



FOLLOW-UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION

NATIONAL REPORT

The World Food Summit (WFS) Plan of Action under Commitment Seven (Objective 7.3) called upon governments in partnership with all actors of civil society, in coordination with relevant international institutions and, in conformity with ECOSOC Resolution 1996/36 on the follow-up to the major international UN conferences and summits, *inter-alia*, to:

- Report to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) on national, sub-regional and regional implementation of the WFS Plan of Action, drawing upon a food insecurity and vulnerability information and mapping systems, once established, as an analytical aid.
- Monitor through the CFS the national, sub-regional, regional and international implementation of the WFS Plan of Action, using reports from national governments, reports on UN agency follow-up and inter-agency coordination, and information from other relevant international institutions.

This Report documents the country progress in the implementation of the WFS Plan of Action. It consists of two sections. Sections I and II constitute the substantive parts of the Report on progress made, policies adopted and actions taken. In particular, Section II deals with programmes and measures taken by the country for each of the seven Commitments under the Plan of Action.

In order to facilitate the completion of the report, the Secretariat has prepared a set of Guidelines which are enclosed herewith.

Country:	Republic of Mauritius
Date of Report:	22 May 2006

Institution or committee responsible for reporting

Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries

Focal Point

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Section I: Priority Food Security Issues and Progress Towards the World Food Summit Goal

(for completion of Section I of the report please refer to paragraph 5 of the Guidelines)

The state of the country's food security situation, in terms of food availability, stability of supplies and access to food and the progress in reaching the hunger reduction targets are described below:

Food Security

Mauritius is classified as a Net Food Importing Developing Country (NFIDC) following its agreement with WTO to exclude sugar from being classified as a food item. The country's food security strategy has been to generate sufficient foreign exchange and maintain a reserve to cover at least two months of food imports. Net international reserves were estimated at Rs 50 billion at the end of June 2004, equivalent to an import cover of 8.6 months. Between 1995 and 2003, the food import bill¹ has registered a nearly threefold increase, from Rs 4 billion to Rs 11.6 billion, with the bulk of imports consisting of cereals, dairy products and fish and other crustaceans. Imports of "Food and live animals" increased by 13.5% for the period January to September 2005 compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year to reach Rs 9,778 million. Experience has shown that the concept of self-sufficiency or import substitution, as phrased and debated at length in the 1960's, did not reflect realities. Despite its stretching efforts to attain its food self-sufficiency objective, various experiments, trials, package of incentives, and investment in rice maize and livestock production did not produce commensurate results. Its shortage of land, severe climatic conditions and its interest to maintain the importance of the sugar sector, make self-sufficiency in staple foods such as rice and wheat almost impossible. Hence, Mauritius is currently importing all its basic staples as well as other food items such as cereals and dairy products.

Food Strategy and Poverty

The country has, in conformity with its natural resource limitations and opportunities, made food imports as its main strategy for ensuring national food security. The country's

¹ Imports of food and agricultural products

manufacturing, tourism and service sectors, and to a lesser extent the agricultural sector, are relied upon to generate sufficient foreign exchange and revenue to enable the country to import the required food quantity and quality. Similarly household food security is increasingly being guaranteed by employment generation strengthened by a number of poverty reduction programmes and safety nets. These include subsidies on rice, flour and domestic gas to make them affordable to the low-income groups or Food Aids in the form of monetary contributions to the deprived.

As to date, there is no official definition of the poverty baseline in Mauritius but there have been several attempts to measure poverty in the country. The Common Country Assessment of the World Bank (2003) estimated a relative poverty index using the proportion of households below 50% of median per capita income. About 9.4% of the Mauritian population was estimated to fall below this poverty threshold. Poverty in Mauritius and Rodrigues is heavily localized in the so-called ‘pockets of poverty’ and is predominantly related to social exclusion rather than deprivation of the basic social services. According to World Bank estimates, the “depth” of poverty in Mauritius is relatively low whereby the transfer of a mere 0.9% of GDP would suffice to lift every adult out of poverty.

With the implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes and targeted food and income subsidies, one can safely conclude that food security, as defined by its components of availability, access and stability is not a major national concern for present day Mauritius. The latter has met or is likely to meet all of the MDGs by 2015. Furthermore, the country has successfully graduated from food aid recipient in the 1970s to limited support in terms of dairy, vegetable and non-cereal products in 1995. By 2002, the country completely got out from any type of food aid.

Evaluation studies (such as impact assessment, comparison between results and objectives) of programmes or projects related to the WFS Plan of Action are attached to this report and listed below:

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Information on external assistance programmes, including a description of their impact on hunger reduction and lessons learned, is given below:

External Aid to Agriculture (other than through FAO)

Cooperation with other Development Agencies

European Union

The EU is Mauritius' biggest donor and its commitment to Mauritius amounts to Euro 33 million in grant resources. The European Development Fund (EDF) is funding the project on 'Programme Regionale de Protection de Vegetaux' which is being implemented by the Indian Ocean Commission. The main objective of this programme is to promote and develop operational, scientific and technical cooperation between the five member states of the Indian Commission i.e Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion and Seychelles. The implementation of the project is over a period of four years from 2003 to 2007. In 2005, EU contributed a sum of Rs 10,000,000 as emergency assistance to Rodrigues for rehabilitation works post cyclone Kalunde.

IFAD

IFAD is a major donor in the agricultural sector in Mauritius. Currently it is operating only one programme through the Rural Diversification Programme (RDP). The budget donated in favour of this project amounts to US\$ 16,6m out of which US\$ 11.1 million is provided by IFAD. The time frame is over the period 1999-2005. The RDP aims at boosting rural employment, income generation and food production, by exploiting the potential of the scarce irrigable land and marine fisheries. IFAD supports the construction

and rehabilitation of the small-scale irrigation schemes, crop diversification and the consolidation of the institutional capabilities of the Water Users Associations (WUAs) and the Irrigation Authority.

UNDP

UNDP is providing financial assistance for the Country Cooperation Framework and the time frame is over the period 2003-2007. The objective is to help the country achieve the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs). The programme will address environmental/energy

issues including Marine Protected Areas (MPA), Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), energy conservation in buildings, capacity building for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) amongst others.

Section II: Follow up of the WFS Plan of Action

(for completion of Section II of the report please refer to paragraph 6 of the Guidelines)

This section describes the actions taken under all of the seven Commitments adopted at the World Food Summit. Information is included on policies pursued and/or action programmes implemented, demonstrating, where possible, their impact in terms of contributing to overall social and economic development, poverty alleviation and hunger reduction.

The full text of the WFS Plan of Action is available online at the FAO internet site http://www.fao.org/monitoringprogress/summit_en.html, under the section “Key documents, Rome Declaration on World Food Security”.

a) Commitments

One We will ensure an enabling political, social, and economic environment designed to create the best conditions for the eradication of poverty and for durable peace, based on full and equal participation of women and men, which is most conducive to achieving sustainable food security for all.

1. Mauritius is a truly democratic country, with a Government elected by the people, a multiracial and multicultural society living in unity, peace and harmony.
2. The legal and judicial systems are independent, well-functioning and help to protect the rights of all people.
3. The country enjoys a stable economic situation with a national environment that is market driven and conducive to investment and development. Government policies enable and encourage development of the full potential of private and public initiatives. Government is proposing the setting up of the National Network for Sustainable Development under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment.
4. Legally, there is gender equality in so far as women have equal access to education, employment, health, property, credit, and other opportunities. To further strengthen the place of women in society, the Sex discrimination Bill has recently been voted in Parliament.
5. There exist large numbers of Government-sponsored organizations and private NGOs involved in women issues, including reproductive health, domestic violence, postnatal training and care (e.g. breastfeeding).
6. Women are well represented in all sectors of the economy. The establishment of a Bureau for Gender Equality is envisaged by Government to enhance the empowerment of women.
7. The Ministry of Women’s Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare has launched a programme, with the Development Bank of Mauritius, on micro-enterprise to empower women through entrepreneurship development, and a project to help women from deprived areas in income-generating activities to enhance their standard of living.
8. Parliament has recently approved the creation of the post of an Ombudsman for Children to further protect the rights of children.

Two We will implement policies aimed at eradicating poverty and inequality and improving physical and economic access by all, at all times, to sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe food and its effective utilization.

1. There exist various projects (as described in section 5.2), with or without international funding input, for poverty alleviation and reduction of social exclusion under the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs, for instance, the A Nou Diboute Ensam (Let's Stand Together) project, and the Poverty Alleviation Action Plan implemented by the Trust Fund for the Social Integration of Vulnerable Groups, etc. which offer micro-credit facilities, technical assistance and training in financial, management and marketing skills.
2. The country has a high literacy rate of 90% or so. Education is compulsory for all children up to the age of 12, and is totally free at primary and secondary and partially funded at tertiary level (University of Mauritius, University of Technology).
3. The ZEP (Zone d'Education Prioritaire) project run by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research gives special support and compensatory education in schools in deprived and underprivileged localities, caters for the special needs of the pupils, and includes the provision of a midday meal of bread, cheese and fruit/juice to every pupil.
4. Low-cost housing, credit facilities, financial help and soft loans for construction are other measures established by Government to help provide a decent accommodation to the low-income section of the population.
5. The staples, wheat flour and ration rice, and other basic food items are exempted from the 15% VAT (value added tax) in order to make them affordable to all categories of the population.
6. The Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity & Senior Citizen Welfare & Reform Institutions provides a range of social security nets, which includes monthly financial aid to the vulnerable sections of society, for instance old age pension, widow's pension, disability pension. Deductions are allowed in payable income tax for the care of handicapped and needy persons in the family.
7. The Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity & Senior Citizen Welfare & Reform Institutions has been implementing a series of measures to enhance the quality of life of the elderly, for instance promoting Senior Citizen Clubs, meetings, outings, and holiday camps.
8. The same Ministry, jointly with an NGO, Caritas, has launched a Night Shelter Project for homeless people.
9. The recent Food Act ensures monitoring of street food for sale for safety and hygiene considerations. The MoH&QL Analytical Services ensures food quality and safety.
10. Many of the large food industries have adopted the HACCP and the ISO 9002 standards. The situation in the smaller food enterprises needs to be reviewed and improved.
11. Health care is free in all Government hospitals and Regional Health Centres throughout the country. The Mauritius Family Planning Association (MFPA) provides free reproductive health care services.

Three We will pursue participatory and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development policies and practices in high and low potential areas, which are essential to adequate and reliable food supplies at the household, national, regional and global levels, and combat pests, drought and desertification, considering the multifunctional character of agriculture.

1. There is a significant considerable amount of local research done in all aspects of agricultural production and processing in the various institutions of the country, e.g. the MoAFTNR, AREU, FoA of the UoM, MSIRI, and includes yield-optimising agronomic and livestock farming methods, breeding for improved plant cultivars and animal strains, environmentally-friendly strategies for crop protection, sustainable soil fertility and soil health management systems, molecular techniques for rapid detection of plant diseases, tissue culture and vegetative propagation for clean and healthy planting material, postharvest pest and disease control, processing and value-addition of harvested produce. There is a need to pool all data and findings (for e.g. by the Agricultural Information Division of the MoAFTNR), as also availability of human, infrastructural and equipment resources in a National Database for wider dissemination and sharing of resources, There needs to be optimal utilisation of resources and avoidance of duplication.
2. National research priorities in agriculture have been outlined in the recently released NSSSP, and include development and adoption of new and emerging technologies for production and processing, such as biotechnology, organic agriculture, soilless and protected cultivations, agroprocessing and food technology. R & D in these specific areas needs to be further encouraged in the various national institutions, as does a greater involvement of the private sector.
3. Indigenous/traditional knowledge acquired by generations of farmers as regards selected farming practices has been studied, and can be used in encouraging Organic Agriculture, Sustainable Agriculture and Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA).
4. Tissue culture, transgenic varieties and use of molecular markers for rapid disease detection are some of the new biotechnologies being researched and developed in various institutions around the country.
5. The Biodiversity Unit of the Forestry Division, the National Park and Conservation Service of the MoAFTNR, the National Oceanographic Institute, and NGOs such as the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation (MWF) are involved in various aspects of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
6. The MWF is involved in environmental awareness in Rodrigues, as well as promoting the sustainable use of several Rodriguan native plants by helping villagers to set up community nurseries for most heavily used species, thus relieving pressures on wild populations. There is also promotion of reforestation of watersheds and restoring coastal areas using native species.
7. The feasibility of an integrated farming system for the pig industry is being studied.
8. Site-specific measures for crop protection and crop fertilisation for organic agriculture are being researched.
9. Government is envisaging the setting up of An Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan to ensure sustainable development of our coastal resources for recreational and commercial purposes.

10. The soon to be completed National Sewerage Master Plan and the National Solid Waste Management Strategy will help to address the environmental, health and social issues associated with waste disposal. The feasibility of using recycled treated wastewater for irrigation purposes is being studied.
11. On completion of the Northern Plains Irrigation Project (NPIP), an additional 700 ha will become available for food crop production.
12. The Plants Act is being modified to incorporate issues related to plant and animal breeding and Intellectual Property Rights.
13. A GMO Bill has been approved recently in Parliament to regulate the import and utilisation of genetically modified plant and animal varieties/strains.
14. The Forestry Division of the MoAFTNR has ongoing programmes for reforestation.
15. Formal and informal training on all aspects of agricultural and horticultural production, agricultural extension, agricultural management, land and water management, crop protection, food science and technology, home economics, agricultural biotechnology, soilless and protected culture, forestry, is provided by the UoM at certificate, diploma, degree and postgraduate levels. Specialist tailor-made certificate courses are run for technical staff in Rodrigues. Short non-award courses and informal training sessions in specific topics are also conducted by the UoM. AREU provides on-hand training and extension to farmers and NGOs. And encourage participatory research and extension.
16. Transfer of technology and capacity-building programmes through bilateral cooperation include the inviting of experts in specific disciplines from countries such as India, China, Japan, UK and France, on short-term contracts.
17. Ecotourism is being promoted in Mauritius and Rodrigues.
18. As a signatory to the Un Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Kyoto Protocol (1999), Mauritius has:
 - a. elaborated a Climate Change Action Plan for the country,
 - b. presented its Initial National Communication to the Climate Change Secretariat,
 - c. made an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions,
 - d. made an assessment of the vulnerability of agriculture and the coastal zone to climate change and sea level rise, respectively,
19. As a signatory to the Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) and the Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), Mauritius has:
 - a. taken the initiative to complete the phasing out of CFCs by 2005, five years earlier than the deadline of 2010,
 - b. set up an Ozone Unit in the Ministry of Environment to develop policies and strategies, and implemented several projects,
 - c. banned further investments in use of CFCs in new project proposals,
 - d. enacted laws to control/prohibit importation of ODS (ozone-depleting substances) such as CFCs, halons, methyl bromide, etc. and appliances containing CFCs,
 - e. initiated steps to phase out use of methyl bromide,
 - f. approved fiscal measures to impose 40% duty on import of ODS and tax exemption on ozone-friendly technologies,
 - g. encouraged ozone-friendly technology transfer projects,
 - h. reduced its ODS consumption by nearly 84%.
20. As a signatory to the International Convention to Combat Drought and Desertification, Mauritius:

- a. has constructed the Midlands Dam to increase water storage capacity and help increase irrigated agriculture,
 - b. constantly monitors the level of reservoirs, rivers and aquifers,
 - c. organises sensitization campaigns to increase public awareness on the need to save water.
21. As a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Mauritius has:
- a. enacted / amended laws for further protection of the flora and fauna,
 - b. submitted its first National Report to the CBD Secretariat,
 - c. identified priority and problem areas,
 - d. identified threats and management measures,
 - e. identified the status of agricultural, forest, aquatic biodiversity.
22. As a signatory to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar) (1971), Mauritius:
- a. has set up the National Parks and Conservation Service in the MoAFTNR,
 - b. has declared the Terre Rouge Estuary Bird Sanctuary as a Nature Reserve under the Wildlife and National Parks Act, and designated it as a 'Ramsar site',
 - c. is examining other sites (e.g. the Mare Sarcelles) for designation as Ramsar sites.
23. As a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (1973), Mauritius has the Wildlife Regulations of 1998 which controls import and export of plant and animal species prescribed in the CITES list.
24. As a signatory to the (i) Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1992), (ii) Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (1992), (iii) International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (1990), (iv) Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, Mauritius has drafted appropriate regulations under the Merchant Shipping Act 1986. Mauritius is enhancing its capacity and capability to combat marine oil spills with other countries in the Indian Ocean region.
25. As a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), Mauritius has set up the Mauritius Oceanography Institute to conduct scientific research and ensure sustainable management of marine resources. Appropriate regulations have been included into existing laws as regards marine pollution by oil, toxic substances, sewage, and garbage.
26. As a signatory to the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal (1989), Mauritius has:
- a. banned the import of hazardous wastes into Mauritian territory,
 - b. created a special cell at the Mare Chicose Sanitary Landfill for reception of small quantities of selected solid hazardous wastes.

Four We will strive to ensure that food, agricultural trade and overall trade policies are conducive to fostering food security for all through a fair and market-oriented world trade system.

- 1. The internal transportation system of roads is well developed and covers the whole island.
- 2. The country has excellent air links to the major cities of the world and efficient and shipping links with trading partners.

3. The setting up of a Market Information System as envisaged in the NSSSP has recently been implemented by AREU.
4. The policy of the government is to maintain its parastatals such as the Agricultural Marketing Board to ensure that there is a regulated pricing system for commodities such as potato, garlic and onion.
5. As a SIDs, Mauritius wants to maintain the preferential agreements under the sugar protocol as this will ensure that the country has enough foreign earnings from the sale of sugar.

Five We will endeavour to prevent and be prepared for natural disasters and man-made emergencies and to meet transitory and emergency food requirements in ways that encourage recovery, rehabilitation, development and a capacity to satisfy future needs.

1. See section 3 above.
2. The MSIRI is in the process of formulating a model to predict the effect of climate change on sugarcane cultivation.

Six We will promote optimal allocation and use of public and private investments to foster human resources, sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry systems, and rural development, in high and low potential areas.

1. Government is encouraging private involvement in agriculture through various fiscal and other incentives, within the country as well as through investment in the region as an agricultural production base.
2. The Public Private Sector Partnership programme proposed by Government is due to be implemented soon.

Seven We will implement, monitor, and follow-up this Plan of Action at all levels in cooperation with the international community.

Mauritius has many agreements with international organization in the pursuit of the commitments of the World Food Summit as mentioned in different sections of this report.

Summary list of the most important programmes contributing to the WFS Plan of Action:

<u>Programme</u>	Year Initiated	Duration	Total Budget	Status
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

[add more programmes/rows if needed]

The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented, and their outcomes, are described below.

[enter text here]

Food Security and Related Indicators

No.	Indicator Name	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																

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[add more indicators/rows if needed]

Metadata

No.	Measurement Unit	Definition	Statistical Methodology	Source
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

6				
7				
8				
9				

[add more indicators/rows if needed]

FOOD SECURITY AND RELATED INDICATORS - MAURITIUS

INDICATORS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
I. Food security and economic indicators										
<i>Availability</i>										
Average per person dietary energy supply (local)										
Food production index										
Cereal supply per person	139.3	133.8	138.0	139.8	141.9	135.9	132.7	135.9	136.4	NA
Animal protein supply per person										
Value of food imports/export earning (%)	12.5	11.9	11.3	10.8	10.1	9.7	13.4	15.3	16.2	16.7
Debt service ratio (financial year, July-June)	9.0	6.8	7.0	7.6	7.9	9.7	8.5	8.0	6.5	5.9
Value of gross investment in agriculture, forestry & fishing (R. M)	606.0	663.0	784.0	858.0	677.0	650.0	832.0	953.0	1,328.0	1,869.0
<i>Stability</i>										
Food price index										
Index of variability of food production										
<i>Access</i>										
Rate of growth of real GDP at market prices per person/per year (%)	4.5	4.4	4.9	1.3	7.9	1.5	1.0	3.2	4.8	1.7
Gini coefficient (financial year)	0.387					0.371				
Percentage of population living below national poverty line (%)										
Percentage of population living on less than \$ 1 a day (%)										
Percentage of income spent on food (%)	30.7					27.4				
Consumer price index *	138.7	102.5	109.5	117.1	122.0	128.6	103.0	107.0	112.1	117.6
Estimated number of undernourished people										
Percentage of population undernourished (%)										
Percentage of children under 5 that are underweight (%)	13.5	13.5	12.0	13.5	15.3	15.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	NA

* Year 1996 : Base July 1991-June 1992 = 100

* Years 1997 to 2001 : (Base July 1996-June 1997 = 100)

* Year 2002 to 2005: (Base July 2001-June 2002 = 100)

NA: Not available

FOOD SECURITY AND RELATED INDICATORS - MAURITIUS

INDICATORS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Percentage of children under 5 that are stunted (%)										
Percentage of children under 5 that are wasted (%)										
2. Health and social indicators										
Life expectancy at birth (age)	70.2	70.3	70.5	70.9	71.6	71.8	71.9	72.0	NA	NA
Under 5 mortality rate (%) (per 1000 birth)	24.2	22.3	21.4	21.7	18.0	16.8	17.3	16.0	16.5	NA
Net school enrolment in primary education of children aged 5-12 (%)										
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education										
Total number of doctors, nurses and other health personnel per 100000 people	497	523	506	504	496	483	537	520	549	NA
Infant mortality rate (%) (per 1000 live births)	22.2	20.3	19.4	19.2	15.8	13.9	14.5	12.4	14.0	NA
Adult morbidity rate (%)										
Crude death rate (%) (per 1000 mid year population)	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	NA
3. Infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS indicators										
Death rate from infectious diseases (%) of total death)	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	NA
Death rate from HIV/AIDS % (%) of total death)	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.16	0.08	0.12	0.23	0.19	NA
Percentage of population orphaned (%)										
Percentage of child-headed households (%)										
Average age of household head (age)										
Rate of population with HIV/AIDS infection (%) (prevalence % rate)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.08	NA

NA: Not available

Unemployment rate based on population aged 12 years and above

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment rate (%)	3.3	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.6	6.9	7.7	8.8	9.1	9.7	10.2
Unemployment rate, male (%)	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.6	6.1	7.0	8.3	8.8	8.5	9.0
Unemployment rate, female (%)	3.6	4.9	6.0	7.3	8.2	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.6	9.8	12.0	12.6

Note: Figures are based on the latest Population Census or Labour Force Sample Survey of establishments and information from various administrative sources

Unemployment rate as from 2004 based on population 15 years and above.

(Estimates, in line with 2004 figures, have also been worked out for the years 2000 to 2003).

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Unemployment rate (%)	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.7	8.5	9.6
Unemployment rate, male (%)	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.8
Unemployment rate, female (%)	9.4	9.5	11.0	11.7	13.5	16.5

Note: Figures are based on the results of the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey, following the recommendations of a technical committee on the World Bank study on unemployment.

**Mauritius: Food Security and Related Indicators
Indicators Extracted from International Databases**

Code	Indicator	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Source*
<i>Food Deprivation and Child Malnutrition</i>																	
1	Number of undernourished persons (millions) 1/		0.1					0.1					0.1				FAO
2	Prevalence of undernourishment in total population (%) 1/		6					6					6				FAO
3	Prevalence of underweight children (%)						15 a/										UNICEF
3m	Prevalence of underweight children, male (%)																UNICEF
3f	Prevalence of underweight children, female (%)																UNICEF
4	Prevalence of stunting (%)						10 a/										UNICEF
5	Prevalence of wasting (%)						14 a/										UNICEF
<i>Food Consumption and Diet Diversification</i>																	
6	Dietary Energy Consumption (kcal/person/day) 1/		2,890					2,920					2,960				FAO
7	Share of non-starchy foods in total Dietary Energy Consumption (%) 1/		52					54					52				FAO

<i>Economic Growth, Poverty and Employment</i>																	
8	GDP per capita growth (annual %)(GDP at market prices-nominal growth)		12.2	10.7	13.4	9.4	9	11.8	9.8	12.2	6.7	10.2	8.7	6.9	9.3	10.8	WB/OECD (WB)
9	Poverty, % of population below \$1 (1993 PPP) per day consumption																WB
10	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line, total (% of population)																WB
10r	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line, rural (% of population)																WB
10u	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line, urban (% of population)																WB
11	Poorest quintile's share in national income or consumption (%)																WB
12	Unemployment rate (%)			3.3	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.6	6.9	7.7	8.8	9.1	9.7	10.2		ILO-See Annex
12m	Unemployment rate, male (%)			3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.6	6.1	7.0	8.3	8.8	8.5	9.0		ILO-See Annex
12f	Unemployment rate, female (%)			3.6	4.9	6.0	7.3	8.2	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.6	9.8	12.0	12.6		ILO-See Annex
13	Total debt service (% of GNI)	6.6	6.1	6.2	3.9	4.7	5.9	4.8	5.1	5.9	4.6	11.1	4.4	5.5	4.5		WB
<i>Education and Gender Equality</i>																	

14	Net primary enrolment ratio, total (%) 2/								98	97	97	97	96	97	98	UNESCO
14m	Net primary enrolment ratio, male (%) 2/								97	97	97	97	96	96	98	UNESCO
14f	Net primary enrolment ratio, female (%) 2/								99	98	98	98	97	97	98	UNESCO
15	Public expenditure on education as % of GDP 2/								4.2	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.8	UNESCO
16	Gender Parity Index for net enrolment ratio, primary 2/								1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	UNESCO
17	Gender Parity Index for net enrolment ratio, secondary 2/								1.0 b/	1.0 b/	1.0 b/	1.0 b/	1.0 b/	1.0	1.0	UNESCO
18	Gender Parity Index for gross enrolment ratio, tertiary 2/								0.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	UNESCO
19	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament/congress (%)	7						9	9	9	9	6	6	6	6	IPU (UNSD)
<i>Health and Sanitation</i>																
20	Population with access to improved sanitation, total (%)	99											99			UNICEF
20r	Population with access to improved sanitation, rural (%)	99											99			UNICEF
20u	Population with access to improved sanitation, urban (%)	100											100			UNICEF
21	Population using improved drinking water sources, total	100											100			UNICEF

29	Roads, paved (% of total roads)	93	93	93	93	93	93	95	95	96	96	97	98	98			IRF (WB)
<i>Trade and National Debt</i>																	
30	Terms of trade (2000=100)	93					89						99	98	95	89	UNCTAD
31d	Official donor commitments provided (by donor countries) for trade-related technical assistance and capacity building (US\$ thousand)																OECD
31r	Official donor commitments received (by recipient countries) for trade-related technical assistance and capacity building (US\$ thousand)												191	492	299		OECD
32	Agricultural support estimate as % of Agricultural GDP (OECD countries only)																OECD
<i>Development Assistance</i>																	
33	ODA, net, as % of GNI (OECD countries only)																OECD
34	Total external assistance to agriculture provided (by donor countries) or received (by recipient countries) (US\$ million)	3	22	0	2	36	9	4	1	1	22	1	1	6	1 e/		FAO

Notes:

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1/ Values calculated as 3-year average. Year refers to middle year in period.

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a/ 0-59 mos.

b/ UIS estimation

c/ Unofficial figure

d/ FAO estimate

e/ Provisional Data

Acronyms:

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

ILO: International Labour Organisation

IMF: International Monetary Fund

IPU: Inter-Parliamentary Union

IRF: International Road Federation

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

UNAIDS: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

UNSD: Millennium Indicators Database, United Nations Statistics Division

WB: World Bank

Mauritius: Food Security and Related Indicators
Indicators Extracted from International Databases

Code	Indicator	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Source*
<i>Food Deprivation and Child Malnutrition</i>																	
1	Number of undernourished persons (millions) 1/		0.1					0.1					0.1				FAO
2	Prevalence of undernourishment in total population (%) 1/		6					6					6				FAO
3	Prevalence of underweight children (%)						15 a/										UNICEF
3m	Prevalence of underweight children, male (%)																UNICEF
3f	Prevalence of underweight children, female (%)																UNICEF
4	Prevalence of stunting (%)						10 a/										UNICEF
5	Prevalence of wasting (%)						14 a/										UNICEF
<i>Food Consumption and Diet Diversification</i>																	
6	Dietary Energy Consumption (kcal/person/day) 1/		2,890					2,920					2,960				FAO
7	Share of non-starchy foods in total Dietary Energy Consumption (%) 1/		52					54					52				FAO
<i>Economic Growth, Poverty and Employment</i>																	
8	GDP per capita growth (annual %)(GDP at market prices-nominal growth)		12.2	10.7	13.4	9.4	9	11.8	9.8	12.2	6.7	10.2	8.7	6.9	9.3	10.8	WB/OECD (WB)
9	Poverty, % of population below \$1 (1993 PPP) per day consumption																WB
10	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line, total (% of population)																WB
10r	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line, rural (% of population)																WB
10u	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line, urban (% of population)																WB
11	Poorest quintile's share in national income or consumption (%)																WB
12	Unemployment rate (%)			3.3	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.6	6.9	7.7	8.8	9.1	9.7	10.2		ILO-See Annex
12m	Unemployment rate, male (%)			3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.6	6.1	7.0	8.3	8.8	8.5	9.0		ILO-See Annex
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Code	Indicator	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Source*
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21r	Population using improved drinking water sources, rural (%)	100												100			UNICEF
21u	Population using improved drinking water sources, urban (%)	100												100			UNICEF
22	Estimated prevalence proportion of adults living with HIV (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.08	UNAIDS
<i>Agricultural Development</i>																	
23	Agriculture, value added (annual % growth)		-1.6	6.3	-5.9	-5.8	7.5	5.7	3.6	-0.8	-25.5	33.8	7	-16.3	1.9	6	WB/OECD (WB)
24	Food production index number (PIN), net per-person 1/		112					110					106				FAO
25	Government expenditure allocated to agriculture and rural development (% of total)		7	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	5					IMF (FAO)
<i>Water, Natural Resources and Infrastructure</i>																	
26	Irrigated land as % of agricultural area	15.0 d/	15.0 d/	15.0 d/	15.9 c/	15.9 d/	15.9 d/	15.9 d/	15.9 d/	17.7	17.7 d/	17.7 d/	19.5 d/	19.5 d/			FAO
27	Forest area as % of total land area											7.9					FAO
28	Severely degraded land as % of total area																FAO
29	Roads, paved (% of total roads)	93	93	93	93	93	93	95	95	96	96	97	98	98			IRF (WB)
<i>Trade and National Debt</i>																	
30	Terms of trade (2000=100)	93					89						99	98	95	89	UNCTAD

Code	Indicator	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Source*
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