial means. Some sacrifices and financial commitments will need to be made. Even running the policy process in itself requires funding, and implementing strategies and action plans will require a whole lot more capital. Good governance and ‘political will’ are essential prerequisites also, in order to keep vested interests at bay while ensuring that the majority of people are genuinely accommodated.

All of the above describes Mauritius fairly well. The country is ready to formulate the landmark policy that will consolidate its economic, environmental, social and cultural assets, and place the nation, our seas and land on a sustainable trajectory. It is ready to take the leap.

“The MID project belongs to the Mauritian nation... It belongs to each and every one of us”

Prime Minister, Dr. The Honourable Navinchandra RAMGOOLAM, GCSK, FRCP

December 1, 2010

4 The policy formulation process

4.1 The essence of policy formulation

Dialogue between Government and civil society forms an integral part of policy formulation. This means that all sectors of civil society have a chance to say, in as much detail as they need to, what they consider as important in terms of the content of the proposed National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius. Ministries provide structured input, which has to be compared with input from the people. The policy formulation process is based on the dynamic interface that lies between the needs and aspirations of the people and the existing mandates of government. If serious gaps exist along this interface between Government and the people, then they can be addressed in the policy.

Good policy is the result of an informed and protracted dialogue between Government and civil society.

The dialogue and above analysis is simply essential. While in some countries there may be wide disparity between what the people need, and the agenda of government, this is hardly expected in Mauritius where there is a strong tradition of democracy and a comprehensive set of policies, strategies and laws. Here the quest for sustainability may be a matter of filling gaps by making amendments to the legal machinery, adjusting or putting in place new institutional arrangements, and possibly creating new positions or coordinating bodies.

The obstacles that the Ministries encounter in the common pursuit of sustainable development must be carefully considered. Hence a review of the existing mandates of Ministries, the legal instruments at their avail, and the overall institutional landscape is necessary, so that shortcomings can be identified and addressed accordingly. Specialist studies may be required, particularly in formulating a policy as wide-ranging as the current one⁸. If necessary, working groups may also be established.

4.2 Green Paper, White Paper, Acts and Regulations

In a democratic society, a country's citizens have ample opportunity to provide input into policy formulation. Therefore, a rigorous policy process was designed and endorsed by Cabinet in December 2009. The **Green Paper** summarises Phase 1 of the policy process. It presents initial

8. ⁸ Therefore provision for the involvement of such experts was made already at the national consultation stage; however, they will now be brought into the next phase of the process.

input from the Mauritian people, and a basic gap analysis of governance in relation to sustainable development. Based on the results, it makes recommendations for the way ahead.

The Green Paper provides feedback for the sake of transparency, and solicits further discussion by all stakeholders. It sets the scene for Phase 2, which is now ready to start and has as its main outcome a policy document known as the **White Paper**. Phase 2 will include specialist studies, further consultation and workshops, and finally the formulation of strategies and action plans. Specialist studies will keep policy directions realistic, while institutional and legal review will ensure that effective mechanisms are put in place for policy implementation.

The Draft White Paper will again be subjected to public comment before it is finally submitted to Cabinet to be promulgated as **Policy**. Once endorsed by Cabinet, it officially becomes the *National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius*. Policy presents the position of Government, and forms the basis for legislation. It is likely that the National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius will guide the drafting of a Bill (i.e. a draft Act of Parliament) for enactment by Parliament. Once the **Act** is in place, regulations can be derived from it.

4.3 Defining, agreeing and testing the policy process

The Government led policy process is implemented in collaboration with civil society. To ensure transparency and credibility, a large range of parties were invited to participate in the design of the process. It had to be clear how input is solicited, analysed, and used in policy formulation. Once activated, the agreed methodology and sequence of events must be strictly adhered to. Ad hoc deviations may seriously erode the credibility of the process, unless the reasons are practical and acceptable to all. Credibility is a prerequisite for obtaining the collaborative and long-term support that is necessary for implementation.

The process was discussed and refined in a series of preparatory meetings. The MREPU (the then lead ministry)⁹, other Ministries, the MID Organising Committee, the Steering Committee at the PMO, Lord Mayors and councillors, umbrella NGOs, UNDP, the University of Mauritius (UoM), the University of Technology (UTM), other entities in the academic establishment, representatives from a large range of other organisations [including the Joint Economic Council (JEC), and the Mauritius Research Council], the private sector (such as Women in Networking) and the donor agencies (in particular AFD and UNDP) participated in discussions on the design of the process.

What emerged was a highly participative process with re-iterative feedback mechanisms, and several bodies to oversee implementation and protect its integrity. At this point the collectively

9. ⁹ Then known as the Ministry of Renewable Energy and Public Utilities (MREPU).

designed methodology had to be tested. Trial runs were held with Ministries and umbrella NGOs, and ground level organisations such as fishermen associations. The methodology was also tested with the local community of Le Morne, and at a National Youth Summit under the aegis of the Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre (RGSC). The process design proved to be robust in all cases.

The steps of the policy process was published in the press, discussed on the radio, and officialised when the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. The Honourable R. Beebeejaun, launched the national consultations on 19 February 2010.

4.4 The backbone of the process

The backbone of the process is a simple linear sequence of events depicted by thick black arrows (see Figure 1 below, for a simplified version):

1. The process starts with the raising of awareness, both in terms of sustainability issues and the policy process itself (*the blue box*).
2. Input then comes from diverse sources, notably civil society, Special Interest Groups, various levels of Government and so on. Input sources on the left side of Figure 1, namely from civil society, and right side, from the Government machinery, are discussed below. Diverse issues would be noted and discussed, and draft visions of a Sustainable Mauritius will then be formulated as ‘end goals’ to which the country will aspire.
3. A Draft National Vision (*the red box*) is developed.
4. Input is preliminarily analyzed and summarised in the Green Paper (*the green box*), which by its very nature and purpose, should be simply written and easily digestible by all parties who provided input thus far. They need to feel confident that the Green Paper captured their input sufficiently well, before the process continues.
5. The Green Paper not only embodies the needs and aspirations of Mauritians but is also intended to stimulate debate. Its publication and validation is a benchmark in

the process. It points out main focal areas that will become pillars of the policy. Targeted Studies (*the yellow box*) now feed into the process.

- Once all stakeholder input and targeted studies have been taken into account the White Paper (*the white box*), which effectively is the Draft Policy, is prepared and submitted to Cabinet. Once endorsed, it becomes the National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius (*the blue box*).

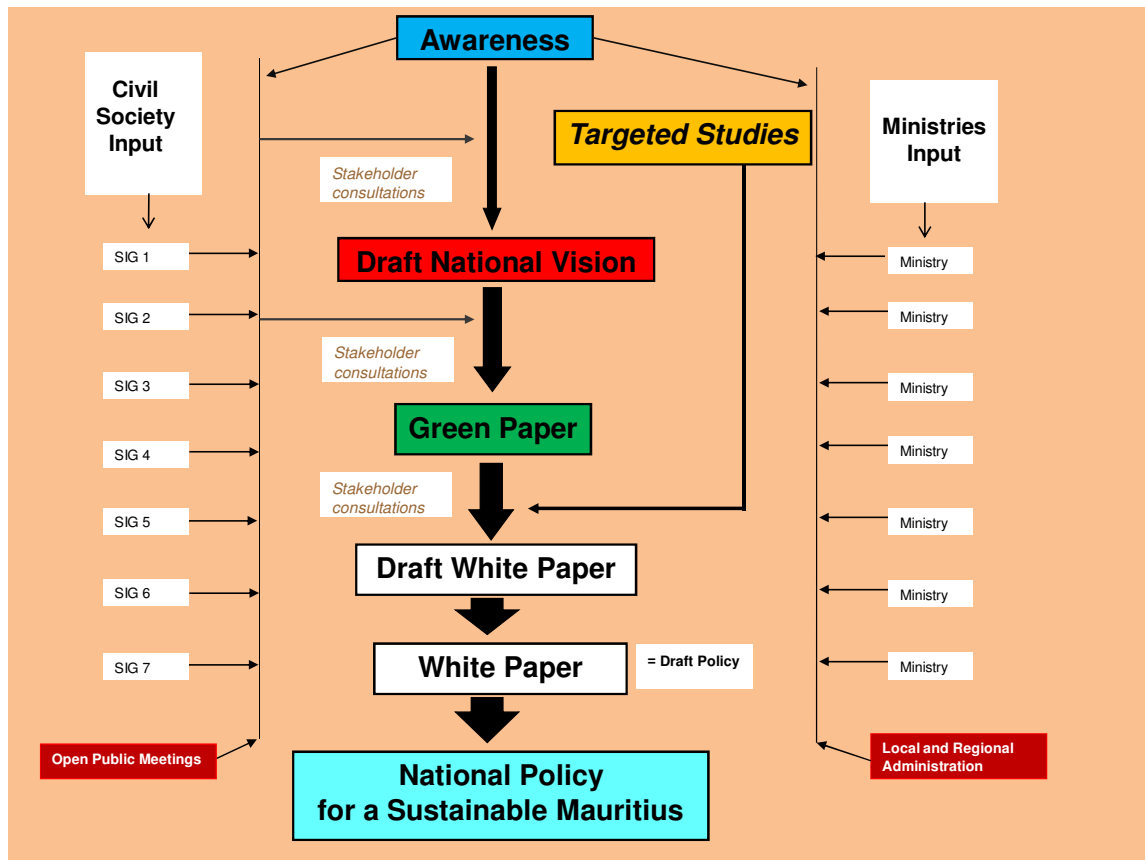


Figure 1: Flowchart of the Policy Process

The aim of the policy process is to reconcile pervasive public opinion, as well as the input of all specific interest groups with specialist studies and existing knowledge. In this manner it will aim to provide a clear set of guiding principles and mechanisms that can be translated into do-able actions.

4.5 Soliciting Input

There are many ways to solicit input, and they all have their advantages and disadvantages. Public meetings, while creating the impressions that they are 'open' to all and everyone, have the shortcoming that they are often dominated by one or two, or at most a handful of people,

while the vast majority may be reluctant to speak out. After much consideration, it was decided that the aim of fulfilling the promise that 'every Mauritian who wished to give input would have the opportunity to do so' could only be accomplished through a combination of input mechanisms.

Special Interest Group Meetings

Special Interest Groups (SIGs) consist of people who share a common interest, for instance through their careers, gender interests, or other common circumstances. The members of such groups tend to speak out more easily in group meetings as they feel they are not just 'one of a crowd'. The disadvantage may be that they are biased towards a particular sector. This disadvantage can be overcome by stressing to participants right at the start that they are not invited to speak about their own interests only, but as Mauritians, and the output showed that this worked rather well. Another disadvantage may be that 'Special Interest Groups' are pre-determined by the organisers of the consultations, i.e. they decide who constitutes, or belongs to interests groups and who does not. This shortcoming was overcome by extending the invitation to any group of people who considered themselves a Special Interest Group to participate in a consultative meeting. Also, it was made clear that anyone who wished to do so could attend any special interest group meeting.

Ministries' Input

Intensive input from all Ministries was not possible at the Green Paper stage, and is best left to when institutional and legal experts are in place. Ministries implement laws, to facilitate sector developments, monitor compliance, and ensure that good governance is practised. In addition to organising meetings with departments of a few Ministries and the PMO Steering Committee where all Ministries were represented, input from all Ministries were solicited through carefully designed questionnaires. Since the Ministries will be the key implementers of the policy, their views on sustainability, their missions and their mandates, and how they relate to Maurice Ile Durable are critically important. So is an examination of the legal frameworks and instruments, gaps, obstacles encountered by them, and with other Ministries, etc., and their recommendations for implementation.

Public meetings and other means of input

It was decided that no stone would be left unturned in getting the necessary input from the nation as speedily and effectively as possible, including from Rodrigues and the Outer Islands. Please refer to section 5 below for more detail.

4.6 The National Vision

At the heart of the policy process is the creation of the Draft National Vision (*the red box*, Figure 1). Once adopted by Government, the Draft National Vision becomes the official National Vision.

The National Vision describes an end point to which we all aspire, and provides a beacon along the way. It is an expression of where we want to see our country heading, how we want to live in that country and to a large extent, the kind of people we want to be as a nation. The National Vision hence was created through a dialogue between Government and civil society (namely the policy process). It is only through a thorough consultation process that a credible Vision and its ownership by *all Mauritians* can be obtained.

4.7 Targeted studies

Targeted studies include thematic *working groups*, *specialist studies*, and *legal and institutional review*. Policy making has as its foundation an assessment of the needs and aspirations of the people i.e. taking stock of what we have both at a popular level, as well as at the institutional and scientific level. The dialogue between Government and civil society continues throughout policy formulation. It is important to note that the targeted studies are intended to enrich the policy formulation process, but cannot be the main driver. If working groups, for instance, are asked to ‘think up’ the policy, then the prerogative of the people to plan together with Government is instantly undermined and participative democracy will fail.

Initially, the commissioning of Targeted Studies would have started before the Green Paper was published, and continued. The Green Paper will then have included a situational analysis that could guide public debate further. However, there are distinct advantages to *first* establish the positions held by the Mauritian people. Their input could then be used as materials for the working groups, who would then be tasked to respond to what were flagged as potential pillars of the policy. What is however very important is to disseminate the results of targeted studies widely so that input into a Draft White Paper (*the grey box*) during inclusive workshop(s), may be thoroughly considered.

Working Groups

Working groups will be driven by the findings of the Green Paper. They will make use of expertise that already exists in Mauritius. However, it is very important that the working groups be balanced in terms of their composition and expertise¹⁰. Their themes and design cannot be

10. ¹⁰ The consultative meetings made a point that experts do not only exist amongst scientists, but also

pre-emptive, as this would reflect the views and priorities of whoever appointed them rather than broad-based input, and this may warp the process. Instead, the working group themes should reflect the results of the commonly agreed and tested consultative process.

Specialist Studies

If necessary, further in-depth specialist studies can be commissioned to improve the results of working groups or to address particular issues raised, either in the consultative meetings or the working groups. Specialist studies may also be commissioned when specific strategies, and/or an action plan is developed for policy implementation.

Policy and Legal Review

It was well recognised and agreed upon during the design stage that policy formulation will be carried out by a thorough legal review of existing laws and policies as well as an in-depth institutional analysis. The country already has a comprehensive existing legal and policy landscape, and the vast majority of policies and laws have a strong bearing on sustainability (or the lack thereof). Therefore, a new policy has to be fully in line with existing laws and policies in as far as they may have an impact on the pursuit of a Sustainable Mauritius.

Such studies are expected to reveal gaps, overlaps and even contradictions within, and between existing policies. They will not only improve the contents of the new policy, in terms of what may be lacking in the existing legal frameworks, but also on how the new policy may relate to existing policies and/or how they may relate to one another, what the obstacles may be that impede their effective implementation, or what mechanism may need to be put in place that could, for instance, improve coordination between laws, policies and legal instruments that will strengthen Mauritius' pursuit of sustainability.

In fact, not considering existing policies may lead to damning oversights that can paralyze and turn the current policy process into a superfluous exercise. A rare and one time opportunity to take stock of what Mauritius has in place, and to improve and build on an already elaborate foundation, may be lost forever. The purpose of dialogue between Government and civil society, which is a premise of the current policy formulation process, would be lost. The dialogue requires that civil society and Government discuss on what needs to be done, which tools are already available to achieve the targets, and what is missing in the overall Government machinery in order to achieve a sustainable trajectory.

amongst practitioners in the different sectors. For example, it is not only fisheries scientists or ministry officials that have knowledge of fish, but the fishermen themselves (see Section 6.6.1 below).

4.8 The Policy process is launched

Cabinet agreed in December 2009 to initiate a policy process to develop a National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius. The process would crystallize the MID concept, develop a shared National Vision, and provide an overall framework for the pursuit of a Sustainable Mauritius. The outcome would be the policy itself, together with strategies and implementation plans.

From the outset, it was agreed that the policy formulation process would be a highly participative one. After all, the entire nation is affected. Furthermore, people are more likely to participate in a process that they understand and agree with. With the ownership that comes through participation, they are more likely to make necessary sacrifices, change habits and be patient when results are not immediate.



Plate 1: Launching Ceremony by the Hon Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Energy and Public Utilities

The then Ministry of Renewable Energy and Public Utilities (MREPU) was designated as the lead ministry for the process. In addition to the Technical Support Unit, the General Facilitator advised the MREPU on the setting up of an Organising Committee at their level to monitor and implement the policy process.

Thus the national consultations were launched on 19 February 2010 by the Deputy Prime Minister Dr. The Honourable R. Beebeejaun, with the objective of inviting every Mauritian citizen to participate in the formulation of the National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius.

Finally in September 2009, a Steering Committee was set up at the level of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) to coordinate the "*Maurice Ile Durable*" (MID) project from a more holistic perspective.

5 The Running of the Policy Process

5.1 Managing the process

The then Ministry of Renewable Energy and Public Utilities (MREPU) planned and implemented the policy process. An Organising Committee (OC) was set up by the MREPU to organise the national consultations, monitor implementation of work, and address *ad hoc* issues that may arise. Practical matters were delegated to the Technical Support Unit (TSU) attached to the MREPU. The MID Steering Committee under the PMO coordinated input from the Ministries. Annex 1 describes in detail how the process was managed and run.

5.2 Special Interest Group (SIG) meetings

Special Interest Groups consist of stakeholders who share common concerns. Consultative meetings were organised with the following Special Interest Groups (SIGs):



Plate 2: Some Special Interest Groups meeting held in February and March 2010

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Academia and students | 11) Land Transport and Shipping |
| 2) Agro Industry | 12) Local Authorities |
| 3) Construction Industry | 13) NGOs |
| 4) Culture | 14) Private Sector/Economic Operators |
| 5) Education | 15) Social Security |
| 6) Environment | 16) Tourism |
| 7) Fisheries | 17) Trade Unions |
| 8) Health | 18) Water |
| 9) Industry/Export Associations | 19) Women |
| 10) Information & Communication
Technology | 20) Youth & Sports |

By April 2010, fifty meetings had been held with SIGs. In Mauritius, meetings were held with SIGs and officers of the District and Municipal Councils. In Rodrigues meetings were held with the members of the Rodrigues Environment Committee, Thematic Groups, the Deputy Chief Commissioner, the Commissioners, the representatives of Social Groups, and presidents of Village Councils. In addition, Representatives of the Outer Islands Development Corporation also met and consulted residents of Agalega Island in March 2010. See Annex 2 for the list of all meetings held.

Outcomes of each meeting were usually a set of concerns, opportunities, views, a draft Vision and other inputs. A sample list of issues arising from a typical SIG meeting is included in Annex 3. The various vision statements developed are compiled in Annex 4.



Plate 3: SIG meeting in Rodrigues,
 Rodrigues, 2010



Plate 4: Village presidents and General
 Representatives, Rodrigues, 2010

5.3 Inputs from Ministries/Parastatal Bodies

Ministries submitted their views (see Annex 5 and 9) on the following:

- Sustainability issues,

- The vision and missions of their respective ministry,
- Their mandates in relation to sustainable development,
- Issues, gaps and obstacles in their pursuit of sustainable outcomes,
- Legal and other instruments they had to their avail,
- Issues that ought to be addressed but are not currently taken care of,
- Overlaps with other Ministries and;
- Recommendations on what are required to achieve sustainable development

The MID Steering Committee under the PMO coordinated ministerial input via guiding questionnaires. The following Ministries were consulted:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Ministry of Agro Industry, Food Production & Security | 15. Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment |
| 2. Ministry for Consumer Protection and Citizens Charter | 16. Attorney General's Office |
| 3. Ministry of Education, Culture & Human Resources | 17. Ministry of Youth and Sports |
| 4. Ministry of Health and Quality of Life | 18. Ministry of Tourism, Leisure and External Communication |
| 5. Ministry of Housing and Lands | 19. Ministry of Local Government, Rodrigues and Outer Islands |
| 6. Ministry of Industry, Science & Research | |
| 7. Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment | |
| 8. Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms | |
| 9. Prime Minister's Office: Meteorological Services | |
| 10. Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Co-operatives | |
| 11. Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit | |
| 12. Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping | |
| 13. Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare | |
| 14. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade | |

5.4 National Youth Summit

The nationwide involvement of secondary schools was spearheaded and organized by the Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre, following a model that was tested during the 2009 MID Week. Seventy colleges participated in the Summit, in which two representatives of each school presented their vision of the sustainable development of Mauritius. On the second day a proposed National Vision was formulated.



Plate 5: Launching of National Youth Summit Ceremony, (Wednesday, 31 March 2010)

5.5 Questionnaires, e-mails and letters

Two types of questionnaires (see Annex 5 & 6) were designed to solicit inputs from individuals and NGOs, regarding their views on sustainability. These questionnaires were distributed during meetings, and could also be downloaded from the MIDF website (<http://midf.gov.mu>).

5.6 Other inputs received

Inputs were been received through various channels such as Special Interest Group meetings, questionnaires, emails, letters etc. Table 1 below shows the types and number of inputs received.

Table 1: Frequency of inputs received per category

Types of Inputs	No. received
SIG meetings (list of issues)	50
Individual Inputs (free format)	

Emails	110
Letters	17
Reports and Publications	15
Feedback forms / questionnaires	
Standard (individual)	182
NGOs	7
Inputs from Ministries & Parastatal Bodies	
Ministries	19
Parastatal Bodies	6
TOTAL	402

5.7 Status by June 2010

The first phase of the consultations launched on 19 February 2010, ended in the beginning of April 2010. As elections were announced for May 2010, it was decided to withhold further consultations process until the elections were over. Following the formation of the new Government, the Maurice Ile Durable Fund (MIDF) has been in the process of being transferred to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development for some time. The new lead Ministry will now be re-launching the process in 2011.

6 Where Mauritians want to move

6.1 The people have spoken

Consultative meetings allowed people to speak openly about what was important to them, and they responded with tremendous enthusiasm. A huge amount of input was gained. This input can be analysed to various depths in order to address particular concerns. The Green Paper has the primary role of informing subsequent stages in the process and, the results are presented only in broad strokes¹¹. Further information, both on the results and the methodology, is provided in Annex 7 and 8.

6.2 Initial analysis

The Technical Support Unit (TSU) and General Facilitator processed 362 documents (see TSU report 2010), out of which 46 were from SIG meetings, 182 from standard questionnaires and 7 from NGO questionnaires, 110 emails and 17 letters. Issues raised were grouped into 4 categories, i.e. Economy, Environment, Social and Stewardship of Government. Inputs were categorised into 36 themes, 81 sub-themes and 117 issues. Scores per sector, theme and issue, were calculated from the number of times an issue was raised, and a total score of 9,765 was obtained (See Annex 7).

6.3 Overall trends

As a preliminary observation, the proportions of the scores attributed to the four categories mentioned above, are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Percentage of views expressed by the population by category (sustainable development parameters and Government actions and sensitisation)

Sectors	Score	Percentage
Environment	2978	30%
Economy	2736	28%
Social	2263	23%

11. ¹¹ The results, *inter alia*, will assist in the setting-up of thematic workshops in Phase 2. Consultative meetings as such did not allow sufficient discussion, as their main purpose was to provide the opportunity for participants to flag issues; therefore, although there was consensus on major issues, everyone may not have agreed on every point. Thematic workshops will allow for further discussion, in-depth analysis and hopefully consensus on future directions.

Governance	1788	18%
Total	9765	100%

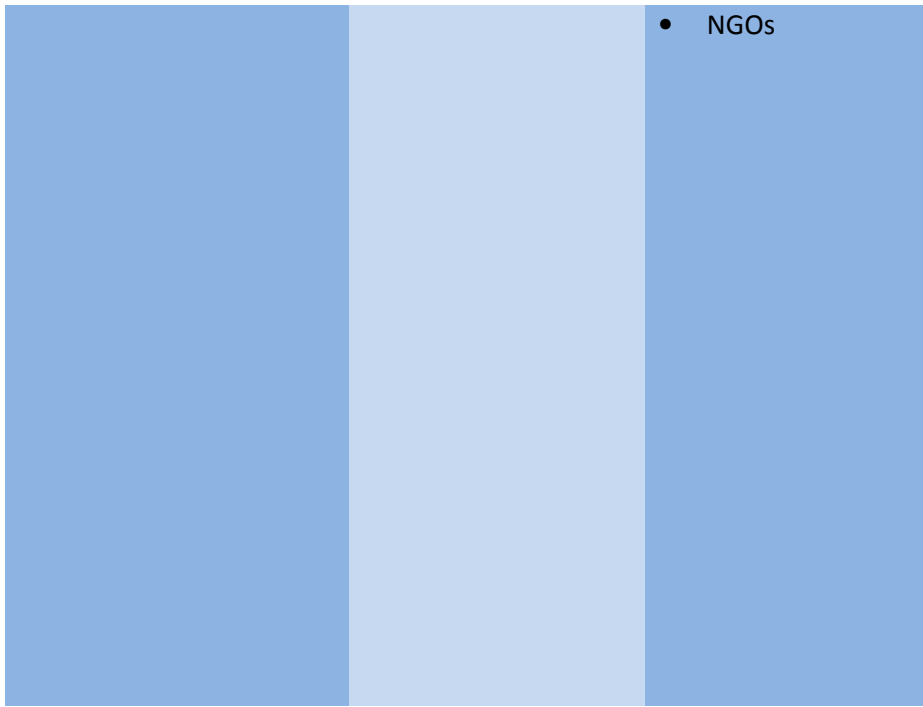
The participants expressed environmental and economic issues as their main concerns, with social issues not far behind. Interestingly, the need for Government to commit to sustainable development and taking appropriate actions, including the provision of financial incentives, the development and enforcement of respective legislations, was considered important in 18% of the views of the population.

6.4 Economic, Environmental and Social Dimensions

Table 3 lists themes under the three normally accepted dimensions for sustainable development.

Table 3: List of Themes under Economy /Environment/Social Sectors

ECONOMY	ENVIRONMENT	SOCIAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign Direct Investment • New Model of Economic Development • Tourism • Industry • Transport • Energy • Agriculture • Fisheries • Corporate Social Responsibility • Construction • Public Infrastructure • Technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of natural resources • Pollution • Waste • Water • Land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Cohesion • Leisure • Elderly • Youth • Women • Disabled • Education • Poverty • Health • Security • Food Security • Culture • Family • Employees / Workers • Democracy • Law and Order



For each of these themes, there are subthemes that were used for the analysis as shown in the TSU report (2010).

6.4.1 The Economic Dimension

The most cited issues related to the economic sector are shown below:

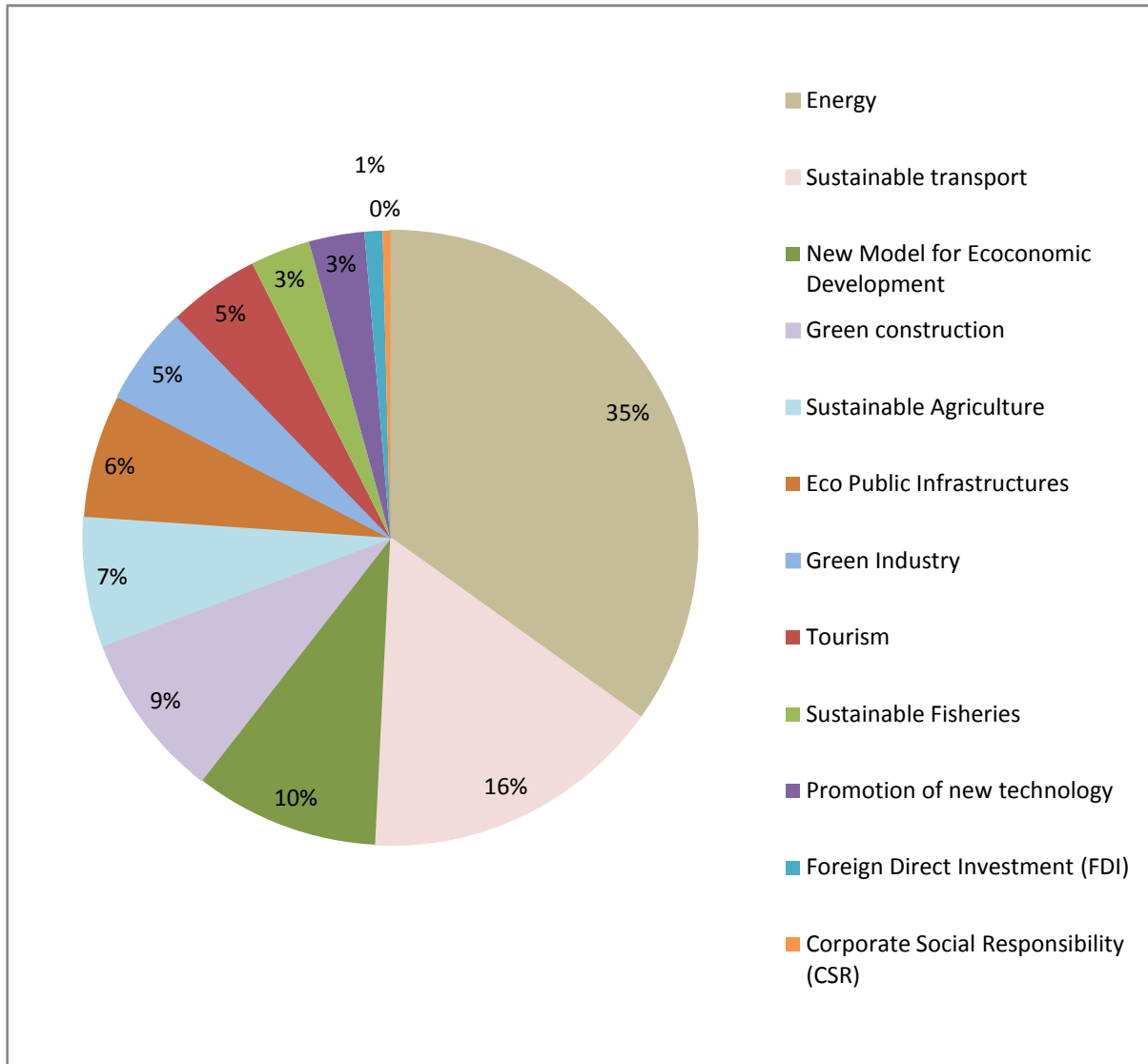


Figure 2: Frequency by which economically related issues were raised.

The most frequently cited issues by the general public, Special Interest Groups and NGOs, were related to **energy (35%)** and **transport (16%)**. Issues emphasize the necessity to save energy, promote energy efficiency and renewable energy, and to encourage eco-friendly transport while reducing traffic congestion.

Energy and transport together represented 51%, thus reflecting a major concern to reduce the nations' consumption of fossil fuels.

The third most cited issue was the necessity to adopt a **new Model of Economic Development (10%)**, which must be sustainable. A different approach is desirable concerning economic growth as indicated by issues raised. Issues raised imply that the nation should consume differently, therefore economic development should promote local production and stop the purchase of imported products whenever similar ones are available locally.

Strong interest was shown in **green construction (9%)**, and the necessity to promote sustainable land use planning and green buildings was highlighted. This was often discussed in some detail. Buildings have to be well designed and planned to consider all the important aspects of sustainable development, such as energy efficiency, practicality, functionality, quality of life, etc. Open spaces were considered to have great value, and should be protected as far as possible. Pristine areas and coastal areas that have not been developed yet should also be protected. Such natural attributes were considered to not only have aesthetic value, but also economic value that increases as they become scarcer.

6.4.2 The Environment Dimension

The relative importance of issues category wise related to the environment sector is shown in Figure 3.

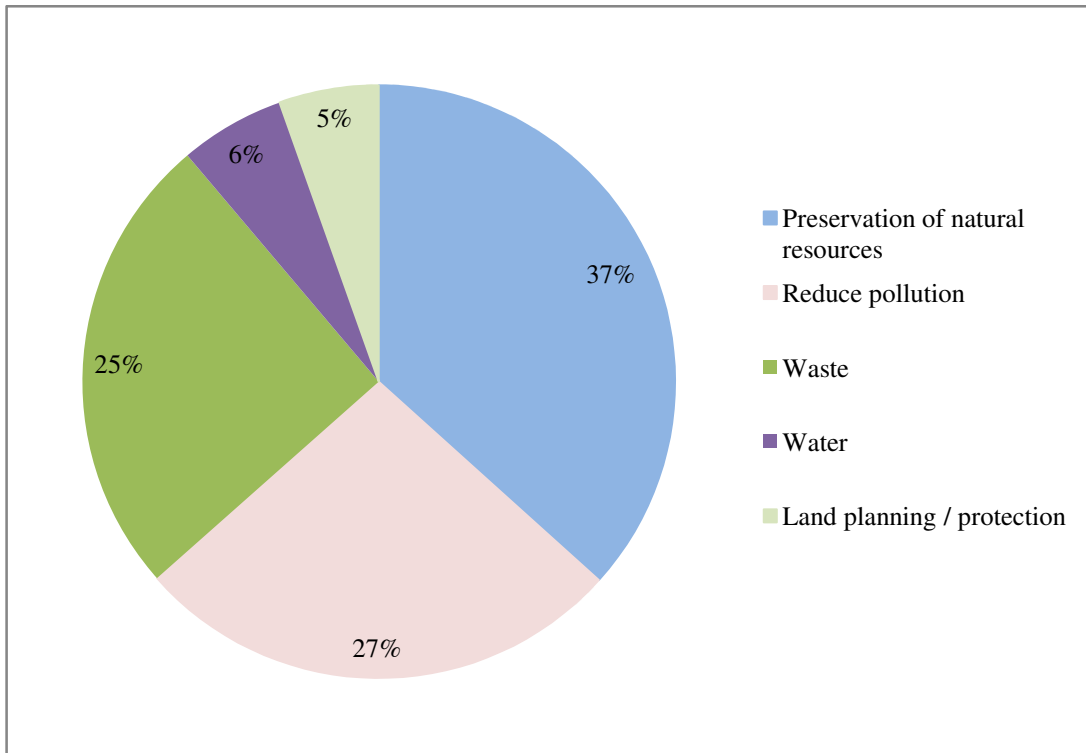


Figure 3: Breakdown of Environmental Issues

The most cited issues were:

- The necessity to **preserve and protect natural resources (37%)** and to ensure a clean environment where biodiversity is respected. Emphasis was placed on the importance of protecting our marine resources and beaches, preserving flora, preserving open and green spaces by planting trees, and making use of natural resources in a judicious and sustainable manner.
- The necessity to reduce all types of **pollution (27%)**, such as air, water, land, noise and even visual pollution were often linked to the importance of a greener industry, a more sustainable agriculture, a reduced use of fossil fuels, etc.
- The necessity to develop and implement a user-friendly system for **waste management (25%)**. The systems should begin with reducing waste, sorting waste at its source into separate bins, the re-use and/or recycling of waste and composting of organic waste. People often emphasised the importance of educating people on how to sort their waste.

6.4.3 The Social Dimension

The key issues relating to the social sector are indicated in Figure 4 below.

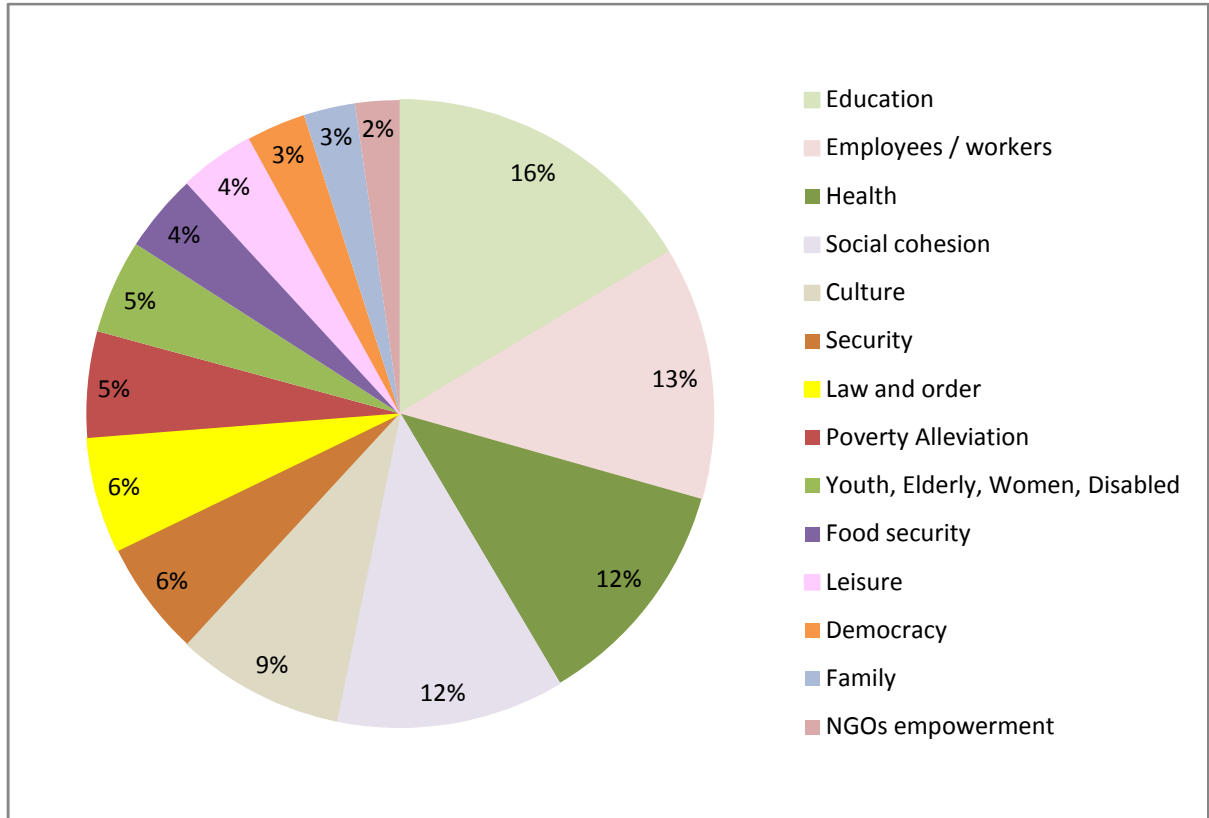


Figure 4: Breakdown of Social Issues

Education (16%) appears to be a major concern. Concerns focus mostly on the necessity to improve the education system, especially for primary schools, and to include elements of sustainable development in the curriculum. Research must be promoted through increased funding and refining research directions to reflect the pursuit of a Sustainable Mauritius.

Employees and workers' rights and welfare (13%) were also cited as important elements of sustainable development, especially the importance of lifelong learning, and the issue of unemployment which could be tackled through the creation of new jobs that either relate to, or are in line with sustainable development.

A wide concern for **Health (12%)** was emphasised, as well as the need to improve the health system, improve the hygiene and the general health of the population, and boost the fight against problems such as HIV/AIDS, drugs, alcohol etc.

Of equal importance is the necessity to promote **Social Cohesion (12%)**, that is, intercultural respect and peace, social justice and solidarity among Mauritians.

6.5 Good governance as a fourth pillar of sustainable development

It is considered highly significant that governance issues made up a fourth category in the Mauritian context; without good governance the pursuit of sustainability in a modern nation will be in vain. There is a significant degree of consensus that good governance relates to political and institutional processes, and is deemed necessary to achieve the goals of sustainable development.

It has been said that good governance is the process whereby public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources and guarantee the realization of human rights in a manner essentially free of abuse and corruption, and with due regard to the rule of law. The true test of "good" governance is the degree to which it delivers on the promise of human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.

The key question is: whether the institutions are effectively guaranteeing the right to health, adequate housing, sufficient food, quality education, fair justice and personal security? Again, Mauritius may be making history here.

Depending on how the *National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius* is formulated, and the degree by which good governance will be accepted as a pillar of sustainable development in it, the country may become a living example of how good governance can play a key role in the pursuit of sustainable development.

6.6 Overall priorities

The relative importance¹² of the themes mentioned, irrespective of which dimension of sustainable development they belong to is shown in Figure 5.

12. ¹² It is important to note that all themes are considered equally important at this stage. Some very important issues may have been mentioned only once in a meeting, because everyone agreed, resulting in a smaller score. Other issues may have been mentioned in various ways to get the point across, possibly resulting in a higher score.

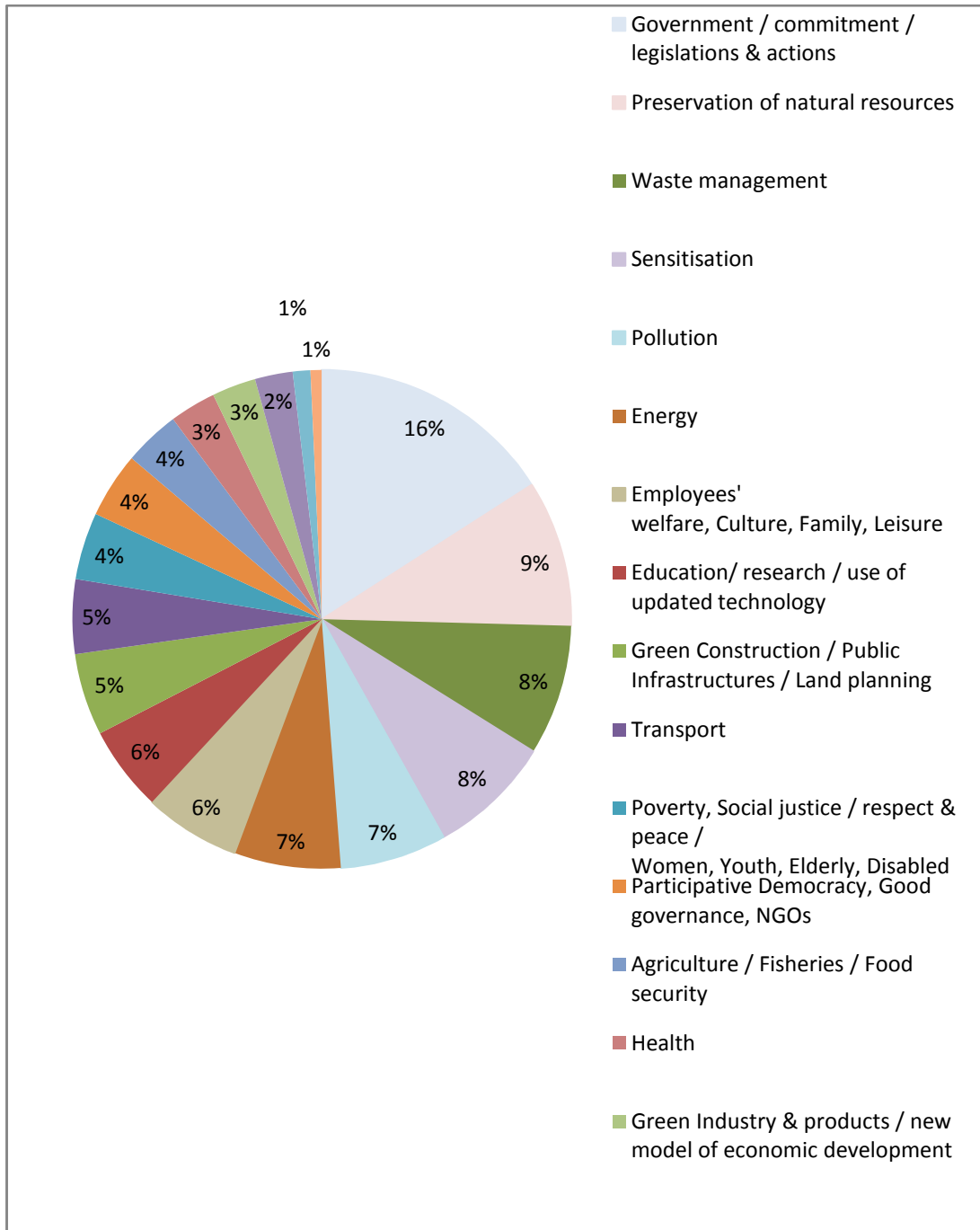


Figure 5: Percentage breakdown of overall main themes

The eighteen themes in Figure 5 are briefly discussed below:

Theme 1: Government’s commitment, legislations, and actions (16%)

One major issue that surfaced in all meetings was the imperative for Government to take action to promote sustainable development in the country, for instance by developing and reinforcing the necessary legislations.

Another issue was that Government actions ought to have a holistic, and coherent approach in promoting sustainable development. Careful, integrated planning and increased efficiency in terms of human, natural, or material resources were deemed essential.

The following significant questions were asked:

- Why, in spite of all our laws, environmental degradation was still taking place?
- Why we were still losing valuable public spaces for the benefit of few?
- Is the legislation not sufficient?
- Is the legislation not enacted?
- Or is there simply not enough coordination among those bodies responsible for implementing the law?

Theme 2: Preservation of natural resources (9%)

Mauritians love their 'little paradise', and they want to keep it physically attractive for as long as possible. It was also pointed out that tourists are lured to Mauritius by its sheer beauty. There were strong calls for preserving our natural resources (marine resources, landscapes, flora, fauna, and beaches). Concerns were raised regarding the disappearance of coastal areas in particular, including access to beaches for the general population (as opposed to creating more exclusive beaches). Land is well recognised as a valuable natural resource, along with the scenic beauty of the country.

Theme 3: Waste management (8%)

The lack of effective waste management frequently came up as a burning issue. People complained that there was no proper waste management system in the country. Waste was recognised as being a problem at the industrial as well as domestic level.

Theme 4: Sensitisation and building of awareness (8%)

Every Mauritian is an actor to the sustainable development of Mauritius. This is why everyone should be fully sensitised on what sustainability means, why it is essential and urgent to adopt a sustainable way of living, and what should be done to promote sustainability. Sustainable development is not only about how companies and Government operate, but about everyone readjusting his/her lifestyle. This is not a temporary but permanent effort and it should not be seen as an ‘effort’ but rather viewed as evidence of a sustainable lifestyle. Therefore an ongoing programme of overall sensitisation and awareness building targeting specific issues should be embedded in the MID Policy, Strategy and Action Plan.

Theme 5: Reduction of pollution (7%)

All parties have to work toward reducing and preventing all types of pollution (air, water, land, noise, etc). Sources of pollution were discussed, including pollution from energy production, land-based pollution from agricultural run-off and effluent from hotels that may have an impact on lagoons.

Theme 6: Energy (7%)

Energy is considered a pertinent issue as far as the sustainable development of Mauritius is concerned. It is important to promote energy efficiency, avoid wastage, and save/conservate energy. The nation needs to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels as fast as possible, and promote renewable energy. Suggestions were put forth on the use of renewable energy sources and improving existing, as well as developing new technologies to harness energy from the sun, wind, wave action, and so forth.

Theme 7: Education, research, use of updated technology (6%)

It was suggested that the current education curriculum be reviewed and elements of sustainable development be integrated so that children may be more aware of the importance of sustainability and self-sustaining actions and habits. Children and youth need to change their behaviours accordingly from an early age. In addition, research and the use of updated technology that promotes the conservation of the environment, and improves the quality of life, as well as the economy must be considered.

Theme 8: Employees' welfare, culture, family values, and leisure (6%)

Other issues raised included giving work opportunities, training, lifelong learning to people, etc. The need for proper working conditions to be ensured for all employees, no matter what their ranks, was also highlighted. People expressed the need to be able to practice and protect their culture yet have the freedom and means to promote cultural identities and heritage. There is a growing awareness of the rich and varied cultural assets in Mauritius, and protecting and using them wisely should be part and parcel of sustainable development. Mutual respect for different cultures that make up the composite culture of Mauritius should be encouraged. People need to be able to engage in leisure activities, have time to spend with their families, and have adequate facilities for sports, recreation along the beaches and so forth.

Theme 9: Transport (5%)

Transport issues were flagged in virtually every meeting, not only in terms of air pollution and fuel prices, but also in terms of quality of life (in particular traffic congestion and transport systems that may not be as efficient as they could be). Government was urged to find solutions to traffic congestion as a matter of urgency, as it affects the health and quality of life of people. Examination of the raw data may contribute further to working group discussions.

Theme 10: Sustainable construction, planning (5%)

In a Small Island Developing State, land is obviously precious and land use planning must aim to optimise the value and uses of land. The statement was made that Mauritius must aim to use each and every metre of its land to its best advantage. One should not be allowed 'to build anywhere'; instead elements such as biodiversity, landscape, heritage etc. should be considered. Appropriate legislation / guidelines should be developed in order to promote such kind of construction.

Theme 11: Agriculture, fisheries and food security (4%)

The work of planters, breeders, and fishers must be recognised and respected, and they should be empowered to make a better living. At the same time, their activities should be environment friendly. For example, in the case of agriculture the use of polluting chemical fertilisers should be phased out, while organic farming and the use of compost should be encouraged. Fishing has to be controlled so as to protect the marine biodiversity and to achieve Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) as well as to allow

species to reproduce and survive. Marine resources must be protected from polluting hotel activities such as water sports which should be reduced and properly controlled.

Sustainable agriculture and fisheries can improve food security and the quality of food that Mauritians eat. It is important to protect and enable these sectors so that Mauritius becomes self-sufficient as far as food is concerned. The nation should not rely too much on imported foods and should be able to produce good quality food locally in sufficient quantities. Concerns were raised on how land is used in terms of food production, and it was often pointed out that sugar production should not be the sole agricultural practice. Vegetable gardening may also be encouraged to combat food shortage and even food security at the household level.

Theme 12: Poverty, social cohesion, gender, the elderly and disabled (4%)

It has been said that the true success of a country can be judged by how it accommodates its vulnerable groups. Every Mauritian should have proper housing and have their basic needs satisfied. There is no sustainability in a country where human rights are not respected and where there is discrimination against women and vulnerable groups such as elderly and disabled. Poverty has to be reduced to the minimum. Everyone's human dignity should be respected and every Mauritian should be given equal opportunities without any discrimination. The women's associations and Women in Networking (WIN) made many contributions here. These can be treated in thematic workshops in the next phase. Significantly, however, most other meetings also highlighted issues under this theme. The question arose more than once: *why do vulnerable sections of the society still suffer when the country is considered to be such an economic miracle?*

Theme 13: Participative democracy, good governance, the role of NGOs (4%)

Mauritians expressed pride in their democratic traditions that have evolved since Independence. Every Mauritian should be able to participate in politics, should enjoy freedom of speech and open access to information. Such traditions should continuously be strengthened.

Government is made up of various representatives who are accountable to the people. Yet democracy should not be restricted to elections only, but must be participative on an ongoing basis so that people have a say in decisions that affect them. There were calls for a higher degree of participative democracy, or 'dialogue' democracy that can operate alongside representative, or delegative democracy.

The role of NGOs should be recognised and facilitated so they have a fair degree of independence in terms of funding and voicing their opinions. It was noted that a democratic country respects principles of good governance, which includes strengthening of civil society, and instating strong sanctions against corruption. For Mauritians, these issues were paramount in the pursuit of a Sustainable Mauritius.

Theme 14: Green industries and a new Model of Economic Development (3%)

For Mauritius to be sustainable, Mauritians need to adopt a sustainable mode of production and consumption. Green industry, that is, industries that are less polluting and produce eco-friendly products have to be promoted.

A new Model of Economic Development which considers long term environmental and social stakes as opposed to short-term gains has to be promoted. The nation should change their mindset, over-consumptive habits and stop seeking temporary benefits at the cost of a sustainable future. They should understand that long term benefits are more desirable than short-term gains and they readjust their consumption habits accordingly. They should, for example, promote local production and prefer local products to imported ones of a similar kind, even if they may not be as cheap in the short term.

Theme 15: Health (3%)

“What is development, what is wealth for, if we do not have health?” The people in Mauritius recognise that they cannot succeed if the population is “sick” and there are no adequate health facilities and services offered without discrimination. Consequently, it is essential to improve the health system in Mauritius and the quality of hospital services, in terms of service, hygiene, and technology.

The health of Mauritians is fundamental to the well being of the country. Government should fight problems such as drugs, HIV/AIDS, pandemics, tobacco, and alcohol through proper prevention and treatment. There were calls for Health Impact Assessments (HIA) to be conducted before certain projects are approved.

Theme 16: Security, law and order (2%)

Mauritians do not want to live in fear of their lives and want a safe environment where their children can grow up without fear. Crime has to be fought in Mauritius through adequate education, prevention, and a system of rehabilitation of prisoners. Prisoners should be given a good treatment, in accordance with the human rights principles.

Adequate facilities and updated technology should be provided to the police force in order to optimise their chances in their search for criminals. Law and order has to be respected and enforced. The Rule of Law must be respected at all times.

Theme 17: Tourism (1%)

Tourism is recognised as an important economic sector that has strong interactions with other sectors. However, concerns were raised regarding coastal areas becoming exclusive, and that democratisation of the economy should include making it possible for smaller players to enter the industry. Tourism needs to be diversified into cultural, heritage and ecotourism. The country has much more to offer than beach tourism only. Tourism should not be developed at the cost of other sectors, and a careful balance should be achieved between the costs and benefits of tourism. Tourism should be sustainable and guidelines for responsible tourism that considers the environment as well as social impacts should be developed.

Theme 18: Water (1%)

As a small highly populated island, water reserves are a serious limitation in Mauritius. Consequently, we should ensure an efficient system of rainwater collection and a good maintenance of water reserves. As currently practised in Rodrigues, collection of rain water should be encouraged in Mauritius at the individual level also. Water is a vital element and its importance should not be underestimated. Mauritians should have access to sufficient and high quality potable water. It is not only water sources that should be protected, but Water Demand Management (WDM) should be put in place everywhere in the country.

6.7 Interpretation of the data

At this point it is worth pointing out that there are multiple inter-relationships between issues and concepts, as shown by the data¹³. The purpose of meetings was to give Mauritians a chance to speak out on issues that they consider important. The consultations were therefore not meant for arguments and debates but rather to obtain input from maximum stakeholders. What was very important was to ensure that as many issues as possible were flagged. In spite of

13. ¹³ For instance, cleaner energy would have environmental, economic, and social dimensions.

confounding factors¹⁴ related to each issue, the relative importance of an issue to Mauritians is, in itself, interesting.

6.8 Results by Special Interest Groups

Rather than only consider all input clumped together, data was also considered at the Special Interest Group (SIG) level. In the interest of keeping the Green Paper short, the bulk of the data are presented in Annex 8. These results are, however, very important as they include trends that are masked by the analysis of combined input presented in the sections above. Such trends may help in the legal and institutional review studies, as well as guide the design of future consultations, including the composition of working groups. As an example, the results for the Fisheries SIG are presented below:

¹⁴ Although their overall effects are considered negligible, several confounding factors are pointed out, in Annex 8. Far more serious would be pre-emptive designs of working groups, based on the advice of consultant(s), as this may have a direct effect on how policy issues are prioritised, or even what may end up in the policy.

6.8.1 The Fisheries Special Interest Group as an example

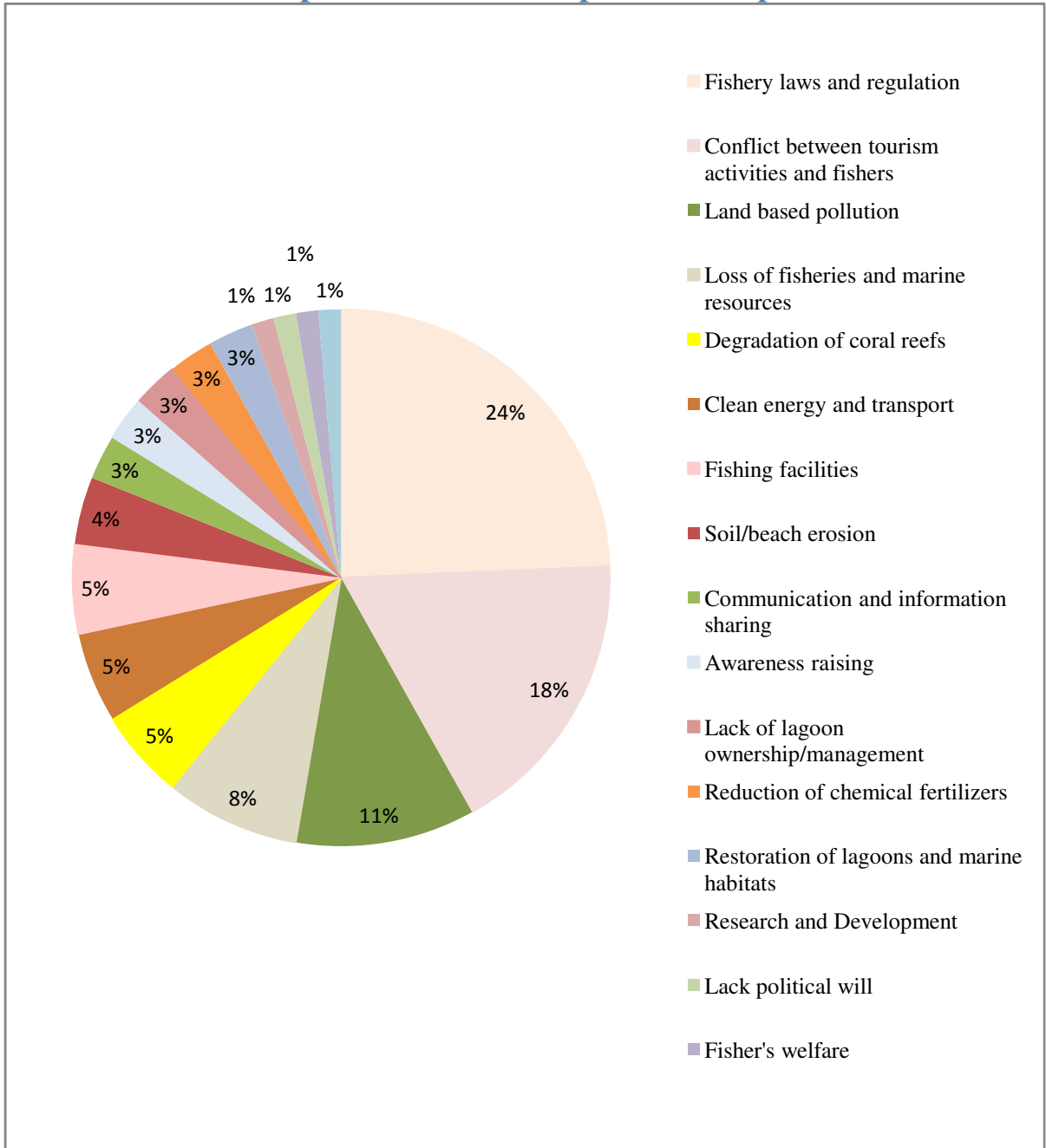


Figure 6: Views of the fisheries sector on issues pertaining to sustainability

The stakeholders from the fishery sector¹⁵ were concerned about laws and regulations pertaining to fishery and marine resources, which accounted for 24% of their input. It was felt that the laws and

15. ¹⁵ Data were combined for local fishing associations, net fishermen, chilled fish fisheries and bank

regulations either needed to be enforced, or reviewed. One of the key issues identified by the stakeholders was the conflict between tourism activities and fishers (18%). It was discussed that these conflicts needed to be addressed through strategic ways in order to attain sustainable development.

Several important points came out from fisheries meetings that had an implication on policy formulation:

1. The legal machinery was considered a key player in this sector, and legal review or deficiencies in enforcement were flagged as obstacles to sustainable development;
2. Conflict between two important economic sectors surfaced regularly, namely between tourism and fisheries, and this has several implications for policy. Firstly, a balance may need to be found between sectors when it comes to the use of the marine environment. Secondly, mechanisms need to be developed and/or measures built into the policy to mitigate or adjudicate over sectoral conflicts. Thirdly, the policy may require the development of stronger integration in Government or at the very least coordinating bodies between sectors, or a coordinating body that will guide policy implementation;
3. Fishers were also highly concerned about the overuse and degradation of lagoons, pointing to the need for multiple-sector, multiple-use regimes in the inshore waters, such as implementation of lagoon management plans;
4. Input from the fishing association at Le Morne Village pointed very strongly to the need to balance tourism activities, lack of access to land for the creation of alternative livelihood, the preservation of World Heritage Sites, the control of land-based pollution sources from industrial and agricultural run-off, and fishing in and outside the lagoon and in reef breaks. No single policy or law can address, or attempt to achieve a balance between these issues with the result that very difficult decisions are then moved into the political arena without a framework within which they can be made.

6.8.2 Summary of Special Interest Groups meetings

Special Interest Groups (SIGs) analyses are presented in Annex 8. Table 5 below only presents broad results in terms of prioritising issues. By ranking the issues mentioned by the SIGs in order of priority, **waste** (solid waste management, other waste management and waste recycling) had

the highest score (scoring 45) **energy** (clean energy, transport and energy efficiency), had the second highest score, (scoring 44). **Law and enforcement** ranked 3rd (scoring 27), while **social issues** and **awareness** ranked 4th and 5th (scoring 19 and 15, respectively). Other issues with a frequency greater than 10% included; green buildings, green space, cultural issues, efficient transport, pollution control, low cost housing, research and development and water management. Energy issues, waste issues, laws and enforcement, social issues and awareness were the main priorities that needed to be addressed in order to get Mauritius on a sustainable trajectory.

Table 4: Ranking of issues flagged by the SIGs with a frequency greater than 10%

Issues	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	Score
Waste ¹⁶	5, 5, 5, 5	4, 4, 4	3, 3, 3	2	1, 1	45
Energy ¹⁷	5, 5, 5	4, 4, 4, 4	3, 3, 3	2, 2		44
Laws and enforcement	5, 5	4, 4, 4	3	2		27
Social issues	5, 5, 5	4				19
Awareness	5	4	3, 3			15
Green buildings		4		2		6
Green Space	5					5
Cultural issues	5					5
Efficient transport		4				4
Pollution control		4				4
Low cost housing				2		2
Research and development				2		2
Water management					1	1

16. ¹⁶ Waste refers to a combination of solid waste management, waste management and waste recycling.

17. ¹⁷ Energy refers to a combination of clean energy and transport and energy efficiency.

6.8.3 Broad trends from other Special Interest Groups

Although the results from each SIG (see Annex 8) can be used in Phase 2, the following interesting trends were observed across the different SIGs:

Discussions revealed many inter-sectoral links, for example discussions in the Health SIG revealed links between health, lifestyle and environment. What will be important in a legal review is to determine how such factors are taken care of in the existing legislation.

About 19 % of the issues raised by the participants from the local and District Council level (Figure 7) were directed towards the need for green spaces around the Island. It is precisely at the local level where land issues are felt strongest. The need for controlling pollution came out with equal weight as the need for green spaces, while the need for adequate laws and enforcement (13%) was rated also as one of the top priorities for sustainable development.

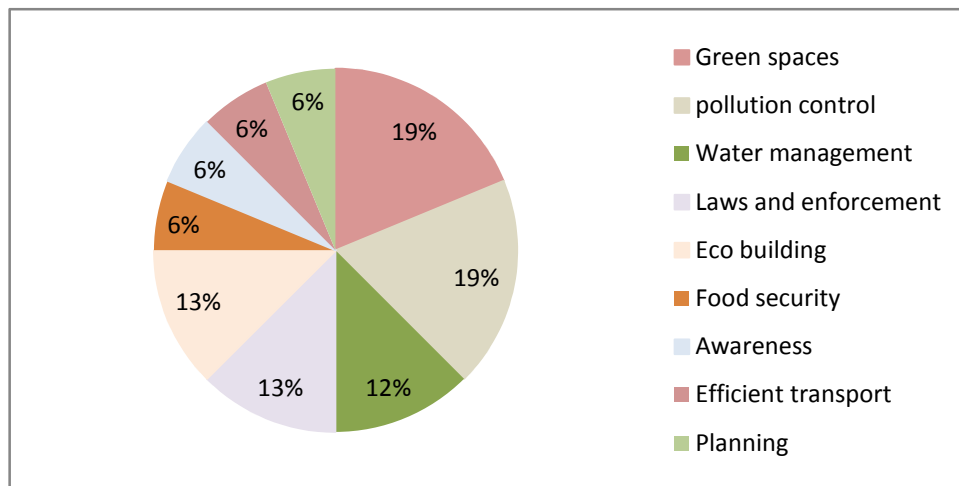


Figure 7: Views from the Local Authorities

Interestingly, the public infrastructure SIG again put more emphasis on the provision of adequate laws and enforcement (30%), followed by green building, preservation of marine resources (relating to the effects of coastal infrastructure), low cost housing and planning.

The NGO SIG represented by MACOSS indicated that social issues (37%) were of major concern to the general population of Mauritius, as well as the need to adopt the Reduce, Reuse and Recycle concept (10%).

The stakeholders in the tourism sector indicated that the need for clean energy and transportation (17%), adequate laws and regulations (12%) and energy efficiency (10%), were some of the key issues that need to be addressed. Biodiversity conservation ranked 5th (7%), yet concern with tourism impacts scored a mere 3%. Considering the well-known, and vast social and environmental impacts that tourism has, a need for higher levels of awareness is indicated here – among planners, decision-makers and operators. Such needs can be accommodated in the Action Plan.

6.8.4 Views of the inhabitants of Rodrigues

The inhabitants of Rodrigues were relatively more concerned about biodiversity conservation (16%), awareness and high unemployment rate. Water resources management also featured high on the agenda. Participants were very proud of the plans they had in place already. They said that they wanted to see more implementation. They requested that the Sustainable Integrated Development Plan for Rodrigues (2009) be used as input into the policy formulation process in addition to input from meetings. Village presidents stated that they would welcome ground level participation.

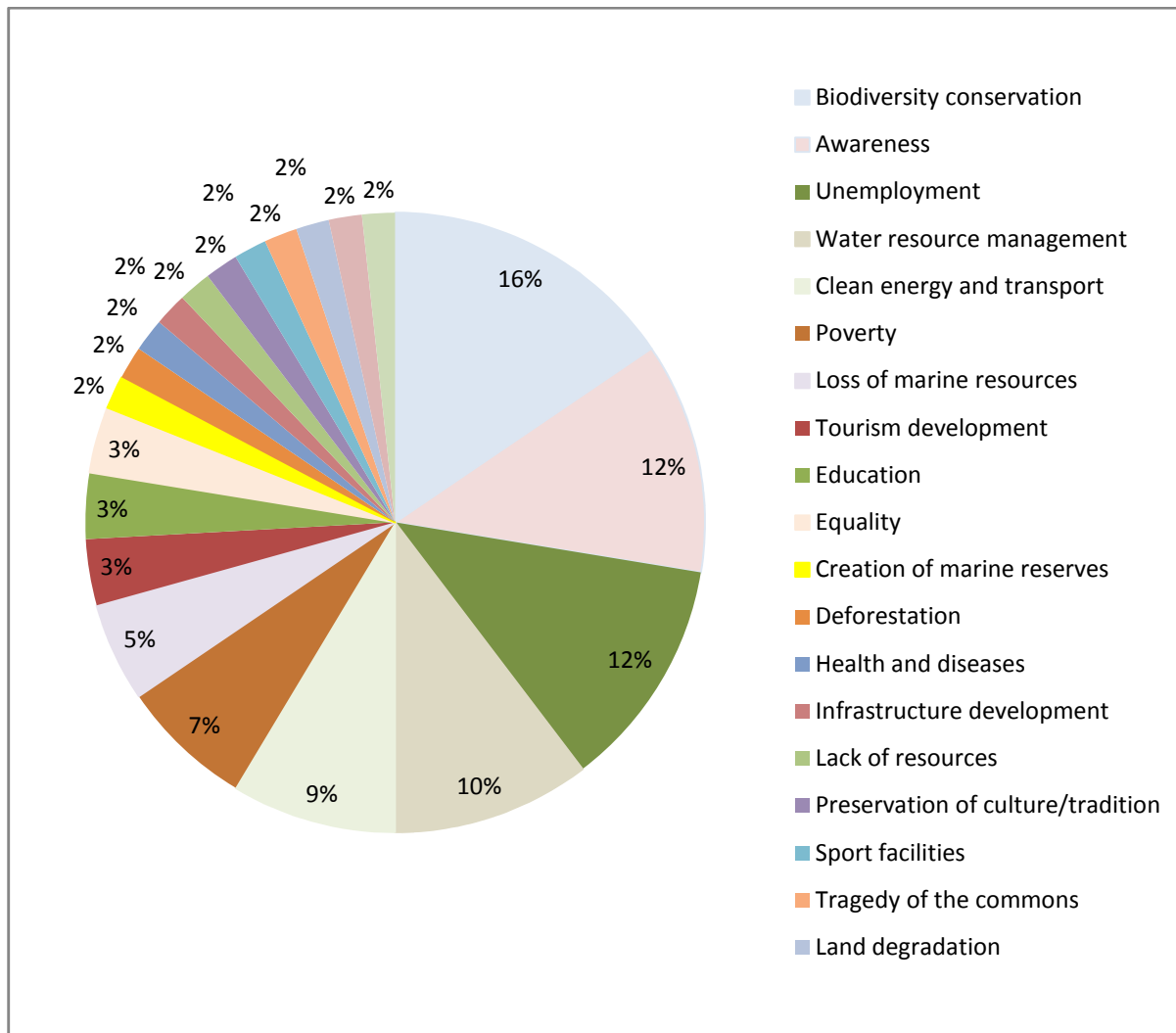


Figure 8: Views of the inhabitants of Rodrigues on issues pertaining to sustainability

In the mere two days that the General Facilitator visited Rodrigues, it became clear that the inhabitants were very eager to be part of the ongoing policy process.

6.8.5 Changing the term “Maurice Ile Durable” to Maurice Iles Durables

A special plea was made in Rodrigues that the phrase *Maurice Ile Durable* be changed to *Maurice Iles Durables*, to reflect the inclusion of all the islands in the process, as well as the branding identity. The idea was supported by parties from the mainland, but this clearly is a Cabinet decision considering that the branding of the concept is already in progress. The change could likely be effected without any significant consequences, further reflecting unity in the Republic of Mauritius in its quest for sustainability.

7 Input from Government

7.1 How Ministries and parastatal bodies viewed sustainability?

When the question “*What does sustainability mean?*” was asked, the answers of the Ministries displayed a high level of understanding of the term “sustainability”. Their input is condensed below:

qqq. **Sustainability** means using the available limited resources to satisfy our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It thus calls for a disciplined way of living where each individual is conscious of what his or her actions entail in terms of affecting our living environment. Sustainability relates to sustainable development in areas of energy, environment, economic and social development. The objective is ultimately to do better with less and to take appropriate and timely measures in the present so as to assure a better future for the next generation.

Sustainability is the ability to continue an action without the risk of failure or collapse. It implies that an action can be continued indefinitely with little, and manageable, impact on the environment. This requires that human beings use resources at a rate that allows for their replenishment. It also means the judicious and efficient use of resources in the present times so that meeting the needs of the future generations are not adversely affected. When referring to the concept of sustainable development, this means that whatever development is undertaken, the considerations of the economy, the environment and the social aspects should be well balanced. For a development model to be sustainable, it has also to be financially and fiscally sustainable so as not to overburden future generations with debts.

Sustainability encompasses a pronounced sense of concern and empathy for others and a thorough understanding of major technical and technological shifts capable of affecting development. It includes socio-economic, political, cultural and bio-physical areas and attitudes that enable us, individually and collectively, to forge a peaceful and sustainable co-existence with the human, as well as physical and material environment. Sustainability requires an improvement in the quality of life and health of all people in the world without exceeding the earth’s carrying capacity. It is the pursuit of economic development whilst limiting its impact on environmental resources. It requires that measures be taken to promote long term competitiveness of an economy in a productive, safe and decent working environment.

Sustainability also involves reducing the consumption of all natural resources, maximizing energy efficiency and adopting eco-friendly practices and lifestyles. In an environmental context, sustainability equates to reducing the amount of resources we use and buy, and the waste and emissions that we produce. We need to think “*écoco*”! eat “*écoco*”! live “*écoco*”, to ensure socio-economic development with minimum impact on our climate. Sustainability can also be expressed in the simple terms: “*Leave the world better than you found it, take no more than you need, try not to harm life or the environment, make amends if you do*”. It requires the reconciliation of environmental, social and economic demands – the three pillars of sustainability.

Sustainability is a wide ranging term that can be applied to every facet of life. It relates to the safe, secure and environmentally sound resource management system which is based on internationally agreed upon standards. It includes environmental, economic and social responsibilities; and encompasses cultural aspects as well. The gender dimension is important, and both women and men must be empowered through the implementation of programmes, so they can fully enjoy their human rights and are equal partners in decision making to shape economic, environmental and social and cultural development and reap the benefits thereof.

7.2 The Government machinery in action

Mauritius has a sophisticated and organised government. Each Ministry and parastatal body were asked to supply their Visions and Missions (see also: www.gov.mu), their mandates referring to sustainability or sustainable development, and the issues and processes in relation to sustainability that their organisation addresses. These data¹⁸ were intended as a first step towards an institutional analysis. However, the institutional analysis was deferred to Phase 2. After initial analysis¹⁹, input showed widely varying engagement with sustainable development-related issues, ranging from the superficial to detailed and extensive engagement (like in the case of the MoESD). The main lessons learnt here is that, by far not all Ministries and parastatal bodies are on the same wavelength and disparities will need to be addressed at some point in an institutional analysis.

7.3 Issues that are currently not being addressed

Ministries and parastatal bodies were requested to identify areas that are not currently being addressed or covered, yet in their opinion, would be required for Mauritius to be placed on a

18. ¹⁸ Raw data is available from the PMO Steering Committee.

19. ¹⁹ Results are not presented here in the interest of space and because after the 2010 elections new Ministries were created while others were restructured.

sustainable trajectory. Issues are presented in Annex 9. Some of the ones that ought to be addressed in a governance section of the policy, included:

1. Further research on consumer behaviour is needed to better guide directions of Ministries
2. Culture-sensitive issues not clearly reflected in the education curriculum
3. A need for user-friendly tools for sustainable development and health²⁰
4. Social and economic issues related to sustainability to be further considered
5. Review agricultural land released for other uses.
6. Improved policy enforcement
7. Enhanced monitoring of conditions imposed on developments by relevant authorities
8. Provide specialised skills for a knowledge and innovation based economy that can compete better in the global trading arena
9. Integrate traffic and road safety aspects into all land-use planning
10. Collect and archive data on vehicle use, engine technology, emission control technologies for better assessment of emissions and higher reporting accuracy
11. Aggressive education and awareness campaigns are needed

7.4 Gaps, obstacles, and difficulties

The gaps, obstacles, difficulties and potential solutions related to institutional performance included the following:

1. Existing laws²¹ that can no longer respond effectively to the needs of the fast-growing Mauritius economy need to be reviewed
2. Planning responsibility to be clearly defined and allocated
3. Inadequate lengthy procedures for plan-making, approvals, appeals and enforcement
4. Insufficient human resource in many Ministries
5. Lack of encouragement and continuous capacity building among staff
6. Lack of financial resources
7. A need for specialised skills
8. A need for legislative review
9. Need for improvement of the land tenure system
10. Special and Personal interests cause non-alignment of the visions of different stakeholders, causing conflicts and problems

20 . ²⁰ E.g. health impact assessments, national, health planning in the national, regional and local environment, and local environment and health auditing.

21 . ²¹ E.g. the Town and Country Planning (TCP) Act which dates back to 1954.

11. Absence of an integrated policy for sustainability *per se*, was caused by the restrictive perception of the term that has traditionally been associated with environmental concerns exclusively
12. Difficulties in changing mindsets are the result of sheer conservatism, and more exposure is needed
13. Enhancement of institutional monitoring mechanisms
14. Inadequate collective participation in decision making process resulting in poor ownership/stewardship

7.5 Overlaps (if any) with other Ministries and parastatal bodies

Ministries and parastatal bodies were asked what overlaps, if any, they had with other such entities. The main answer was that there are no sufficient channels for information exchange among Ministries resulting, in some cases in duplication of work. In addition there is a need for an enhanced mechanism for the *coordination* and implementation of programmes, legislations and mandates.

7.6 Recommendations from Ministries to enhance performance

The following recommendations were made by the Ministries as a strategy to get Mauritius on a sustainable trajectory:

1. Consolidating and harmonising existing laws to make it in line with the current philosophy & requirements of the country;
2. Improved coordination among those Ministries having responsibility for the different aspects of land use planning and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, so that the NDS (land use planning framework) can be fully supportive and integrated into the Government's national socio-economic goals and objectives and its PSIP;
3. Encourage further dialogue and collaboration with the private sector so that the major programmes and projects of each sector are integrated as effectively as possible to the benefit of all Mauritians;
4. Improve national-local level cooperation in land use planning through the provision of consistent and up-to-date advice to Local Authorities so that the local developments are in line with wider national development principles and policies;
5. Ongoing institutional strengthening and capacity building is necessary;
6. Transparency and good governance principles to ensure a planned development of the country, where it will be pleasant to live and work, where business can thrive and prosper and where the natural beauty of the country will be preserved for the benefit of generations to come;

7. Establishment of a Centralized Agency to monitor and enforce all existing laws and regulations;
8. Updating of legislations;
9. Consumer education and information on judicious use of resources;
10. Sustained Awareness campaigns on consumer rights, interests and responsibilities;
11. Cross-sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and harmonized actions (e.g. between energy, health, education, environment) at the respective levels;
12. Continuous decentralised actions to get health assistance to people and communities that need it;
13. Mobilization of adequate additional funding;
14. Setting up of appropriate sectoral information systems targeting the public;
15. Building and maintaining human resources for health;
16. Greater sensitization on sustainable development and its relevance and application to our daily work;
17. Promotion of waste segregation and recycling;
18. Sustained sensitization programmes in schools/colleges/tertiary institutions to promote the concept of sustainability and development.

7.8 Main points

The main points made by Ministries and parastatal bodies revolved around comprehensive legal and institutional review, capacity building, coordination among institutions, increase in the efficacy of enforcement and, monitoring of sustainability parameters. **Integrated governance** would go a long way to help Government to perform its functions effectively and transparently. These issues can be readily addressed in a National Policy for a Sustainable Republic of Mauritius.

8 Dialogue in action: common ground, synergies and gaps

In order to assess gaps between the peoples' needs and Government actions, the Ministerial mandates defined by the visions, missions and objectives were compared to the issues raised by the general public (for full details see Annex 10). For each issue raised, the Ministry mandate that best addressed the issue was determined. Most Ministerial mandates were provided through the questionnaires sent to the Ministries. The Ministry of Fisheries and Rodrigues and Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities mandates were obtained from the official Government website, www.gov.mu.

Most of the issues raised by the general public could easily be designated to a particular Ministry except those issues related to governance. Mauritians want their Government to lead

by example, by fighting corruption, ensuring dialogue with civil society (unions, NGOs etc), and practising good governance (see also section 6.5), There should be efficiency in planning and the Government should provide funds, legislations and determine what concrete actions are needed to promote the implementation of MID.

People wish the Government to initiate more actions to move the country towards sustainability. Emphasis in the MID should be on the drawing up of an action plan which will drive the country towards sustainable development. In addition, it is important to make it clear at this stage (in the policy formulation process) on what is sustainable and what is not. Other issues of governance such as channelling of funds (CSR funds), support of institutions such as local governments, etc. were considered pertinent to sustainable governance for the Republic of Mauritius. A stocktaking exercise of exactly where we stand in the pursuit of sustainability was considered necessary and the results could later be used as a basis for monitoring and evaluation.

9 Our National Vision

9.1 Developing the National Vision

The biggest challenge for social democracy today is to articulate coherent policies based on a common shared vision for society. Without this vision there will be no single guiding light for Mauritius on the way ahead. The National Vision defines the desired or intended future state of our country in terms of our fundamental objective, which is the attainment of a Sustainable Mauritius. The Vision is a statement that embodies a long-term view, describing the kind of country we want to live in, and *how* we want to live there.

9.2 Missions

A vision statement is often followed by missions. The difference between a vision statement and a mission statement is that a vision statement focuses on the country's future, while a the mission statement(s) focuses on the country's present state and constitutes a set of actions that can be taken in pursuit of a Sustainable Mauritius. When the working groups are convened in Phase 2, it may be useful to develop a set of missions, or mission statements that will form the pillars of the policy itself.

9.3 Proposals for a National Vision

The development of a vision is a process in itself. To arrive at the **Draft National Vision** in the Green Paper, the following steps were taken:

Firstly, all literature relating to the Maurice Ile Durable Concept was studied, including the statements of the Prime Minister when the concept was first introduced to the nation. The main result is that not only energy, but all aspects of life that pertains to a sustainable Mauritius needs to be incorporated into the National Vision.

Secondly, the draft visions of the Special Interest Groups (Annex 4) were broken down into their basic components, cross referenced with the views of the Ministries on sustainability, and combined into a **Draft Combined National Vision** that will be further discussed and refined during Phase 2.

Draft Combined National Vision

We the people of Mauritius want to live in a country where environmental, social and economic concerns are carefully balanced in a fair and just manner. We want our nation to be educated, with appropriate training and public awareness building incorporated in all policy frameworks, to ensure the development of our human resource to its fullest potential, regardless of gender and ethnicity.

We want an efficient and prosperous economic sector enjoying continuous high level support in the implementation of sustainable outcomes. Our natural resources should be efficiently protected and monitored, properly researched, and used in sustainable ways. We recognise the management of resources as a shared responsibility of all users.

We dream of a nation where unethical practices and activities are prohibited, where people are responsible and respectful of others and the environment, and where the rule of law is applied without exception. We want a non-corrupt, good governance system in which society is secure, where our medical and social needs are taken care of, and where political agendas are geared to the benefit of our green island.

We want a nation where innovative methods are developed to foster social, economic, political and environmental well-being, and in which our cultural values and heritage can flourish. Our nation should be self-sufficient and self-reliant, accountable and transparent in all its affairs. Conscious of the limits of our land and resources we should plan our country well.

We want our nation to have eco-friendly transport facilities, where all Mauritians have more access to free green leisure spaces and beaches, to eco-friendly transport facilities,

and a pollution-free environment in which we are less reliant on fossil fuels. Our biodiversity, pristine natural habitats and scenic landscapes as a source of ongoing enjoyment and spiritual nourishment must be preserved for posterity.

We want to live in a land that is fair, green, crime-free, safe and secure, providing equal opportunities for all, and where we can pursue our vision in a spirit of brotherhood.

Thirdly, considering the importance of our youth as the next generation whose right to a good life in a future Mauritius must be protected, the proposed **Vision from the National Youth Summit** was measured against the **Draft Combined National Vision**.

Vision from the National Youth Summit

We, the Youth of Mauritius, want to live in a green and pollution-free country in which social, cultural, political, environmental and economic dimensions are carefully considered and balanced with sustainability as our common goal. Our human resource should be developed to its fullest potential in all of our islands, so the necessary creativity and innovation can be unlocked that will sustain us into the future. We recognize that education and scientific endeavour, self-sufficiency, transparency, and thorough planning and implementation are cornerstones in the pursuit of a sustainable and secure Mauritius, where the building of a healthy, equitable and all-inclusive society is our collective aim and responsibility, not only to secure our own future but also to serve as a model to the world.

It was found that the shorter Vision from the National Youth Summit contained all the elements of the Combined Vision although in a highly condensed format.

9.4 The Way Forward

The following steps are suggested for the development of a National Vision for Mauritius:

1. The two visions are published in the press with a deadline for further comment. This will confirm that all Mauritians had a chance to contribute to the National Common Shared Vision. At the same time this will raise awareness for Phase 2.

2. An Inter-Ministerial Committee will be set up to consider *both* the Draft Combined National Vision and the one proposed at the National Youth Summit to come up with a draft National Common Shared Vision for the Republic of Mauritius, taking into consideration comments from the public.
3. The National Common Shared Vision will be used to guide formulation of the National MID policy.

10 Towards a National Policy

10.1 Current Status

Phase 1 of the policy formulation process as approved by Cabinet in December 2009 has been completed. The ground work has been laid, and the principles of good policy making and the design of the process have been accepted by all, and have proved to be effective in the Mauritian context. The enthusiasm displayed by the people of the Republic of Mauritius during consultative meetings so far, and the existence of a Draft National Vision, is ample evidence of the nation's readiness to proceed. The Government machinery has revealed a similar readiness to be engaged fully in the formulation of the policy. The shift from the then MREPU to the MoESD as the new lead Ministry has occurred and the latter is now embarking on the policy formulation process to come up with the MID Policy, Strategy and Action Plan by early 2012.

10.2 Gap analysis

At this point it would be appropriate to consider a gap analysis of the overall status of the process, which may enlighten certain particulars of the process that lies ahead. The simple SWOT analysis alludes to points that are addressed in section 11 below.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong leadership exists at the Government level. Political commitment at the highest levels is not to be doubted. In the private sector, top companies are also showing the way by adopting sustainable modes of operation and construction.• Well executed awareness campaign, though it can be improved must be ongoing• Initiative welcomed by population as demonstrated by enthusiastic participation.• Highly interactive information gathering sessions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whereas top level commitment at political level is very strong, on the other hand this is not adequately reflected throughout the civil service. The same can be said for the private sector.• Interaction between SIGs operating in similar sectors should have been included (e.g. tourism and fisheries).• The percentages obtained reflect concerns in the mind of the population at the time of National Consultations. At another times, priorities may be different²².• Consultation has not been fully inclusive and did not penetrate entire population.

22. ²² For instance in a time of drought, water issues will be more prominent as an issue.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional SIGs such as donor community could have been consulted. • Willingness of the SIGs to adopt sustainable livelihoods not quantified.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The formulation of the white paper must be such that it addresses issues at their source (e.g. developing a sustainable culture within all spheres of the society). • The process provides the opportunity for the development of a sustainability index suited for the Mauritian context. This will enable the progress of MID to be tracked over the years to come. • Needs must be balanced with wants (there can be prioritisation as well as transitional periods between now and the desired state). • Willingness to pay for a sustainable society should be examined more in depth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care must be taken that lobbies do not deviate the project from its intended goals. • The initiative must not be seen as a political agenda. • Themes should not be tackled in isolation. Interrelationships should be clearly defined for each sector. • The perception that MID project is stagnating due to the delays encountered and lack of visibility of tangible results. • Private sector and population in general seem over reliant on the Government to initiate eco-projects and to finance them. • Institutional mandates can be unclear and this may result in overlapping of responsibilities, bottleneck situations, conflicts and delays at later stages. • Obsolete laws, gaps in the legal machinery and difficulties in enforcement may hamper implementation.

11 The Process ahead

11.1 Continuing awareness raising

Awareness was flagged as one of the most prominent issues in the input received during the national consultations. Although the nation responded well to the short awareness campaign²³, the raising of awareness should be a continuing process, and should occur at different levels. Also, in the context of MID the raising of awareness has more than one purpose, although

23. ²³ The public awareness campaign started on 22 February and ended on 28 March, 2010.

different tiers of awareness activities can be run concurrently in a well-planned and coordinated awareness campaign. It is important that the different components and tiers of an awareness campaign are distinct and have their purposes well defined, although they can fall under a single brand identity, the MID overall concept.

For instance, one set of activities can be aimed at raising awareness on MID issues in general, while another tier can focus specifically on raising awareness on the policy formulation process itself. In the first instance, there can be a MID Film Festival²⁴, the showcasing of 'local heroes' (such as people or companies involved in organic farming, or engaged in local activities that relate to MID) on MBC, in-depth feature articles in the press, etc. Most importantly, an array of carefully identified actors can be co-opted into implementing a broad-based MID awareness raising campaign, which instantly will help to promote ownership.

Publicising the policy formulation process would address issues such as 'why you should participate' and 'how and where to participate'. Generally short clips on television, advertisements in news-papers, and the activation of networks can be very effective. Other mechanisms can include an interactive website which tends to enrich input, especially if an online library of articles and news clippings form part of it, as well as other mechanisms that provide access to information. From now on, what is required is a carefully designed Public Awareness and Information Dissemination (PA&ID) campaign.

Public awareness is an ongoing commitment. During the current year mechanisms can be developed for this purpose, including the installation of a regular television programme, embedding PA&ID activities in CSR programmes, having an annual National Youth Summit or MID Week (both activities have proven popular). Such mechanisms and activities may gradually be de-coupled from the overall MID publicity campaign to foster independence and self-reliance so they can become sustainable in themselves.

11.2 Further consultations

The MID project belongs to all of us

24. ²⁴ This may take the form of a competition such as one organized by an NGO before consultations started, or a film festival where good documentaries and even feature films with a sustainability theme are shown.

No one can be left out here. The Prime Minister stated that “The MID project belongs to the Mauritian nation...it belongs to each and every one of us.” Clearly, if an elitist approach is taken that involves only some people then it cannot be said that the MID process is one in which Mauritius ‘turns a new page’. Therefore the promise was made by the Deputy Prime Minister during the launching of national consultations that every Mauritian who wishes to give input will have the chance to do so. With national elections 2010, it was not possible to continue consultations beyond a certain point, to avoid politicisation of inputs. Although consultations have been very broad-based so far, completely inclusive consultation will be achieved only in Phase 2. Drawing on the ‘lessons learned’ during Phase 1, we are now in a far better position to keep the promise made to the nation.

Local level consultation

Most importantly, it should be recognised that the intended effects of the policy will be felt locally, by each and every one. Therefore consultation needs to penetrate to the local level. This is not nearly as difficult as it may seem at a first glance. Mauritius is a small and well-organised country. Considering that a typical consultative meeting took between 60 – 90 minutes, workshops can easily be accommodated in regular District, Municipal and Village Council meetings. In a workshop with representatives from Local Authorities, several mechanisms were proposed by which local level consultation can occur, and all of them are workable and can be activated easily. In some of them, councillors or officials at service points can be engaged.

It is critical to acknowledge that the physical interface between the people and Government typically is at the lower tiers of government, such as at the Village Council level, and dialogue cannot be complete without interactions having taken place at such levels. This is where the ‘top down, bottom up’ approach is at its most functional.

The point was made, both by Government officials and the citizens, that Village Councils are at least to some extent politicised and that not all ground level input may be solicited through this channel. However, there are other ways that are highly effective. The Local Economic Development (LED) approach that was used in Le Morne village enabled all sectors of society at the village level to provide input along four²⁵ dimensions of sustainable development, as well as to develop a vision for their village. The LED approach is effectively the same as the one used for the country as a whole but is applied holistically at the village level (see Annex 11). Important inputs were obtained that can significantly improve the policy process upstream from the

25. ²⁵ Social, environmental, economic and cultural dimensions.

ground level²⁶. It is highly recommended that local villages on the main island be given the opportunity to make this landmark process truly pervasive and rigorous²⁷. In Rodrigues there were strong calls to involve the villages, and this can be easily done through the village presidents who expressed their eagerness in this regard.

The meeting arranged with women in Flacq on April 1, 2010, emphasized the fact that there are many Mauritians who cannot read, and who are not well versed in what MID means, not to mention the policy process itself. Nonetheless participants responded well in the meeting, and pointed to the possible engagement of the welfare centres to reach some of the vulnerable groups, e.g. the unemployed youth.

Open public meetings

Open public meetings can act as a 'catch all' device; it will ensure broader consultation and direct participation of the public. Together with the local level meetings, which should not be restricted to any particular group of people, open public meetings will ensure the promise that 'every Mauritian who wanted to give input was able to do so', will be truly fulfilled.

It is highly recommended that the same workshop methodology be followed that was developed in Phase 1. It is also very important that rapporteurs and facilitators be properly trained so that results will be reliable and not influenced by the style of facilitation. That would affect credibility negatively and give skewed results.

11.3 Working Groups

Thematic Working Groups

26. ²⁶ It was stated from the start that the Le Morne village 'experiment' will be used as a template for the consultative process at the village level; the LED approach yields similar outcomes though at a geographically smaller scale; the added advantage is that results can be used as useful input for the preparation of the the Strategy and Action Plan. Le Morne village experience shows that input additionally relate strongly to the 'Eco village' concept and will ensure that the beneficiaries are part of planning and implementation from the start.

27. ²⁷ This can effectively be achieved by engaging social welfare centres, training CBOs in a one-day workshop, and making use of village halls (see Annex 11). It is estimated that this process, which need not cost much at all, can be accomplished over a period of 2-3 months.

The input received so far provides a very useful basis for defining thematic working groups in Phase 2. The purpose of thematic groups will be to take on board any issues that may have been missed, but specifically will be to explore specific themes and sectors in depth. It is important to point out the danger of rigorously pre-defined thematic working groups – precisely because policy making involves Government planning *with* the people, therefore working groups cannot be entrusted to outside experts only.

At the MID High Level Workshop in December 2010, five axes were proposed as the ‘5Es’, namely Energy, Environment, Education, Employment and Equity. Comparing input from the workshops in Phase 1 to the components proposed for the 5Es, showed a high degree of correlation, though some input may not be readily classified readily into the 5Es (see Annex 12). However, at the stage of the Green Paper this is not considered an obstacle to free and open process, as policy formulation is an ongoing process and the formulation of the 5Es provides useful input from the higher hierarchy into what has evolved into a ‘top down, bottom up’ process.

It may, for instance be useful to divide what has classically become known as the ‘brown issues’ which has generally become associated with ‘environment’ and the ‘green issues’ that tends to be associated with ‘ecology’, thus creating a sixth E namely Ecology. This would mean that biological endemism, for instance, will not be fall under the same category as Persistent Organic Pollutants (PoPs), or that ecological corridors are not treated by the same thematic group that focuses on solid waste management – ecology and environment, even when treated in the broadest context, may simply be too wide to be treated as the same “E”.

While Economy, another “E”, may have been considered cross-cutting in the 5 Es, it may be useful to treat it as a separate E considering the importance of the economy in providing the means for addressing sustainability issues in the other Es. In addition, there have been a number of calls for a New Economic Model, for which considerable effort and thinking will be needed, even in going as far as the construction of a basic framework. Building on the axes of intervention in the December 2010 High Level Workshop, we may consider seven Es instead of five, and end up with the “7 Es”.

However, a number of other issues do not readily group into the Es model, in particular those relating to governance, legal review and institutional arrangements. Such considerations are crucial when it comes to implementing a highly multi-sectoral policy, especially when a number of governmental organisations may be involved. It is particularly significant that the Prime Minister included ‘Equity’ in this list, this being very much in line with the input from many people. Mauritius belongs to each and everyone and as such everyone should be able to obtain

its fair share. Thus, the sub-classifications of Equity should make provision for addressing inequalities in the distribution of land and the differential access to resources²⁸.

Giving full recognition to, and building upon the usefulness of the E model are best left to the beginnings of Phase 2, when a new team will be geared up to drive the policy formulation process to its conclusion. It is important that the thematic discussion groups should be of a varied composition, drawing on the different expertise that exists in Mauritius at all tiers of society (see section 4.7)

Special Working Groups

In addition to thematic workshops certain special working groups may be necessary to obtain in-depth input. NGOs have expressed a strong interest in having more time available than what is allotted to a usual consultative workshop. They may be encouraged to provide input in a format that will easily feed into the policy formulation process²⁹. Groups such as the Joint Economic Council (JEC) can also be usefully engaged to provide structured input, as could other structured bodies such as the National Heritage Fund (NHF), the Aapravasi Ghat Trust Fund (AGTF) and the Le Morne Heritage Trust Fund (LMHTF).

11.4 Specialist Input

Although already approved by Cabinet in 2009, the legal review and the institutional mandates studies were not undertaken in Phase 1. These studies must be considered during Phase 2. The institutional mandates study should be conducted very interactively with Government officials. Many officials have pointed out the need to effectively address issues of coordination, cohesion and other institutional aspects without which a multi-sectoral policy such as the *National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius* will lack the enabling environment needed for implementation, and will never work to its full potential.

One message that clearly stands out from Phase 1 is that the needs and aspirations of the people, and their National Vision, do not differ significantly from how Government views

²⁸ Such matters have well-known importance in the pursuit of sustainability and in Mauritius, like in many other countries, are legacies of the past (see reference to Stiglitz 2011, in section 3.2).

²⁹ Most input obtained thus far from NGOs consisted of manifestos, lengthy discussion documents, etc. This made conversion to the current input format possible though labour intensive; however, the problem will not apply to situations where NGOs can give input into structured thematic working groups.

sustainability and how the Ministries see their mandates in relation to sustainable pursuits. While some gaps and obstacles have been identified, the broad overall ambitions are the same. Yet, somehow a certain level of frustration about ‘why things don’t work as they should’ was noticeable throughout the national consultations. Nonetheless, the eagerness to work with Government was always there.

The most likely answer does not lie in the existence of opposing views, but rather in deficiencies in the vehicle we have at our disposal to travel to the destination we want to reach. *Integrated governance* is clearly what is needed. Without it the different parts of the vehicle cannot work together optimally to drive it forward. In addition to a reconfiguration of the Government machinery (which are unlikely to be extensive considering the good governance that already exists in Mauritius), legal review is necessary. Where the institutional arrangements could be viewed as a vehicle at our disposal, laws and regulations will be the fuel necessary to drive it. One without the other will not work.

It is too early to tell whether new laws will be required, or, amendments be brought to the existing legislation to provide the legal basis for the implementation of the policy. It must be pointed out that a policy has a long lifetime, as would be expected in a situation where a country embarks in a new direction, and that legal instruments may gradually be added as the need for them becomes apparent. Certainly this policy is a long-term prospect, in contrast with Strategies such as Vision 2020 which have a limited lifetime and sometimes are overtaken by changing and new realities, long before their official shelf life expires.

The Strategy should be based on the policy; however it need not wait for the completion of the policy before actions can start. It is expected to have discrete timelines reflecting immediate, mid-term and longer terms goals. Its practical output will be an Action Plan that may need to be updated periodically, or adjusted to changing circumstances. Such matters, too, fall in the ambit of Phase 2.

11.5 Development of a new Flowchart

A very detailed flowchart for Phase 2 can now be worked out, drawing on the policy formulation process until now, as well as the direction provided at the High Level Workshop of December 2010. Milestones in the flowchart will be a Draft White Paper, which is effectively a Draft Policy until endorsement by Cabinet, a Draft MID Strategy and a Draft MID Action Plan. It is important not to put the cart in front of the ox, and to have a clear understanding of the causal functional relationships between policy, strategy and action plan.

Very important will be at what point exactly the Working Groups and Specialist Studies feed into the process; these and other matters should be agreed upon by the lead Ministry. After all, it is this Ministry that will have to live with the realities that the process flowchart will impose on it. Policy formulation is a Government led process and provides a unique opportunity for Government and the people to embark on the road toward sustainable development.

Fortunately the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MoESD) has vast experience and many resources it can draw on, including a thorough understanding of international conventions and best practices, internationally and locally³⁰. The MoESD will also ensure that all other Ministries and stakeholders are fully on board as partners in the process. This will be key to the evolution of even higher levels of cooperation and integrated governance that currently exist, and a prerequisite for the effective implementation of the overarching and multi-sectoral *National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius*.

29. ³⁰ The excellent performance of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development over the past five years has been demonstrated internationally through the Yale Index of Environmental Performance which ranked Mauritius sixth in the World with regard to environmental protection.

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Green Paper

Towards a National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius

Annexes

Note on policy process documents

There are four sets of policy process documents available:

1. The **Green Paper** summarises results of Phase 1 of the policy formulation process.
2. In the interest of keeping the Green Paper short and succinct, further analyses and supporting documents are presented in this document titled *Annexes to the Green Paper*.

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Acronyms

ASCLME	Agulhas and Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystem
CAB	Citizens Advice Bureau
CBA	Community-Based Associations
CCUs	Co-operative Credit Unions
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CFL	Compact Florescent Lamp
CITES	Convention on the International, Trade in Endangered Species
CLC	International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil pollution damage
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation

CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CWA	Central Water Authority
DMP	Deputy Prime Minister
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EFA	Education for All
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investments
IOPC Funds	International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GF	General Facilitator
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HR	Human Resources
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
ISO	International Standards Organisation
ISPS Code	International Ship and Port Facilities Security Code
IT	Information Technology
IUU	Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported
JEC	Joint Economic Council
LED	Local Economic Development
LMCL	Le Morne Cultural Landscape
LMHTF	Le Morne Heritage Trust Fund
MACOSS	Mauritius Council of Social Service
MARPOL	International Convention for the prevention of pollution from ships
MAURITAS	Mauritius Accreditation Service
MBC	Mauritius Broadcasting Cooperation

MEPU	Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities
MGI	Mahatma Gandhi Institute
MID	Maurice Ile Durable
MIDF	Maurice Ile Durable Fund
MoESD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MOH	Ministry of Health and quality of life
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPRC	Multi-Purpose Resource Centre
MRC	Mauritius Research Council
MSB	Mauritius Standards Bureau
NAP	National Action Plan
NCB	National Computer Board
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDU	National Development Unit
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NICE	National Institute for Co-operative Entrepreneurship
NPDP	National Physical Development Plan
NPF	National Pension fund
OC	Organising Committee
OIDC	Outer Islands Development Corporation
OPRC	International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness Response and Co-operation
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
RECOs	Renewable Energy Companies
RECP	Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production Programme
RGSC	Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre

SADC	Southern African Development Community
SD	Sustainable Development
SDA	Sex Discrimination Act
SIDPR	Sustainable Integrated Development Plan for Rodrigues
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIG	Special Interest Groups
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement
SVEs	Small and Vulnerable States
TSU	Technical Support Unit
TV	Television
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UOM	University of Mauritius
UTM	University of Technology Mauritius
WHO	World Health Organization
WIN	Women in Networking

Annex 1: Management and the running of the Policy Process

1 The Running of the Policy Process

This Annex³¹ describes how the process was run and managed up until the writing of the Green Paper. Annex 6 describes in further detail how the national consultation process was managed and run, including the entities involved in its management, the activities conducted, the number of meetings, and so on. Raw data are presented as there were received in order to safeguard authenticity.

1.1 Managing the process

The Ministry of Renewable Energy and Public Utilities (MREPU), the then lead Ministry under whose aegis the Maurice Ile Durable Fund (MIDF) operated was assigned the task of planning and implementing the policy process. The MREPU set up an Organising Committee (OC) to monitor the implementation of the National Policy Process. The committee was responsible for the proper organisation of the national consultations, monitoring the implementation of the work plan and meetings, keeping track records of progress, addressing difficulties that cropped up.

The OC, which had its first meeting on 20 January 2010, was constituted as follows:

Table 5: Members of the Organising Committee

Names	Designation
Mrs. N. Nababsing	Permanent Secretary, MEPU (Chairperson)
Mr O. Mahomed	Chairperson MID Steering Committee
Mr. J. Kwok	Vice Chairperson, MIDF
Mr D. Dassaye	Secretary, MIDF
Mr M. Desha	Head of Operations, Technical Support Unit, MIDF
Mr. J.P Hardy	Member

30. ³¹ Adapted from the TSU Report: Report on phase one of the Maurice Ile Durable Policy Process National Consultations (February - April 2010).

Mr. S. Ramchurn	Representative of UNDP
Mrs. A. D'Arifat Léclezio	Communications Officer, Technical Support Unit
Mrs. D. Tatur Ramasamy	Technical Officer, Technical Support Unit
Dr K. Elahee	Rep of University of Mauritius
Mr. B. Heeroah	Executive Officer, MID Steering Committee Unit
Dr F. Odendaal	UNDP Consultant, General Facilitator
Mr R. Deesoruth	Administrative Officer, Technical Support Unit, MIDF (Secretary)

Finally, the PMO Steering Committee for Maurice Ile Durable (MID), consisting of representatives of all Ministries and chaired by Mr Osman Mahomed, would facilitate input from Ministries and oversee the policy formulation process.

1.2 Awareness Campaign and Communication

An awareness campaign was launched on the 22nd February 2010 and ended on 28th March 2010. Its aim was to sensitise the public on the importance of sustainable development and of the elaboration of a policy for MID, and invite them to participate and contribute to the policy formulation. A Television (TV) clip of 30 secs, a radio clip of 30 secs, as well as a press artwork (See Attachment 1 to Annex 1) were designed and broadcasted / published.

The campaign started on the 22nd of February 2010 and ended on the 28th of March 2010.

- a) **Launching:** The national consultation process was officially launched by the Deputy Prime Minister (DPM), Hon. A.R Beebeejaun on 18 February 2010.
- b) **Communiqués:** Communiqués were published and broadcasted in order to invite people as per an established media plan to send their proposals to the MIDF.
- c) **Press releases:** Several press releases and briefs on SIG meetings were prepared and sent to the media.

- d) **Press Conference:** A press conference was held on the 3rd of February 2010, where Dr F. Odendaal and Mr O. Mahomed explained the process (See Attachment 2 to Annex 1 for full press article).
- e) **Radio Talk:** Mr O. Mahomed and Dr Elahee participated in a radio talk on Radio Plus.
- f) **Interviews:** Dr Odendaal has been interviewed several times by the TV, radio, and press, as well as the Technical Support Unit's Communications Officer, and the Secretary of the MIDF.
- g) **MBC Film:** A film on sustainable development was designed by MBC, at the request of MEPU. The objective was to broadcast the film "L'île Verte" as an introduction to all Special Interest Group (SIG) meetings, but the product was commissioned late, and after an initial screening in Rodrigues was deemed ineffective for this purpose. *Dossier* of Wednesday screened the film on 10 February 2010. The National Consultations were also discussed in that programme.
- h) **MIDF Website:** Information on the consultation process, including briefs on the meetings held was uploaded on the MIDF website.

1.3 National Consultations

The national consultation process included meetings with SIGs, input from Ministries and parastatal bodies, a National Youth Summit, and public input through questionnaires, e-mails and letters. To speed up consultations in view of the then oncoming elections, additional rapporteurs and moderators, delegated by the respective Ministries, as well as from academia were trained by the General Facilitator. The MREPU was supported in this task by the Technical Support Unit (TSU) set up by the UNDP. The TSU played a key role in assisting the General Facilitator at various stages of the process and ultimately in keeping good records of the process (see the TSU report). The training sessions were held at the MREPU during the month of February 2010. The MREPU also invited suggestions from civil society at large through standard questionnaires, emails and letters. A National Youth Summit was organised for the participation of secondary school students.

1.3.1 SIG meetings:

SIGs consist of stakeholders who share common concerns. The Technical Support Unit (TSU) and MIDF in collaboration with the relevant Ministries and organisations organised a series of consultative meetings with SIGs (see Annex 2 for the list of meetings). The following SIGs were identified and approved by the OC:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 21) Academia and Students | 31) Land Transport and Shipping |
| 22) Agro Industry | 32) Local Authorities |
| 23) Construction Industry | 33) NGOs |
| 24) Culture | 34) Private Sector/Economic operators |
| 25) Education | 35) Social Security |
| 26) Environment | 36) Tourism |
| 27) Fisheries | 37) Trade Unions |
| 28) Health | 38) Water |
| 29) Industry/Export Associations | 39) Women |
| 30) Information & Communication
Technology | 40) Youth & Sports |

Fifty SIG meetings had been held by April 2010 with SIGs and district and municipal officers on the main island of Mauritius, and presidents of village committees in Rodrigues etc. Input was received from Agalega. The list of meetings held is included at Annex 2. These meetings were organised by the Technical Support Unit in collaboration with the MIDF Secretary and respective Ministries / organisations. The General Facilitator and TSU staff facilitated the meetings along with trained moderators and rapporteurs.

The outcome of each meeting was usually a set of concerns, opportunities, views and other inputs. A sample list of issues arising from a typical SIG meeting is included at Annex 3 and in general a draft Vision was constructed at the meeting and agreed upon by the participants. The various vision statements developed are compiled at Annex 4.



**Plate 6: SIG meeting with UOM students,
22 February 2010**



**Plate 7: SIG meeting with
Tourism operators 19 March
2010**



**Plate 8: SIG meeting with Women in
Networking, 03 March 2010**

**Plate 9: SIG meeting with UTM students, 2
March 2010**

1.3.2 SIG Meetings at Rodrigues and Agalega

One of the principles of the consultation was that it would have to be as wide ranging and encompassing as possible. Thus no part of the Republic of Mauritius would be left without an opportunity to express their views on Maurice Ile Durable. Accordingly, consultations were held in Rodrigues and Agalega as well. On 26 and 27 March 2010, a delegation led by the General Facilitator, accompanied by one representative of the MREPU and of the TSU. Several consultative meetings were held with the Environment Committee and the Sustainable Integrated Development Plan for Rodrigues (SIDPR) Thematic Groups, the Deputy Chief Commissioner and the Commissioners, the representatives of Social associations, and

presidents of village committees. In addition, Representatives of the Outer Islands Development Corporation (OIDC) also met and consulted inhabitants of Agalega in March 2010.

1.3.3 Inputs from Ministries / Parastatals

Ministries were requested to submit their views on sustainability, the vision and missions of the Ministry, their mandates in relation to sustainable development, issues, gaps and obstacles in their pursuit of sustainable outcomes, legal and other instruments they had to their avail, what issues ought to be addressed but are not currently taken care of, overlaps with other Ministries and recommendations on what needed to be put in place for success to be achieved (see Annex 9). The PMO Steering Committee coordinated ministerial input via guiding questionnaires. The following Ministries were consulted:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 20. Ministry of Agro Industry, Food Production & Security | 29. Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Co-operatives |
| 21. Ministry for Consumer Protection and Citizens Charter | |
| 22. Ministry of Education, Culture & Human Resources | |
| 23. Ministry of Health and Quality of Life | |
| 24. Ministry of Housing and Lands | |
| 25. Ministry of Industry, Science & Research | |
| 26. Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment | |
| 27. Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms | |
| 28. Prime Minister's Office: Meteorological Services | 30. Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development & Family Welfare |

31. Ministry of Environment and
National Development Unit
32. Ministry of Public Infrastructure,
Land Transport and Shipping
33. Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Regional Integration and
International Trade
34. Ministry of Finance and Economic
Empowerment
35. Attorney General's Office
36. Ministry of Youth and Sports
37. Ministry of Tourism, Leisure and
External Communications
38. Ministry of Local Government,
Rodrigues and Outer Islands

1.3.4 National Youth Summit

A nationwide involvement of secondary schools was spearheaded and organized by the Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre (RGSC), following a model that was tested during the 2009 MID Week. The objectives of the summit were to:

- Enable students from each secondary school to discuss, under the guidance of their teachers, issues related to a Sustainable Mauritius.
- Give students the opportunity to present their school's vision of MID.

RGSC was entrusted with the organisation of this event. Rectors of all secondary schools were invited to encourage their students to reflect on the topic with the help of a supervising teacher. For this purpose, a form containing the following questions was designed and sent to all secondary schools:

- a) What does MID mean to you?
- b) What are the issues related to sustainability?
- c) What are the opportunities related to becoming sustainable?
- d) What can you do to become sustainable?
- e) Briefly state your vision for MID.

The National Youth Summit was held on 31 March 2010. Seventy colleges participated to the Summit, in which two representatives of each school presented their vision of the sustainable development of Mauritius.

To conclude the 2-day Summit, on the basis of the draft prepared by students, the General Facilitator drafted a shared vision of MID which was discussed, revised, and agreed by all:

We, the Youth of Mauritius, want to live in a green and pollution-free country in which social, cultural, political, environmental and economic dimensions are carefully considered and balanced with sustainability as our common goal. Our human resource should be developed to its fullest potential in all of our islands, so the necessary creativity and innovation can be unlocked that will sustain us into the future. We recognize that education and scientific endeavor, self-sufficiency, transparency, and thorough planning and implementation as cornerstones in the pursuit of a sustainable and secure Mauritius, where the building of a healthy, equitable and all-inclusive society is our collective aim and responsibility, not only to secure our own future but also to serve as a model to the world.

Following the Summit all participating schools submitted filled-in standard questionnaires. These questionnaires have been processed along with all other inputs in the analysis by the TSU (see Chapter 5 of the TSU report).

1.3.5 Questionnaires, e-mails and letters

Two types of questionnaires (see Annex 5 & 6) were designed to solicit inputs from individuals and NGOs, regarding their views about sustainability. These questionnaires were distributed during meetings or could also be downloaded from the MIDF website (<http://midf.gov.mu>).

The opportunity was also given to any individual who wished to make submissions to the policy formulation process by e-mail or letters.

1.4 Inputs Received

Inputs to the policy formulation have been received through various channels such as SIG meetings, questionnaires, emails, letters etc. Table 2 below shows the types and number of inputs received.

Table 6: Frequency of inputs received per category

Types of Inputs	No received
SIG meetings (list of issues)	46 (50 meetings and 4 had no issues)

Individual Inputs (free format)	
Emails	110
Letters	17
Reports and Publications	15
Feedback forms / questionnaires	
Standard (individual)	182
NGOs	7
Inputs from Ministries & Parastatal Bodies	
Ministries	19
Parastatal Bodies	6
TOTAL	402

1.5 Further consultations that are necessary

Though much useful information was obtained, the consultations were by no means perfect nor fully inclusive of the Mauritian society. Youth that are not enrolled in secondary schools, Rodrigues, other pockets of society such as people displaced from Diego Garcia, ground level NGOs and associations, district and local government (municipalities and village councils) have yet to be systematically consulted. Another way for anyone not falling into a particular group to participate, is through open public meetings, but they were not held. Initial consultations with private sector and commercial interests indicated that far more intensive consultations will be necessary, for instance through working groups.

1.6 Status as at June 2010

The first phase of the consultations were launched on 19 February 2010, and ended at the beginning of April 2010. As elections were announced for May 2010, it was decided to withhold further consultations until the elections were over. Following the formation of the new Government, the MIDF has been in the process of being transferred to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development for some time. The new lead Ministry will now be re-launching the process in 2011.

Attachment 1 to Annex 1



**AMÈNE OU LIDÉ
POU NOU KAPAV
AMELIORE DEMAIN!**

A quoi ressemblera l'île Maurice de demain?
Quelle est votre vision de Maurice Île Durable?

Vos idées nous intéressent!

Du 19 février au 31 mars 2010, participez à l'élaboration d'une politique **Maurice Île Durable** et à cette grande réflexion nationale sur ce que nous souhaitons pour notre pays, en termes d'**économie**, d'**environnement**, et de **société**. **Construisons ensemble l'île Maurice de demain!**

**MIDF**
Maurice Île Durable Fund


MINISTRY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY
AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Email: midf@mail.gov.mu | <http://midf.gov.mu>

Attachment 2 to Annex 1

MID: Le gouvernement devrait approuver une politique nationale d'ici six mois

Il faut une politique nationale- exhaustive et ciblée- pour faire de Maurice une île durable, tendant vers l'autosuffisance. C'est le défi que le comité de Maurice Ile Durable (MID) est déterminé à relever, afin que dans un délai de six mois, à compter de fin février, l'Etat approuve un «MID policy».

Ce comité a présenté sa stratégie, en ce 3 février 2010, lors d'une conférence de presse à l'Air Mauritius Centre, à Port-Louis.

Pour réaliser cette politique, la contribution de chaque «stakeholder» sera sollicitée, celle des secteurs public et privé, de la société civile et de la population. Surtout de la population, qui sera sensibilisée à travers une vaste campagne. Des débats seront aussi orchestrés.

Le comité chargé du projet MID croit fermement que Maurice tout entier doit se prononcer sur l'orientation que prendra le pays pour les années à venir. Une vision nationale. Cela implique, d'abord, de savoir sur quels secteurs économiques le pays se focalisera. Ensuite, de développer une politique durable ajustée à ces ambitions, et vice-versa.

«The time is now!», affirme ce comité. Le processus sera lancé le 18 février 2010.

Donc, ça s'active au niveau du «Steering Committee on Maurice Ile Durable and Land Based Oceanic Industry Projects» et du comité organisateur de MID, lequel s'occupe de l'aspect opérationnel de ce projet. En présence du facilitateur général de la politique nationale pour une île Maurice durable, le Prof. François Odendaal a animé des réunions de consultation. Des réunions avec les représentants de tous les ministères, les «chief executive» des mairies et conseils de districts, les organisations non-gouvernementales (ONG) et les responsables d'établissements pédagogiques de troisième cycle.

Il est convenu, qu'à fin février, les ministères soumettent leurs stratégies, suggestions et contraintes. Les mairies et conseils de districts disposent du même délai pour trouver la méthode appropriée en vue de recueillir, au niveau régional, l'opinion des membres de la population sur le MID. Plus particulièrement,

sur les questions liées à l'énergie, l'environnement, le transport, l'agriculture, la pêche, l'éducation et la gestion des terres. Pour que la population soit apte à donner son avis sur ces sujets, les autorités organiseront une importante campagne de sensibilisation.

Suite à cette campagne et une fois l'avis de la population recueillie, la vision nationale par rapport au MID sera formulée. Des débats publics seront organisés. Les points de vue seront quantifiés. Puis, un «green paper» sera produit. Il résumera tout: la situation de Maurice sous l'angle durable dans les domaines énoncés (plus haut) et la vision nationale. A partir de ce «green paper», une ébauche de la politique de MID sera dessinée, le «white paper». Ce document sera étudié par le Conseil des ministres. Finalement, après étude, il sera approuvé par le gouvernement et deviendra une politique nationale. Ce sera un document structuré, avec des lignes directrices, comprenant également un plan d'action ciblé et un plan budgétaire.

Par ailleurs, le comité chargé du projet MID a promis, en ce 3 février 2010, qu'il donnera un maximum d'ouverture à la presse durant tout ce processus. MID: Le gouvernement devrait approuver une politique nationale d'ici six mois

Annex 2: List of Special Interest Group (SIG) meetings

Annex 2 provides a list of all meetings held, as well as their dates and venues.

S/N	Ministry / Organisation	Meeting	Date	Venue	No. of participants
1	Fisheries Division	Fishermen / Artisanal fishers	20 February	Le Morne village hall	50
2	University of Mauritius	UOM Students	22 February	UOM Auditorium	400
3	Women	Women's Associations	24 February	Floreal Multipurpose Hall	80
4	TSU	Training of moderators	26 February	WMA Conference room	40
5	Fisheries Division	Senior Officers – Fisheries Division	1 March	Conference room – Fisheries Division, 4 th Floor, LIC Building	22
6		Fishers' associations			28
7	Environment	Environmental Associations	2 March	Conference Room, Min. Of Environment	40
8	UTM	UTM Students	2 March	UTM Lecture Room	125
9	Fisheries Division	Semi-industrial and bank fishing operators	3 March	Conference room – Fisheries division, 4 th Floor, LIC building	16
10		North fishers – site meeting		Grand Gaube	19
11	MREPU	Women in management and professionals	3 March	Four Seasons Hotel	15

rrr.	12	sss. Joint Economic Council	Private Sector Organisations	4 March	Plantation House	20
	13	Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment	Trade Unions/ Workers Rep	5 March	Conference Room Ministry of Labour	20
ttt.	14	uuu. Outer Islands	Agalega	28 Feb – 6 March	Conference Room, O IDC, Agalega	30
	15	ICT	ICT Groups and Associations	8 March	Air Mauritius Building, 9 th Floor	20
	16	Agro Industry	Planters and Breeders Groups	17 March	AREU, Quatre Bornes	12 22
	17	Social Security	Community based associations	18 March	Coromandel Community Centre	70
	18	Tourism	Tourist operators	19 March	WMA Conference room	40
	19	Industry	Commercial & Industrial Operators	19 March	MREPU Conference Room	15
	20	CWA World Water Day	Stakeholders in Water sector	22 March	RGSC	175
	21	Land Transport and Shipping	Operators in transport sector	23 March	MPILTS	24
	22	Universities	Academics	24 March	Lecture Theatre 2, UOM	40
	23	Health	Health Institutions	25 March	MOH Conference Hall	15
	24	Social Security	Non-Governmental Associations (umbrella) Community based associations Senior Citizens	25 March	Wooton Social Welfare Centre	50

25	Women	Women in Networking	25 March	RGSC	100
26	Education	Educational Institutions	26 March	MGI	100
vvv. 27	www. Rodrigues	Environment Committee, SIDPR Thematic Groups	26 March	Rodrigues Administration Building, Port Mathurin	60
xxx. 28		Deputy Chief Commissioner & commissioners	26 March	Rodrigues Administration Building, Port Mathurin	3
yyy. 29		Managing Committee of RCSS and ABRO	27 March	Human Resource Centre, Malabar	15
zzz. 30		Presidents of Village Committees	27 March	Human Resource Centre, Malabar	15
31	Youth & Sports	Sports groups	27 March	9 th Floor, NPF Building, Rose Hill	60
aaaa. 32	bbbb. TSU	Platform Moris L'Environnement	29 March	MIDF Conference room, C&R Court	25
cccc. 33	dddd. Social Security	Senior Citizens and members of the Executive Committee of the Council	29 March	Training Unit, 2 nd Floor, Ministry of Social Security, Renganaden Seeneevassen building	50
eeee. 34		Disability sector			50
35	National Computer Board (NCB)	ICT	29 March	NCB Conference room 8 th floor Stratton Court	25

36	Social Security & MACOSS	NGOs	30 March	Training Unit, 2 nd Floor, Ministry of Social Security, Renganaden Seeneevassen building	125
37	Land Transport and Shipping	Shipping sector Maritime industry	31 March	MMTA, Pointe aux Sables	40
38	Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre	National Youth Summit	31Mar – 1st April	RGSC	225
39	Board of Film Classification Min of Education, Culture & HR (Culture Division)	Cultural centres and Other Institutions	31 March	Viewing Room, Board of Film Classification 1 st Flr, Renganaden Seeneevassen Building, Plouis	25
40	Women's Rights, Child Development and family Welfare	Women's associations	1 April	Pont Lardier, Flacq	80
ffff. 41	gggg. Local Government	Municipalities and district council officers	2 April	Conference room, Ministry of Local Government	20
42	Construction Industry Development Board	Building contractors Engineers and architects associations	5 April	RGSC	100
43	Health	Health Institutions	6 April	JNH Conference Hall	45
44	Fisheries	Net fishermen	6 April	Fisheries Division	9
45	Fisheries	Fishers	8 April	Trou D'eau Douce Village Council	20
46	Health	Health Institutions	8 April	Jeetoo Hospital	45

47	Fisheries	Fishermen of Mahebourg and Bambou Virieux	9 April	Mahebourg Village Council	13
48	Health	Health Institutions	13 April	Victoria Hospital	45
49	MREPU	Mauritius Export Association	13 April	Labourdonnais Hotel	30
50	Health	Health Institutions	15 April	Flacq Hospital	45

Annex 3: Examples of the list of issues generated at two SIGs meetings

Consultative Meeting with Academics of the Tertiary Sector, 24th March 2010, University of Mauritius

Moderators : **Dr. B. Lalljee**, Director of Centre for Consultancy & Contract Research, UoM

Dr. S. Facknath, Assoc Professor, UoM.

Rapporteur : **Mr. N. Ramjing**, Administrative Officer, UoM.

1. While the authorities encourage consultations and no restrictions are placed on such discussions, these are not sufficiently valued by authorities, and there is no significant action taken based on the consultations.
2. Sustainable Development (SD) does not deal only with energy. Therefore, although the MID project can remain with the MREPU, it should be a holistic approach, cutting across all sectors.
3. The incentive provided in terms of avoiding wastes, using renewable energy sources, e.g. photovoltaic cells must be improved. One proposal has been made in writing by an academic of UoM.
4. In spite of several recommendations made at different levels, the Bills being debated do not include many recommendations made by academics.
5. While solar water heaters are being encouraged by Govt., related issues such as efficiency, security, quality, guarantee, good design of the apparatus are not being sufficiently ensured. It is mainly profit oriented. People also use electrical heaters in addition to solar water heaters, thus defeating the purpose of using alternative energy sources.
6. Similarly, there is no quality control of the Compact Fluorescent Light bulbs being encouraged by Government, and therefore they need to be changed after 1 year, again defeating the purpose of sustainable use of energy. Moreover, disposal of these bulbs poses a problem since they contain mercury, which is toxic to humans, animals and the environment.
7. Several members stated that the example must be set by the higher authorities (exemple vient de haut; walking their talk), and people at the top of the hierarchies (practice what you preach).
8. The current definition of sustainability stresses mainly the physical environment, and not sufficiently the human and cultural dimensions. It should also include economic and social aspects.
9. Current commercial practices concentrate entirely on monetary gain, e.g. the short life of currently produced household appliances, necessitating buying new ones every few years.
10. There is 'pollution of the human mentality', with emphasis on material gain only (the profiteering mentality). This needs to change in order to bring about a change in society.
11. Presently MIDF is benefitting commercial interests, and the rationale for allocation of funds needs to be changed.
12. Universities have research potential, globally as well as in Mauritius.
13. UoM has topics dealing with sustainability in many of its undergraduate and postgraduate programmes.
14. Academics can add value to the national situation and the consultation process, and have a key role to play, e.g. through their research and innovation, and as a think tank.

15. Academics must ponder on key issues in the present situation, e.g. consumerism, present paradigm of economic growth, current attitudes and mentalities, and should help define (or redefine ?) sustainability concepts.
16. Academics must be encouraged to voice out their opinions regarding the situation in the country, and their views must be given serious consideration by the authorities.
17. Being small is not equal to being closed. Research should not depend only on Transfer of Technology, but should promote research on sustainability issues that are specific to Mauritius. Furthermore, there are a number of simple technologies that already have been researched and are available for application, e.g. use of black PVC pipes for water heating, research regarding mass transportation. Such research should be encouraged, and also ways to develop it further for implementation nationally.
18. In order to realize the potential of academics in this respect, more investment is needed in R & D nationally. Presently only < 0.1% of the national budget is allocated to research.
19. Most R & D, as well as the political efforts are currently being concentrated towards energy management and essentially through a Transfer of Technology approach. It is imperative that local, site-specific research and technology development should also be encouraged and funded.
20. Universities should be encouraged to publicise their research work, and patent it, wherever applicable, and put it to use for the benefit of the nation.

In Singapore, which is half the size of Mauritius but has 4-5 times the population of Mauritius, sustainability is a key concept.

Sustainable Development in Singapore is ensured by a series of measures, which are normally planned and decided well in advance (long term Master Plans), and which are well advertised so people are aware of future Government activities.

Guidelines and rules are set by Government and followed by all people, e.g. for standardization and regulating land area available for particular activities.

Some of the parameters that are used include effect on city biodiversity (how much flora/fauna is retained during construction), energy utilized in buildings, etc.

There is a strong multi-agency commitment, and all people share a common vision and values.

21. Mauritius is one country that has reconciled Secularism and Religion.
22. There is no policy yet on certain key issues, such as sorting and planning for solid waste management. One proposal: a Public Private Partnership.
23. The decision-making process at present is not sufficiently well structured. Focus groups should exist to discuss and help in the decision-making process.

24. While democracy must remain the basis of our country's governance, is there at times too much dependence on decision making through consensus?
25. Necessity is the mother of invention. People are more motivated to adopt a certain approach out of necessity, rather than from a sense of responsibility to the nation/environment, e.g. use of rainwater harvesting devices in Rodrigues.
26. Does development have to be synonymous with environmental degradation? Is there always a price to be paid for investment?
27. People must be encouraged to think about what they want for their future generations.
28. Are people willing to change their lifestyles? Only talk is not convincing enough. People must be shown how they can benefit personally.
29. People should be encouraged to change their mentality, e.g. repair or recycle if possible instead of throwing away things.
30. It is not always easy to change human mentality, hence the principles and values of sustainability must be inculcated at an early age, e.g. at home, in order to help form enlightened and responsible consumers.
31. The principles of sustainability must be incorporated into business enterprises by using incentives or legislation throughout the supply chain.
32. Development helps to widen peoples' choices, e.g. rainwater harvesting devices versus big water reservoirs. However, people do not always accept sustainable alternatives easily. One way to encourage acceptance would be to involve people fully in the process from the beginning.
33. While appropriate legislation exists, it is not always fully implemented, for instance although an EIA clearly states that the contractor has to replant trees he has cut down for construction of roads, this is not done, and no action is taken by the relevant authorities to ensure compliance.
34. While there are a number of good ideas and good alternatives put forward by the public sector, the private sector as well as by individuals, they are not always implemented to completion, e.g. one private company took the initiative to collect specific e-wastes, but was not able to dispose of the wastes (the container was blocked at the port).
35. One proposal made is to assess the carbon footprint of every activity, for an informed decision to be taken based on the principles of Sustainable Development.
36. Another proposal is for Government to provide every household with 3 colour coded dustbins, for sorting their rubbish. This would facilitate sorting by Municipalities for appropriate disposal/recycling.
37. The issue of e-wastes is assuming alarming proportions. In Mauritius, people do not know what to do with their e-wastes, who is responsible for its disposal or how to dispose of them.
38. Another proposal is for authorities to decide a specific day for collection and appropriate disposal of e-wastes.
39. Green education: the next generation must be trained/ prepared through green education, e.g. training on proper waste disposal, rainwater harvesting, etc. Curricula should be modified to include such topics as part of the formal syllabus.
40. Incentives need not be only monetary. They can also be in kind.
41. Similarly, there are already a large number of national strategy and action plans that include the principles of sustainable development, e.g. the NAP for SLM, the SCSP, NPDP, Blueprint for Sustainable Diversified Agrifood Strategy, etc. These should be used to prepare the MID Green Paper and eventually the MID policy.
42. The Green Paper should be widely publicized/ circulated before finalising to give all academics a chance to react/comment.

43. In the present context of preparing the MID policy, it is not necessary to finish the entire consultation process before taking action; action can already be started now even while the consultation process is going on.

Some sectors, such as agriculture, tourism, water, culture, could not be considered due to lack of time. However, it is important that they be taken up and discussed among the academic community in order to complete the exercise.

VISION

University academics want to see Mauritius as a country where progress in all sectors follows the principles and ethics of Sustainable Development; where the example is given by the top echelons of administrative, economic, societal, political power and trickle down to all layers of society; where regulations/legislation are made through national consultations, and then fully implemented in a fair and just manner; where academics are given their just due and recognition as forming an important part of the country's intellectual elite and think tank; where strong emphasis is placed on R & D specific to the national interests, and on education, training and public awareness on issues related to Sustainable Development; where all people share the common vision of making Mauritius a Sustainable Island.

Assoc Prof Dr S Facknath

Moderator

26th March 2010

Ministry of Tourism, Leisure & External Communications, Meeting held on 19 March 2010

List of Issues discussed during the “Ile Maurice Durable” National Policy Consultation

1. Need for good land planning and food security for the benefit of the whole population as well as visitors; efficient, judicious, rational utilization and planning of resources required with a long term vision
2. Need to reduce traffic jam so as to reduce pollution, save energy, eliminate time wastage of travellers (including tourists) etc through the provision of adequate infrastructure
3. Sustainable transport: promote switch from conventional to green vehicles e.g hybrid cars, encourage mass transit system
4. High energy consumption in tourism sector; need for a more concerted approach by all stakeholders
5. Sorting of waste to be encouraged at national level and local authorities invited to play crucial role; hotels do sorting but at time of waste collection by local authorities all wastes are collected in same vehicle. Local authorities to provide for different vehicles for different categories of solid waste
6. Sale of sorted waste for recycling of waste to be encouraged at national level to increase motivation
7. Different bins to be provided by local authorities for different categories of solid waste (e.g. paper, plastic etc) to all households- there should be a comprehensive waste treatment with sorting starting at domestic, hotels level etc and ending with recycling activities
8. Waste to be managed that promotes minimization. Use of resources to be optimized through waste minimisation, reuse and recycling
9. Introduction of environmental studies at hotel school of Mauritius, sensitisation of students on recycling of waste
10. To stop overexploitation of marine resources
11. Use of lead or metal for fishing to be banned
12. Eco- tourism (Flat island, Ilot Gabriel) to be promoted
13. Pollution of lagoon is increasing ; quality of beach degrading
14. Loss of about 75% of marlins, 98% of sharks from Albion to Le Morne
15. To stop discharge of influent wastes and chemicals: this is polluting our rivers, “cours d’eau” and finally our marine resources
16. Foreign boats not to be allowed to fish near the coast; position of vessels/ visibility of lights of these vessels for the shore give an idea of how near they are fishing from the coast
17. Financial resources required to sustain, efforts for the “ Maurice Ile Durable” initiative
18. Pessimism among locals/ population regarding the initiative exist; means to minimize such a situation to be looked into
19. Local participation, involvement of local people in projects to be encouraged
20. Protection of lagoon to be ensured by authorities; limited access to our lagoons for activities creating pollution of our lagoons to be minimized
21. Judicious exploitation of our seas with the help of friendly countries having necessary expertise

22. Beaches are increasingly being reduced in size, more public beaches to be provided to people for more leisure; limit construction of hotels and tourist attractions around the shores
23. Introduction/ use of low emission motor boats engines to be encouraged
24. Putting restriction on importation of polluting engines
25. Tax removal on - to encourage use of environmental friendly items by the population, hotels etc
26. Possibility of solar energy for motor boats to be tapped
27. Solar panel cost is high (excessive price); possibility of tax removal on such item to be looked into
28. High consumption of energy by hotels, tapping of solar energy in hotels to be encouraged
29. Use of renewable energy for tourism related activities (Priority)
30. Eco and disabled friendly infrastructure to be encouraged; encourage energy efficient buildings
31. Authorities concerned to ensure design of buildings for residential purposes ,hotels etc to be eco- and disabled-friendly as far as possible
32. A comprehensive plan for all sectors accompanied by fiscal incentives (duty remission, tax free)
33. Comprehensive study in Mauritius on use of energy: fiscal incentives for environment friendly items
34. Grading system of non-hotel started and should be sustained
35. Integrate sustainable use of resources in hotels
36. Cyclo tourism and inland tourism to be encouraged (increasingly) in promotion campaigns
37. Security of tourists, peace and social justice to prevail and be the priority
38. Police du Tourisme - to ensure enforcement of law regarding eyesore issues etc. Police de l'environnement to be more aggressive in their action and application of existing legislation not only along the coasts but throughout the island. For eg inland along streets with shops, "terrain vague" etc
39. In view of the vision of Mauritius for the arrival of 2 million tourists in the years to come, there is need for adequate water provision; use of desalinated water by hotels to be looked into; possibility of water from rivers for consumption to be tapped
40. Ensure sustainability of water supply both in terms of quantity and quality and maintain the ecological functions of the aquatic ecosystem
41. CEB - action taken for the use of alternate sources of energy to be maintained/ encouraged/ increased
42. Code for Architects for the Design of buildings to be worked out
43. Importation of air conditioners of lesser energy consumption to be encouraged/promoted
44. Energy Efficiency Act in preparation
45. LBOI- use of sea water to operate air condition system
46. Production of electricity using renewable energy resources by small producers and sale of any excess by these producers to CEB to be encouraged/ promoted
47. Use of economic bulbs campaign to be continued
48. Political participation/ commitment in the reduction of energy consumption required
49. Changed culture in consumption of electricity
50. Use of sodium lamp on beaches
51. Creation of parking space near beaches to avoid degradation of our beaches
52. Erosion problem, degradation of beaches: due to lack of financial resources , authorities are unable to bring remedial actions
53. Education to start at very early age: Sensitization through schools (pre- primary, primary), national campaign for sensitization of population to be maintained
54. Preservation of our marine resources required; no excessive big game fishing to be carried out

55. Change in mind set highly required; conservation and preservation of marine environment is a must, perception is that “ no one is taking initiative”
56. Treatment of waste
57. Property development, impose legislation
58. Management of space/ land: parking facilities to be provided within high rise buildings; “bâtir en hauteur” to be encouraged for judicious use of our land resources
59. Sanctions to be more “consequent” on development which is not in conformity with sustainable development norms; paying fines and yet allowing illegal construction no more to be tolerated- legislation to be reviewed with provision for harsher penalties
60. Control development on state land; outdated legislation (existing legislation dating 1954) with provision of minimum fine for defaulters; urgent need to review the legislation
61. Need for One stop shop projects for judicious use of resources and better coordination, sharing and management of information among different stakeholders
62. Green projects for schools, “formation” and change of children mind set\ attitude
63. Composting, Ministry of Environment collaborating with private sectors, recycling companies- initiatives to be continued/encouraged.
64. Degradation of social lifestyle
65. Ministry of Local Government- mass education on segregation of waste and aggressive campaign being carried out and to be continued
66. Aviation sector to be encouraged regarding reduction of carbon emission
67. Architectural designs : importance of eco friendly elements
68. Visual pollution, eyesore to be discouraged; more promotion of eco tourism required
69. Democratization of the economy has to take into account quality. Good mix of local investment and FDI
70. Improved service quality in hotel training is important
71. Juvenile delinquency
72. Parking problem solutions to be sorted out by the Ministry of Public Infrastructure
73. “Preservation des sites patrimoniaux”
74. Authenticity
75. History of Mauritius should be taken into consideration
76. Issue of permit for tourist related activities to be limited; though tourism is a pillar of the economy, too much of such activities may impact negatively on the sector instead
77. Protection of Mauritian people (asset)
78. Advice from local authorities on eco construction
79. Inspire from Singapore : « Construction en hauteur »
80. Repeaters tourists know what is happening elsewhere; non eco friendly attitude of population to be discouraged/minimised
81. Identify constraints in relation to enforcement and implementation of projects\ laws ; concerted approach to be adopted
82. Review of policy papers
83. Natural resources\ sites to be preserved
84. Inventory of conventions signed to be carried
85. Tendering exercise by public bodies to focus on environmental friendly items also; focus should not only be on costs- environmental friendly items cost a lot compared to normal items e.g Eco building costs 15- 20 % more of the normal building
86. Revival of lagoons through the removal of sand is possible and can be explored
87. Formulation of MID policy to be treated in a positive way

88. Ski lane to be promoted in different regions instead of only some specific regions, for e.g Tamarin, with a view not to bring degradation of those specific regions
89. Activities along Dolphin sanctuary to be controlled in order not to disturb the dolphins too much; over exploitation of the site may be harmful to both our tourism sector and also to the dolphins
90. Noise pollution to be controlled - reduction of high speed and high sound vehicles required
91. Legislate energy performance

Annex 4: Compilation of Vision statements generated at SIGs meetings

VISION STATEMENT – SIG MEETINGS	
<p>Consultative Meeting with Academics of the Tertiary Sector</p> <p>March 24, 2010</p>	<p><i>University academics want to see Mauritius as a country where progress in all sectors follows the principles and ethics of Sustainable Development; where the example is given by the top echelons of administrative, economic, societal, political power and trickle down to all layers of society; where regulations/legislation are made through national consultations, and then fully implemented in a fair and just manner; where academics are given their just due and recognition as forming an important part of the country's intellectual elite and think tank; where strong emphasis is placed on R & D specific to the national interests, and on education, training and public awareness on issues related to Sustainable Development; where all people share the common vision of making Mauritius a Sustainable Island.</i></p>
<p>Consultative Meeting with Representatives of the Chilled fish fishery and Banks Operators</p> <p>March 3, 2010</p>	<p><i>We, the commercial fishing concerns of Mauritius, want to see our resources harvested in a manner that will prevent their depletion; this would require long-term vision and policy frameworks and efficient implementation, a strong emphasis on the importance of the local industry, high level support, streamlined procedures and good coordination and communication with the relevant and well coordinated authorities for the benefit of the Nation.</i></p>
<p>Consultative Meeting with Representatives of Fishermen Associations</p> <p>March 1, 2010</p>	<p><i>We, the fishermen Mauritius, want to live in a country where our marine resources are used in a wise manner. Our marine environment is used by many different parties. Therefore it is important that their effects on the resource must be controlled and monitored, so that destruction of resources does not occur at the expense of the fishermen (destruction has many sources, including activities in the sea, bad development, and pollution that start on land). Management is the shared responsibility of all users, including officers and the fishers themselves, and awareness by everyone is important in the pursuit of sustainability.</i></p>
<p>Consultative Meeting with Net Fishermen</p> <p>April 6, 2010</p>	<p><i>We, the net fishers of the Republic of Mauritius, would like to see our marine resources utilized in a sustainable manner, where unethical practices and activities are controlled and prohibited. Our marine resources should be efficiently protected and monitored for the benefit of our nation.</i></p>
<p>Consultative Meeting with</p>	<p><i>We, the fishermen of Mahebourg and Bambous Virieux, would like our</i></p>

Fishermen of Mahebourg & Bambous Virieux, April 9, 2010	<i>marine resources managed in a sustainable way, by monitoring and controlling destructive and unethical practices. Our marine resources should be properly researched upon, while legislation should create optimum opportunities for the fisher.</i>
Consultative Meeting with Fishermen of Grand Bay, Poudre d'Or and Grand Gaube March 3, 2010	<i>We the fishermen of Mauritius will utilise our marine resources in a sustainable manner, while being provided with appropriate services. Our marine resources will be restored and managed in a judicious way for the long term benefit of our nation</i>
Consultative Meeting with Fishermen of Trou d'Eau Douce, Poste La Fayette and Grand River South East April 8, 2010	<i>We, the fishermen from Trou d'Eau Douce, Poste La Fayette and Grand River South East would like our marine environment managed in a sustainable way while taking into account the social welfare of the fishermen. Sharing of information pertaining to fishing should be done in an efficient way. We are prepared to give up net fishing if adequately compensated to preserve the marine resources for the future generation.</i>
Consultative Meeting with Officers of the Ministry of Agro Industry, Food Production and Security (Fisheries Division) March 1, 2010	<i>We, the people of Mauritius, want to live in a country where environmental, social and economic concerns are carefully balanced, and future-present trade-offs are taken into account, where our current and future local resources are carefully managed and monitored and the effect of global issues are considered and dealt with. Our human resource base is thoroughly aware and capacitated to help steer our country toward sustainability.</i>
Consultative Meeting with the Secondary Education Sector March 26, 2010	<p><i>We, the stakeholders of the secondary education sector, want to live in a safe environment, where innovative methods are developed to achieve resource efficiency; where adequate investment is made in appropriate infrastructure through visionary town and country planning and long term holistic national planning, efficient and eco-friendly public transport system.</i></p> <p><i>We want a conducive environment for our schools and encourage saving of resources and promote social cohesiveness. We wish to live in harmony with the global community and leave a legacy for future generations.</i></p>
Consultative	<i>We, the people of the Republic of Mauritius, want to live in a country where</i>

<p>Meeting with Ministry of Education - Cultural centres and other Institutions</p> <p>March 31, 2010</p>	<p><i>social, economic, political and environmental dimensions (including cultural values and heritage), are carefully balanced. We recognise the importance of promoting and using our diversity, heritage and culture and wisely. Our human resource should be developed to its fullest potential, regardless of gender and ethnicity, and across all sectors of society. We should strive to be self-sufficient in our pursuit of social and economic equity, which requires equal opportunities to be made available to our people. We consider accountability and transparency to be cornerstones for a sustainable Mauritius, which should be our collective aim and responsibility.</i></p>
<p>Consultative Meeting with the Local Government & local Authorities</p> <p>April 2, 2010</p>	<p><i>We, the people of Mauritius, want to live in a country that is well-planned, conscious of the limits of its land and resources, with sufficient green space, pollution-free structures that are less reliant on fossil fuels. We recognize that self-sufficiency, optimum land-use, good governance and thorough planning and implementation are cornerstones in the collective pursuit of a sustainable Mauritius where all its citizens can be accommodated, now and into the future.</i></p>
<p>Consultative Meeting with Representatives of the Construction Industry</p> <p>April 5, 2010</p>	<p><i>We want to live in a crime-free Mauritius where there is a diversity of species and where pristine natural habitats are preserved; where natural and human resources are valued; which is well planned, diverse, balanced and managed as a medium sized city rather than as a country; self-sustaining in terms of its various consumptions and relying on its local productions; having an improved waste management system and abreast on all health and safety issues.</i></p> <p><i>We want to live in a Mauritius which is designed for easy mobility in terms of attractive and effective public transport; where people are energy conscious and believe in reduced traffic congestion leading to improved productivity and a stress-free society; where the civil society is proactive with a common vision and cares to pass on a natural legacy for the next generation.</i></p> <p><i>Finally we want to live in a Mauritius where people are ready to become sustainable human beings so that a sustainable Mauritius can be achieved which can ultimately become an IT city renowned in the world for its multi-cultural living as its strength.</i></p>
<p>Consultative Meeting with Representatives of the</p>	<p><i>We, the people of Mauritius, want to live in a Mauritius which is fair, green, safe and secure, providing equal opportunities for all, visionary, spirit of brotherhood, education for all, transparent, good quality of life, wise use of resources, non-corrupt, good governance, strong family values, unity in</i></p>

<p>Tourism Sector March 19, 2010</p>	<p><i>diversity, careful planning, reliable technology, services and infrastructure, self-sustaining, consolidated religious-cultural diversity.</i></p>
<p>Consultative Meeting with Women Associations April 1, 2010</p>	<p><i>We, the women of Mauritius of Mauritius, want to live in a country where our society is secure, our neighbourhoods are safe, our medical and social needs are taken care of, and where we minimise our negative impacts on the environment.</i></p>
<p>Consultative Meeting Rodrigues March 26 & 27, 2010</p>	<p><i>We, the people of the Republic of Mauritius, want to be a nation in which social, political, environmental and economic dimensions are carefully considered and balanced, where our environment, culture and heritage is respected and used wisely, and our land is carefully planned and managed to achieve optimum benefit for our people. Our human resource should be developed to its fullest potential in all of our islands, so the necessary creativity, innovation and markets can be unlocked that will sustain us into the future. We recognize self-sufficiency, recovery of all land and inshore waters, and recognition of our social needs and identity as cornerstones in the fight against poverty and in the pursuit of a sustainable Republic of Mauritius, which should be our collective aim and responsibility.</i></p>
<p>Consultative Meeting with Representatives/Officers Social Welfare Centre March, 18 2010</p>	<p><i>We, the people of Mauritius want to live in a Mauritius which is fair, green, safe and secure, providing equal opportunities for all, visionary, spirit of brotherhood, education for all, transparent, good quality of life, wise use of resources, non-corrupt, good governance, strong family values, unity in diversity, careful planning, reliable technology, services and infrastructure, self-sustaining, consolidated religio-cultural diversity.</i></p>
<p>Training of Moderators & Rapporteurs February 26, 2010</p>	<p><i>We, the people of Mauritius want to live in a Mauritius which is fair, green, safe and secure, providing equal opportunities for all, visionary, spirit of brotherhood, education for all, transparent, good quality of life, wise use of resources, non-corrupt, good governance, strong family values, unity in diversity, careful planning, reliable technology, services and infrastructure, self-sustaining, consolidated religious-cultural diversity.</i></p>

<p>Consultative Meeting with students of the University of Technology of Mauritius</p> <p>March 2, 2010</p>	<p><i>We, the students of UTM, want to live in a green island, where the sustainable use of our local natural and renewable resources is optimized at the expense of non-renewable resources, where all wastes are managed in an intelligent manner, where constructions are eco-friendly and well planned, where eco-friendly transport facilities are provided, where all Mauritians have more access to free green leisure spaces.</i></p> <p><i>We want to live in a fair country where everyone is educated, sensitized, responsible and respectful of others and of the environment, where everyone has equal chances, where Mauritian culture is preserved and promoted, and where the law provides for the sustainable development of the country.</i></p>
<p>Public Infrastructure, Shipping Industry</p>	<p><i>We want to live in a crime-free Mauritius where there is a diversity of species and where pristine natural habitats are preserved; where natural and human resources are valued; which is well planned, diverse, balanced and managed as a medium sized city rather than as a country; self-sustaining in terms of its various consumptions and relying on its local productions; having an improved waste management system and abreast on all health and safety issues.</i></p> <p><i>We want to live in a Mauritius which is designed for easy mobility in terms of attractive and effective public transport; where people are energy conscious and believe in reduced traffic congestion leading to improved productivity and a stress-free society; where the civil society is proactive with a common vision and cares to pass on a natural legacy for the next generation.</i></p> <p><i>Finally we want to live in a Mauritius where people are ready to become sustainable human beings so that a sustainable Mauritius can be achieved which can ultimately become an IT city renowned in the world for its multi-cultural living as its strength.</i></p>
<p>Trade Unions</p> <p>March 5, 2010</p>	<p><i>We, the trade unions of Mauritius, want to live in a country where environmental, social and economic concerns are carefully balanced, where our resources are optimally used but not depleted, where our negative personal and industrial outputs are carefully managed, and where our urban and rural areas are carefully planned for the benefit of all Mauritians. Our country's destiny is closely linked to the welfare and continual development of our human resource. Dialogue between Government and civil society should be ongoing and improved so that diverse opinions are taken into account for the continuous betterment of our society and our country as a</i></p>

whole.

Annex 5: Guiding Questionnaire for Ministries

5.1 Guiding Questionnaire

<p>PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE</p> <p><u>MAURICE ILE DURABLE POLICY FORMULATION PROCESS</u></p> <p>Guiding Questionnaire for Ministries</p>

Ministry:

Department:

Designation:

(Name and Rank of Officer)

Contact details:

What does sustainability mean? (Please write 1-5 sentences)

Please supply the Vision and Mission of the Ministry and all its different sections/departments and other relevant information

What mandate (s) refers to sustainability or sustainable development?

What are the documents (policies, strategies, reports, regulations, laws) that guide the Ministry/Department in fulfilling its mandate (s)? Please list them fully as references, and number them. Use a separate sheet if necessary. Please submit a copy of each one (hard copy and electronically)

What issues or processes in relation to sustainability do your Ministry addresses?

What issues are not being currently addressed but *should* be addressed?

What are the gaps, obstacles, and difficulties that hinder your organisation's performance in the pursuit of sustainable outcomes?

What are the overlaps (if any) with other Ministries that you know of, that need to be addressed?

What would you recommend be put in place for your Ministry to enhance performance in terms of pursuing sustainable outcomes?

5.2 Visions, Missions, Mandates and issues in relation to sustainability per Ministry

Agro Industry, Food Production & Security

Our mission is to promote the development of agro industry through innovation and new technology and to increase crops and livestock production with a view to ensuring regular supply of safe and quality products to the population.

Our vision is to be a driver, catalyst and facilitator for operators in agriculture and agro business; to spearhead the development of small and medium sized commercial and professional agro business enterprises and to promote food production and the development of agro industry through empowerment, innovation and new technologies to ensure the food security of the population.

Ministry for Consumer Protection and Citizens Charter

The mission of the Ministry is to create an environment that promotes good and accurate information flows between suppliers and consumers so that consumers can transact with confidence. In addition, the Ministry intends to empower citizens by promoting transparency, accountability and responsiveness in public administration services and consolidate the trust that should exist between a service provider and its users.

Ministry of Education, culture & human resources

Vision

A Quality Education for all and a Human Resource Development base to transform Mauritius into an intelligent nation state in the vanguard of global progress and innovation.

Mission

To develop a culture of achievement and excellence by promoting an efficient and effective education and training system that is inclusive and integrated, comprehensive and holistic.

To foster innovation and to generate new knowledge for the socio-economic and sustainable development of the nation.

To ensure learning opportunities accessible to all, provide learners with values and skills to further their personal growth, enhance their critical and exploratory thinking and encourage them to innovate and to adapt to changes in an increasingly globalised environment.

Ministry of Health and Quality of Life

The Mission Statement of the Ministry is:

1. Enhance the health status of the population;
2. Improve the quality of health care delivery with a view to increasing patient satisfaction;
3. Enhance social equity through the provision of a wider range of health services to the whole population;
4. Ensure that the health sector is consolidated and that health services remain accessible to every citizen.

Ministry of Housing and Lands

1. To manage and control development on State Lands. The Ministry has powers under various legislations (e.g. the Pas Geometriques Act and the State Lands Act), to grant leases over such State Lands and to control development thereon.
2. To devise and implement housing policies and programmes to meet the housing needs of the people here, in particular the vulnerable groups of society.
3. To engage in an ongoing review of the National Development Strategy for the long term growth and physical development of the country, its city, towns and rural areas.
4. To prepare a series of Planning Policy Guidance for each key sector or topic to guide major new developments.

Ministry of Industry, Science & Research

1. Vision of the Ministry of Industry, Science & Research :

A globally competitive, environmentally sustainable and socially responsible industrial sector, propelled by Science, Technology and Innovation.

2. Mission of the Ministry of Industry, Science & Research :

- a) To enhance the global competitiveness of the industrial sector;
- b) To foster development of integrated, high-tech and innovative industries;
- c) To sustain quality through recognized standards: and
- d) To promote science and research for wealth generation, job creation and sustainable development

Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms

1. The Ministry is responsible for spearheading administrative reform initiatives to streamline processes and procedures in order to create a more efficient and responsive civil service. The aim is to achieve excellence in the delivery of public services.
2. Administrative Reforms
3. Administrative and Human Resource Management
4. Occupational Safety & Health Management
5. Human Resource Development
6. To create a modern and efficient public service to achieve excellence in the delivery of public services and to ensure good governance.

Prime Minister's Office: Meteorological Services

Vision:

To be proactive, highly efficient and effective institution

Mission:

To provide accurate and timely weather information and meteorological products for the general welfare of the citizens of the Republic.

Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Co-operatives

The mandate of the Ministry of Co-operatives is to facilitate and assist in the development of co-operatives through the creation and provision of favourable and conducive legal and institutional environment together with adequate support and incentives. Moreover, it aims at supporting a modern co-operative movement with sound, diversified and autonomous co-operative organisations operating for the upliftment of the standard of living of their members.

The Co-operatives Division of our Ministry has the following main objectives:

1. provision of legal and institutional framework;
2. registration of Co-operative Societies;
3. auditing, supervision, inspection and monitoring of co-operative societies;
4. coordinating co-operative activities with other institutions;
5. preparation of programmes and policies for the co-operative sector;
6. conception, implementation and monitoring of national co-operative development projects;
7. coordination of foreign financial and technical assistance for the implementation of co-operative projects;
8. advising and assisting co-operative societies and federations in the implementation of their plans and projects;
9. data collection and publication of reports on co-operatives and the Co-operative Movement;
10. assisting co-operative societies in modernising their activities and in attaining financial and functional autonomy;
11. promoting new management concepts through HRD, training and education within the co-operative sector; and
12. promoting and developing the Co-operative Movement in every field of human activities for the economic social and cultural upliftment of the adherents and the community generally.

Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development & Family Welfare

Our Vision: To uphold the best interest of the Mauritian child in line with the convention of the Rights of the child.

Our mission: To ensure priority for childhood development with universal access to health, education and protection. To foster the development, welfare, protection and participation of children.

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development: National Development Unit (NDU)

1. to bring benefits of socio-economic development at the doorstep of people and the community at large
2. to protect the population from flood damages through construction and upgrading of drainage-infrastructure; and
3. to disseminate information on government programmes with respect to services offered to the public.

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development: Department of Environment

VISION : To achieve environmental sustainability and for us to have a clean and healthy environment.

MISSION: To enable our Republic to attain the highest level of environmental quality as a means to enhance our quality of life and that of our citizens, preserve our natural environment and advance our competitiveness.

Ministry of Environment: The Ministry is comprised of the administrative section and the Department of Environment which consists of 8 division:

1. Environmental Law Division
2. Policy and Planning Division
3. Coordination and Project Implementation
4. Pollution Prevention and Control Division
5. Environment Impact Assessment Division
6. Information & Education Division
7. Integrated Coastal Zone Management
8. National Environmental Laboratory

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping: Shipping Division

The Shipping Division falls under the aegis of the Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping. It is the body responsible for ensuring safety and security of ships, the protection of life & property at sea and the marine environment through applicable national laws and regulations. The division includes the Mauritius Maritime Training Academy.

The scope of this Division is mainly to ratify or adhere to the applicable International Maritime Conventions through enactment of same into National Laws and ensure their effective implementation through fulfillment of its underlying obligations and responsibilities.

Thus, as concisely encapsulated in its vision, the mandate of the Shipping Division is 'to be a reliable and reputable international ship registry having at heart safety of life and property, the enhancement of maritime security and preservation of the marine environment'.

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping: Traffic Management and Road Safety Unit

Our vision is to create an ever and free flow traffic environment

Our mission is to enhance traffic flow and promote road safety through engineering and behaviour modification.

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport & Shipping

Vision statement

1. To provide a land transport system service responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people and which contribute to the development of the country.
2. To provide the highest standards in the land transport sector.
3. To ensure the provision of quality land transport services.

Mission statement

1. To formulate and implement policies for safe, efficient and environmentally sustainable services in the land transport sector.

hhhh. Ministry of Women`s Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare

iiii. The Ministry is mandated to undertake, design and implement policies and programmes geared towards promoting gender equality and equity, protecting the rights of children and enhancing their overall development and promoting the welfare of families. The mandate encompass the –

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1. Promotion of women's rights as human rights, through the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and ensuring that measures are taken to promote equality between men and women through the mainstreaming of gender into policies and programmes of sectoral Ministries, in line with the reform of the Government towards programme based budgeting;
2. Implementation of gender-sensitive macroeconomic policies and strategies, including those related to poverty alleviation; and women empowerment in the social, political and economic fronts through specific programmes;
3. Development of policies, structures and services geared towards the promotion of fundamental rights of the child in line with the Convention on the Rights (CRC) of the Child (i.e. survival, protection, development and participation rights); and
4. Development of programmes and policies geared towards the promotion of family values as well as ensuring the protection and welfare of every member in a family.

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade

Vision and Objectives:

1. Defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Mauritius in accordance with the relevant provisions of our Constitution.
2. Promote the national interests of the Republic of Mauritius at bilateral, regional and international levels.
3. Pursue a pro-active, adaptable and pragmatic diplomacy with a view to promoting and safeguarding the interests of Mauritius and achieving sustainable development
4. Contribute towards the establishment of a stable, peaceful and equitable international order characterised, *inter alia*, by:
 - a) respect for the independence and sovereignty of States;
 - b) the promotion and protection of democratic values and human rights; and
 - c) upholding of the rule of law and good governance;
 - d) fair trade rules that take into account the interests of all States;
 - e) actions in favour of sustainable development;
 - f) Strengthen the process of regional cooperation and integration.
5. To extend assistance as appropriate and protect the rights and interests of Mauritians overseas.

III. Mission:

To develop and implement a foreign policy that -

1. safeguards and promotes the national interests of the Republic of Mauritius; and contributes towards the building of a secure, equitable, democratic and peaceful international community.

Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment

Mission (from PBB 2008-2009):

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment as the principal instrument policy is responsible for the financial soundness of Government's economic policy and for the proper control of revenue and expenditure.

Major Services to be provided / Outputs for 2010-2012 (extract from PBB 2010)

1. To formulate policies and coordinate their implementation to maintain economic prosperity, improve equity and enhance social progress.
2. To manage public finances in a prudential and **sustainable** manner to ensure efficiency of public spending and effectiveness of socio-economic reforms.
3. To promote socio-economic empowerment and widen the circle of opportunities by implementation of programmes to empower women and families in pockets of poverty, eradicate Absolute Poverty, provide

emergency support to the needy and develop capacity and involvement of Non State Actors in inclusive and sustainable development

Attorney General's Office

The Attorney General's office shall support different Ministries and other government departments in reviewing existing legislations and in drafting new laws with regard to promoting sustainable development. It shall also help in the drafting of new legislations which the Ministries wish to bring before Parliament.

Ministry of Youth and Sports

Youth

Vision: To be responsive to the aspirations and needs of youth, empowering them for a better future and fostering a culture of sports among the citizens.

Mission: To create an enabling environment and act as a catalyst and facilitator for the promotion and development of youth and sports at regional, national and international levels.

Sports

Vision: To be responsive to the aspirations and needs of youth empowering them for a better future and fostering a culture of sports among the citizens

Mission: To create an enabling environment and act as a catalyst and facilitator for the promotion and development of youth and sports at regional, national and international levels.

Ministry of Local Government, Rodrigues and Outer Islands: Waste Management

Vision: To ensure the preservation of the environment and the provision of better quality of life to the citizens through sound solid waste management and be a leader in the region in the field of Solid Waste Management.

Mission: To ensure an efficient and sustainable management of solid waste for the present and future generations.

Ministry of Local Government, Rodrigues and Outer Islands: Local Government

Our Mission is:

1. To ensure that Local Authorities adhere to the principles of good governance.
2. To empower and provide appropriate support to Local Authorities so as to enable them to manage the affairs of the local communities effectively and efficiently.
3. To engage all stakeholders in local community affairs.
4. To protect the environment and human health through an effective and sustainable management of solid waste.

Vision:

1. Our vision is to foster a vibrant local democracy; to promote effective, transparent and proactive delivery of services by Local Authorities; to bridge the development divide between rural and urban areas and to achieve the highest standards of cleanliness and sanitation in the country through sound and effective infrastructural and solid waste management policies and practices.

5.3 What mandate(s) refers to sustainability of sustainable development?

Agro Industry, Food Production & Security

Providing quality service to the Public

Ministry for Consumer Protection and Citizens Charter

Formulate policies and programmes and strengthen mechanisms for

1. Development of a consumer policy including consumer protection and product safety

2. Provision of appropriate, accurate and accessible information, education and advice for consumers and businesses on consumer laws and issues
3. Protection of consumers through awareness campaigns on their rights and responsibilities
4. Investigation of unsafe consumer products
5. Administration of a range of consumer legislation
6. Enforcement of the Consumer Protection Act and other legislations concerning customers
7. Ensuring that each and every public institution which has developed a charter abides by it and provides the level of services promised to the customers
8. Ensure that other public institutions develop their own citizens charter

Ministry of Education, Culture & Human Resources

The Ministry of Education works collaboratively with other Ministries which have the direct implementation of International Conventions and protocols. Relevant instruments of international agreements are consequently translated into the policies of the Ministry of Education such as

1. Education for All (EFA).
2. Millennium Development Goals.
3. UN Decade of Education for sustainable Development;
4. Convention on the Rights of the Child.
5. Human Rights Convention
6. CEDAW
7. ILO Convention

Ministry of Health and Quality of Life

The Mission Statement itself refers to sustainable development as good health is vital for achieving sustainable development. The extent to which sustainable development benefits a country is closely tied to its level of health, as health is the product of economic, social, political and environmental factors, as well as health services. If the development path is not conducive to sustained improvements in health, then it is not sustainable development.

Ministry of Housing and Lands

Ministry has to ensure that State Lands are allocated in a judicious manner and development in these lands is effected in a sustainable way.

Ministry of Industry, Science & Research

1. Foster the development of a diversified, high value-added and competitive industrial sector
2. Promote investment in the state-of-art production technologies
3. Provide a conducive support framework to the industrial sector
4. Consolidate, modernise and integrate the industrial sector within the overall economy
5. Promote, expand and diversify exports by tapping market opportunities at regional and international levels
6. Ensure the development of a quality infrastructure in line with the need of the modern and open economy
7. Policy formulation to mainstream the industrial sector in the global economy
8. Promote the application of technology for industrial use
9. Promote the development of new growth poles
10. Develop and promote excellence in fashion and design
11. Ensure a quality service to our customers and creating the necessary climate for sustained development through systematic achievement of the established objectives.

Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment

In so far as the mandate of this Ministry is concerned, sustainability and more precisely sustainable development includes productive and gainful employment for all in a safe and decent working environment.

Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms

1. The ministry is responsible for spearheading administrative reform initiatives to streamline processes and procedures in order to create a more efficient and responsive civil service. The aim is to achieve excellence in the delivery of public services.
2. Administrative Reforms
3. Administrative and Human Resource Management
4. Occupational Safety & Health Management
5. Human Resource Development
6. To create a modern and efficient public service to achieve excellence in the delivery of public services and to ensure good governance.

Prime Minister's Office: Meteorological Services

Nothing provided.

Ministry of Health and Quality of Life

The Mission Statement itself refers to sustainable development as good health is vital for achieving sustainable development. The extent to which sustainable development benefits a country is closely tied to its level of health, as health is the product of economic, social, political and environmental factors, as well as health services. If the development path is not conducive to sustained improvements in health, then it is not sustainable development.

Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Co-operatives

The Ministry's mandate is geared towards the provision of quality services to the customers by continuously improving our systems and procedures and by creating the necessary climate for sustainable development. The creation and monitoring of co-operatives is one of the key instances of assuring food supply.

By giving the appropriate incentives to co-operatives, we help towards maintaining sustainability. These include:

1. Provision of legal and institutional framework for co-operatives and co-operative development
2. Free audit of financial accounts of co-operative societies having annual turnover not exceeding Rs 10m
3. Free monitoring and supervision of the activities of co-operative societies
4. Free provision of required education and training to the co-operatives and developing the co-operative movement
5. Free guidance and technical consultancy services to co-operative societies and federations for the implementation of their plans and projects
6. Providing technical and financial assistance for the implementation of projects for the development of the co-operative sector especially for the people at the lower strata

The MS ISO Certified Co-operatives Division provides quality services to its customers.

Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development & Family Welfare

The mandate to sustainability and sustainable development is to-day a global international issue where it is agreed worldwide that day-today attention should be paid to actions which should be taken locally to prevent wastage in terms of energy and all necessary actions are to be taken to preserve our environment and control Climate Change.

Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit: National Development Unit

The Ministry's mandates pertain to the:

1. Establishment of an effective drainage system supporting the economic activity and protecting the environment.
2. Emergence of an inclusive society benefiting from infrastructure enhancement and counselling services.
3. The mandates of the NDU which refer to sustainability and sustainable development are as at annex.
4. Construction and upgrading of cremation grounds using locally available materials as far as possible.
5. Construction of sports grounds, playgrounds and recreational spots, including landscaping and green areas.
6. New and upgraded non-classified roads including road safety devices with provision for easy water outflow.
7. Advice given by the Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) to the public on various government services available and complaints are looked into;
8. CAB acts as facilitator to sensitize the public on social ills in collaboration with relevant stakeholders;
9. Drains and associated infrastructures rehabilitation and construction to facilitate evacuation of run-off water;
10. Construction of bridges in non-classified roads to prevent obstruction of flood prone rivers; and easy flow of flood-water.
11. Adopting a Watershed Management approach in defining solutions to flood prone areas and consultation for national awareness and input.

Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit: Department of Environment

The mandate of the Ministry of Environment and NDU is geared towards environmental policy formulation and the protection of the environment which is a key component of sustainable development. Protection of natural resources through the development of environmental laws, standards and guidelines, assessment of the environment through the reviewing of Environment Impact Assessment Reports, drafting of policies on key environmental issues, development of indicators to assess the state of environment and the promotion of environmental education, all contribute to promote the state of our environment and as such relate to sustainable development.

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping

A reliable & reputable international ship registry – By ratifying and adhering to applicable International Maritime Conventions, the Division fulfils its mandate as a Flag state, Port State as well as coastal state.

As a Ship Register, it contributes to the Gross Domestic Product of the Country whilst supporting the sustainable development efforts of the industry through enforcement of relevant International Maritime Conventions.

For instance, based on internationally agreed standards, vessels registered under the Mauritian Flag are expected to hold a number of maritime safety, security and environment pollution prevention certificates to be in compliance with prescribed requirements.

Safety of life and Property – Substandard vessels are a plague on the maritime industry which put at risk life of crew onboard such vessels and the marine environment (in case of the vessel being a tanker for instance). As such, regular surveys and inspections conducted by surveyors of the Shipping Division ensure that conventional size vessels (>24 m in length) engaged in commercial trade or fishing activities are in seaworthy condition. It is also a source of revenue for the Maritime Administration; however, the primary objective of this function of the Administration is to ensure safety of life at sea and protection of the environment.

Preservation of the Marine Environment - Being party to environmental related maritime conventions such as MARPOL (International Convention for the prevention of pollution from ships), CLC (international Convention on Civil Liability for Oil pollution damage), FUND(International Convention on the establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage and the OPRC(International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness Response and Co-operation), the Division strives to put in place measures to prevent pollution, oil spills and casualties at sea by ensuring the safe carriage of chemicals and fuel products through strict compliance to applicable regulations. Prevention of Pollution from ships are also taken care of by reviewing the structural designs of vessels.

Presently increasing emphasis is being laid on activities which are expected to pave the way for eventual ratification of the Ballast Water Management convention.

Ballast is used to keep the balance of ships and is discharged near ports. There has been growing international concern about the adverse effects of uncontrolled discharge of ballast water on the ecosystem, biodiversity, fisheries and public health. Damage to fisheries resources, increased unemployment and reduction in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are the common consequences faced as a result of uncontrolled discharge of ballast.

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping: Traffic Management and Road Safety Unit

1. To ensure that the available road capacity is effectively used.
2. To promote the level of service on our roads.
3. To manage the parking zones in towns and the Central Business District.
4. To ensure orderly behaviour of road users.
5. To reduce the number of road accidents to acceptable and manageable proportions.

6. To promote a road safety culture amongst road users.
7. To advise the Government on traffic and road safety matters.
8. To design, test and implement new traffic and road safety schemes and devices.
9. To carry out road safety audits for every new road project and traffic scheme.

We must also ensure that policies and decisions for transport infrastructure, system / mode, use resources efficiently and does not have any negative environmental impact.

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport & Shipping: Traffic Management and Road Safety Unit : National Transport Authority

This Ministry is responsible *'inter alia'* for the subject of Land Transport. This sector is a major emitter of GH Gases. The mandate of the ministry aims at formulating and implementing such strategies/policies as to minimize emissions impacting on air quality and climate change.

To ensure that policies and decisions for transport infrastructure/system/mode and use of resources are efficiently implemented and does not have any negative environmental impact.

mmmm. Ministry of Women`s Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare

nnnn. All policies, projects and programmes designed, formulated and implemented by the Ministry are in line with its mandate in that key issues, which are more subtle and yet, vital, in relation to sustainability/sustainable development are addressed.

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pppp. Gender equality and an environment enhancing women emancipation through participation in economic and social spheres are essentials of inclusive development. Whilst promoting family welfare through a set of policies and programmes, the Ministry enhances conditions of families in Mauritius, where needs of individual members are met and protection and welfare of children is a priority as per the mandate of the Ministry.

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rrrr. The policies and programmes which are related to children issues include:

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1. Curative measures whereby children victims of all forms of ill-treatment or whose rights have been violated are provided with adequate and appropriate services which foster their rehabilitation and reinsertion into the society; and
2. Preventive measures whereby Information, Education and Communication Campaigns are organized for communities, professionals working with children, parents, families, and children themselves on the provisions of the CRC, the Child Protection Act, the ill-effects of the Commercial and Sexual Exploitation of Children, amongst others.

Activities of the Gender Unit, in turn, are geared towards the social and economic empowerment of women and mainstreaming gender issues in conservation of the environment.

The Gender Unit formulates and implements programmes from a rights-based perspective, in line with its international commitments such as the Millennium Development Goals (3) and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

It is strongly believed that a society may be rendered sustainable, *inter alia*, when:

1. Women are equal partners in decision making and their needs are mainstreamed at the beginning of the planning cycle;
2. Women are economically empowered;
3. Women are educated and aware of their human and constitutional rights; and
4. Society is gender sensitive

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade

The mandates of the Ministry impact on at least three dimensions of sustainable development, namely: economic performance, environmental responsibility and social cohesion. The policies formulated at the level of this Ministry to safeguard the interests of Mauritius, therefore, take into account, *inter-alia*, the aspect of environmental preservation and sustainable development.

More specifically, objectives 3 and 4 listed above demonstrate the commitment of the Government to fully engage itself in promoting sustainable development both at the national and international level.

Our strategy to fulfil these objectives is evidenced in our efforts to canvass for the maximum mitigation of Green house gas emission and obtain from the donor community maximum aid and technology transfer towards green development for small and vulnerable States (SVEs).

Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment

The Maurice Ile Durable Agenda

Attorney General's Office

The Government policy shall be our Mandate. It will be up to the Ministries to determine its policies, strategies and action plans. The Attorney General's Office shall draft the policies into laws and regulations.

Ministry of Youth and Sports

The National Youth Policy

5.4 What issues or processes in relation to sustainability do your Ministry addresses?

Agro Industry, Food Production & Security

1. Ramsar Committee
2. Wildlife and National Park Advisory Council
3. National Food Security Committee
4. Rehabilitation of Forests
5. Protection of Wetlands
6. Nature Reserve Board

Ministry for Consumer Protection and Citizens Charter

1. Amendment to existing regulations in connection with goods and services
2. Changing conditions which affect consumers – business, economic, cultural etc.
3. Review of existing legislation and drafting of new legislation.

Ministry of Education, Culture & Human Resources

1. Efficient use of such resources as energy and paper and technology (with the recent introduction of the Edu-Web as a means of direct and real time communication with schools)
2. Greening of the curriculum through the development of materials relating to:
 - a. Sustainable consumption and production.
 - b. Environmental conservation; conserving and protecting the natural resources as a basis for all forms of life.
 - c. Responsible citizenship.
 - d. Respect for cultural diversity.
 - e. Unity and peace
 - f. Healthy living.
 - g. Recycling.
3. Social protection measures as a means of providing for equity in the system through, inter alia, the following measures:
 - a. Books for needy students
 - b. School feeding programme
 - c. “Zone d’Education Prioritaires” Project
 - d. Concern for learners with special needs
 - e. Free transport

4. Reduction of wastage in the system through improvement of retention and completion rates
5. Climate Change adaptation and mitigation

Ministry of Health and Quality of Life

1. Control and eradication of communicable diseases namely malaria, dengue, chikungunya, swine flu, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS;
2. Diagnosis and treatment of non-communicable diseases like diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, cancer, hypertension, cerebro-vascular diseases, mental illness and substance abuse- related diseases;
3. Protecting health of the vulnerable population including children, women and the elderly;
4. Developing preventive measures and focusing more on prevention in general like having vaccination, dental hygiene and nutrition programmes, school health, carnet de santé, mobile NCD (non-communicable diseases) screening clinics, anté- natal and well baby clinics, and substance abuse related diseases programmes etc;
5. Tackling maternal mortality and reproductive health issues and women health issues in general;
6. Food safety control with emphasis on maintenance and control of good hygienic conditions at domestic level, commercial and industrial establishments and at leisure places and public education;
7. Environmental health with emphasis on the basic protection of the public health of the population, and reduction of health risks from environmental pollution and hazards. This will include public education and the maintenance and control of potable water quality and supply, proper sanitation (sewage, rainwater and storm water, and solid waste disposal), proper planning of settlements and industrial projects and the control of environmental pollution aspects related mostly to water, air and noise;
8. Occupational health for the protection and promotion of workers' health through the prevention of occupational and other work-related diseases and injuries at the work place;
9. Use of traditional medicines e.g. aryurvedic medicine;
10. Development of infrastructure, replacement of obsolete equipment and acquisition of new high –tech equipment;
11. Upgrading of rehabilitation services as well as prosthetics and orthotics services.

Ministry of Housing and Lands

The Planning Division is responsible for land use planning including policy formulation in respect to land development.

Ministry of Industry, Science & Research

1. The Ministry is engaged in promoting a greener and more sustainable industry in the country. Last year an awareness campaign was organised for the major stakeholders whereby several international and local experts shared their experiences.
2. The Ministry is finalising a proposal for the elaboration of a Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) Programme with the assistance of UNIDO-UNEP.
3. One of the parastatal bodies of the Ministry, the Mauritius Standards Bureau (MSB), is responsible for standardisation, quality assurance, testing and metrology. Standards are being developed to promote

quality and safety of products. MSB has started implementing the ISO 14,000 series of standards, as part of the implementation of the Environmental Management System.

4. Other parastatal bodies/Departments of the Ministry are engaged in processes relating to sustainability and programmes are as follows:
 - a) The Mauritius Accreditation Service (MAURITAS) is engaged in the accreditation of testing/calibrating laboratories, certification and inspection bodies.
 - b) The Mauritius Research Council (MRC) is involved in facilitating research and promoting science and technology development.
5. Since December 2005, the Ministry is ISO Certified to MS ISO 9001.2000. The Ministry has also integrated Environmental Management System in its Quality Management System.
6. A work programme had been developed last year to monitor projects relating to sustainable development in parastatal bodies of the Ministry.

Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment

To ensure sustainable development with regard to this Ministry's mandate, the following activities, namely workers' education, inspection at work places and sensitisation of stakeholders/social partners, are carried out to ensure compliance with regulations.

Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms

1. Whatever be the financial situation, adequate staff of the general services has to be posted to all Ministries/ Departments.
2. Sensitisation of Civil Servants on control of hazardous substances and its disposal
3. A muda free Public Service through the Gemba Kaizen Principles.
4. Paper- less office to a certain extent through the use of IT and optimum use of paper
5. Energy saving
6. Optimising use of resources
7. Protecting the environment
8. Reducing wastes
9. Public officers welfare

Prime Minister's Office: Meteorological Services

1. Disaster Management (cyclone and other natural disasters)
2. Monitoring of climate parameters and their forecast.

Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Co-operatives

Sustainability issues concerns *inter-alia* problems of poverty, inequality, hunger and environmental degradation. Co-operatives address these issues quite well directly or indirectly. In fact, the first co-operative society was registered in 1913 in the sugar-cane sector to mitigate these rampant issues.

Government recognises the contribution of co-operatives in the generation of national income, economic democratisation process and strengthening of the foundation of the present economy. It also views co-operatives as instruments of social justice whereby a substantial number of people especially those at the lower strata can improve their position, thus reducing inequalities which may arise from social imbalance.

With time, the co-operative movement gathered momentum and moved from the sugar sector to other sectors of the economy and now includes food crop growers, livestock breeders, artisans, fishermen and workmen.

Today co-operatives are being encouraged to penetrate new fields of activities for enhanced sustainability. New Co-operative Societies being registered are moving from traditional sectors to new sectors such as financial consultancy investment, catering and freeports.

In resumé, the main economic activities in which the contribution of co-operatives has been significant are production and marketing of sugar cane, production and marketing of vegetable and fruit, fishing, livestock breeding, bus activities, savings and credit, consumer stores, handicraft.

In the agricultural sector, co-operators are playing an important role in the production of sugar, vegetable, fruit and flower, milk, meat and fish. Nearly 40% of sugar-cane planters are grouped in co-operatives and the share of co-operatives in the national sugar production is around 12%. Co-operative Societies also account for more than 60% of national production in the food crop sector. 75% of onion consumption, 40% of potatoes and about 70% of fresh green vegetables are produced by co-operatives.

The Co-operative Credit Unions (CCUs) are performing well in providing thrift and savings facilities to its members. This sector is helping considerably the working class to have access to quick and easy loans. The CCU sector is developing very fast and groups the largest number of individuals. It comprises some 138 societies with a membership of around 66,000 and disburses loans nearing Rs 1.3 billion.

By being present in those diverse sectors, co-operatives are helping to alleviate poverty, providing finance to the needy and curbing shocks from food crisis.

Apart from raising the standard of living of Mauritians, other sustainability issues include:

1. *Accessibility to key services:* Communities need good access to facilities which co-operatives strive to service for e.g. access to finance and educational loans.
2. *Biodiversity:* Co-operatives encourage the cultivation of diverse agricultural products and also encourage use of hydroponics. Grants are often given for setting up of such businesses.
3. *Bribery and corruption:* Offering, payment, soliciting or accepting bribes or substantial favours of any form to influence organisational relationships or contracts. Our code of Ethics grossly discourages such practices.
4. *Child labour:* Co-operatives and organizations in general discourage use of child labour.
5. *Community development:* The Ministry with the co-operatives are trying to improve the educational, cultural, economic, social and environmental well being of communities.
6. *Compliance:* Meeting the requirements of legislation, standards or any other form of agreement governing sustainability issues.
7. *Conflicts of interests:* Increased accountability and greater transparency help to reduce conflicts of interest.
8. *Diversity & opportunity:* Ensuring equal opportunities for all without unfair restrictions or barriers.
9. *Education for all - lifelong learning and employee development:* Enabling people to adapt and update their skills. An educated workforce is a vital part of a successful economy. This also contributes to general

social well-being. The National Institute for Co-operative Entrepreneurship (NICE), under the purview of the Ministry conducts courses and caters for training and education of cooperatives.

10. *Ethics in communication*: Ensuring that advertising, public relations, marketing and other forms of communication reflect sustainability ethics and values.

Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development & Family Welfare

1. Promote activities for the protection, development and welfare of children in line with Convention on the Rights of the Child
2. Offer quality Early Child Services and regulations
3. Offer free Early Child Care services to babies/toddlers coming from household less than Rs 4 000 monthly in a deprived area
4. Encourage/enable mothers of babies/toddlers to take gain full employment
5. Promote participation of deprived children through children clubs, thus enhancing the physical, mental, social and cultural development of the child
6. Promote the creative development of the growing child in a conducive environment through play and learning by doing approach.
7. To promote child protection, development, welfare and empower children in one way so as to ensure quality human development.

Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit: National Development Unit

1. Reconciliation of social, environmental and economic demands of the public.
2. Short-term and long term drainage schemes in flood prone areas.

Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit: Department of Environment

The Ministry of Environment & NDU acts as the coordinating agency for environment in Mauritius. The Ministry is the enforcing agency for issues such as air and coastal zone management. Enforcing agencies namely the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life and Local Authorities, report to the Ministry of Environment on issues pertaining to noise, odour and solid waste management respectively. The protection of natural resources by promulgating environmental laws and regulations, monitoring of their quality through standards and enforcement, ensuring a good planning of future development plans through the reviewing of Environmental Impact Assessment Reports and policies and promoting environmental education and awareness are addressed under the mandate of this Ministry.

The Ministry of Environment is also addressing new challenges such as the issue of Climate Change Challenge. As a proactive measure, a 'Climate Change Division' has been set up at the Ministry.

Shipping Regulations

Taking into consideration the evolving developments in the maritime industry, there was an urgent need to review the Merchant Shipping Act 1986. The new Merchant Shipping Act (2007) was promulgated on 01 June 2009.

Piracy

In its endeavor to support the Maritime Industry in tackling the problem of piracy in the region, Mauritius is in the process of signing the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

ISPS

With the aftermath of the Sept. 11 2001 still being felt and the need for increased Maritime Security in order to support its International Trade, Mauritius has implemented the ISPS (International Ship and Port Facilities Security Code) Code.

Ballast Water Management

With the modernization and infrastructural development of the Port Louis harbor, the number of vessels calling the port had been increasing considerably. In this context, the issue of Ballast Water Management is an area of concern for Mauritius.

With IMO assistance, a national seminar was held on 23-25 January 2008 to raise awareness on the management of ballast water and to promote a better understanding of the technical implication of the 2004 Convention on the Control and Management of Ballast water and Sediments.

Under the aegis of a National Task Force and with the support of the Mauritius Oceanography Institute, a Port Reconnaissance Survey had been carried out in order to identify a number of sampling sites. Presently the Ministry is working on an awareness campaign to sensitise the fishing community and the various stakeholders on the adverse impacts of ballast water and the need to protect the marine environment.

International Convention for the prevention of pollution from ships – MARPOL

Mauritius is party to Annex I –V of the MARPOL Convention.

Annex VI of the Convention is concerned with the prevention of air pollution from ships. With increased emphasis being place on the control and prevention of air pollution worldwide, it is imperative that Mauritius also work towards ratification of Annex VI of the MARPOL Convention.

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping: Traffic Management and Road Safety Unit

Traffic Planning and Road Safety Planning.

Road Safety Audit including in all planning of roads.

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport & Shipping: Traffic Management and Road Safety Unit : National Transport Authority

1. Traffic planning and road safety planning
2. Road safety audit including in all planning of roads
3. Enforcement of regulations on vehicles emissions during road side traffic checks.
4. Ensuring compliance with exhaust emissions standards while examining vehicles as to their roadworthiness.
5. Implementing policies on delicensing of vehicles by reason of age.
6. Contributing by way of knowledge and expertise on introduction, registration and licencing of new technology eco-friendly vehicles.
7. Contributing as stakeholder in reports due as commitments under the UNFCCC and other Protocol.

ttt. Ministry of Women`s Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare

uuuu. Sustainability Issues	vvvv. Explanation/Comment
www. Abuse, inhuman treatment, Domestic Violence	xxxx. Threat or use of physical, verbal, sexual abuse or other harassment or intimidation of any kind in the home/family setting.
yyyy. Accessibility to Family Support Services	zzzz. Communities need good access to decentralised family support facilities such as first hand counselling, psychological and legal advice amongst other forms of assistance. The less accessible these become, the greater will be the disadvantages to vulnerable groups such as the disabled, the elderly and those living in poverty.
aaaa. Partnerships	bbbb. Working in cooperation with other organisations or individuals for mutual

	and wider benefits.
cccc. Homelessness	dddd. People without regular accommodation. A sustainable society will reduce the instability arising from temporary accommodation and homelessness.
eeee. Promotion of family welfare	ffff. Promote understanding and communication within the family through programmes in place, such as 'Men as Partners' and 'Marriage enrichment', amongst others. ggggg.
hhhhh. Protection of children	iiii. Provision of support services to children victims of ill treatment through psychological counselling. Parents are also provided with psychological and legal counselling. jjjj. kkkk. Formulation and implementation of policies and programmes such as the Community Child Protection Programme, the Foster Care Programme, the Child Mentoring Scheme, The School Child Protection Club, Alternative Care System amongst others to ensure the protection, development and welfare of children in line with Convention on the Rights of the Child.
llll. Quality Early Child Care	mmmm. Ensure that Child Day Care Centres provide quality services and that they comply with existing legislation (Institutions for the Welfare and Protection of Children Regulations 2000). nnnn. The Ministry also operates a Child Day Care Centre in a deprived area where free services are provided to enable mothers take full time employment.
oooo. Empowerment of women: pppp. Economic qqqq. Social rrrr. ssss.	tttt. Encourage/enable mothers to take full time employment whilst babies / toddlers are safe and secure in day care centres. uuuu. vvvv. Women entrepreneurship is promoted through technical assistance and support provided by the National Entrepreneur Council. wwwww. xxxx. The Ministry promotes social empowerment of women through its varied activities including educational campaigns on a wide range of issues, including environmental conservation and judicious use of environment resources carried out at the level of women centres. Women are also made aware of human rights through sensitization campaigns organized by the Ministry in its different women centres. More and more women are also being encouraged to be involved as stakeholders in community development, through the Participatory Advisory Committees set up in various regions in the island.
yyyy. Inclusive development	zzzz. Integrating women and children in distress into mainstream society through the various schemes in place
aaaa. Development through Participation of children	bbbb. Promote creativity of children through activities organized in creativity centres and child participation through children 'kites' clubs, thus enhancing the physical, mental, social and cultural development of the child. cccc. dddd. Organisation of activities such as the world Poetry Day, 16 Days and 16 Rights and the Universal Children's Day, whereby children are provided with a forum where they can develop their creative talents.
eeee. Information, Education and Communication campaigns	ffff. The Ministry with the support and assistance of its different Councils organizes vigorous sensitization campaigns throughout the year to educate adults and children on their basic human rights, protection issues and family values. Workshops and seminars are also held to inform women on the different avenues available to ensure their financial stability as women entrepreneurs.

1. This Ministry liaises with the United Nations specialized agencies particularly United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, Secretariat of the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and makes the necessary coordination to ensure that international Conventions and Agreements pertaining to, *inter-alia*, the protection of the environment, biodiversity, wetlands, endangered species and climate change are effectively implemented.

gggggg.

2. The Ministry has been active in putting forward the concerns of Mauritius in respect of sustainable development in multilateral fora such as the Commonwealth and the Non-Aligned Movement.

3. At the regional level, the Ministry deals with the issue of sustainability within regional organisations such as the SADC, COMESA, IOR-ARC and the IOC. Through the Ministry, Mauritius engages in several sustainable regional projects. For e.g.,

hhhhhh.

iiiiii. At the level of the IOC, the following projects take account of sustainable development:

- Renewable energy
- Sustainable Agricultural Development and Adaptation to Climate Change
- Programme on Sustainable Management of Coastal Zone

jjjjjj.

kkkkkk. COMESA engages in sustainable development through the following projects:

- COMESA Energy Master Plan which caters for the rise in energy demand forecasts through renewable energy
- Carbon Facility – this will enable project developers to access the carbon markets.

llllll.

mmmmm. With regard to the IOR-ARC, the establishment of a Fisheries Support Unit is being discussed. This Unit has the potential to make an important contribution to the conservation of biodiversity, with the ancillary benefits for the protection of fish stocks in the Indian Ocean Region.

nnnnnn.

4. The Ministry ensures that Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) and Bilateral Agreements entered into with partner countries adhere to the principle of improved coherence between trade, environment and social rules.

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5. At the national level, the Ministry works in close collaboration with various technical Ministries including the Ministry of Environment & National Development Unit, Ministry of Finance & Economic Empowerment, Ministry of Renewable Energy and Public Utilities and the Ministry of Agro-Industry, Food Production and Security to assist them in the implementation of policies and programmes geared towards the economic, social and environmental sustainability of Mauritius. For example:

a) The Ministry has been involved in the preparation of the National Assessment Report for the five year review of the Mauritius Strategy Implementation which was submitted to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in February 2010.

pppppp.

b) The Ministry has been working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agro-Industry, Food Production and Security to ascertain sustainable exploitation of our Marine resources, through conservation and management measures e.g: limitations on catching gear, protected fish.

qqqqqq.

c) The Ministry in collaboration with the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agro Industry, Food Production and Security was involved in the adoption by the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) of an Action Plan to fight Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing in the region. The adoption of the Action Plan was prompted by the fact that IUU fishing is a serious threat to sustainability of the fishing and processing sectors in the region. The Action Plan is presently being implemented by the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) Member States.

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- d) Following the adoption by the Ministry of Renewable Energy and Public Utilities of a Long Term Energy Strategy and Action Plan (2009-2025), which places emphasis on energy efficiency as one of the main strategies to reduce dependency on fossil fuel and to make the economy highly energy efficient, the Ministry is involved in the adoption by Mauritius of a legal framework which could use the EU efficiency standards with respect to air conditioners and refrigerators. Such an approach would enable only importation of appliances satisfying the EU efficiency norms, which is one of the most stringent into the country.
 - e) The Ministry also follows ACP-EU issues with other technical Ministries. One of the main facets of the partnership between the ACP and the EU is sustainable development of Member States. To this effect, a substantial amount of the funds available under that Partnership (10th EDF) is devoted to programmes that have the element of sustainability, such as the ACP-EU Energy Facility, the ACP-EU Water Facility and the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Facility.
- ssssss.
- f) The Ministry was represented in a Workshop on 18 March 2010 held at the Ministry of Environment & NDU to discuss a project funded by the Government of Japan (around US \$ 3 m). The project aims at supporting integrated and comprehensive approaches to climate change adaptation in Mauritius.
 - g) In October 2008, the Ministry also acted as a facilitator for the signing of an Aide Memoire pertaining to the implementation of sustainable development projects between the Government of Mauritius and the UNESCO.
6. The work of the Ministry also relates to sustainability in the sense that the development of trade policies are geared towards economic development of the country, sustained economic growth and improving social welfare of the citizens. Since trade and environment protection are intricately inter-linked, it is important to ensure that policies formulated to safeguard the economic interests of Mauritius are in harmony with environmental preservation.

Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment

SPP- Sustainable Public Procurement: This process will consist of implementing the Sustainable public procurement approach developed by the Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Public Procurement.

Financial and fiscal Sustainability of projects and programmes

Attorney General's Office

None

Ministry of Youth and Sports

1. Training and Education – Leadership, Life Skills, Peer Education, Peer Counselling, Youth Enterprise, National Youth Achievement Award, Disaster Response Training, Exposure to ICT, PARS Project (Adolescents social integration programme)
2. Environment project – Weeding and removal of exotic invasive plants in forest areas.
3. Sensitization campaigns for the protection and preservation of our environment
4. Building designs with large openings favour maximum entry of day light as an energy saving mean.
5. To limit the use of paper, it is proposed to use of e-mail , printing documents on recto/verso mode and use of one-sided used paper for fax machine

Ministry of Local Government, Rodrigues and Outer Islands, Local government

Development along river and maintain reserves, along motorways, places of worship for which local authorities have to seek the approval of the Minister before issuing a Building and Land Use Permit.

Ministry of Local Government, Rodrigues and Outer Islands, Solid Waste Management

1. Collection, transfer and disposal of municipal, Industrial and Commercial Wastes
2. Disposal of Hazardous Wastes
3. Recycling of Waste

Annex 6: Standard Questionnaire template

Maurice Ile Durable Policy formulation process

STANDARD QUESTIONNAIRE

(*Please feel free to use more sheets as long as they are securely stapled together. You can also write on the back)

Name / Nom:

Gender / Sexe:

Age:

Profession:

Organisation (if applicable / si applicable):

Contact details / Coordonnées (not compulsory / pas obligatoire):

What does sustainability mean? (Please write 1-5 sentences in your own words)

Qu'est-ce que le développement durable signifie pour vous (1-5 phrases)?

Ki développement durable veut dire pou ou (1-5 phrases)?

Please describe the Mauritius that you want to see some day in the future, like 20 years into the future? (Please write no more than 10 sentences)

Décrivez votre vision de Maurice dans 20 ans (10 phrases maximum).

Dire nou coumo ou ti kontent trouve Maurice dan 20 ans (10 phrases maximum).

Please list the issues that you think must be address in the pursuit of a sustainable Mauritius. Each issue should be numbered, and you can list only ONE issue per number. Use only 1-2 sentences per issue. After each issue, please say what you think the course of action should be (1-2 sentences only)

Quels problèmes doivent être adressés pour promouvoir un développement durable? Numérotez et listez un problème par numéro (2 phrases maximum par problème). Pour chaque problème énuméré, décrivez l'action qui vous paraît appropriée (2 phrases maximum).

Dire nou ki banne problème ou pensé bisin adressé pou ène developpement durable, et ki action bisin prend pou resoude bann problem la (2 phrases maximum pou chaque problème et chaque action)

If you so wish, please write any further thoughts, comments or suggestions that you may have (not exceeding 300 words)

Si vous souhaitez partager d'autres idées, commentaires, ou suggestions (300 mots maximum).

Si ou ena lot l'idées, commentaires, ou sigestion ...(300 mots maximum)

Annex 7: Initial analysis of themes by TSU

The Technical Support Unit (TSU) processed 362 documents (See TSU report 2010), 46 from sector

Sector	Themes	Sub-themes	Issues	Code	Sector Total	Theme Total	Issues Total
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meetings, 182 standard and 7 NGO questionnaires, 110 emails and 17 letters. Each document was processed by the Technical Support Unit team, firstly categorising all issues raised into 4 sectors, i.e. Economy, Environment, Social and Stewardship of Government. Issues in each sector were then classified into themes and then sub-themes. The issues were coded to show the sector, theme and sub-theme in which they were categorised in. A refinement of codes used for the list of issues was carried out after some 50 documents had been analysed, taking into consideration the nature of inputs and the views / perceptions of the different members of the team carrying out the analysis. The final classification, which includes 36 themes, 81 subthemes and 117 issues (identified by an individual code), aim at facilitating data processing. These can be regrouped and used for further analysis by researchers and policy makers. The summary of the analysis, available in the TSU report 2010, lists each issue, sub-theme, theme and sector as well as the scores per sector, theme and issue, calculated from the number of times an issue was raised in all the 362 documents analysed. A total score of 9,765 was obtained for all the issues identified (See Table below).

Economy	1	Foreign Invt	Promote	Promote / control FDI	Eco/1/1	26	26
	2	Econ Develpt	Model	New model of development (Sustainable)/ encourage local production	Eco/2/1	266	266
	3	Tourism	Hotels	Reduce /limit number of buildings & activities	Eco/3/1	132	59
			IRS	Reduce /limit number	Eco/3/2		9
			Ecotourism	Promote / develop	Eco/3/3		64
	4	Industry	Clean	Sustainable Products	Eco/4/1	141	64
				Green industry	Eco/4/2		77
	5	Transport	Traffic	Reduce traffic congestion	Eco/5/1	435	91
				Co-voiturage / better & subsidised public transport	Eco/5/2		95
				Light rail transport system	Eco/5/3		26
				Promote cycling / walking	Eco/5/4		54
			Pollution	Promote eco-friendly transport / ethanol, electric vehicles	Eco/5/5		169
	6	Energy	Efficiency	Promote / provide incentives for energy efficiency e.g. control A/Cs	Eco/6/1	955	172
			Renewable Energy	Invest in solar (PV, water heaters), wind, wave, etc. Promote / provide incentives	Eco/6/2		586
			Saving	Promote / provide incentives	Eco/6/3		177
			Biogas	Encourage/ incentives for production from waste	Eco/6/4		20
	7	Agriculture	Land use	Encourage food production for self sufficiency	Eco/7/1	186	72
				Sustainable Agriculture / Bio products	Eco/7/2		114
	8	Fisheries	Fishing	Ensure sustainable fishing	Eco/8/1	86	86
9	CSR	CSR projects	To be in line with & promote SD	Eco/9/1	11	11	

	10	Construction	Planning	Limit number of high rise	Eco/10/1	2736	240	13
				Decentralise offices	Eco/10/2			18
				More green areas / Relaxing work areas	Eco/10/3			84
			Green building	Promote green & eco-friendly buildings / optimise use	Eco/10/4			125
	11	Public Infrastructures	Roads / Landscape	Maintain, renovate, enlarge	Eco/11/1		178	40
				New roads with better planning	Eco/11/2			30
			Parking	Additional parking facilities	Eco/11/3			14
			Buildings	Promote Eco-friendly, green, safe & healthy	Eco/11/4			45
			Retrofit/renovate	Eco/11/5	20			
		Public beaches	Increase number & Access	Eco/11/6	10			
			Better management (keep clean , toilets,etc.)	Eco/11/7	19			
	12	Technology	ICT	Promote ICT for efficiency	Eco/12/1		80	19
			Promote ICT for education / leisure	Eco/12/2	4			
Updated			Promote use / provide more modern technology	Eco/12/3	57			
Environment	1	Preservation	Marine resources	Protect / preserve marine resources	Env/1/1	1092	218	
			Flora	Preserve forests areas/ plant trees	Env/1/2		229	
			Fauna	Protect / preserve fauna	Env/1/3		131	
			Coastal zones & beaches	Need protection from activities of hotels, speedboats, people, factory discharges, etc. Prevent coral reef destruction	Env/1/4		90	
			Natural Resources	Optimise / preserve / use judiciously	Env/1/5		424	
	2	Pollution	Air	Stricter control & enforcement, EIA studies, Mitigation measures for	Env/2/1	257		

				climate change		798	86	
				Control vehicles' emissions / lead-free petrol	Env/2/2			112
				Water Reduce / prevent water pollution (e.g. factory wastes)	Env/2/3			166
				Land Reduce / prevent land pollution	Env/2/4			177
				Noise Control vehicles' exhaust, loud music, etc.	Env/2/5			
	3	Waste	Disposal	Sorting at source, separate bins, involvement of local authorities by municipalities, management	Env/3/1	755	12	216
				Hazardous waste issues (CFL, lamps, batteries, e-waste, hospital, etc).	Env/3/2			65
				Reduce Avoid / reduce waste	Env/3/3			132
				Reuse /Recycling Encourage, incentives, facilitate marketing	Env/3/4			242
				Composting Encourage, incentives, facilitate marketing	Env/3/5			88
				PPP PPP for waste mgt	Env/3/6			
				4	Water			Quantity
	Quality High standard potable water / discourage use of bottle water	Env/4/2						
	5	Land	Planning	Ensure good land planning /use	Env/5/3	162	37	102
				Protect our islands / islets	Env/5/4			23
				Erosion protect mountains slopes, river banks	Env/5/5			
	Social	1	Social Cohesion	Intercultural peace / respect Ensure respect / peaceful intercultural relations/ Ethics / Citizenship / Patriotism	So/1/1	266	115	151
				Social justice Ensure social justice /Solidarity	So/1/2			
							2978	162

	2	Leisure	Beaches	Increase number & Access	So/2/3	87	17
			Green Spaces	Increase number & Access	So/2/4		49
			Sports	Promote sports / provide facilities	So/2/5		21
	3	Elderly	Care of	Ensure good care / protection of elderly	So/3/1	21	21
	4	Youth	Development	Ensure/ provide good education / cultural & sports activities	So/4/1	23	23
	5	Women	Equal opportunities	Ensure equal opportunities for women	So/5/1	33	30
			Security	Ensure security of women	So/5/2		3
	6	Disabled	Respect	Respect / provide facilities & opportunities for disabled	So/6/1	33	33
	7	Education	Home	Parents to sensitise children on SD at home	So/7/1	371	34
			Primary / Secondary	Promote / improve education (approach /system)	So/7/2		114
			Tertiary	Recognition of potential of academics	So/7/3		24
			Research	Promote / encourage / more funds for research	So/7/4		72
			Curriculum	Integrate SD at all levels, especially at child stage	So/7/5		127
	8	Poverty	Poverty alleviation	Reduce / alleviate poverty	So/8/1	124	107
			Housing	Provide a home for each family	So/8/2		17
	9	Health	System	Ensure quality and accessible health system for all	So/9/1		72
			Diet /Exercise	Proper diet for all for good health	So/9/2		47
			Pandemics	Fight against / prevent pandemics	So/9/3		7
			HIV Aids	Fight against / prevent HIV AIDS (thru' education, awareness)	So/9/4		14

			Hygiene	Improve hygiene of population / Public Health	So/9/5	274	95	
			Drugs	Fight against / prevent drug trafficking & addicts	So/9/6		29	
			Alcohol/Tobacco	Fight against / prevent alcoholism	So/9/7		10	
	10	Security		Safe island	Increased security / reduce crimes	So/10/1	135	84
				Natural disasters	Improve drainage to control floods / Adaptation to climate change	So/10/2		51
	11	Food security		Self-sufficiency	Encourage self-sufficiency / grow more food	So/11/1	92	67
					Encourage rearing of pigs / poultry / cattle etc.	So/11/2		25
	12	Culture		Values / religious beliefs	Promote, protect & respect	So/12/1	195	83
				Heritage	Protect our historical sites, buildings	So/12/2		51
				Culture/Languages	Promote our cultural and languages diversity	So/12/3		41
				Crafts / Arts	Promote, encourage	So/12/4		20
	13	Family		Family life	Inculcate family cohesion	So/13/1	60	23
					Encourage family life /members devote more time together	So/13/2		24
					Preparation to marital life to limit divorces	So/13/3		3
					Family planning	So/13/4		2
				Housing	Adequate housing for each family	So/13/5		8
	14	Employees/ Workers		Equal opportunities	Eliminate all forms of discrimination (women, disabled, age groups...)	So/14/1		36
					Equity, meritocracy	So/14/2		46
				Welfare	Insurance, pensions, compensation, well-being	So/14/3		38
					Security at work	So/14/4		13

				Flexible work hours / work at home	So/14/5			15					
				Employment laws review- leaves, total hours of work daily	So/14/6			7					
			Unemployment	Create new jobs, provide training for unqualified	So/14/7			65					
			HR Development/ Capacity Building	Lifelong learning, training and opportunities to progress	So/14/8			294	74				
			15	Democracy				Promote democracy (freedom press, right to info, private TV)	So/15/1	69	67		
								Secularism	So/15/2		2		
			16	Sensitisation	Sustainable Consumption			Promote consumption eco-friendly products	So/16/1	585	134		
								Change mentality, attitude, mindset	So/16/2		331		
								Show benefits/ advantages of SD	So/16/3		120		
			17	Law and order	Legislations /actions			Reinforce security /Allocate manpower & technology	So/17/1	134	38		
								Education for prevention of crime, Rehabilitation, Prisons quality of life	So/17/2		22		
								Law enforcement / Review sanctions / ensure law abiding citizens	So/17/3		74		
			18	NGOs				More empowerment & clearly defined roles	So/18/1	2848	52	52	
			Stewardship of Government	1	Government			Actions	Government should lead by example	SD/1/1			86
									Actions / legislations / Funds to promote Implementation of MID / Eco-friendly products	SD/1/2			407
									Holistic approach (not focus on energy only)	SD/1/3			62
									Coherent approach / Efficiency / Planning	SD/1/4			251
									Give recognition / reward / sanctions	SD/1/5			135

		Scepticism about govt willingness to promote SD	SD/1/6			67
		Fight against Corruption / promote good governance	SD/1/7			87
		Ensure dialogue with civil society (Unions, NGOs, etc.)	SD/1/8	1203	1203	108

TOTAL				9765	9765	9765
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Annex 8: Analysis of Special Interest Groups Input

8.1 The people have spoken

The presiding Annex 7 presents some of the results of SIGs and other inputs received. Even so, more analysis can be done in Phase 2 to collect more data from the thematic working groups. In the limited time available, Mauritians responded with great enthusiasm to the opportunity to give direct input into where they want to go with their country. The input format during the visioning exercises allowed people to speak freely and openly on what was important to them³². A huge amount of input was gained, that can be analysed to various depths in order to address particular concerns³³. For the purpose of the Green Paper, which has the role of informing subsequent stages in the process, the results are presented only in broad strokes after an initial analysis³⁴.

The question arises whether the views expressed so far are representative of the nation, and whether there was enough consultation. The two questions are not the same. In the first few meetings all issues listed were of course new. As meetings progressed new issues naturally became fewer and fewer. Eventually hardly any new ones were raised, indicating that input was becoming exhausted. What thoughts may have been left out can easily be caught by publishing the Green Paper and inviting further comment.

On the other hand, the promise was made at the launch of the consultative forum, and reiterated frequently after that, that every Mauritian who wish to give input should have the opportunity to do so. This was not the case on Rodrigues, where village presidents and other leaders indicated a strong interest in having ground level consultations. On the main island of Mauritius there were further groups and pockets of society that were not consulted.

31. ³²Their appreciation was expressed often to the General Facilitator, who allayed the fears of some that their input would go nowhere. They deserve to see the collective results published, as an interim result of the policy process - for instance through the publication of a popular version of the Green Paper.

32. ³³ For this purpose, the complete raw information sets are kept and managed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MoESD).

33. ³⁴ It is very important to note that visioning workshops solicited input from people but did not allow sufficient discussion; therefore, although there was consensus on major issues, everyone may not necessarily have converged on consensus on every point. Many useful and specific points were also raised that would be worthy of discussion in thematic workshops.

After an initial reluctance of those in charge to allow open public meetings, the permission finally came, but it was too late as by then elections were approaching fast. Considering the importance of the landmark policy process, it is therefore recommended that more consultations be conducted to improve the results of the Green Paper. If nothing else, this would raise a deeper awareness and ensure pervasive buy-in across society, all of which will make implementation of the policy easier.

It was also always anticipated that after the Green Paper, there would be more intensive workshops and working groups to further clarify and discuss input. This would provide further opportunities for input. While consultative meetings should not be confused with working groups, where issues will be addressed in a more targeted way, more issues may be expected to surface in workshops with groups such as the Joint Economic Council (JEC) and Women in Networking (WIN), to name but a few. While theme-based working groups are a given, sectoral workshops should also be considered³⁵.

8.2 Overall trends

Overall trends are presented in the main Green Paper report.

8.3 Confounding factors

Although their overall effect may be negligible, several confounding factors ought to be pointed out, as well as points on why they are not considered serious and how confounding effects may be lessened:

1. Most visioning workshops were organised along the lines of Special Interest Groups. Although at the start of each meeting it was stressed that input is given not as a fisherman, for instance, but as a Mauritian. It may be expected that the interest of those in the groups may cause a certain bias toward the way people make their living, their gender (such as women's associations, where participants were asked to not focus on women's issues only), their academic pursuits (such as in the case of academics where again, participants were asked to contribute as citizens

³⁵ For instance, the fisherman associations, the line fishing associations, semi-industrial and bank fishing operators, etc. have all shown that they, and not only the scientists possess a great deal of information and an invaluable perspectives that may be used in the pursuit of a more sustainable fishing industry. The same may be expected of other sectors as well.

and not as academics). The number of meetings with the same SIG (for instance there were several meetings with fishers who included small-scale local fishers and then also large commercial companies) may have an influence on the charts. A weighted analysis taking into account the number of meetings per SIG and the number of participants per meeting may be used for a more objective conclusion.

2. Although 117 issues have been identified in the table in Annex 7, some important ones may have been diluted into related subthemes and are not as apparent. For example, there is no issue labelled as “reduction of use of fossil fuels” but different related ones such as “promote renewable energy”, “promote eco-friendly cars”, “reduce air pollution” etc. Again, data may be analysed using slightly different sub-themes. However, as analysis was done by a group of people and not just one individual, and groupings were debated beforehand, confounding effects are unlikely to be serious.
3. As far as inputs received in free format are concerned (emails, letters), some people elaborate more than others. For example, in some case it is mentioned “*we should solve the problem of waste*” without details or repetition, a score of 1 would be attributed. In case of further details, or repetition, a higher score would be attributed to this same issue / sub-theme.
4. Individual submissions (e.g. emails, questionnaires) are given the same consideration / weight as collective ones (SIG, NGOs). In practice, the whole group agrees on the Vision and not necessarily on each issue.
5. The above confounding factors are not considered serious at the Green Paper stage, which serves mostly to flag issues and provide a foundation for further consultation, as well as working groups were particular issues flagged may be addressed more systematically.
6. The General Facilitator strongly suggested public meetings at the village, municipal and district levels, as well as open public meetings, and meetings with village councils and municipal councils. Confounding effects will be easily overcome by having meetings at different organisation levels in society.
7. **Most importantly, the purpose of meetings was to give Mauritians a chance to speak out on issues that they consider important in the pursuit of a Sustainable Mauritius.** The consultations were therefore not “voting” on specific issues, or trying to balance solutions that may be incompatible – this would happen at a decision making level when options will be discussed, where long term and short term benefits can be offset, and non-renewable vs renewable options may be debated and transitions from the former to the latter may be planned accordingly. What was very important was to ensure that as many issues as possible

were flagged, and in spite of confounding factors, their relative importance to Mauritians is interesting in itself.

8. **Far more serious** would be pre-emptive designs of working groups, based on the advice of consultant(s), as this may have a direct effect on how policy issues are prioritised or even what may be in the policy.

8.4 Results by Special Interest Groups

Rather than only considering all input clumped together, data was also considered at the SIG group level. Results possibly may inform the design of future consultations, including working groups, or may even point to other important aspects of policy formulation.

The Fisheries Special Interest Group

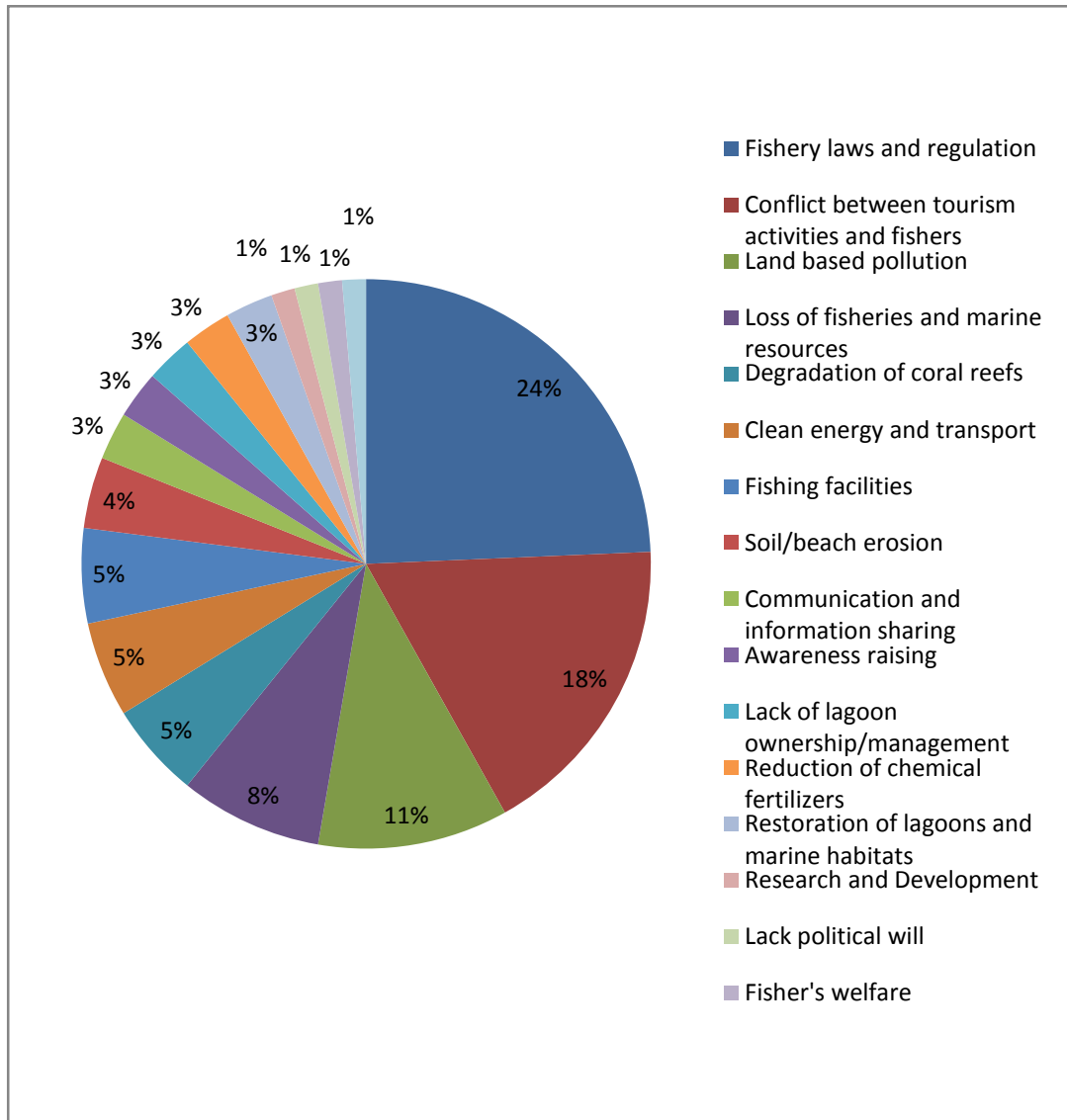


Figure 9: Views of the fishers sector on issues pertaining to sustainability

The stakeholders from the fishery sector were concerned about laws and regulations pertaining to fishery and marine resources, which accounted for (24%) of input. It was felt that the laws and regulations either needed to be enforced, or reviewed. One of the key issues identified by the stakeholders was the conflict between tourism activities and fishers (18%). It was discussed that these conflicts needed to be addressed through strategic ways in order to attain sustainable development.

Two very important points surfaced that have an implication on policy formulation:

5. The legal machinery was considered a key player in this sector, and legal review or deficiencies in enforcement are flagged as obstacles to sustainable development – rather than simply listing issues and priorities such as when all data were clumped;
6. Conflict between two important economic sectors here, namely between tourism and fishing, and this has several implications for policy. First, a balance may need to be found between sectors when it comes to the use of the marine environment, or second, mechanisms need to be developed and/or measures be built into the policy to mitigate or adjudicate over sectoral conflicts, and third, the policy may require the development of integrated government or at the very least coordinating mechanisms between sectors.

The Education Special Interest Group

The education SIG indicated that solid waste management (36%), waste recycling (18%) clean energy and transport³⁶ (14%), were top priorities in developing a sustainable Mauritius (see Figure 2).

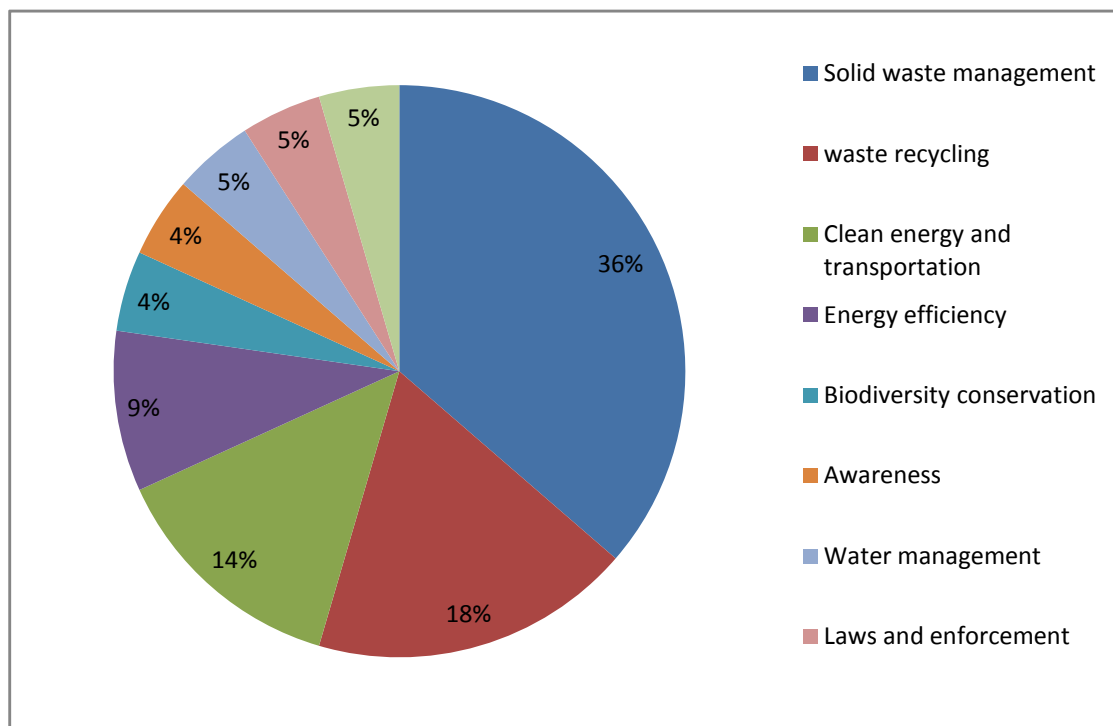


Figure 10: Views from the Education SIG on issues pertaining to sustainability

³⁶Clean energy and transport refers to hybrid cars, solar cars, use of renewable energy for boats, etc.

Clearly, a wide range of topics came up during the meeting, showing again that the SIG approach works very well. SIG interests can be refined in working groups where interactions will target specific sectors more closely.

The Academic and Students Special Interest Group

The academic and students SIG mainly comprised of the Mauritians who are learners at UTM, MGI and other academic institutes. Again the issue of solid waste management was a top priority (17%), followed by clean energy and transport (13%) and awareness and research and development at 11%.

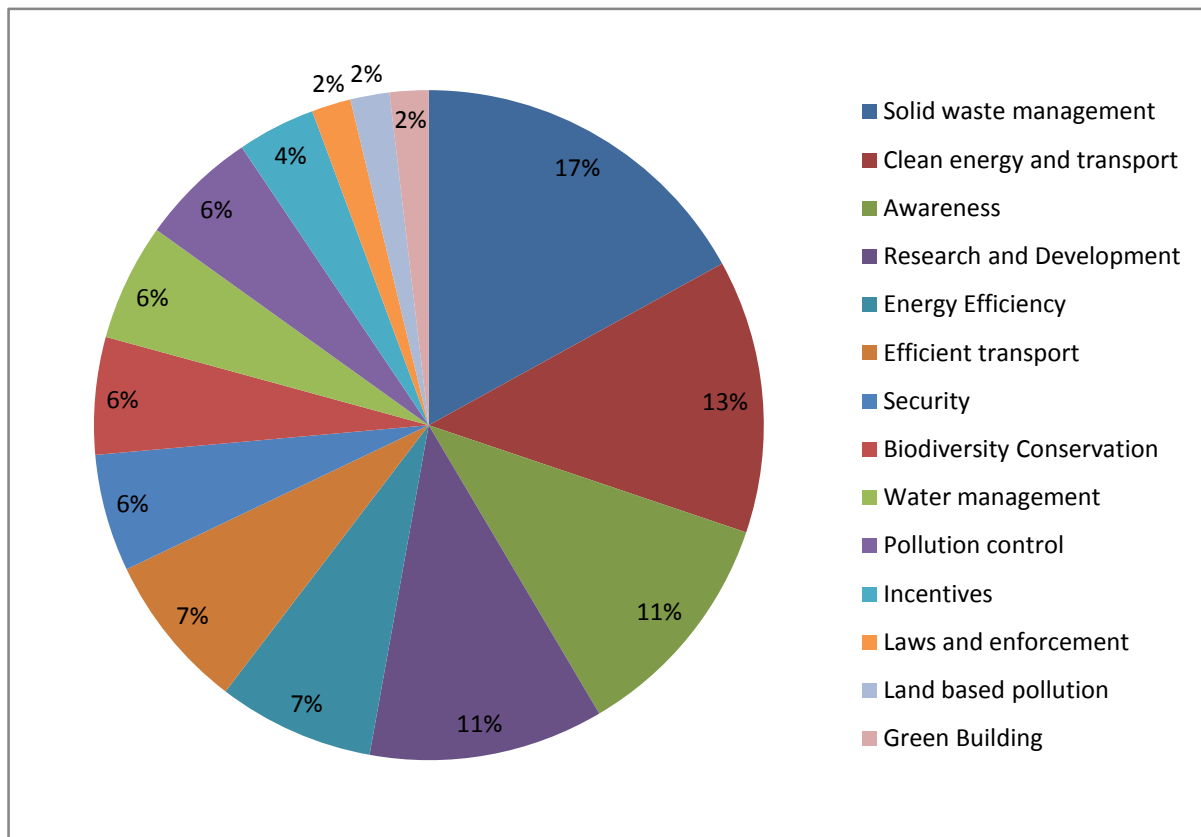


Figure 11: Views from the Academic and Students SIG on issues pertaining to sustainability

The Health Special Interest Group

The Health SIG group expressed social issues (29%) such as, social welfare, access to adequate health facilities, alcohol and drug abuse and solid waste management (14%) as major concerns in Mauritius (see Figure 4). Clean energy and transport was the third major issue. Discussions revealed many links

between health, lifestyle and environment. What will be important in a legal review is to determine how such factors are taken care of in the existing legislation.

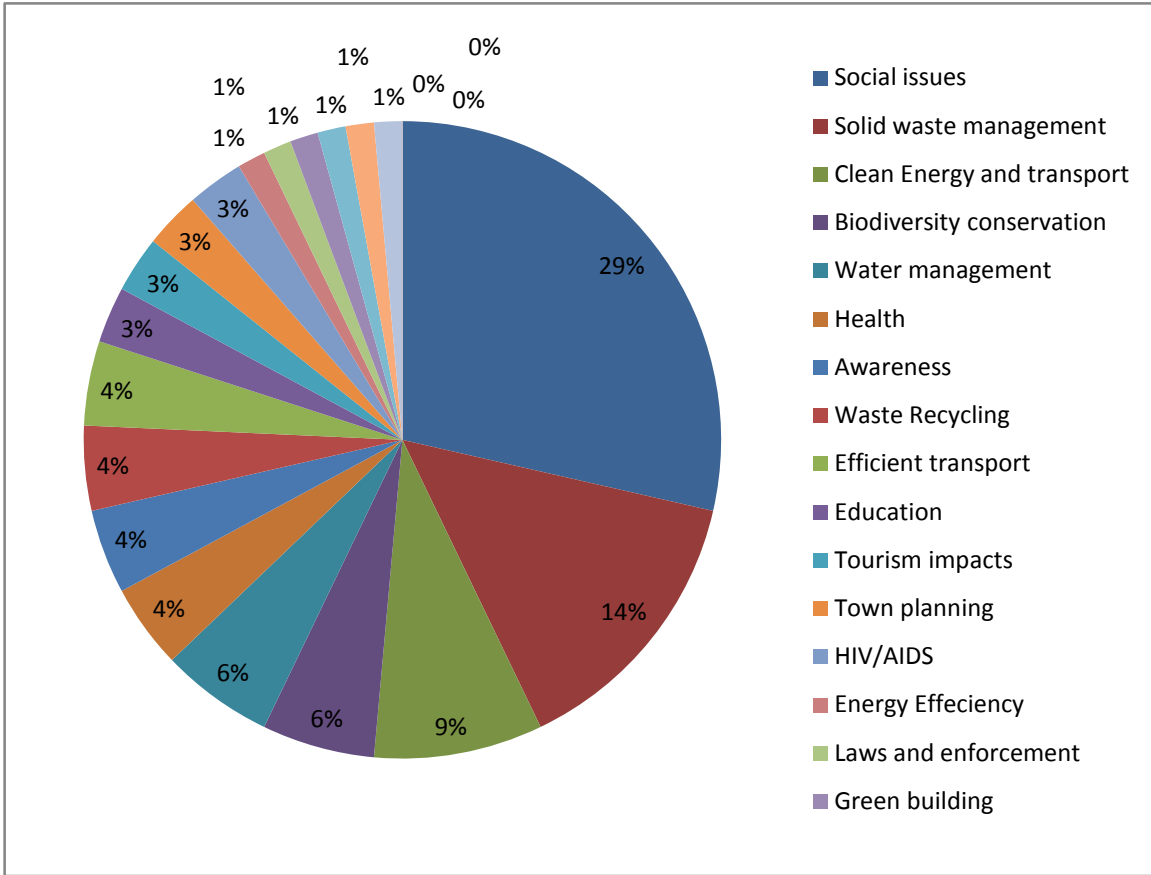


Figure 12: Views from the Health SIG on issues pertaining to sustainability

Women Special Interest Group

Solid waste management (14%) was also a major concern to the women’s SIG group, see Figure 5 below.

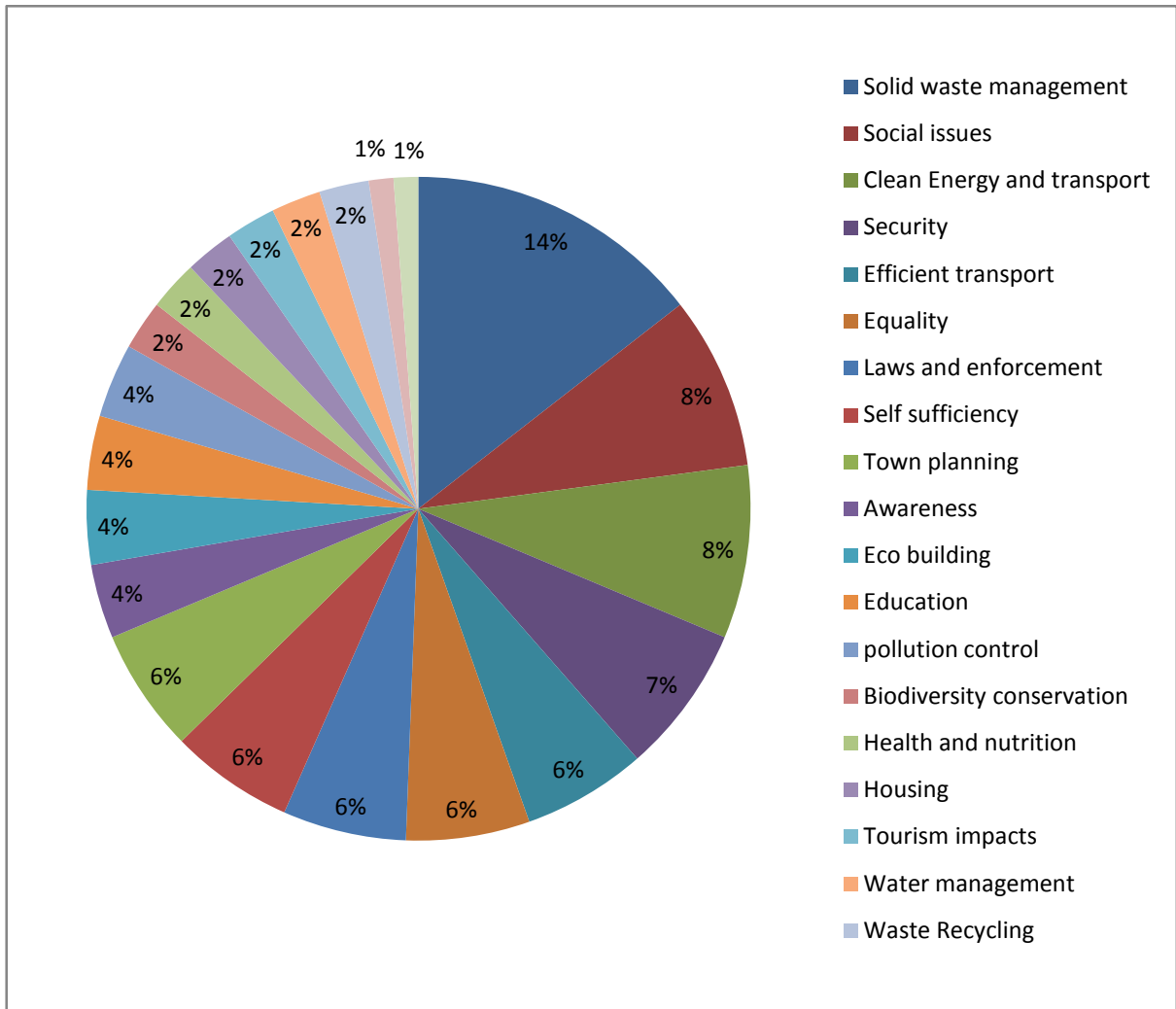


Figure 13: Views from the Women’s SIG on issues pertaining to sustainable development

The Information and Communication Technology SIG

The Information and Communication Technology SIG were mainly concerned about Energy Efficiency and the management and disposal of electronic waste, with 28% and 21%, respectively, of the respondents sighting this issue.

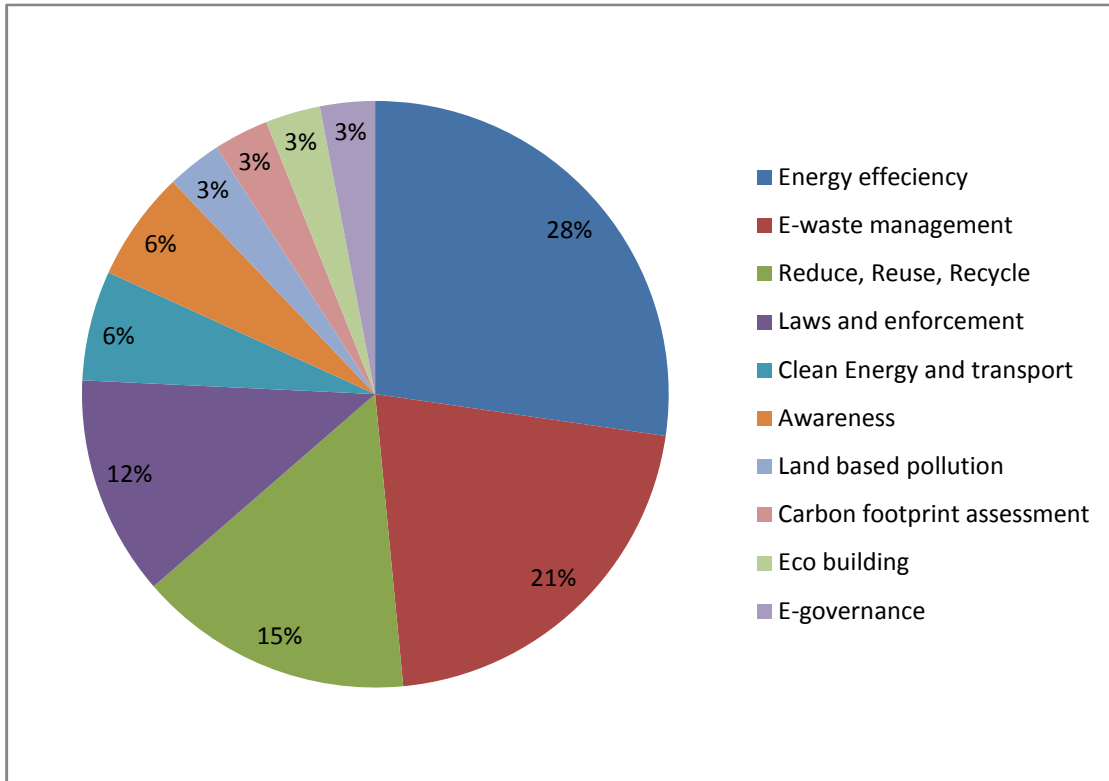


Figure 14: Views from the ICT SIG on issues pertaining to sustainability

The Environment Special Interest Group

The Environmental SIG composing of Ministry of Environment’s stakeholders indicated that there was a need to raise awareness with regard to clean energy and transport (22%), water recycling (17%) and waste management issues (13%).

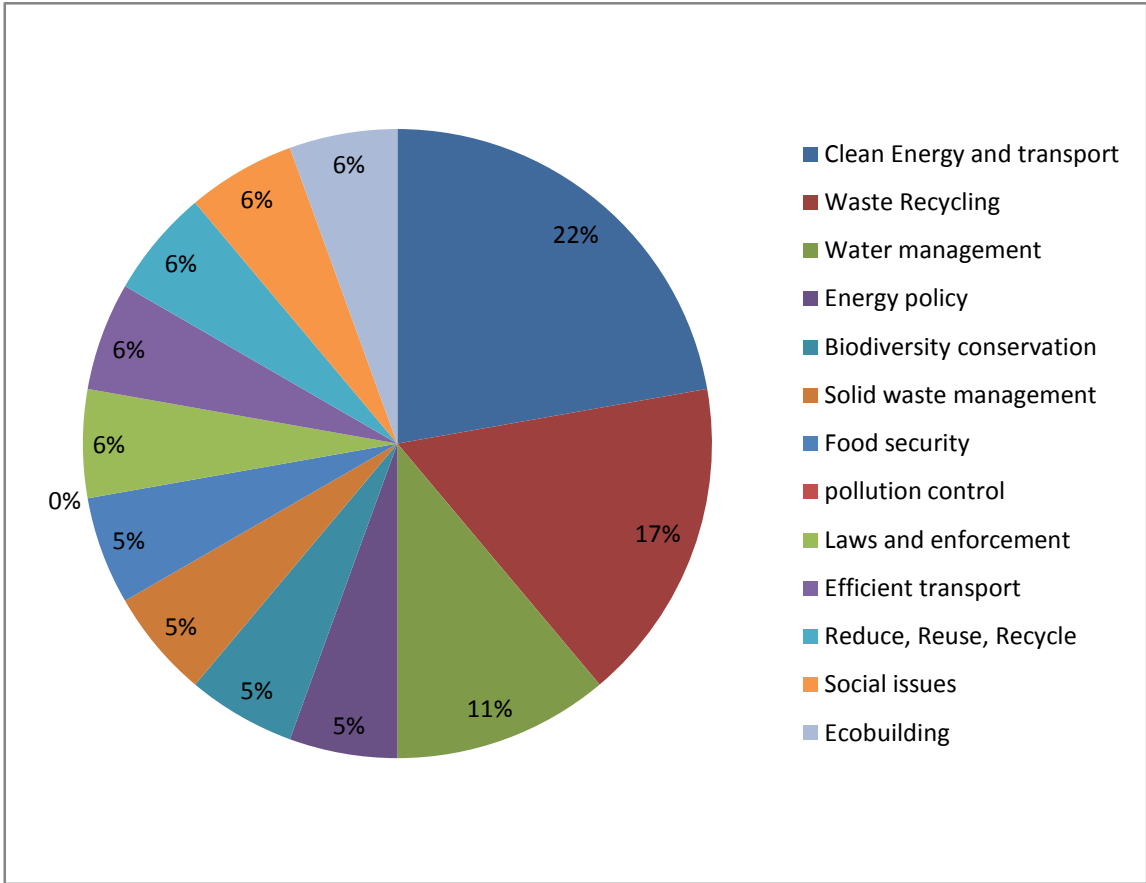


Figure 15: Views from the Environmental SIG on issues pertaining to sustainability

The Local Authorities Special Interest Group

About 19 % of the issues raised by the participants from the local and district council were directed towards the need for green spaces around the island. The need for controlling pollution came out with equal weight as the need for green spaces, while the need for laws and enforcement (13%) was rated also as one of the top priorities for sustainable development.

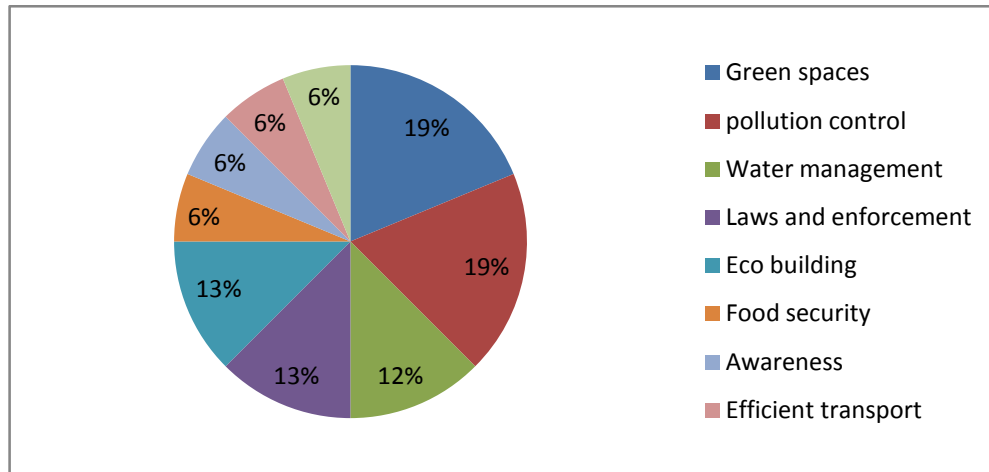


Figure 16: Views from the local authorities

The Construction Industry SIG

The SIG group from the construction industry sector were concerned about laws and enforcement, taking up 30% weight of the raised issues, while green building or eco building came out as the second (20%) key issue in the pursuit towards sustainable development in the of Mauritius.

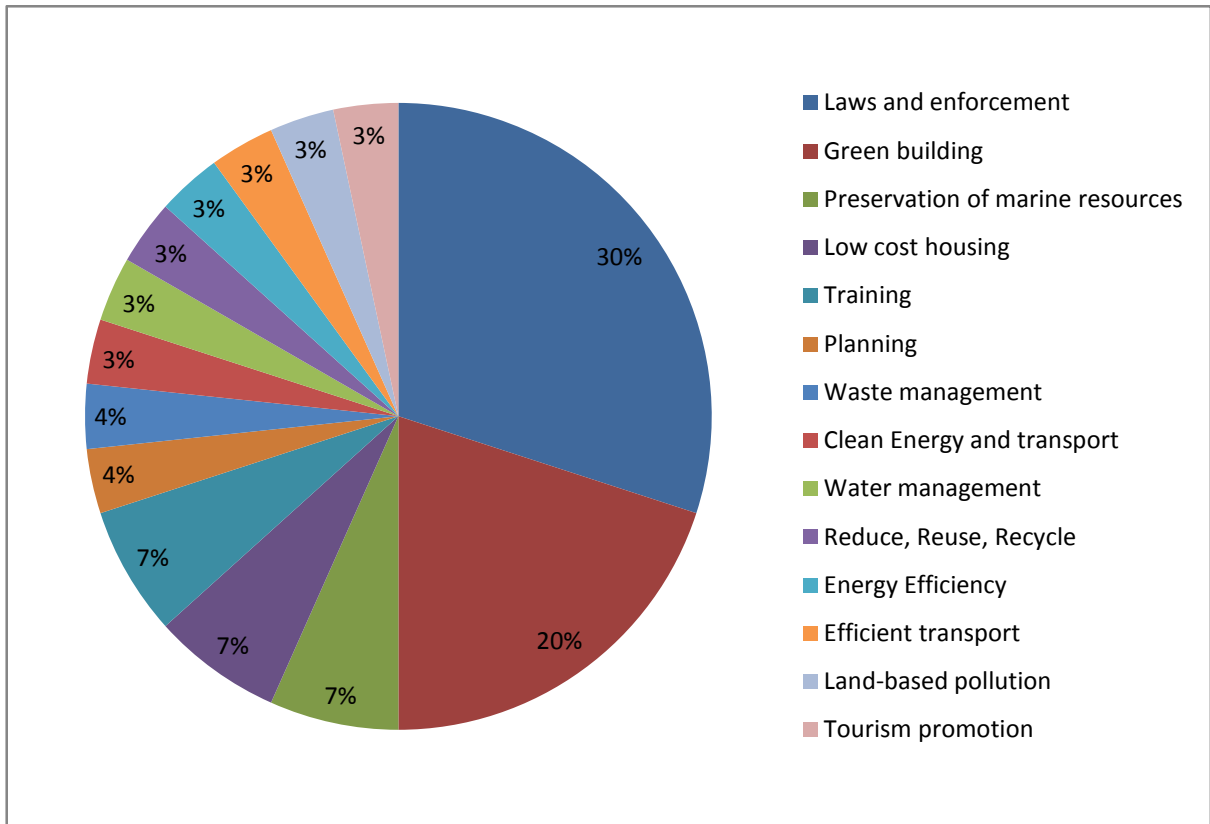


Figure 17: Views from the construction industry SIG

The Land Transport and Shipping SIG

The land transport and shipping sector had green building as a priority (29%), followed by law enforcement (19%) and efficient transport (14%).

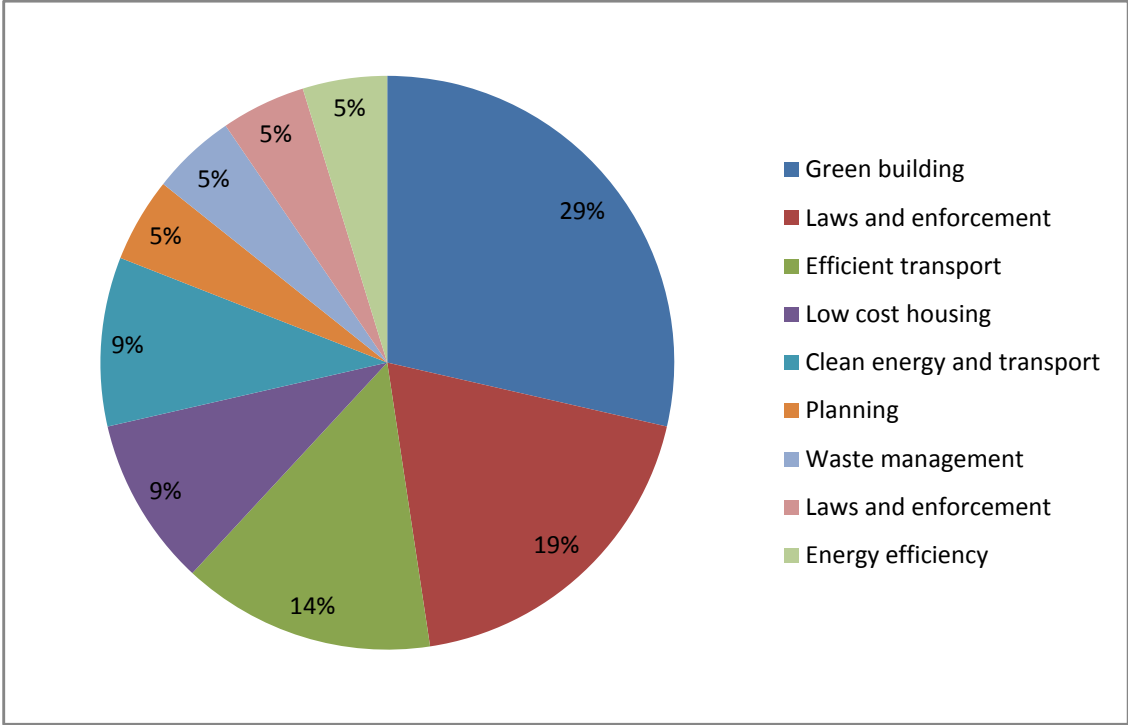


Figure 18: Views from the Land Transport and Shipping SIG

The Social Security Special Interest Group

The social security SIG indicated that social issues (15%), energy efficiency (15%), awareness (13%), clean energy and transportation (13%) and waste management (10%) were key issues that needed to be addressed in order for Mauritius to achieve sustainable development.

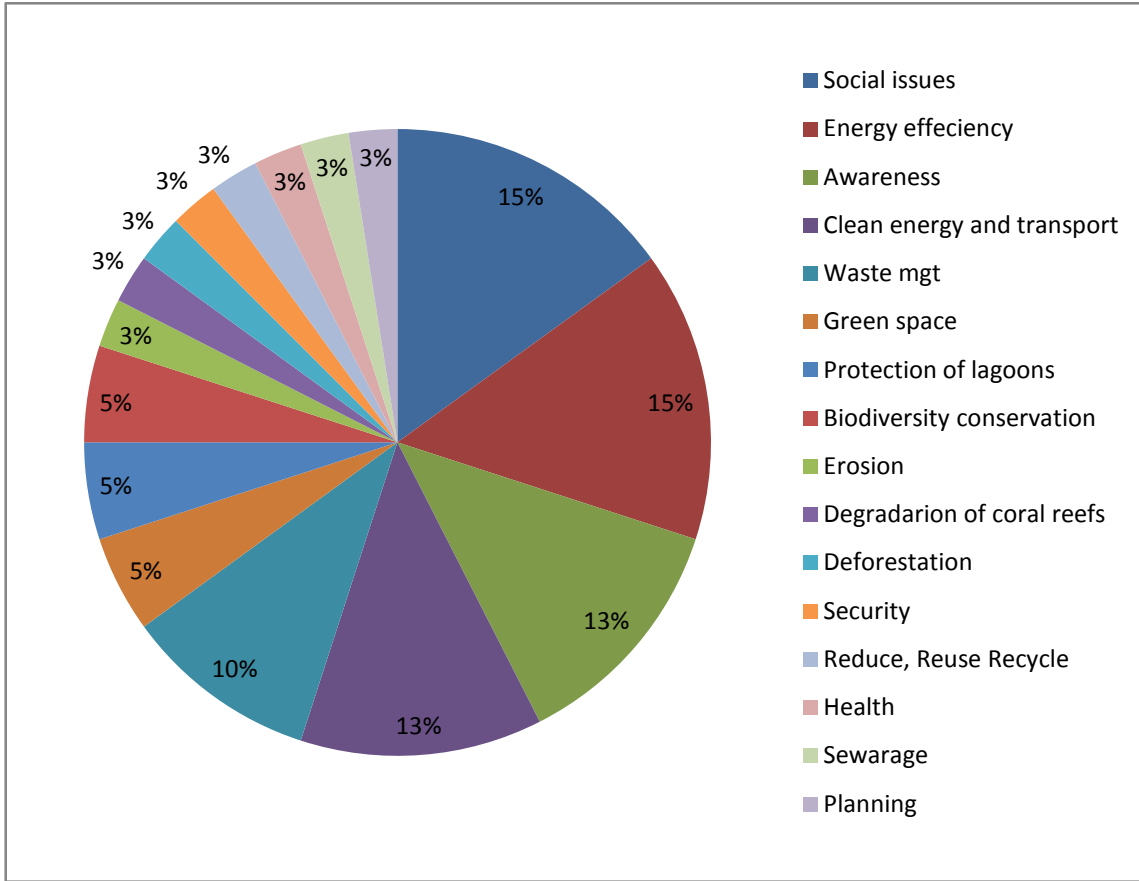


Figure 19: Views from the social security SIG

The NGOs Special Interest Group

The NGO SIG represented by MACOSS indicated that social issues (37%) were of major concern to the general population of Mauritius as well as the need to adopt the Reduce, Reuse and Recycle concept (10%).

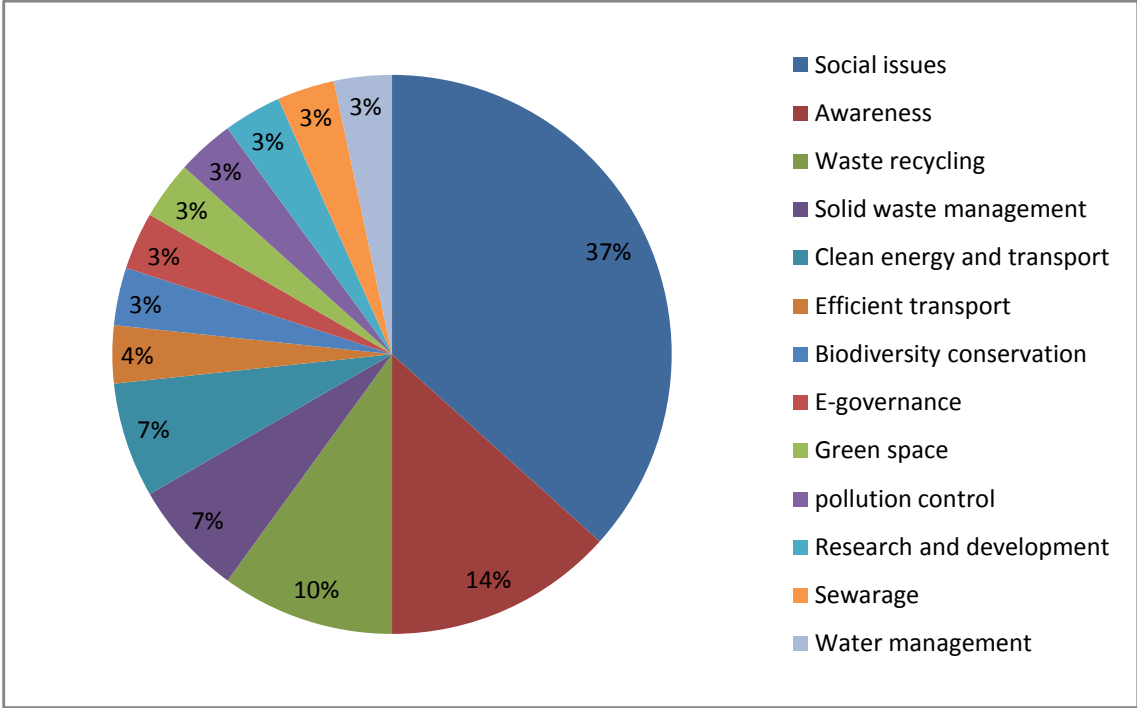


Figure 20: Views from the NGOs SIG (MACOSS)

The Tourism Special Interest Group

The stakeholders in the tourism sector indicated that the need for clean energy and transportation (17%), laws and regulations (12%) and energy efficiency (10%), were some of the key issues that needed to be addressed for sustainable development. It is significant that only 3% were concerned with the impacts of tourism, which are known to be vast in the environmental as well as social dimensions. This indicates a strong need for education of players in the sector – including introducing them to Responsible Tourism Guidelines. Such actions can be incorporated in the Action Plan.

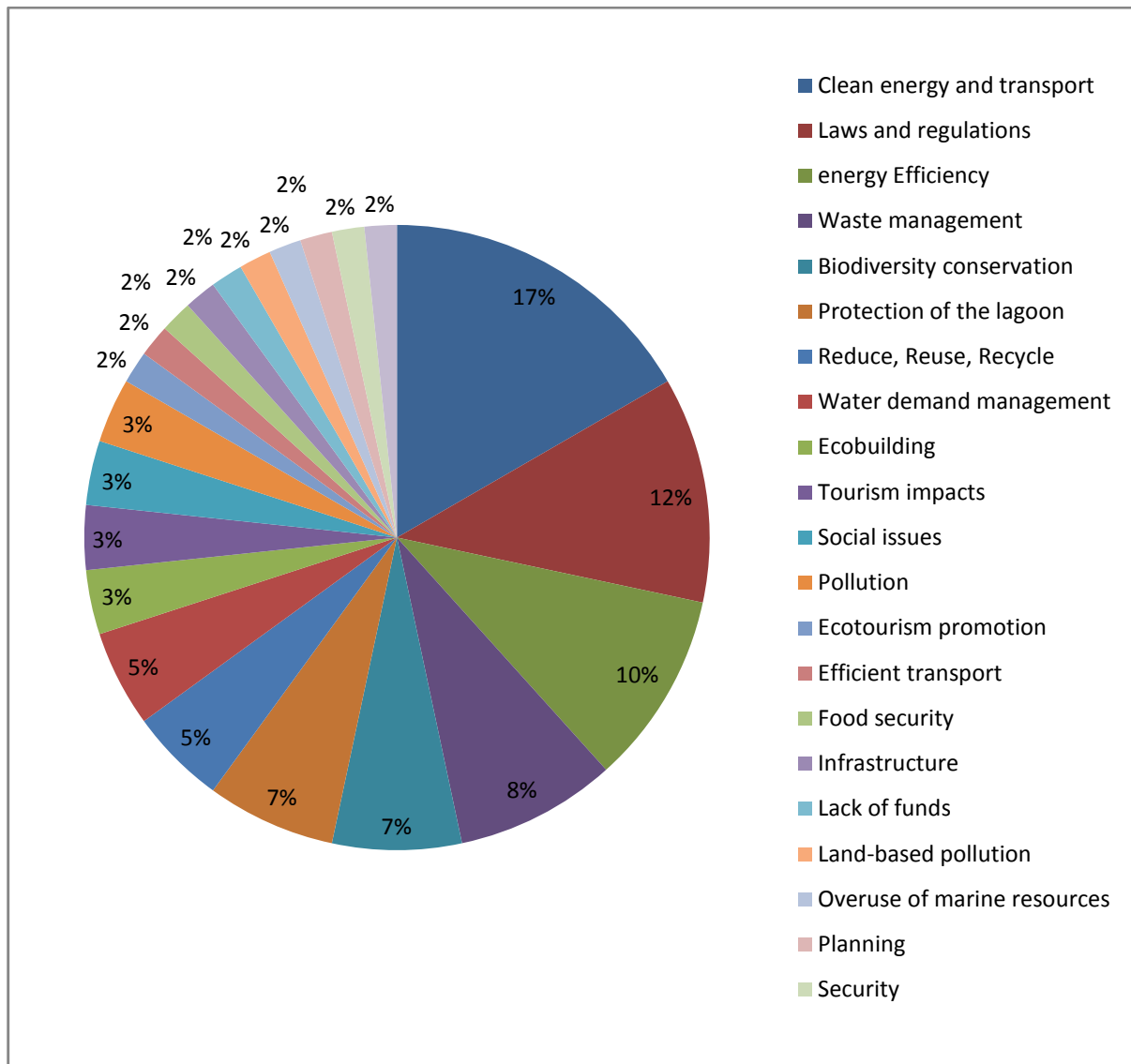


Figure 21: Views from the Tourism SIG

Views of the Inhabitants of Rodrigues

In Rodrigues, people were relatively more concerned about biodiversity conservation (16%), awareness (12%) and high unemployment (12%) rate.

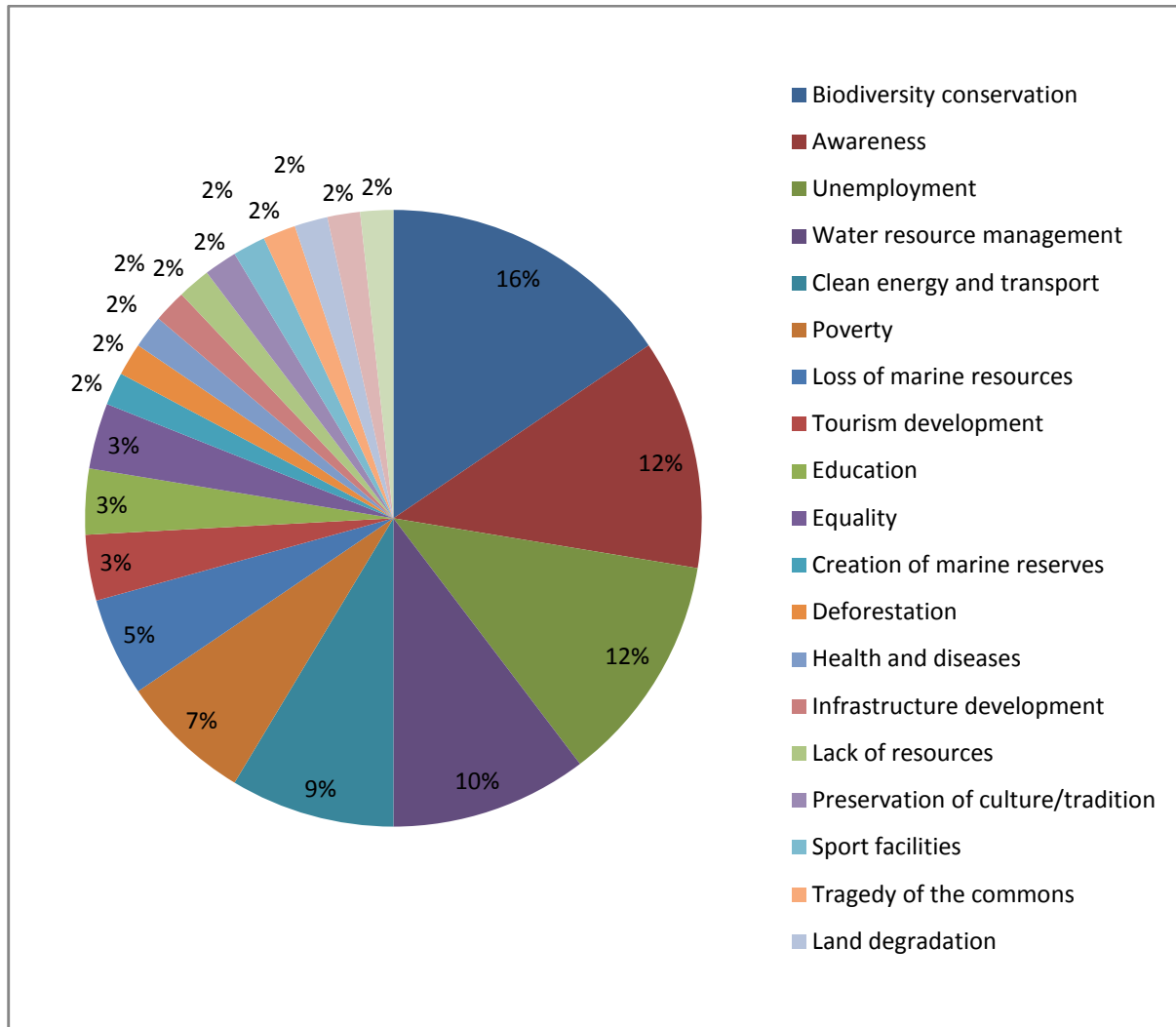


Figure 22: Views of the inhabitants of Rodrigues on issues pertaining to sustainability

The Trade Unions SIG

The trade unions thought the waste management (16%), laws and regulations (11%), clean energy and transport (11%) are key issues that need to be addressed for Mauritius to be on a sustainable trajectory. Figure 15 gives a summary of what the issues were in broad categories however there are issues such as the democratisation of the economy that should be equal to redistribution of land for agriculture purposes with the view to achieve food self-sufficiency and the need for participatory input throughout the whole Policy Process that cannot be properly summarised though viewed highly by this sector.

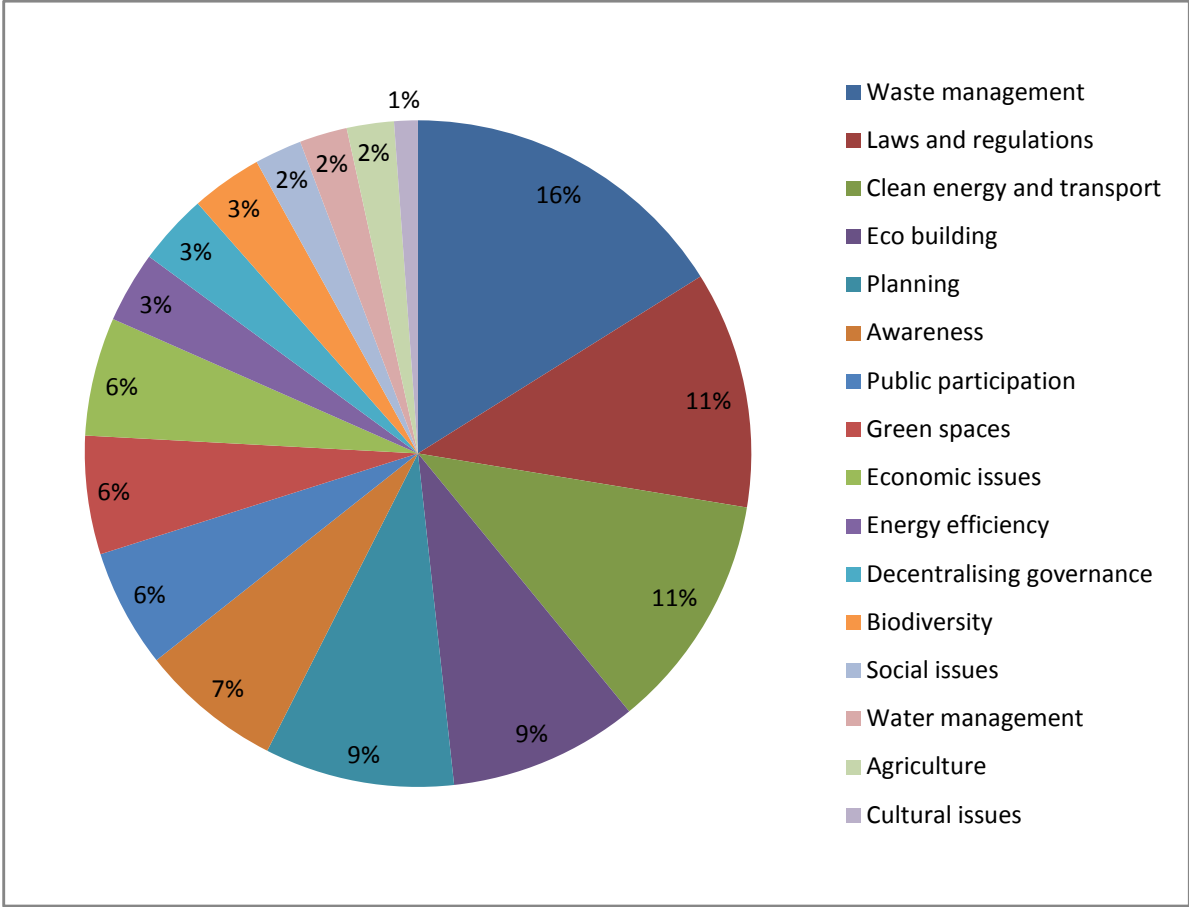


Figure 23: Views from the Trade Unions SIG

Annex 9: Compilation of Ministerial input

9.1 List of all Legislations, Policies and Strategies

The list of legislations below is from the questionnaires submitted; this is not a comprehensive list and does not include all the legislations under each Ministry. More information on all the legislations under each Ministry will be used in the next Phase and can be obtained from the Ministries themselves or from the government official website, www.gov.mu.

Agro Industry, Food Production & Security

1. Forests and Reserves Act 1983
2. Shooting and Fishing Lease Act 1966
3. National Forest Policy – 2006
4. Wildlife and National Park Act 1993
5. Wildlife Regulations 1998
6. National Parks and Reserves Regulations 1996
7. National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan
8. National Invasive Strategy Action Plan
9. The Islets National Park Strategic Plan
10. Rivers and Canals Act 1863
11. Rivers and Canals (Amendment) Act 1868
12. Sustainable Diversified Agri - Food Strategy for Mauritius, July 2008

Ministry of Education, Culture and Human Resources

1. Education Act & Education Regulations (1957).
2. Government Programmes
3. Education & Human Resource Strategy Plan 2008 -2020 (2009).
4. Policy document 'Towards a Quality Curriculum – Strategy for Reform' (2007)
5. National Curriculum Framework (Primary) (2008).
6. National Curriculum Framework (Secondary) (2009).
7. National Curriculum Framework (Pre primary) (2009).
8. SADC Protocol on Education and Training
9. Second Decade for Education in Africa
10. Dakar Framework for Action

Ministry of Health and Quality of Life

12. Medical Council Act and Regulations;
13. Dental Council Act and Regulations;
14. Mental Health Care Act and Regulations;
15. HIV and AIDS Act and Regulations;
16. Pharmacy Act and Regulations;
17. Nursing Council Act and Regulations;
18. Private Health Institutions Act;
19. Public Health Act and Regulations (Tobacco and Alcohol, Sale and Consumption of Alcohol);
20. Food Act and Regulations;
21. Environment Protection Act and Regulations (Drinking Water and Noise Regulations);
22. Dangerous Chemicals Control Act and Regulations;
23. Rivers and Canal Act;
24. White Paper on Health Sector Development & Reform, December 2002;
25. The National Sexual & Reproductive Health Policy, July 2007;
26. National Plan of Action for Nutrition 2009 -2010;
27. The National Sexual & Reproductive Health Strategy and Plan of Action 2009-2015;
28. The Human Tissue Bill

Ministry of Housing and Lands

1. The National Development Strategy
2. The Planning Policy Guidance
3. The Outline Schemes
4. The Town and Country Planning Act 1954
5. The Planning and Development Act
6. The Morcellement Act
7. The State Lands Act
8. The Pas Geometriques Act
9. The Environment Protection Act
10. The Local Government Act
11. Annual Budgets
12. Sector Strategy Reports

Ministry of Industry, Science & Research

1. The Government Programme 2005-2010 (link available on the portal of the Republic of Mauritius)
2. The “ *Industrial and SME Strategic Plan 2010-2013*” (posted on the website of the Ministry : <http://industry.gov.mu>)
3. Pamphlet on “*Greener and more Sustainable Industry and towards Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production in quest of Sustainable Development*”
4. Brochure on “*Environmental Management System*”

Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment

1. The Occupational Safety and Health Act 2005
2. The Employment Rights Act 2008, as amended
3. The Employment Relations Act 2008, as amended
4. The Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) (Amendment) Act 2009
5. The Registration of Association Act 1978

Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms

1. Pay Research Bureau Reports
2. Personnel Management Manual
3. Public Service Commission Regulations as subsequently amended
4. Employment Relation Act 2008
5. Occupational Safety & Health Act 2005
6. Dangerous Chemicals Control Act
7. Public Health Act & Regulations
8. Environment Act
9. Environment Protection Act
10. Maurice Ile Durable Project
11. Feedback from members of the public and the media
12. International Conventions
13. Code of Ethics for public officers

Prime Minister's Office: Meteorological Services

1. Administrative order by the Government of Mauritius to monitor weather/climate and provide warnings to the public. No documents available.

Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Co-operatives

1. The Government Programme
2. The Co-operatives Act 2005 as amended
3. Budget
4. The MS ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management System Documentation for the Co-operatives Division
5. Customer Charter
6. Code of Ethics for Public Officers

Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development & Family Welfare

1. National Children's Policy on Early Childhood Development
2. National Children Policy
3. National Plan of Action on National Children's Policy
4. Child Protection Act
5. National Children's Council Act
6. UN Convention on Rights of the Child
7. National Plan of Action to combat Domestic Violence
8. National Plan of Action on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit: National Development Unit (NDU)

1. The Programme-Based Budget
2. The Government Programme 2005-2010
3. The Report on flood prone areas (dated 2003) by GIBB (Mtius) Ltd
4. Environment Protection Act 2002
5. National Environment Policy 2007
6. National Environmental Strategies
7. Sectoral Policies and Strategies (Integrated Coastal Zone Management, Environmentally Sensitive Areas)

Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit: Department of Environment

Some of the main documents & Reports are listed below :

1. National Environmental Strategies 1
2. National Environmental Strategies 2
3. National Environment Policies (1991 & 2078)
4. Environment Protection Act & all regulations under EPA and Environmental Laws
5. White Paper on Environment
6. Staking out the Future
7. Meeting the challenges of Sustainable Development
8. National Policy on Sustainable consumption & Production
9. Study on Coastal Erosion in Mauritius
10. National Oil Spill Contingency Plan
11. Report on Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)
12. Framework for Integrated Coastal Zone Management
13. National Capacity Self Assessment
14. Ministry's Strategy for Programme Based Budgeting 2009-2011

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping: Shipping Division

1. The Merchant Shipping Act (2007)
2. Shipping regulations made pursuant to the Act
3. IMO Conventions (www.imo.org)
4. Guide to Ship Registration
5. Quality Management System (ISO Certification)
6. Strategic Plan (Awaiting Official Clearance)
7. Marine Pollution Bill (Being drafted presently)

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping: Traffic Management and Road Safety Unit

1. Feasibility study reports submitted by Consultants, for various road projects.
2. Strategies and policies emanating from yearly budget programs.
3. Road Act and Road Traffic Act / Planning Policies Guidelines. (These are available on the website)

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport & Shipping: Traffic Management and Road Safety Unit, National Transport Authority

1. Feasibility study Reports, submitted by Consultants, for various road projects.
2. Strategies and policies emanating from yearly Budgetary Programmes
3. Road Act and Road Traffic Act, Planning Policy Guidelines (These are available on the website).
4. Road Traffic (Construction and Use of Vehicles) Regulations 2010.
5. Road Traffic (Control of vehicle emissions) Regulations 2003.
6. Policies relating to the delicensing of Public Service Vehicles over the age of 16 years.

ttttt. Ministry of Women`s Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare

1. Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act (2009)
2. Child Protection Act (1994) with amendments in 2005 and 2008
3. The Protection from Domestic Violence Act (1997), with amendments in 2004 and 2007
4. National Children`s Council Act (2003)
5. The Sexual Offences (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2003
6. Sex Discrimination Act (SDA 2002)
7. Ombudsperson for Children Act 2003
8. Institutions for the Welfare and Protection Of Children, Regulations 2000.
9. National Action Plan on the Family (2009)
10. National Gender Policy Framework (2008)
11. National Action Plan to Combat Domestic Violence (2007)
12. National Policy Paper on the Family (2006)
13. National Children Policy and National Plan of Action on National Children`s Policy (2003)
14. National Plan of Action on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (2002)
15. National Children`s Policy on Early Childhood Development

9.2 What issues are not being currently addressed but should be addressed?

Agro Industry, Food Production & Security

1. Early warning system pertaining to cyclone/climate/tsunami/monkeys/food production.

Ministry for Consumer Protection and Citizens Charter

1. Use of eco-friendly products mainly at domestic level. Reduction in use of paper (through use of more computerized and technologically advanced tools and equipments).
2. Use of renewable resources where possible, through effective resource management
3. Research and study on consumer behaviour and patterns.

Ministry of Education, Culture & Human Resources

1. Procurement policy which should favour eco-friendly goods & services.
2. Ready access to information/data owing to a centralized and manually operated data system.
3. An archive for all education documents.
4. Culture-sensitive issues not overtly reflected in curriculum, such as Sex Education, Sexually Transmitted Diseases.
5. Environment-Friendly building design.
6. Private Tuition

Note: The current focus on examinations has resulted in inadequate emphasis on the affective, personal and social development of the child

Ministry of Health and Quality of Life

1. Social causes of ill-health like unhealthy consumption patterns/lifestyles impact on health. Social instability and undermining of moral values which are contributing to increased violence, the abuse of women and children, drug and alcohol abuse;
2. Preparation of a health-care waste management plan for the country;
3. Use of tools to promote sustainable development and protect health needs(e.g. health impact assessments, national/regional environment and health action planning, local environment and health auditing);
4. Use of cleaner and green technologies in every aspect e.g. equipment to be of reusable /recyclable or biodegradable type.

Ministry of Housing and Lands

1. There is a tendency to limit sustainability to environmental protection only, neglecting social and economic sustainability.
2. There is no account of agricultural land that is being released for other uses or for speculation.
3. Lack of enforcement of policies.
4. Lack of monitoring of development to ensure that planning conditions imposed are respected.

Ministry of Industry, Science & Research

1. Greater synergy should be promoted among institutions (both public and private) for better delivery of services.
2. Training for the development of specialised skills that can help promote a knowledge and innovation based economy to be able to better compete in the global trading arena.
3. Enhanced international networking with centres of excellence that are fostering technology, innovation and creativity relating to sustainable development.
4. Low utilisation of the fund to foster sustainable production and consumption. Absence of an appropriate mechanism to facilitate access to the MID Fund for enterprises to adopt cleaner processes and technologies.

Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment

1. This Ministry is addressing all issues pertaining to its mandate to the extent that available resources permit.

Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms

1. Use of Solar Energy at workplace in the Civil Service. Example Hospitals, Schools, Offices, etc.
2. Moving towards a paperless public administration
3. House public offices in ecological and environmental-friendly buildings
4. Sensitise and educate all public officers on the importance of sustainable development
5. Protection of the environment should be included in the curriculum at all levels
6. Transport facilities for Public Officers.

Prime Minister's Office: Meteorological Services

Not provided

Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Co-operatives

1. *Accidents or incidents*: Unforeseen event that causes an adverse environmental, social or health impact. Risk evaluation and management can minimise the severity of the impacts.
2. *Abuse or inhumane treatment*: The threat or use of physical or verbal abuse, sexual or other harassment or intimidation of any kind in the work place.
3. *Crime, fear of crime*: Unlawful acts or the threat of them, leading to a negative affect on people's quality of life, such as reducing people's ability to go out or live without intimidation.
4. *Environmental management systems*: Systematised approaches to managing environmental impacts. The assessment of potential environmental degradation and ways to combat same should be foresighted. "Prevention is better than cure."

Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development & Family Welfare

1. Sexual Education of children/adolescents in a formal approach (which could be a tool to prevent Child Sexual Abuse). It has to be pointed out that in the Report on Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSEC) that children victims of sexual abuse are later engaged in Child Prostitution and later become drug addicts thus causing much harm to themselves and society.

Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit: National Development Unit

Not provided

Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit: Department of Environment

1. Integration of environmental priorities in the PBB of Enforcing Agencies. Local Authorities and all Government institutions should have a distinct budget line for environmental matters.
2. Ombudsperson for the Environment, in line with National Environment Policy 2007.
3. Specialised Environment Court.
4. Centralised enforcement of environmental issues.
5. Independent Environment Protection Agency.
6. Environmental Stewardship.
7. Issue base: Air, Water, Land, Vehicle emission.

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping: Shipping Division

1. An inadequate legal framework
2. An inadequate registry management system
3. Designing of policies to enforce relevant provisions of conventions
4. Marketing initiatives
5. Capacity building
6. Shipping Development Forum
7. Port Reception Facilities

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping: Traffic Management and Road Safety Unit

1. Integrating traffic / road safety aspects in all land planning issues.

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport & Shipping: Traffic Management and Road Safety Unit National Transport Authority

1. Integrating Traffic/Road Safety Aspects in all land planning issues.
2. Collecting and archiving of data on vehicle use, engine technology, emission control technologies and emission by fuel for a better assessment of emissions and higher reporting accuracy.

uuuuuu. Ministry of Women`s Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare

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wwwwww. Sustainability Issues	xxxxxx. Explanation
yyyyyy. Regeneration and Rebuilding communities	Poverty and social marginalisation of people in deprived areas should be addressed with the creation of jobs, fight crime, improve health conditions, provide better and more affordable housing and civic education of the mass.
zzzzzz. Flexible Working (Work/Life balance) aaaaaaa. bbbbbbb. Sexual education for awareness raising in children & adolescents ccccccc.	<p>ddddddd. Any pattern of working which is different from a standard, traditional nine to four, work on an employer's premises. The huge variety of options include: shift work; working part-time; job share; home/teleworking; flexi-time; school hours; term-time work; and many other possibilities.</p> <p>eeeeeee. Organisations should ensure that work schedules are reasonable, such that workers are not required to work in excess of the required hours a week.</p> <p>ffffff.</p> <p>ggggggg. Work-life balance ensures that everyone, regardless of age, race or gender or other needs can combine work with their other responsibilities or aspirations. Sustainable organisations are open to adjusting working patterns and providing flexibility in employment practices. This can help to increase productivity, attract the skilled, experienced and motivated staff needed and to retain them in a competitive market place.</p> <p>hhhhhhh.</p> <p>iiiiiii. The forthcoming Parental Empowerment Programme of the Ministry aims at guiding parents and members of the community on how to address the issue of sexual education of children.</p> <p>jjjjjj.</p> <p>kkkkkkk.</p>
Carrying out Civic education Regulating the Informal sector lllllll. -Mediation Services/ Family Court	<p>Civic education on numerous issues such as the spirit of good neighbourhood, street dumping, amongst others would reap benefits in the long term.</p> <p>mmmmmmm. Clear and official regulations would keep exploitation of cheap labour in check.</p> <p>nnnnnnn.</p> <p>oooooooo. Structures and services must be made child friendly and more responsive to the needs of children. In this context, the court procedures need to be reviewed to ensure that court procedures are not lengthy and more detrimental to children.</p>

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade

Foreign Policy in the same line as other policies formulated by Government should be situated in the context of sustainable development. Currently, coordination takes place on an *ad hoc* basis between different Ministries which may be working on sustainable development initiatives. There is need, therefore, to establish a more permanent form of coordination mechanism to look at sustainable development in a comprehensive and holistic manner, and where relevant issues can be addressed.

Some of these issues are:

1. More initiatives to be taken on the basis of the Mauritius Strategy for Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
2. More Involvement in the decision-making process at international level in line with sustainability objectives.
3. Assessment of the impact of our decisions on sustainability.

Caution: Sustainable development and/or environmental protection should not be a pretext for furthering other hidden agendas (e.g.: Marine Protection Area in the Chagos Archipelago)

Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment

No response

Attorney General's Office

It is up to the Ministries to identify the new issues and only then our office may help in the reviewing of the existing legislations (e.g. on food safety) and drafting of new laws.

Ministry of Youth and Sports

1. Use of recycled paper
2. Waste segregation
3. Sustainable production and consumption

Ministry of Local Government, Rodrigues and Outer Islands, local government

1. More ex-post control over development being carried out across the island.

Ministry of Local Government, Rodrigues and Outer Islands, Solid Waste Management

1. More aggressive education and awareness campaign

9.3 What are the gaps, obstacles, and difficulties that hinder your organisation's performance in the pursuit of sustainable outcomes?

Agro Industry, Food Production & Security

1. Lack of Manpower
2. Financial Resources
3. Specialised skills
4. Land tenure – all the State Forest Lands are not vested to the Forestry Service
5. Privately owned forest lands are not under the control of the Forestry Service
6. Green technology out of reach for the common man.
7. Sustainable agriculture is costly and thus generally are not the preferred means of production

Ministry for Consumer Protection and Citizens Charter

1. Lean human resource capacity and inadequate financial resources
2. Legislations need to be reviewed
3. (Laws Reforms Commission has just submitted a Comprehensive Report to that effect).

Ministry of Education, Culture & Human Resources

1. Non-alignment of the vision of different stakeholders because of their several special and personal interests that conflict with those of the Ministry.
2. Absence of an integrated policy per se for sustainability in view of the restrictive perception of the term that has traditionally been associated with environmental concerns exclusively.
3. Difficulty to change mindset out of sheer conservatism
4. Lack of research culture.
5. Lack of information and sensitization campaigns (outreach programs)
6. Lack of capacity and expertise in some areas (illustratively, the absence of a protocol for the disposal of hazardous chemicals).
7. Absence of an institutional monitoring mechanism.
8. Little collective participation in decision making process and hence little ownership of the issues.

Ministry of Health and Quality of Life

1. Absence of proper policies/strategies with regard to health and sustainable development;

2. Lack of resources, both human and financial (Example: Training man power in specific areas);
3. Not a donor favourable country in view that Mauritius is classified as an upper middle income country.

Ministry of Housing and Lands

Institutional, legislative and technical gaps, including:

1. Outdated law (the TCP Act dates back to 1954). It can no longer respond effectively to the needs of the fast-growing Mauritius economy. It does not provide for a satisfactory distribution of planning powers. Further, it contains inadequate and cumbersome procedures for plan-making, approvals, appeal and enforcement.
2. Acute shortage of staff. At present the Planning Division is functioning with a capacity of only 50%.
3. Lack of coordination within the departments and among ministries.
4. Unclear policy guidance
5. Registry and recording system ineffective.
6. Lack of encouragements and lack of continuous capacity building.

Ministry of Industry, Science & Research

1. Lack of expertise among staff of the Ministry on technical issues such as industrial process engineering, industrial technology development, environmental engineering and scientific research.
2. Lack of staff
3. Lack of international exposure to the operationalisation of new models of development incorporating aspects of sustainable development.

Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment

1. The main obstacles are shortage of staff and financial constraints.

Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms

1. Very often, Solicitor General's advice is required, in particular on interpretation of laws. This, at times, results in delay to settle certain matters.
2. Inability of authorities to decide what to do with toxic and other hazardous wastes from laboratories etc.
3. Hazardous substances that are not needed are still being purchased for instance at the Ministry of Education Central Supply Division.

Prime Minister's Office: Meteorological Services

1. Financial and Human Resources. Additional professional staff are required

Ministry of Health and Quality of Life

1. Absence of proper policies/strategies with regard to health and sustainable development;
2. Lack of resources, both human and financial (Example: Training man power in specific areas);
3. Not a donor favourable country in view that Mauritius is classified as an upper middle income country.

Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Co-operatives

The gaps, obstacles and difficulties that hinder our performance are:

1. Lack of Finance/Capital
2. Red-tape cum Bureaucracy
3. Low Productivity
4. Limited Strategic Planning of co-operatives
5. Restrained leadership in co-operatives
6. The complexity of setting up rigorous control mechanism (due from trade unions pressures, loopholes in control systems, political influences, etc.)
7. Poor and unmotivated participation of co-operators
8. Ageing workforce
9. Elderly population of Co-operators

Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development & Family Welfare

1. The Council has limited human, financial and infrastructural resources and it has to be the Executive arm of the parent Ministry for its activities.
2. There is need to reinforce the organizational structure in terms of human resources whereby appropriate training facilities for the staff to be given so as to enable them to deliver more adequately and professionally.
3. Access to professional/educational Institution is difficult.
4. Children are not easily accessible for NCC activities as they have a hectic schedule – they have to attend school and thereafter tuitions. They do not have enough time to participate in activities organized by the Council.

Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit: National Development Unit (NDU)

1. Lack of a comprehensive watershed or catchment areas planning in defining drainage solutions
2. Haphazard constructions by public affecting natural water flow
3. Underutilization of eco-friendly products and design in NDU infrastructure.
4. Lack of coordination between stakeholders due to shortage of manpower and Human Resources.

Ministry of Environment and National Development Uni : Department of Environment

1. Lack of environmental stewardship from the industries and the population at large.
2. Issues pertinent to one Ministry may not be the priority of other organizations.
3. The financial allocations are made by MOFEE to the Enforcing Agencies/Ministries for the implementation of environmental projects e.g. Sustainable Consumption and Production. The MOE is no longer responsible for fund allocation, as it was previously with the Environment Investment Programme (EIP) projects.

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping: Shipping Division

1. Lack of necessary legislation to provide the powers required to be an effective Maritime Administration and comply with international conventions
2. Lack of necessary administrative systems and legal framework to compete effectively in the open register market
3. Lack of necessary technology
4. Lack of mechanisms to properly exploit the facilities of the MMTA
5. Lack of knowledge of the size and scope of the Mauritian shipping sector
6. Acute Shortage of qualified staff
7. Budgetary constraints

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping: Traffic Management and Road Safety Unit

1. Shortage of manual workers, engineers / technical officers.
2. The technical staffs make recommendations and after approval, the works are implemented by the manual workers. Currently there is a severe shortage of staff with both cadres.

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport & Shipping: Traffic Management and Road Safety Unit National Transport Authority

1. Shortage of both manual workers and engineers/technical staff. Engineers make recommendations and after approval, the works are implemented by the manual workers. Currently, there is a severe shortage in both cadres.
2. TMRSU is responsible for road safety/traffic management islandwide. However, other authorities/department deal with similar matters without the knowledge of this Act. This creates obstacle in giving precise technical advice/recommendations.
3. As far as the National Transport Authority is concerned, there is:
 - a. lack of trained personnel for correct use of smoke meters/gas analyzers;
 - b. lack of equipment for use of Examination Centres and for road side checks;
 - c. inadequate date for reliable inventory needs; and
 - d. lack of capacity building opportunities to improve expertise in sustainable transport.

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qqqqqq. *Ministry of Women`s Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare*

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ssssss. **Gaps**

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1. Knowledge Gap
2. Resources (human, financial) Gap

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vvvvvvv. **Obstacles**

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1. Culture of the organization
2. Institutional Set up and existing mechanisms
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zzzzzzz. **Difficulties**

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1. Resistance to change
2. Limited human, financial and infrastructural resources
3. There is need to reinforce the organizational structure in terms of human resources whereby appropriate training facilities for the staff to be given so as to enable them to deliver more adequately and professionally.
4. Access to professional/educational Institution is difficult.
5. Children are not easily accessible for creativity activities organized as they have a hectic schedule – They have to attend school and thereafter tuitions. They do not have enough time to participate in such activities.
6. The absence of a holistic National Policy Paper on Social Development with an accompanying Strategic Action Plan, spelling out the coordinated role of social actors.
7. An “Add women and stir” approach in institutions, rather than mainstreaming gender into their respective policies and programmes, in line with the National Gender Policy that calls upon all Ministries/ Departments and institutions to institutionalize their respective sectoral gender policies

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ccccccc. *Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade*

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1. Need to develop a comprehensive view and concerted approach to decision-making on issues related to sustainability by participating in discussions and meetings at national and international level.
2. Narrow view of sustainability issues, e.g. the common belief that sustainability is only about environment
3. Difficulty in working out measurable performance indicators in terms of sustainability
4. Lack of technical and financial resources.
5. Competing or conflicting priorities
6. Resistance to change
7. Need for more sensitization on sustainable development.

Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment

1. Misperception of the concept and principles of sustainable development.
2. Inadequate communication and sharing of information with other stakeholders

Attorney General's Office

1. It is recommended that our office be involved in the process in order to be aware of the existing gaps in our existing legislation.

Ministry of Youth and Sports

2. Recycled paper not easily available and accessible

9.4 What are the overlaps (if any) with other Ministries that you know of, that need to be addressed?

Agro Industry, Food Production & Security

1. Ministry of Environment & NDU
2. Ministry of Housing & Lands
3. Ministry of Tourism, L & EC
4. Ministry of Local Government

Ministry for Consumer Protection and Citizens Charter

1. Legislation

Ministry of Education, Culture & Human Resources

1. Implementation of curricular programs on environment and other areas by different Ministries/NGO's and private sector leads to duplication of efforts and resources.

Ministry of Health and Quality of Life

Nothing noted

Ministry of Housing and Lands

Nothing noted

Ministry of Industry, Science & Research

1. Ministries are working in close collaboration and no overlap has been noted so far.

Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment

Nothing in particular to report

Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms

Nothing noted

Prime Minister's Office: Meteorological Services

Nothing noted

Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Co-operatives

Nothing noted

Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development & Family Welfare

1. In the absence of channels for exchange among Ministries and due to lack of coordination at times duplication work is noted thus leading to waste of economic and human resources.
2. No national strategic plan and programmes to bring in coordination in the field of social welfare and development.

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development: National Development Unit

Nothing noted.

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development: Department of Environment

1. Environmental management is a complex and cross cutting issue and requires the collaboration of various stakeholders. There are also instances where the roles of the various organizations should be better defined. Some examples are given below :
 - a. The WMA claims to be responsible for sewerage areas only. For non sewerage areas, confusion might arise whether it is the Ministry of Health (sanitary aspects) or the MREPU which must take the lead. In fact, as per the EPA 2002, it is the MREPU which is the Enforcing Agency.
 - b. The issue of clinical waste whereby responsibility is shared among the MOLG (Enforcing Agency for hazardous waste), the MOH (health aspects, hospital etc.) and MOE (Enforcing Agency for air pollution).
 - c. No man's land – there is no clear cut agency responsible for beaches not falling under public and private beaches.
 - d. The issue of 'Chemicals' is being dealt both by the MOE and Ministry of Health.
2. Organisations such as the Local Authorities should make judicious use of the Environmental laws.

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping: Shipping Division

1. Preservation of the marine environment. The Ministry of Environment and NDU also has in place regulatory framework which encompasses the protection and preservation of the marine and coastal environment.

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping: Traffic Management and Road Safety Unit

1. This unit is responsible for road safety / traffic management island-wide. However, other authorities / departments deal with similar matters without the knowledge of this unit.

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport & Shipping: National Transport Authority

1. The Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit has a unit that keeps all the statistics on emission, air quality, environment and climate change. There is the need to have better coordination and collaboration between these two Ministries for optimum use of data.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade

1. Our Ministry is unique in the sense that by the nature of our work, we have to collaborate closely with other line Ministries and institutions on a number of issues. This includes collaboration with them to implement projects and programmes geared towards economic, social and environmental sustainability.

Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment

Not applicable

Attorney General's Office

None for the time being.

Ministry of Youth and Sports

No response

9.5 What would you recommend be put in place for your Ministry to enhance performance in terms of pursuing sustainable outcomes?

Agro Industry, Food Production & Security

1. Consolidation of all existing law to make it in line with the current philosophy & requirement of the country
2. Establishment of a Centralized Agency to monitor and enforce all existing laws and regulations

Ministry for Consumer Protection and Citizens Charter

1. Regular liaison with stakeholders concerned – in respect of consumption patterns
2. Updating of legislation

3. Education by use of modern techniques and use of media (written and oral)
4. Consumer education and information on judicious use of resources
5. Awareness campaigns on consumer's rights and interests.

Ministry of Education, Culture & Human Resources

1. A coherent and integrated long-term plan.
2. An efficient training strategy for empowerment of officers and schools.
3. Proper Management of Assets.
4. Reinforcement of Quality Assurance at all levels.
5. Active participation and collaboration of all stakeholders
6. Developing a sustainability index to measure progress on the issue.

Ministry of Health and Quality of Life

1. Sound policies and strategies with concrete plans of action at the national level.
2. Cross-sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and harmonized actions (e.g between energy, health, education, environment) at the respective levels.
3. Decentralised actions to get health assistance to people and communities that need it.
4. Mobilization of additional resources to achieve systematic and predictable funding.
5. Provision of health information system.
6. Building and maintaining human resources for health.
7. Need for capacity building and research.
8. Monitoring and evaluating policies, planning, management approaches and activities and instituting feedback mechanisms to re-calibrate the system as necessary.
9. Need for ensuring availability and improving the access of affordable medicine.

Ministry of Housing and Lands

1. **Improve coordination** between those Ministries having responsibility for the different aspects of land use planning and the Ministry of Economic Development, so that the National Development Strategy (land use planning framework) can be fully supportive and integral to the Government's national socio-economic goals and objectives and its Public Sector Investment Programme.
2. **Encourage dialogue and collaboration** with the private sector so that the major programmes and projects of each sector are integrated as effectively as possible to the benefit of all Mauritians.
3. **Improve national-local level cooperation** in land use planning through the provision of consistent and up-to-date advice to district councils so that local level developments are in tune with wider national development principles and policies.
4. **Institutional strengthening**
5. **Capacity building**
6. **Transparency and good governance principles** to ensure a planned development of the country, where it will be pleasant to live and work, where business can thrive and prosper and where the natural beauty of the country will be preserved for the enjoyment of generations to come.

Ministry of Industry, Science & Research

1. There is a need to establish clear objectives and guidelines as well as an appropriate mechanism (with clear and transparent procedures) to facilitate access of the local enterprises to the MID Fund.
2. There is a need to upgrade the technical capabilities of the staff of the Ministry through workshops/ international exposure in developed and newly industrialised countries.
3. MID Officer to liaise, monitor and implement issues relating to MID.

Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment

1. In so far as the sustainability concept applies to this Ministry performance could be enhanced through additional capacity building, additional human and financial resources and adoption of state of the art technologies.

Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms

1. The daily heavy traffic congestion is very stressing and a solution needs to be found as quickly as possible so that officers spend less time on the road and attend duty without stress.
2. Expert advice be sought on how to deal with and dispose of hazardous substances that are being stored in laboratories.
3. A list of toxic substances that is really of educational value and very important, needs to be established and only then be purchased.
4. Segregation of waste at source.
5. Comfortable commuters at specific pick-up points in different regions to encourage public officers to use mass transport facilities.
6. Moving Ministries/Departments from Port Louis towards cooler regions of Pamplemousses/Moka/Plaines Wilhems to save on energy for air conditioning and fuel for travelling to work.

Prime Minister's Office: Meteorological Services

1. Request for IT professionals.
2. Increase in number of personnel
3. Increase in allocated budgets and provision of contingency funds for unforeseen circumstances.

Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Co-operatives

1. For enhanced performance, the Ministry *via* co-operatives are being advised to:
 - a. *concentrate on internal adjustment and structural changes*
 - b. *improved decision process*
 - c. *greater emphasis on value-added operations*
 - d. *mobilization of members capital*
 - e. *attracting new blood in the co-operative movement*
 - f. *deployment of advanced technologies so as to strengthen their credibility*

2. These factors are designed to improve the efficiency of co-operatives and maintain a comparative advantage in the market place.

Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development & Family Welfare

1. An autonomous organization

Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit: National Development Unit

1. Appropriate study on watershed or catchment areas planning with appropriate recommendations which could be implemented.
2. Strengthening of legislations to prevent haphazard constructions.
3. Capacity building and awareness in eco-friendly designs for infrastructure put in place by the National Development Unit.
4. Sensitization of all staff including non-technical ones on the necessity to avoid delays in project implementation.

Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit: Department of Environment

1. Setting up of a Climate Change Division
2. Setting up of the Prosecution Division
3. Harmonization of the enforcement mechanism
4. Enhance private sector participation
5. Revamping of the National Environment Fund to enable the empowerment of grass root organizations to meet environmental requirements.
6. Specific vote item for sectoral ministries dealing with environmental issues.

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping

1. Strategic Planning & restructuring of the Shipping Division as development of the Mauritius Register of Shipping into international markets would be a key contribution to the national income.
2. Review of strategies for recruitment and retention of qualified staff
3. A proper set of Maritime Laws and Regulations
4. Development of Maritime Cluster
5. Regional Cooperation
6. Exchange programmes
7. Coordination of work with the Recognized organizations (Ro's)

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping: Traffic Management and Road Safety Unit

1. This unit is being included in the Performance Management System. However, it is recommended that there is more inter-active and inter-personal meeting with all parties concerned.

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport & Shipping: National Transport Authority

1. TMRSU is being included in the PMS System. However, it is recommended that there is more inter-advice and inter-personal meetings with all parties concerned.
2. As sustainability is becoming a keyword in development and climate change issues, the Ministry is presently drafting its strategic plan in the land transport sector for the short and medium term with the support of MID Fund for the operation of cleaner vehicles, use of cleaner fuels, lower anthropogenic emissions and better air quality.

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ffffff. Ministry of Women`s Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare

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1. A Performance Management System that is drafted against achievement of outputs listed in the Programme Based Budget
2. Development and Implementation of sustainability models tailor made to suit the specific needs of each Unit of the Ministry.
3. Team building programmes as a learning tool, which is practiced in the private sector
4. Regular training / refresher courses for personnel (in communication, conflict management, work-life balance, time management)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade

1. Greater sensitization on the concept of Sustainable Development and its relevance and application to our daily work.
2. Elaboration of a capacity building programme to raise awareness on sustainability issues and international negotiations pertaining to these issues.
3. Active involvement of this Ministry in international meetings on issues related to sustainable development

Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment

1. Training sessions should be organised to sensitize the personnel on the concept of sustainable development.
2. Best work practices in terms of sustainability should be promoted for instance, by encouraging people to recycle paper by printing on the back side of paper, switching off the lights when they leave their office, use water consciously, etc.

Attorney General's Office

1. The participation of law officers in the evaluation of policies and strategies of the different Ministries in relation to sustainable development.

Ministry of Youth and Sports

1. Provision of separate bins for waste collection
2. Collaboration with the Ministry of Environment for the organisation of the training on sustainable consumption and production.
3. Organisation of sensitization programmes in school/colleges to promote the concept of sustainability and development.

Annex 10: Comparison of ministerial mandate with issues raised

In order to assess the gap between the Ministerial mandates (defined by the visions, missions and objectives) and the issues raised by the general public, the General Facilitator considered the mandate of the Ministries and the issues raised by the public. For each issue raised, the Ministry mandate that best addressed the issue was determined and the issues placed under that Ministry.

Most Ministerial mandates were obtained via the questionnaires sent to the Ministries. The Ministry of Fisheries & Rodrigues and the Ministry of Renewable Energy & Public Utilities mandates were taken from the official Government website, www.gov.mu.

Most of the issues raised by the general public could be linked easily to the mandate of one Ministry, and in some cases to more than one.

Issues that could not be readily linked to a Ministry were clumped in one category at the end, and are presented in brick red and bold font. In terms of governance, Mauritians stated that they want Government to lead by example, fight against corruption, ensure dialogue with civil society (Unions, NGOs etc), promote good governance, and that better overall planning occurs. There should be efficiency in planning and the Government should provide funds, formulate legislations and determine actions to promote the implementation of MID. People wished that Government could initiate more actions to move the country towards sustainability. Emphasis in the MID should be on the drawing up of an action plan which will drive the country towards sustainable development. In addition, it is important to make it clear at this stage (in the policy formulation process) on what is sustainable and what is not. The issue of governance such as channelling of funds (CSR funds), support of institutes such as the local government were pertinent to sustainable governance for the Mauritians (see Table below).

Some of these issues in red could in fact possibly be linked to certain Ministries, such as the fight against corruption may be linked to the Attorney General's Office. However, we the above issues were considered as 'hanging' between Ministries and not taken care of, and are therefore reported as such.

The analysis of mandates and other institutional matters is only preliminary: the intention was that an institutional mandate expert be engaged to further analyse data and conduct in-depth and interactive research with Ministries. Unfortunately the expert was not engaged in Phase 1 as originally planned and now will be engaged in Phase 2.

Ministry Ministry Mandates	Issues raised by the General Public
<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Vision and Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Mauritius in accordance with the relevant provisions of our Constitution. 2. Promote the national interests of the Republic of Mauritius at bilateral, regional and international levels. 3. Pursue a pro-active, adaptable and pragmatic diplomacy with a view to promoting and safeguarding the interests of Mauritius and achieving sustainable development. 4. Contribute towards the establishment of a stable, peaceful and equitable international order characterised, <i>inter alia</i>, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hhhhhhh. (a) respect for the independence and sovereignty of States; iiiiiii. (b) the promotion and protection of democratic values and human rights; and jjjjjjj. (c) upholding of the rule of law and good governance; kkkkkkk. (d) fair trade rules that take into account the interests of all States; lllllll. (e) actions in favour of sustainable development. mmmmmmm. 5. Strengthen the process of regional cooperation and integration; nnnnnnn. 6. To extend assistance as appropriate and protect the rights and interests of Mauritians overseas. <p>Mission:</p> <p>To develop and implement a foreign policy that</p> <p>(i) safeguards and promotes the national interests of the Republic of Mauritius; and</p> <p>(ii) contributes towards the building of a secure, equitable, democratic and peaceful international community.</p>	<p>Promote Foreign Direct Investments (FDI)</p> <hr/> <p>Control Foreign Direct Investments (FDI)</p> <hr/> <p>Reconcile to avoid contradiction – harmonization of government documents/actions, e.g. some ministries are not in favour of Business Facilitation Act of 2006</p> <hr/>

<p>Ministry of Industry, Science and Research,</p> <p>Vision of the Ministry of Industry, Science & Research :</p> <p>A globally competitive, environmentally sustainable and socially responsible industrial sector, propelled by Science, Technology and Innovation.</p> <p>Mission of the Ministry of Industry, Science & Research :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To enhance the global competitiveness of the industrial sector; ○ To foster development of integrated, high-tech and innovative industries; ○ To sustain quality through recognized standards: and ○ To promote science and research for wealth generation, job creation and sustainable development 	<p>Develop a new model of economic development (Sustainable)</p> <p>Encourage local production</p> <p>Promote sustainable and clean industrial products</p> <p>Promote clean industry</p>
<p>Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Cooperatives</p> <p>The mandate of the Ministry of Co-operatives is to facilitate and assist in the development of co-operatives through the creation and provision of favourable and conducive legal and institutional environment together with adequate support and incentives. Moreover, it aims at supporting a modern co-operative movement with sound, diversified and autonomous co-operative organisations operating for the upliftment of the standard of living of their members.</p> <p>The Co-operatives Division of our Ministry has the following main objectives: (i) provision of legal and institutional framework; (ii) registration of Co-operative Societies; (iii) auditing, supervision, inspection and</p>	<p>To be in line with & promote Sustainable Development when implementing the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects</p> <p>Reconcile to avoid contradiction – harmonization of Government documents/actions, e.g. some ministries were not in favour of Business Facilitation Act of 2006</p> <p>Determine and research the percentage of the island that should be developed or left undeveloped</p>

<p>monitoring of co-operative societies; (iv) coordinating co-operative activities with other institutions; (v) preparation of programmes and policies for the co-operative sector; (vi)conception, implementation and monitoring of national co-operative development projects; (vii) coordination of foreign financial and technical assistance for the implementation of co-operative projects; (viii) advising and assisting co-operative societies and federations in the implementation of their plans and projects; (ix) data collection and publication of reports on co-operatives and the Co-operative Movement; (x) assisting co-operative societies in modernising their activities and in attaining financial and functional autonomy; (xi) promoting new management concepts through HRD, training and education within the co-operative sector; and (xii) promoting and developing the Co-operative Movement in every field of human activities for the economic social and cultural upliftment of the adherents and the community generally.</p>	
<p>Ministry of Tourism, Leisure and External Communications</p> <p>The vision of the Ministry is to be a leading economic development agency in fostering sustainable tourism, always setting new benchmarks and pioneering best practices with a view to sustain economic growth as well as improving the standard of living of the whole population.</p> <p>Our mission is to develop and champion tourism activities so as to build the sector into key engine of growth and to make of Mauritius the best island destination in the world.</p> <p>The Ministry has empowered the following semi-autonomous bodies to carry out specific functions related to tourism and tourism relation development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority – to promote Mauritius as a high quality tourism island destination internationally. • Tourism Authority: to monitor regulate activities of tourist enterprises and pleasure crafts. 	<p>Reduce and limit number of buildings & activities of hotels</p> <hr/> <p>Develop ecotourism</p> <hr/> <p>Promote ecotourism</p> <hr/> <p>Limit the number of IRS projects</p> <hr/> <p>Reduce the number of IRS projects</p> <hr/> <p>Not enough flights to Rodrigues</p> <hr/>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism Fund: to finance the implementation of infrastructural works in connection with tourism development projects and social upliftment projects for the community and embellishment of tourist sites. • Tourism Employees Welfare Fund: to carry out activities to promote the welfare of the employees of tourist enterprises and their families. 	
<p>Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping</p> <p>Our vision is to create an ever and free flow traffic environment.</p> <p>To provide a land transport system service responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people and which contribute to the development of the country.</p> <p>To provide the highest standards in the land transport sector.</p> <p>To ensure the provision of quality land transport services.</p> <p>Our mission is to enhance traffic flow and promote road safety through engineering and behaviour modification. To formulate and implement policies for safe, efficient and environmentally sustainable services in the land transport sector.</p>	<p>Reduce traffic congestion</p> <p>Better and subsidised public transport</p> <p>Light rail transport system</p> <p>Promote cycling and walking</p> <p>Promote eco-friendly transport such as ethanol, electric vehicles</p> <p>Limit number of high rise buildings</p> <p>Decentralise Government offices</p> <p>Provide more green areas and or relaxing work areas</p> <p>Promote green & eco-friendly buildings and optimise use of the buildings</p> <p>Maintain, renovate and enlarge roads</p> <p>New and better planned roads</p> <p>Provide additional parking facilities</p> <p>Develop harbour in Rodrigues like in Mauritius</p> <p>Promote eco-friendly, green, safe & healthy buildings</p> <p>U[grading of public beaches</p> <p>Increase number & access to public beaches</p> <p>Remove tax on bicycles (sensitize people on using bicycles and creation of bicycle tracks)</p> <p>Better management of public beaches (keep beaches, toilets,</p>

		etc. clean)
Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities	<p>The main activities of this Ministry revolve around formulating policies in the energy, water and waste water sectors and the establishment of a responsive legal framework to govern the development of these sectors.</p> <p>The Ministry also ensures that the necessary dynamism is created for services offered by the various organisations falling under its purview to be delivered in the best interests of the public.</p> <p>The Ministry has under its responsibility the Central Water Authority (CWA), the Central Electricity Board, the Wastewater Management Authority, the Water Resources Unit, the Energy Services Division and the Radiation Protection Authority.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide a 24-hour good quality water supply to the whole population; 2. To ensure a reliable supply of electricity to all sectors of the economy; 3. To ensure judicious use of available water resources; 4. To progressively extend the wastewater network islandwide; 5. To maximise the use and benefits of indigenous renewable sources of energy; 6. To ensure electrical safety in buildings; 7. To ensure peaceful and safety application of ionizing radiation in the country; and 8. To maintain a dynamic and progressive Ministry that ensures the provision of efficient, effective and quality services by the organisations which operate under its purview. 	Promote and provide incentives for energy efficiency e.g. control air conditioners
		Invest in solar (PV, water heaters), wind, wave, etc
		Use palm oil for renewable energy
		Promote and provide incentives for alternative energy sources (renewable energy)
		Creation of renewable energy companies (RECOs)
		Promote and provide incentives for energy savings
		Encourage and provide incentives for production of energy from waste (biogas)
		Cooperation between Mauritius and Reunion with regard to Energy Efficiency program
Ministry of Agro Industry Food Production and Security	<p>Our mission is to promote the development of agro industry through innovation and new technology and to increase crops and livestock production with a view to ensuring regular supply of safe and quality products to the population.</p> <p>Our vision is to be a driver, catalyst and facilitator for operators in agriculture and agro business; to spearhead the development of small and medium sized commercial and professional agro business enterprises and to</p>	Encourage food production for self sufficiency
		Encourage self-sufficiency
		Promote Sustainable Agriculture and bio products
		Develop a new model of economic development (Sustainable)
		Encourage rearing of pigs, poultry, cattle etc.
		Preserve forests areas and plant trees
		Preserve some wild spaces for future generations, like outer islands

	promote food production and the development of agro industry through empowerment, innovation and new technologies to ensure food security of the population.	Protect and preserve fauna
Ministry of Fisheries and Rodrigues	<p>Vision</p> <p>To be an economic pillar with due regard to sustainability of aquatic resources and social development for the benefit of all stakeholders.</p> <p>Mission</p> <p>To provide an enabling environment for the promotion of sustainable development of fisheries sector and to ensure continued economic growth and social development within the framework of good governance.</p>	<p>Ensure sustainable fishing</p> <p>Protect and preserve marine resources</p> <p>Address the fishing crisis in Rodrigues as there is less and less fish to catch</p> <p>Optimise, preserve and ensure judicious use of our natural resources</p> <p>Prevent coral reef destruction</p>
Ministry of Information and Communication Technology	<p>To play a leading role in making Mauritius a Cyber Island, a Regional ICT Champion hub and ICT the fifth pillar of our economy.</p> <p>To provide an environment conducive for the harnessing of Information and Communication in employment generation, increasing national wealth, improving quality of life and creating new opportunities for sustainable socio-economic development in Mauritius.</p>	<p>Promote Information and Communication Technology for efficiency</p> <p>Promote Information and Communication Technology for education and leisure</p> <p>Promote use and provide more modern technology</p> <p>Promote democracy (freedom of press, right to info, private TV)</p> <p>Secularism, reduce ties between state and religion</p>
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	<p>To bring benefits of socio-economic development at the doorstep of people and the community at large</p> <p>To protect the population from flood damages through construction and upgrading of drainage-infrastructure; and</p>	<p>Stricter control & enforcement of environmental regulations</p> <p>Ensure EIA studies are done for development projects</p> <p>Determine mitigation measures for climate change</p> <p>Encourage adaptation to climate change</p>

	To disseminate information on Government programmes with respect to services offered to the public.	Improve drainage to control floods
		Control vehicles' emissions and encourage the use of lead-free petrol
		Protect from activities of hotels, speedboats, and industries
		Reduce and prevent water pollution (e.g. factory wastes)
		Reduce and prevent land pollution
		Control vehicles' exhaust emissions, loud music, etc.
		Sort waste at source, i.e separate bins for different types of waste
		Involve of local authorities in waste management by municipalities
		Waste management
		Look into hazardous waste issues (CFL, lamps, batteries, e - waste, medical waste, etc).
		Planting of trees along river banks
		Avoid and reduce waste generation
		Encourage reuse and recycling some products
		Provide incentives to facilitate reuse and marketing of recycled products
		Encourage Public Private Partnerships for waste management
		Water Management
		Encourage the collection and use of rainwater
Discourage use of bottle water		
Provide high standard potable water		
Reunion and Mauritius should work together on the issue of waste and recycling		
Ministry of Housing and	To manage and control development on State Lands. The Ministry has powers under various legislation (e.g. the Pas Geometriques Act	Ensure good land use planning
		Protect our islands and islets

Lands	and the State Lands Act), to grant leases over such State Lands and to control development thereon.	Provide a home for each family
		Protect mountains slopes, river banks etc from development
	<p>To devise and implement housing policies and programmes to meet the housing needs of people, in particular the vulnerable groups of society.</p> <p>To engage in an ongoing review of the National Development Strategy for the long term growth and physical development of the country, its city, towns and rural areas.</p> <p>To prepare a series of Planning Policy Guidance for each key sector or topic to guide major new developments.</p>	
Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare	Vision	Ensure respect of peaceful intercultural relations
		Ensure respect of ethics
	To uphold the best interest of the Mauritian child in line with the convention of the Rights of the child.	Ensure respect of citizenship and patriotism
		Ensure social justice and solidarity
		Increase number & Access
	Mission	Increase number & Access
		Promote sports and provide sporting facilities
	To ensure priority for childhood development with universal access to health, education and protection. To foster the development, welfare, protection and participation of children.	Ensure good care and protection of the elderly
		Ensure equal opportunities for women
		Ensure security for women
		Increase security and reduce crimes
		Respect and provide facilities & opportunities for disabled
		Instil family cohesion
	Encourage family life and family members to devote more	

		time together
		Encourage preparation to marital life to limit divorces
		Encourage family planning
Ministry of Youth and Sports	<p>Vision: To be responsive to the aspirations and needs of youth, empowering them for a better future and fostering a culture of sports among the citizens.</p> <p>Mission: To create an enabling environment and act as a catalyst and facilitator for the promotion and development of youth and sports at regional, national and international levels.</p>	<p>Ensure good education, cultural and sports activities</p> <p>Provide good education, cultural and sports activities</p>
Ministry of Education, Culture and Human Resources	<p>Vision</p> <p>A Quality Education for all and a Human Resource Development base to transform Mauritius into an intelligent nation state in the vanguard of global progress and innovation.</p> <p>Mission</p> <p>To develop a culture of achievement and excellence by promoting an efficient and effective education and training system that is inclusive and integrated, comprehensive and holistic.</p> <p>To foster innovation and to generate new knowledge for the socio-economic and sustainable development of the nation.</p> <p>To ensure learning opportunities accessible to all, provide learners with values and skills</p>	<p>Parents to sensitise children on Sustainable Development at home</p> <p>Promote and improve education approach and system</p> <p>Recognise the potential of academics</p> <p>Promote and encourage more funds for research</p> <p>Integrate Sustainable Development at all levels</p> <p>Reduce and alleviate poverty</p> <p>Promote, protect and respect culture</p> <p>Protect our historical sites and buildings</p> <p>Promote and encourage cultural activities</p> <p>Promote our cultural and languages diversity</p>

	to further their personal growth, enhance their critical and exploratory thinking and encourage them to innovate and to adapt to changes in an increasingly globalised environment.	
Ministry of Health and Quality of life	The Mission Statement of the Ministry is:	Ensure quality and accessible health system for all
	Enhance the health status of the population;	Encourage proper diet for good health
	Improve the quality of health care delivery with a view to increasing patient satisfaction;	Fight against and prevent pandemics
	Enhance social equity through the provision of a wider range of health services to the whole population;	Fight against and prevent HIV AIDS (through education and awareness campaigns)
	Ensure that the health sector is consolidated and that health services remain accessible to every citizen.	Improve hygiene of population and public health
		Fight against and prevent alcohol abuse
		Fight against and prevent drug trafficking and addiction
Ministry of Civil Service and Administration Reforms	The Ministry is responsible for spearheading administrative reform initiatives to streamline processes and procedures in order to create a more efficient and responsive civil service. The aim is to achieve excellence in the delivery of public services. Administrative Reforms. Administrative and Human Resource Management. Occupational Safety & Health Management Human Resource Development. To create a modern and efficient public service to achieve excellence in the delivery of public services and to ensure good governance.	Eliminate all forms of discrimination (against women, disabled, age groups etc)
		Promote equity and meritocracy
		Encourage people to take insurance, pensions, and provide them with compensations when necessary to improve their well-being
		Ensure there is security at work
		Encourage flexible work hours and allow people to work at home
		Review employment laws - leaves, total daily working hours etc
		Create new jobs and provide training for unqualified
		Provide lifelong learning, training and opportunities to progress
		Empower and clearly define roles for NGOs
		Reinforce security
		Provide education for the prevention of crime,
		Provide for rehabilitation to prisoners

		Improve prisoners' quality of life
		Allocate manpower and technology resourcefully
Ministry of Consumer Protection and Citizens' Charter	The mission of the Ministry is to create an environment that promotes good and accurate information flows between suppliers and consumers so that consumers can transact with confidence. In addition, the Ministry intends to empower citizens by promoting transparency, accountability and responsiveness in public administration services and consolidate the trust that should exist between a service provider and its users.	Promote the consumption of eco-friendly products
		Encourage the change in mentality, attitude, mindset of consumption patterns toward the use of eco-friendly products
		Show benefits and advantages of Sustainable Development
Attorney General's Office	The Attorney General's office shall support different Ministries and other government departments in reviewing existing legislation and in drafting new laws with regard to promoting sustainable development. It shall also help in the drafting of new legislations which the Ministries wish to bring before Parliament.	Review sanctions
		Provide law enforcement and promote law abiding citizenship
Governance		Government should lead by example
		Determine actions to promote implementation of MID
		Provide legislations to promote implementation of MID
		Provide funds to promote implementation of MID
		Encourage efficiency
		Government should provide a holistic approach in Sustainable Development that does not focus only on energy
		Government should provide a coherent approach in Sustainable Development
		Provide better actions in integrated planning overall
		Give recognition, reward and sanctions when necessary
		Government's willingness to promote Sustainable Development should be pursued

	Fight against corruption
	Need for solutions and policies on how to cater for problems of pollution, traffic congestion, poverty problems etc
	Policy should be designed for people to engage in poultry activities while protecting their neighbourhoods
	Need to get inputs from everyone in District Councils and Municipalities through seminars
	Know what is not sustainable during this window (policy formulation process) - just in case it may be irreversible
	Reconcile MID and Business Facilitation Act
	Reconcile MID with global environment
	Emphasis in the MID should be on the drawing up of an action plan which will then be used to track the movement towards sustainable development
	The use of the CSR funds has to be closely monitored and channelled. A CSR Reporting Council can be created to monitor the quality of the CSR and reporting thereof as well as of the activities carried out by the private sector so as to ensure an effective implementation of policies
	Promote good governance
	More actions should be initiated
	Tragedy of the commons in Mauritius should be addressed
	Promote community policing
	What is the position of Rodrigues in the Republic? An island in an island? Policy must cater for this
	Sustainable Integrated Development Plan for Rodrigues (SIDPR) must be a benchmark , this should be drawn into the Green Paper
	National Government should support the Local Government in Rodrigues's vision
	Ensure dialogue with civil society (Unions, NGOs, etc.)

Annex 11: Local Economic Development Approach

This Annex describes how the Local Economic Development (LED) planning approach was applied to the village of Le Morne. It was always understood, and stated in public meetings that the LED methodology applied at a village level in Le Morne would be exploratory in terms of how consultation for MID may occur at a local level. Government could then decide if the methodology could be applied at a local level and at a later stage during consultations for MID. It contains short excerpts from the LED Plan for Le Morne village, that shows the Vision that developed, the Executive Summary that provides the context, and the methodology. At a first glance it can be seen that the LED methodology is a variation of the methodology used in the national consultations, though it has a finer resolution. However, it is tried and tested for application in the Mauritian local community context and can easily be adapted for local community consultation for the National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius. At the end of the methodology is a list of social welfare centres, villages and constituencies where the approach can be deployed. Like in the case of Le Morne, local CBOs can be trained to do the consultation.

Vision

Vision for Le Morne village

The Vision for Le Morne village was developed during the course of three public meetings and a series of workshops with community-based associations. It presents the collective view of the inhabitants of the village, as to where they see their village and themselves one day. In this sense the Vision functions as a guiding light on the road into the future, with the Local Economic Development Plan serving as the road map:

“We envision Le Morne to be a safe place to live, where there are adequate facilities and infrastructure. Our natural resources, both on land and in the sea, and our cultural environment should be respected, kept clean and developed in a wise manner so the local population can benefit, and tourists will be attracted to our village. Our human resource should be developed through capacity building opportunities and access to equal education, leading to flourishing business opportunities. Development in Le Morne should always be mindful of our heritage values and way of life that makes our village so special”.

11.1 Executive summary

In February 2010, the Le Morne Heritage Trust Fund commissioned a Local Economic Development (LED) Plan for Le Morne Cultural Landscape. The LED Plan is considered a major instrument that will help to guide development that will lead to an improved quality of life in the village of Le Morne, and the surrounding area through improved infrastructure and services, and the creation of sustainable business opportunities and employment. **The purpose of LED is to build up the economic capacity of a local area in such a way that its economic future can be improved, with a positive impact on the quality of life for all inhabitants. It is a process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation.**

The local community is at the centre stage of the LED planning process. The LED Plan for the Le Morne Cultural Landscape was developed as a result of extensive engagement with the local inhabitants as well as consultation with relevant authorities and other players. Community involvement came by way of public meetings and visioning exercises with Community-Based Associations (CBAs). To further ensure that local interests were safeguarded, and to instil a sense of ownership by the community, an LED Planning Committee was selected at the village level, to spearhead the process, and be closely involved in the elaboration of the plan. Most importantly, the LED Plan pursues a collectively constructed Vision and can be considered a road map to this end.

There are four sections to the LED Plan. The first section provides an *Introduction* with essential background, the purpose of the plan and a basic description of the area covered by the plan. Section 2 explains the *Methodology* in a fair amount of detail, and the third section presents the *Outcomes* of the consultative process, socio-economic research and desk work on other initiatives that may impact on local economic development. The fourth section provides a combined *Strategy and Implementation Plan* that is short, direct and suitable for local consumption, as agreed with the community and Le Morne Heritage Trust Fund (LMHTF). It also contains an indicative budget for the short- and longer term with indications of who the drivers of the different components could be.

The Le Morne community is well aware of the pivotal place that they occupy in the Le Morne Cultural Landscape (LMCL) and the important role that they have to play in the maintenance and development of the World Heritage Site. They hold their heritage dear, they care very much about their village and the way of life in it, and there is a strong sense of belonging to the community. They are also eager to collaborate with Government and other

partners in developing the LMCL and making their village a better place to live. They are intensely aware of environmental problems, both on land and in the lagoon. They participated actively in the development of the LED Plan, and the Village Council (well represented on the Planning Committee) and other tiers of Government have been most cooperative in the collective planning exercise.

Twenty four major issues and/or areas of concern or interest were identified through the consultative process and supportive research; the sewerage system, public health, child care facilities, training and capacity building, education, the need for a multi-purpose centre, sports facilities, ecotourism development, creating and enabling environment for businesses, food security, safety, environmental custodianship, arts and culture, land accessibility and ownership, marine resources and lagoon management, and quality of life. These points are targeted by ten areas of intervention, which are listed by issue and area of intervention in the Strategy and Implementation Plan. Some areas of intervention cover more than one issue, and some issues cut across several areas of intervention.

The main areas of intervention first and foremost include *access to the Mountain*. A *Multi-Purpose Resource Centre (MPRC)* has been identified as an effective way to address many issues concerning social health, human development and capacity building. *Access to land* is a major cross-cutting issue, and this is coupled with *better use of land* that is currently available for development. The *creation of an enabling environment* for business will give small business development a great boost. *Assistance to the fishing community* is very important, considering that Le Morne is primarily a fishing community where almost everyone has some connection to the sea. *Education, sport and social services* require diverse improvements. *Tourism development* can contribute greatly to the overall development of the LMCL, and has to proceed along Sustainable Tourism and Responsible Tourism guidelines. Unlocking assistance from the private sector is also a priority, as is the provision of essential *infrastructures*. Finally, considering the World Heritage Site status of the LMCL, *heritage development* is deemed essential and urgent.

The LED Plan is a vehicle to guide both local and national Government when designing projects around LMCL. It can also inform donor funding and private sector involvement and most importantly, the LED Plan can help to coordinate the multi-sector efforts at making the LMCL a better place to live while safeguarding the essential characteristics, namely the **Outstanding Universal Value**, the **Authenticity** and the **Integrity** of the site, that led to it being inscribed on the World Heritage List. Above all, the LED Plan also reminds the inhabitants and different interest groups in Le Morne of what they strive towards collectively, as a local community who has a key role to

play in the unfolding of the plan which, after all, is theirs. The LED Plan crystallizes the ground level agenda and, at a country level has the potential to become a remarkable example of a 'top down, bottom up' approach to local economic development.

The LED Plan aims to foster and maintain a higher quality of life in Le Morne village, and the surrounding area by unlocking local economic development opportunities; a good LED Plan typically may call for improved infrastructure and services, the creation of sustainable business opportunities based on the strengths and potential of the areas, and employment that is related to opportunities that may exist or could possibly be developed. A well-defined LED Plan that addresses short as well as long-term development opportunities will help to secure and steer sustainable development at the local – in a way that will also benefit the country at large as promoting diversification of the tourism industry). Priorities identified in the LED Plan can also provide guidance in terms of Corporate Social Responsibility contributions (CSR), and Government infrastructure and social spending. The LED Plan may also inform certain private sector initiatives. A good LED Plan can also assist in unlocking donor-funded interventions. Without a LED Plan, development at the local level runs the risk of ending up consisting mostly of *ad hoc* interventions.

of

According to the World Bank “the purpose of local economic development (LED) is to build up the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all. It is a process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment”

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is generally accepted that a balance between Economic, Environmental and Social dimensions have to be achieved in the pursuit of sustainability. UNESCO adds a fourth pillar, namely Culture.

level (such

Making an LED Plan requires a collective Vision formulated by the local communities. The Vision defines a point somewhere in the future to which the community aspires to. The Vision is the guiding light for the development of strategies that are rooted in a situational analysis of the economic potential that exists locally. Ground level realities and the specificities of the area have to be taken into account to ensure that plans and expectations are realistic. The LED Plan harnesses the input from the local community, Government, regional authorities, and other role players into a set of strategies and guidelines aimed at creating a suitable climate for economic growth.

The LED Plan also identifies ‘quick wins’ to help alleviate poverty in the short-term. The current LED Plan embraces local values, and strikes a clear balance between socio-cultural, environmental and economic issues of the Le Morne Cultural Landscape.

11.2 Methodology

11.2.1 The process

The Cultural Landscape Management Plan of 2008 advocates for sustainable management of the area, and calls for a formal LED Plan to be developed for Le Morne.

At a Le Morne Heritage Trust Fund (LMHTF) Board meeting on the 25th of February 2010, it was agreed that the development of an LED has become imperative, and requested EcoAfrica Environmental Consultants (Gauteng) Pty Ltd to facilitate and coordinate the process of developing an Economic Development Plan for Le Morne Cultural Landscape.

This section outlines adaptive methods and approaches used during the project duration.

Figure 16 shows the methodology adapted for development of an LED plan for LMCL in the form of a flowchart

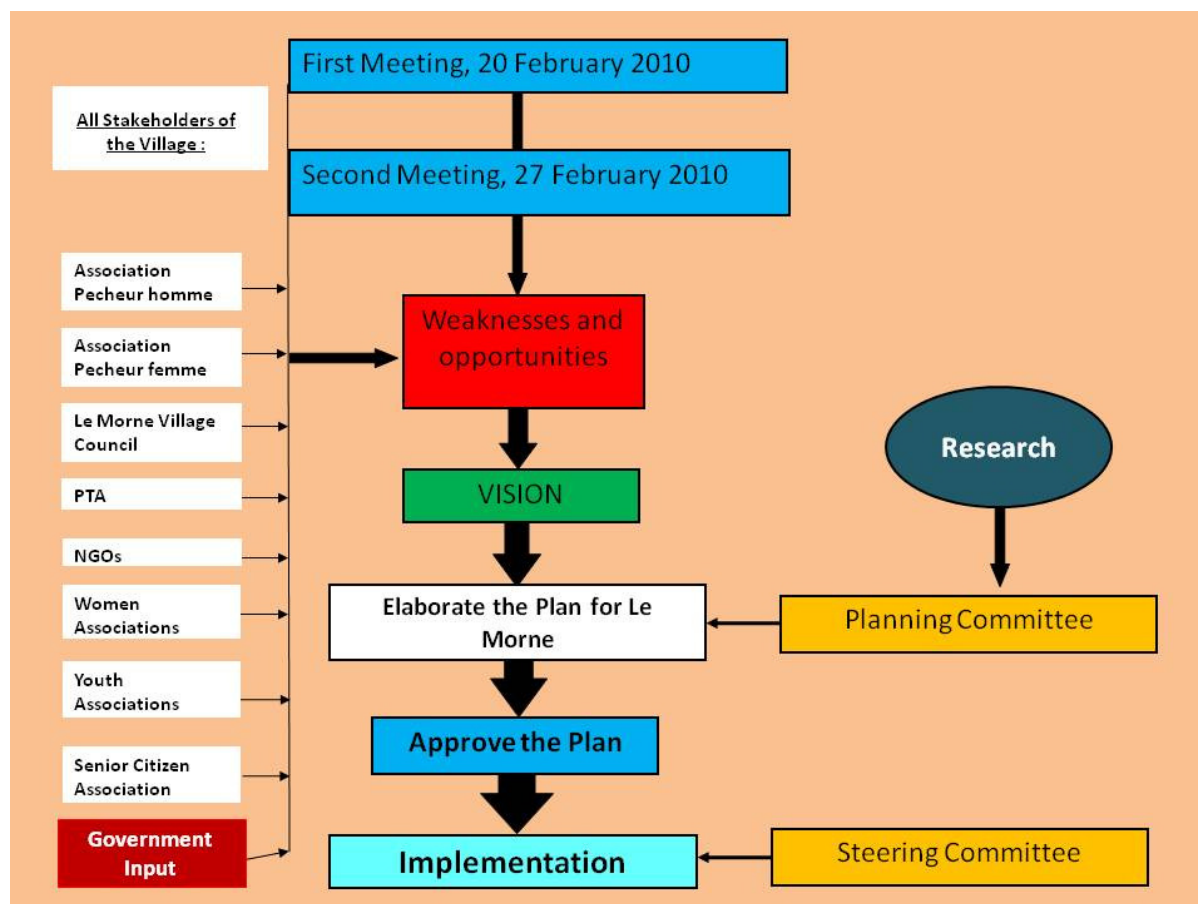


Figure 24: Flowchart showing the LED planning process

Each box illustrates respective points where public meetings are held, input from stakeholder groups are solicited and fed into the process, when the Vision is formulated, when the plan is elaborated and approved, as well as the establishment of the Planning Committee and Steering Committee for implementation of the Plan.

The LED planning process for Le Morne required a multi-sectoral engagement as shown in Figure 16. Central to the development of any LED Plan is consultation with the local community. This was done in several ways. The spine of the LED planning process started with two public meetings (see blue boxes in Figure 16). In the first meeting the LED planning process was discussed and agreed upon by the community. Strengths and weaknesses were listed, and the basic components of a preliminary Vision where defined, specifying where the community wants to be heading. During the first meeting the community also requested that intensive consultation be held with groups in the villages and stakeholder groups were subsequently identified by the community (see list on the left side of

Figure 16) and consulted. During the second meeting more strengths and weaknesses, as well as opportunities and obstacles to local development were discussed in a participative manner, and a draft Vision was constructed. A Planning Committee was also selected that would work with the consultants in refining the plan. Then a collaborative process of drafting the plan ensued, in which the team interacted with a Planning Committee on a number of occasions. As the need for information became increasingly apparent, research was undertaken in collaboration with the LED Planning Committee and selected community members. This involvement of villagers ensured that capacity is transferred along the way, and the process remained transparent. The LED Plan was then presented to the community in broad strokes during a third public meeting (see third blue box in Figure 16) where the Vision was ratified. During this meeting it was also decided that the Plan would be made available in Creole for further discussion, and input could be lodged at the LMHTF site office. Once finalized, the Plan would be ready for implementation, with regular reporting to a Steering Committee.

11.2.2 Planning

The consultants met with the Le Morne Heritage Fund Board as well as individual members, the LMHTF site office team and a local NGO (SEED) in February 2010. Similarly a public meeting in Le Morne was held during the same month to gauge willingness of the community and stakeholders to engage in a LED process, and to gain preliminary on weakness and opportunities. Consultation and engagement with the mentioned parties was crucial prior to the commencement of the LED planning



Trust

the

input

Plate 10: Public meeting held on the 20th of February 2010, in the Le Morne village hall

process. Furthermore, these engagements were imperative for all parties to acquire a mutual understanding of the process, as well as the proposed methodology and what the LED Plan will aim to do.

11.2.3 Local stakeholder consultation

- i. Under the aegis of Le Morne Heritage Trust Fund, a meeting with the fishers of Le Morne and La Goulette³⁷ was held in February 2010, with partial support from the Agulhas and Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystem (ASCLME) Project³⁸ and the Department of Fisheries, with approval from the LMHTF. The aim of the meeting was to identify issues that affect the fishers and their livelihoods, and the community in general. The opportunity was also used to discuss the MID concept and acquire input into

34. ³⁷ This meeting, and subsequent meetings with fishers were treated the same as consultations with community-based associations as the fishers are a special interest group in the community.

35. ³⁸ <http://www.dlist-asclme.org/>

the National Policy for a Sustainable Mauritius. A lagoon management committee was elected to collectively draw up a lagoon management plan. The lagoon management plan was deemed critical for the livelihood of the fishers.

- ii. With full support, and under the aegis of LMHTF, the team held a second meeting in Le Morne during February 2010. The meeting provided an opportunity for community members to provide input into the process itself, and to interactively discuss the weakness and opportunities, and also air their needs and aspirations. This exercise was not only critical to sensitise the community on the LED process, but also to cultivate a sense of ownership for the plan – ideally the LED plan should be driven by community needs.
- iii. At the end of the public meeting mentioned in ii, a Planning Committee was selected through nomination (some through self nomination and subsequent endorsement in the public meeting). The committee consists of representatives from the village, Village Council and NGOs. Three of these members are also in the Village Council: Mr. Anil Kumar Lollbeeharry, Mr. Fabien Auguste and Ms. Shayestee Bhungawoo (Ms Shayestee Bhungawoo was not present on the day the photograph was taken, Plate 6).
- iv. During these meetings, the community members raised their weaknesses, opportunities and needs in Le Morne Cultural Landscape. A third public meeting was held in June where the findings of the LED planning process were presented to the audience. A Draft Vision that had been developed from input of the first public meeting, and subsequent consultations with the Community-Based Associations, was presented during the third meeting and modified based on input from the participants; thereafter the Draft Vision was modified and approved as the final version.



Plate 11: The Planning Committee. Back row from left to right: Mr. Patrick Norton, Mr. Lallshing Shamah, Ms. Basilia Shivute (facilitator), Mrs. Marie Josee Edmond, Mr. Fabien Auguste and Mrs. Joanna Louis; Front row from left to right: Mrs Sooriabye Kardaree, Mr. Anil Kumar Lollbeeharry, Mrs. Sweety Labeaute, Ms. Clayvie Jean and Mrs. Veronique Prudence

11.2.4 Visioning exercises with community-based associations

- i. During the visioning phase, group-based consultative workshops with identified Community-based Associations (CBAs) were undertaken³⁹, and six CBAs were consulted namely; senior citizen association, women association, Le Morne Village Council, PTA, youth associations, and NGOs. The aim of the consultation exercise was to (i) gather input from the associations (weakness and opportunities that exist in LMCL), and to (ii) construct a vision that was approved by the group. The vision for each group of CBAs was derived from the issues identified by them. The respective visions were eventually merged into the overall Draft Vision for the LMCL. At the third public meeting, the findings of the LED planning process were presented to the audience. A Draft Vision was presented to the community; thereafter the Draft Vision was modified and approved to the Vision presented in this LED Plan.

36. ³⁹ These ground level consultation were conducted by team members from SEED after some training and with the collaboration of Le Morne site office staff. In addition EcoAfrica facilitated two meetings with the fishers of Le Morne and La Gaulette with ASCLME project funding.

11.2.5 Consultation with the other relevant stakeholders

- i. Ad hoc meetings and consultations were done with relevant stakeholders to gain an overall understanding of economic situation in Le Morne. The team consulted with the Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit⁴⁰, Ministry of Tourism, Leisure and External Communications, Ministry of Housing and Lands, and relevant institutions such as the Black River District Council. Consultations were held in order to identify policies and laws, and to source proper guidance on how the LED plan can be integrated into other development plans earmarked for the region.
- ii. Dedicated meetings with District Council and local authorities were paramount to the development of the LED plan. Engaging with local and district authorities will create a platform for identification of further development needs within the LMCL. Local economic development after all is a continuing process.

The team also carried out consultation with developers (e.g. Indian Resort, Paradis and Dina Robin), promoters, and donor agencies to leverage funding towards the needs and projects identified by the communities. Consultations were done through face to face interviews though in some cases like hotels written interviews were preferred.

[End of excerpts from the Le Morne LED Plan]

11.2.6 Constituency Name

Const. No	Constituency Name
1	Grand River North West and Port Louis West
2	Port Louis South and Port Louis Central
*3	Port Louis Maritime and Port Louis East
4	Port Louis North and Montagne Longue
5	Pamplemousses and Triolet

37. ⁴⁰ Now the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

6	Grand Baie and Poudre d'Or
7	Piton and Rivière du Rempart
8	Quartier Militaire and Moka
9	Flacq and Bon Accueil
10	Montagne Blanche and Grand River South East
11	Vieux Grand Port and Rose Belle
12	Mahebourg and Plaine Magnien
13	Rivière des Anguilles and Souillac
14	Savanne and Black River
15	La Caverne and Phoenix
16	Vacoas and Floreal
17	Curepipe and Midlands
18	Belle Rose and Quatre Bornes
19	Stanley and Rose Hill
20	Beau Bassin and Petite Rivière
21	Rodrigues

11.2.7 Villages

1. Albion	43. Espérance Trébuchet	85. Petite Rivière
2. Amaury	44. Flic en Flac	86. Piton
3. Amitié -Gokhoola	45. Fond du Sac	87. Plaine des Papayes
4. Arsenal	46. Goodlands	88. Plaine des Roches
5. Baie du Tombeau	47. Grand Baie	89. Plaine Magnien
6. Baie du Cap	48. Grand Bel Air	90. Pointe Aux Piments
7. Bambous	49. Grand Bois	91. Poste de Flacq

8. Bambois Virieux	50. Grand Gaube	92. Poudre d'Or
9. Bananes	51. Grand River SouthEast	93. Poudre D'Or Hamlet
10. Beau Vallon	52. Grand Sable	94. Providence
11. Bel Air Rivière Sèche	53. Grande Rivière Noire	95. Quartier Militaire
12. Bel Ombre	54. Gros Cailloux	96. Quatre Cocos
13. Belle Vue Maurel	55. L'Avenir	97. Quatre Soeurs
14. Benarès	56. L'Escalier	98. Queen Victoria
15. Bois Chéri	57. La Gaulette	99. Richelieu
16. Bois des Amourettes	58. La Laura-Malenga	100. Ripailles
17. Bon Accueil	59. Lalmatie	101. Rivière des Anguilles
18. Brisee Verdier	60. Laventure	102. Rivière des Creoles
19. Britannia	61. Le Hochet	103. Riviere du Poste
20. Calebasses	62. Le Morne	104. Rivière du Rempart
21. Camp de Masque	63. Long Mountain	105. Roches Noires
22. Camp de Masque Pavé	64. Mahebourg	106. Roche Terre
23. Camp Diable	65. Mapou	107. Rose Belle
24. Camp Ithier	66. Mare Chicose	108. Sebastopol
25. Camp Thorel	67. Mare D'Albert	109. Souillac
26. Cap Malheureux	68. Mare La Chaux	110. St. Aubin
27. Cascavelle	69. Mare Tabac	111. St. Hubert
28. Case Noyale	70. Médine (Camp de Masque)	112. St. Julien (Haut de Flacq)
29. Centre de Flacq	71. Melrose	113. St. Julien D'Hotman
30. Chamarel	72. Midlands	114. St. Pierre
31. Chamouny	73. Moka	115. Surinam
32. Chemin Grenier	74. Montagne Blanche	116. Tamarin

33.Clemencia	75. Morcellement St. André	117.Terre Rouge
34.Cluny	76. New Grove	118.The Vale
35.Congomah	77. Notre Dame	119.Triolet
36.Cottage	78. Nouvelle France	120.Trois Boutiques
37.Crève Coeur	79. Old Grand Port	121.Trou d’Eau Douce
38.D’Epinay	80. Olivia	122.Union Park
39.Dagotière	81. Pailles	123.Verdun
40.Dubreuil	82. Pamplemousses	124.Ville Bague
41.Ecroignard	83. Petit Bel Air	
42.Espérance	84. Petit Raffray	

11.2.8 Social Welfare Centres

	Locations	
Rodrigues	Rodrigues Regional Assembly	Mr. Navin GOPALL, LLB (Hons)
		<p>Official address: Office of the Clerk, Rodrigues Regional Assembly Passenger Terminal Wolfert Harmensz Street Port Mathurin</p> <p>Phone No.: 831 0686 Fax No.: 832 0975</p>

Mauritius	Social Welfare Centre/Village Hall
	<p>Floreal</p> <p>Triolet</p> <p>Central Flacq</p> <p>Beau Bassin</p> <p>Bambous Virieux</p> <p>L'Escalier</p> <p>Laventure</p> <p>Mare La Chaux</p> <p>Rose Belle</p> <p>Amaury</p> <p>Rivière du Rempart</p> <p>Petit Raffray</p> <p>Beau Vallon</p> <p>Brisee Verdier</p> <p>Camp de Masque Pavé</p> <p>Fond du Sac</p> <p>Cap Malheureux</p> <p>Goodlands</p> <p>Grand Baie</p> <p>Montagne Blanche</p> <p>Plaine Magnien</p>

	Poudre d'Or
	Quartier Militaire
	Ripailles
	Riviere du Poste
	Souillac
	St. Julien D'Hotman

Annex 12: Reflections on the 5 Es

Often sustainability is said to revolve around a balance between Environment, Economy and social Equity. In many instances, there is a heavy emphasis on Economy. Input from the national consultations showed that instead of balancing just the 3 Es, the reality is that there are other issues that need to be looked into as well in order for Mauritius to be placed on a sustainable trajectory.

From the input given by all the stakeholders, including Government, civil society, NGOs and other institutions, eight Es were identified. These were structured based on the already identified 5 axes of Es that emanated from the High Level Workshop of December 2010, namely Energy, Environment, Employment, Education and Equity.

From the input given by the different sectors, it appeared that three more E's could easily be added. These additional Es are Economy, Ecology (arising from splitting the 'brown' and 'green' issues that are currently clumped under one E) and Evaluation (which is closely aligned with governance issues; see further explanation in the Green Paper).

Key Issues that need to be addressed can be roughly summarised under each E below:

The 5 E-s	Sub-themes	Issues raised by the General Public	Issues not adequately addressed by Ministries
Energy	Manage Energy Demand and Adapt to Climate Change		
	Energy	Promote / provide incentives for energy efficiency e.g. control A/Cs	Use of renewable resources where possible
		Invest in solar (PV, water heaters), wind, wave, etc. Promote / provide incentives	
		Promote / provide incentives for use of renewable energy	

Boats/Vessels		
		<p>Early warning system pertaining to cyclone/climate/tsunami/ food production</p> <p>Legal framework is inadequate Registry management system is not in place Designing of policies to enforce relevant provisions of conventions Marketing initiatives Capacity building Shipping Development Forum Port Reception Facilities</p>
Transport	Reduce traffic congestion	Transport facilities for Public Officers
	Co-voiturage / better & subsidised public transport	Integrating traffic / road safety aspects in all land planning issues
	Light rail transport system	
	Promote cycling / walking	
	Promote eco-friendly transport / ethanol, electric vehicles	
Urbanisation		
Land Use Planning	Ensure good land planning /use	No account of agricultural land that is being released for other uses or for speculation
	Protect our islands / islets	
	Protect mountains slopes, river	

Environment		banks	
	Urbanisation		More initiatives to be taken on the basis of the Mauritius Strategy for Small Island Developing States (SIDs)
	Forests	Preserve forests areas/ plant trees	
	Agriculture	Encourage food production for self sufficiency	
		Sustainable Agriculture / Bio products	
	Water	Water Management, Collect and Use rainwater	
		High standard potable water / discourage use of bottle water	
	Sustainable consumption and production	Encourage self-sufficiency / grow more food	Use of eco-friendly products mainly at domestic level
		Encourage rearing of pigs / poultry / cattle etc	Sustainable production and consumption
			Use of recycled paper
Pollution, waste, environmental health			
Air quality	Stricter control & enforcement, EIA studies, Mitigation measures for climate change		

Employment		Control vehicles' emissions		
	Noise	Control vehicles' exhaust, loud music, etc.		
		Odour		
		Waste collection, segregation and recycling.		
	Environmental health		Systematic approaches to managing environmental impacts	
	Wastewater management	Reduce / prevent water pollution from industrial effluents		
	Waste Management	Waste segregation at source	Waste segregation	
			Hazardous waste issues (CFL, lamps, batteries, e -waste, hospital, etc).	
			Reduce/Reuse and Recycle	
			Provide incentives and facilitate marketing for recycling or reuse	
		Provide incentives and facilitate marketing for composting		
	PPP for waste management			
	Promote green growth, green economy			
Tourism	Reduce /limit number of buildings & activities			

	Reduce /limit number of IRS projects	
	Promote / develop Ecotourism	
Industry	Sustainable Products	
	Green industry	
Information and communication technology	Promote ICT for efficiency	
Services	Promote ICT for education / leisure	
	Promote use / provide more modern technology	
Employment/green employment	Eliminate all forms of discrimination (women, disabled, age groups)	Work-life balance to ensure that everyone, regardless of age, race or gender or other needs can combine work with their other responsibilities or aspirations
	Equity, meritocracy	
	Insurance, pensions, compensation, well-being	Clear and official regulations would keep exploitation of cheap labour in check
	Security at work	
	Flexible work hours / work at home	
	Employment laws review- leaves, total hours of work daily	

	<p>Create new jobs, provide training for unqualified</p> <p>Lifelong learning, training and opportunities to progress</p>	
Sustainable production and consumption		<p>Research and study on consumer behaviour and patterns</p> <p>Low utilisation of the fund to foster sustainable production and consumption</p>
Green Jobs		<p>Use of Solar Energy at workplace in the Civil Service. Example Hospitals, Schools, Offices, etc</p> <p>Moving towards a paperless public administration Sensitise and educate all public officers on the importance of sustainable development Address Abuse or inhumane treatment in the work place</p>
Green Economy	<p>Limit number of high rise buildings</p> <p>Decentralise offices</p> <p>More green areas / Relaxing work areas</p> <p>Promote green & eco-friendly</p>	<p>House public offices in ecological and environmental-friendly buildings</p>

Education	buildings / optimise use	
	Informed, skilled and responsible citizens	
Environmental education and sustainable development	<p>Parents to sensitise children on SD at home</p> <p>Promote / improve education (approach /system)</p> <p>Recognition of potential of academics</p> <p>Promote / encourage / more funds for research</p> <p>Integrate SD at all levels, especially at child stage</p>	<p>Protection of the environment should be included in the curriculum at all levels</p> <p>More aggressive education and awareness campaign</p>
Public health	<p>Ensure quality and accessible health system for all</p> <p>Proper diet for all for good health</p> <p>Fight against / prevent pandemics</p> <p>Fight against / prevent HIV AIDS (through education, awareness)</p> <p>Improve hygiene of population / Public Health</p>	<p>Social causes of ill-health like unhealthy consumption patterns/lifestyles impact on health</p> <p>Preparation of a health-care waste management plan for the country</p> <p>Use of tools to promote sustainable development and protect health needs(e.g. health impact assessments, national/regional environment and health action planning, local environment and health auditing)</p> <p>Use of cleaner and green</p>

Equity		<p>Fight against / prevent drug trafficking & addicts</p> <p>Fight against / prevent alcoholism</p>	<p>technologies in every aspect e.g equipment like syringes, tubes, to be of reuse/recyclable or biodegradable type</p> <p>Accidents or incidents: Unforeseen event that causes an adverse environmental, social or health impact.</p>
	Strengthening of civil society		<p>Ready access to information/data owing to a centralized and manually operated data system</p> <p>An archive for all education documents</p> <p>Culture-sensitive issues not overtly reflected in curriculum, such as Sex Education, , Sexually Transmitted Diseases</p> <p>Private Tuition</p>
	Implant Social and Ecological Democracy		
	Governance	<p>Government should lead by example</p> <p>Actions / legislations / Funds to promote Implementation of MID / Eco-friendly products</p>	

	<p>Holistic approach (not focus on energy only)</p> <p>Coherent approach / Efficiency / Planning</p> <p>Give recognition / reward / sanctions</p> <p>Government's willingness to promote SD should be ensured</p> <p>Fight against Corruption / promote good governance</p> <p>Ensure dialogue with civil society (Unions, NGOs, etc.)</p>	
Institutions		Greater synergy should be promoted among institutions (both public and private) for better delivery of services
Fight against poverty	<p>Reduce / alleviate poverty</p> <p>Provide a home for each family</p>	Poverty and social marginalisation of people in deprived areas should be addressed with the creation of jobs, fight crime, improve health conditions, provide better and more affordable housing and civic education of the mass
Gender equality	<p>Ensure equal opportunities for women</p> <p>Ensure security of women</p>	

	Social Cohesion	<p>Ensure respect / peaceful intercultural relations/ Ethics / Citizenship / Patriotism</p> <p>Ensure social justice /Solidarity</p> <p>Ensure good care / protection of elderly</p> <p>Ensure/ provide good education / cultural & sports activities for the youth</p> <p>Respect / provide facilities & opportunities for disabled</p>	
	Security	<p>Increase security / reduce crimes</p> <p>Improve drainage to control floods / Adaptation to climate change</p>	<p>Address unlawful acts or the threat of them, leading to a negative affect on people’s quality of life, such as reducing people’s ability to go out or live without intimidation</p>
	Culture	<p>Promote, protect & respect values of religious believes</p> <p>Protect our historical sites, buildings, our heritage</p> <p>Promote our cultural and language diversity</p> <p>Promote/encourage crafts and arts</p>	
	Family	Inculcate family cohesion	

Economy		Encourage family life /members devote more time together	
		Family planning	
		Adequate housing for each family	
	Foreign Investment	Promote / control FDI	Training for the development of specialised skills that can help promote a knowledge and innovation based economy which can better compete in the global trading arena
	Economic Development	New model of development (Sustainable)/ encourage local production	Enhanced international networking with centres of excellence that are fostering technology, innovation and creativity relating to sustainable development
			More involvement in the decision-making process at international level in line with sustainability objectives
	CSR	To be in line with & promote SD	Assessment of the impact of our decisions on sustainability More ex-post control over development being carried out across the island
Public Infrastructure	Maintain, renovate, enlarge New roads with better planning	Environment-friendly building design	

Ecology		Additional parking facilities
		Promote Eco-friendly, green, safe & healthy
		Retrofit/renovate
		Increase number & Access
		Better management (keep clean , toilets,etc.)
	Marine resources	Protect / preserve marine resources
	Flora	Preserve forests areas/ plant trees
	Fauna	Protect / preserve fauna
	Coastal zones & beaches	Need protection from activities of hotels, speedboats, people, factory discharges, etc. Prevent coral reef destruction
	Natural Resources	Optimise / preserve / use judiciously
Evaluation ⁴¹	Human Resources	Identify the skills needs in Ministries and facilitate training programs and capacity building in Ministries
	Laws and regulations	Enforcement of regulations on vehicles emissions during road side traffic checks

38. ⁴¹ The eighth 'E' of Evaluation may possibly be a 'built in' E in the Action Plan rather than policy and hence is not listed as an 'E' in the Green Paper itself. However, evaluation should be mentioned prominently in the Policy.

Road Safety Audits including in
planning of roads

Evaluate performance in Ministerial
Human Resources and include
younger and more skilled workers

Procurement policy which should
favour eco-friendly goods & services

Monitoring of development to
ensure that planning conditions
imposed are respected

Collecting and archiving of data on
vehicle use, engine technology,
emission control technologies and
emission by fuel for a better
assessment of emissions and higher
reporting accuracy
