

1. CAS Data

Country: Mauritius

CAS Year: FY2002

CAS Period: FY2002 – FY2004

CASCR Review Period: FY2002 – FY2006

Date of this review: October 20, 2006

2. Executive Summary

(i) The Bank aimed to support the Government's 2001 *Economic Agenda for the New Millennium* (NEA) through the FY02-04 CAS. The CAS had proposed providing Bank assistance mainly through a series of three Public Expenditure Review Loans (PERLs) totaling US\$120 million, and through strategic advice on human capital and economic management. Only the first PERL (US\$40m) materialized; the Government declined to accept the next two citing that the transaction costs – such as the Bank's conditions and triggers to move from the first to second PERL – were too burdensome. Similarly, the originally-agreed Economic and Sector Work (ESW) had to be significantly revised at the Borrower's behest. Ultimately, only four of the planned pieces of ESW were completed during the 2002 Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) period, four were dropped altogether, and two remain at various stages of completion.

(ii) CAS outcomes are judged as *Moderately Satisfactory* and Bank performance as *Moderately Unsatisfactory*. Positive results in the financial sector, environment and transport sectors offset the meager gains from the PERL-supported reforms. The quality of the associated ESW was 'less than satisfactory' by QAG. Most importantly, CAS-supported initiatives to ensure fiscal sustainability did not bear fruit.

(iii) Key lessons include: (a) When lending prospects are uncertain, it would be appropriate to build on a small lending program, which could be expanded should Government so request; (b) Bank strategies need not be solely driven solely by lending. If appropriate, resources can be used effectively to provide high-quality non-lending services; and (c) Donor collaboration and a coordinated agenda of assistance increase the likelihood of sustainable results, as indicated by the experience in the sanitation sector.

3. CASCR Summary

Overview of CAS Relevance:

1. **Background.** Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth has been about 3.4 percent per annum since 2002, continuing the country's good performance. However, the economy is being challenged by the phasing out of preferential trade agreements, expansion constraints in the tourism sector, and the loss of sugar subsidies from the European Union. In 2001, the government launched the NEA, with the goal of meeting these challenges and of converting Mauritius into a "high-tech, high-income service and knowledge economy". The key components of this program were: (i) improvement in the competitiveness of Mauritius' private sector; (ii) investment in people and society; and (iii) preservation of Mauritius' fragile environment.

2. The CAS assessed the NEA as "a sound and bold strategy" and commended the focus on economic management, expanding and improving the quality of education, tackling issues of inequality, stemming unemployment, strengthening anti-corruption measures, and strengthening legal reform. The NEA was a

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costly program, and the Bank assumed that the Government would make the necessary hard budgetary choices within the framework of the Bank-supported Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

3. Through the FY02 CAS, the Bank aimed to support Mauritius in achieving its stated goals in the NEA. It shifted away from project assistance (with embedded technical assistance) and piecemeal analytical work towards: (i) supporting Mauritius overall Government reform program under sequential umbrella lending operations (a series of three PERLs), and (ii) development of a complementary program of knowledge assistance. This was responsive to the Government because it was also able to secure project financing on more competitive terms than those of the Bank.

Relevance of CAS

4. The CAS supported an ambitious program that posed significant challenges, namely that of meeting the need for a costly investment program necessary to underpin the country's future growth, while at the same time confronting rising social expenditures trends. The Bank failed to prioritize its own objectives and provide adequate monitoring indicators to measure progress, leaving its own strategy equally broad and ambitious. The Bank did not adequately mitigate the risks to its proposed strategy - which entirely centered on PERLs and supporting Analytical and Advisory Activities (AAA)—particularly given that the Government often cancels requested donor funds. The strategy soon proved to be irrelevant, as the Government requested dropping PERLs II and III, because it “found the transaction costs – such as the Bank’s conditions and triggers to move from the first to second PERL – relatively high” as noted in the CASCR. The Government also asked for significant changes to the previously agreed list of ESW.

Overview of CAS Implementation:

5. Although the first PERL was implemented satisfactorily, the Government declined PERLs II and III. The planned ESW program proved to be too ambitious with Bank funding for ESW becoming difficult once the Government stopped borrowing from the Bank. Out of the 10 pieces proposed in the CAS, four pieces of ESW were completed during the CAS period, four were dropped, and two are still in draft (See Annex Table 2). The Education and Training Note and the Labor Market Study were not delivered in a timely manner, and are still at the draft stage, although the findings have been fed into the recently completed Country Economic Management Review. Quality Assistance Group (QAG) ratings for the AAA program for Mauritius was ‘less than satisfactory’¹. According to Management, additional and ‘more relevant’ ESW pieces were substituted, but as noted in the QAG assessment of ESW in Mauritius, the level of AAA spending declined to \$328,000 in FY04 from \$708,000 in FY03. The QAG assessment notes that this was not a sufficient level of AAA expenditures if the Bank was to assume the “knowledge bank” responsibilities in a middle income country in sub-Saharan Africa. The Bank established a US\$494,000 IDf grant to support capacity building for implementation of a MTEF, but despite being extended for a year, less than half the grant was disbursed. Outcomes for the five projects which exited the portfolio between FY02 and FY06 were rated satisfactory by Independent Evaluation Group (IEG), and the ongoing project is not at risk. IFC has also initiated a TA project to promote private sector participation in the water and sanitation sector.

Overview of Achievement by Objective:

6. As stated in the Country Assistance Strategy Completion Review (CASCR), the CAS matrix was overly ambitious and included over 100 outcomes, most of which were the Government’s own indicators for its reform program. The Bank intended to broadly support these outcomes through budgetary assistance. However, of these outcomes, the CASCR states that only ten can be considered to be linked

¹ Quality of Country AAA: A QAG Assessment, available at <http://intresources.worldbank.org/INTQAG/Resources/C-AAASynthesis1105.doc>. November 22, 2005, see Table 3.1.

with Bank activities, and many of these have neither baselines nor targets. The objectives are not stated clearly in the CAS FY02, and the CASCR states them as the following:

- **Improving competitiveness** through reform of the financial sector and encouraging better corporate governance
- **Investing in people and society** through helping to prepare a better educated workforce that fully meets the requirements of the public and private sectors; and seeking to improve social cohesion and seeking a fairer distribution of the benefits of growth and greater inclusion for all population groups on the island.
- **Supporting the environment and transport sectors** through ensuring that the liquid waste, solid waste and transport sectors are financially, institutionally and legally sustainable, and that they operate in full compliance with environmental standards.
- **Improving economic management** through ensuring medium and long-term fiscal sustainability; and better aligning expenditures with the country's strategic priorities

7. IEG accepts the above objectives as the CAS objectives, although it is noted that the FY02 CAS does not include the strengthening of the financial structure as an explicit objective nor does it refer to the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) (FY02) and other FSAP-induced ESW pieces such as Insurance Industry, Pension Funds or Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism assessment.

8. Achievement of objectives is assessed to be *Moderately Satisfactory*. The ratings for each objective (ratings for AAA are subsumed under each objective) are detailed below:

Achievement of CAS Objectives

Objectives	CASCR Rating	IEG Rating	Explanation / Comments
Improving Competitiveness	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<p>The financial services industry's contribution to GDP now exceeds that of sugar, the Economic Protected Zones, and tourism. Foreign Direct Investment averaged 1-2 percent of GDP from 2000-2005. The main area of support was through some financial sector ESW and the Financial Sector Supervisory Project helped to strengthen the reform of the financial sector in that it modernized the legal and regulatory framework for the non-bank financial sector, helping to bringing practices up to international standard.</p> <p>The Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius was institutionalized by its publication in October 2003, based on the Bank-supported study on Corporate Governance.</p>
Investing in People and Society	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	<p>PERL I aimed to assist the Government launch its education sector reform. It included two prior actions: (i) extension of compulsory education from 6 to 11 years of schooling to be implemented by 2005 and (ii) Budget law for 2001/2002 allocates</p>

			<p>adequate resources to the education sector. These conditions were met. Increased access to secondary schools has resulted in higher enrollments. However, PERL II, which was expected to support and sustain the landmark education reform, did not materialize and the declining trend for pass rates for Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) has not been reversed. The number of students who sat for the exam decreased in 2004. Additionally, the CASCR notes that the new Government reversed several of the policy actions taken by the previous Government. Finally, although the Ministry of Education was a pilot ministry, the MTEF has not been used for planning.</p> <p>Three ESW tasks related to human capital (Health Sector, Welfare Reform, and Gender) were dropped.</p>
<p>Supporting the Environment and Transport Sectors</p>	<p>Environmental Sewerage and Sanitation Project (approved in 12/98) is still active, and indicators are satisfactory</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>	<p><u>(i) Waste Water Component</u></p> <p>Prior to PERL I, the government had enacted the Wastewater Management Authority (WMA) Act and published the revised wastewater tariffs for 2002. The WMA has been established as a financially sustainable, autonomous, corporate body, and the progression and structure of tariffs are in place. Finally, standards for industrial discharge have been implemented in compliance with environmental standards, although there is no information on to the extent to which they are being implemented. Significant donor collaboration is evident in this sector. There is no information however on the wastewater treatment, an important component in this area.</p> <p><u>(ii) Environmental Management Component:</u> The Bank supported the Government to develop its <i>National Environmental Action Plan II</i> and a <i>Solid Waste Master Plan and Strategy</i>. There is no information on outcomes.</p> <p><u>(ii) Transportation Component:</u> The “Mauritius Transport Action Plan and Public Expenditure Review” prepared by the Bank helped to strengthen the Government’s 2000 <i>Integrated National Transport Strategy</i> study by advising on ways to reduce or stabilize traffic congestion in the Port Louis area without harming the its economy. This has led to the identification of a Bank-supported Urban Transport project.</p>

<p>Improving in Economic Management</p>	<p>Not rated (only PERL I rated as satisfactory)</p>	<p>Unsatisfactory</p>	<p>Better budget management and alignment of expenditures with the country's strategic priorities has not yet been realized. Although a central MTEF was established in Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and pilot MTEFs prepared in six pilot ministries, the MTEF was not used as a tool to discipline fiscal spending, a key recommendation of the Public Expenditure Review.</p> <p>The CASCR notes that while the Government recognizes the importance of fiscal management, the situation of ensuring medium- and long-term fiscal sustainability is "not resolved". Budget deficits persist due to rising public debt service, and are currently at 5 percent of GDP, compared to the target of 3 percent.</p> <p>The FY02 CAS stated that the domestic debt of the central Government represented about 44 percent of GDP. It was expected to peak at about 53.7 percent in FY03/04 and to decline thereafter. Mauritius' total Central Government public debt stands at 54.1 percent of GDP in the 2004/2005 Budget.</p> <p>Unemployment rates are also reaching 10.6% (2003/04).</p> <p>The Country Procurement Assessment Report's (CPAR) joint action plan for procurement reform was not achieved, and the ESW on Informal Economy and Taxation was dropped.</p>
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Comments on Bank Performance:

9. The CAS did not provide clear monitoring indicators specifically for Bank assistance, which was surprising, and the Bank did not anticipate the risks that "the country may not borrow" especially given the tendency of this client to cancel donor funds and activities, and which was evident during the previous CAS period (1997-2002). The FY02 CAS also noted the failure of the Bank to influence policy reform or implement an ambitious ESW program during the previous CAS period. Yet, the FY02 CAS does not explain why it proposed a similar bold strategy for ESW, which again proved to be unsuccessful.

10. In July 2002, QAG found the strategic relevance and fiduciary aspects of the PERL to be 'highly satisfactory' but criticized the implementation arrangements, singling out the education sector, which it rated as 'marginally satisfactory'. QAG questioned the timeframe for the implementation of the complex sector reforms, and warned that the tight implementation schedule could complicate the sequencing and phasing of the following PERLs. The assessment also noted the need to improve the monitoring and implementation framework of the NEA reform program. Quality of AAA was also assessed to be 'less than satisfactory.'

11. In the absence of a regular lending program, the CASCR notes a major constraint to the Bank-Mauritius partnership was the limited human and financial resources allocated to the Mauritius program.

The QAG AAA assessment also stresses this point. Once new requests for ESW were accepted, Management should have allocated the required human and financial resources to enable proper completion of agreed tasks.

12. Donor coordination was modest during the CAS period. There has been successful collaboration in the Environmental and Sanitation sectors with donors, and with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the timing of PERL I. For the rest, donor collaboration was weak during the implementation period. The CAS had stated that “an ambitious ESW agenda has been designed and agreed upon with the Government and selected donors”, and would be funded and carried out jointly with the Government, civil society, and selected donors, such as the UN system, the European Union and the African Development Bank. However, such joint collaboration among different stakeholders is not evident in the case of three important ESW pieces that were published during the CAS period [PER: Mauritius: The New Economic Agenda and Fiscal Sustainability (2004); Mauritius, Modernizing an Advanced Pension System (2004); Mauritius and The New Economic Agenda and Fiscal Sustainability (2004)]. All of these pieces indicate only minimal peer review. PERL I also did not indicate any meaningful collaboration among donors and solely relied on Bank preparation and financing.

13. Overall, Bank performance is assessed to be *Moderately Unsatisfactory*.

4. Overall IEG Assessment

Outcome:	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>
Bank Performance:	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>

5. Assessment of CAS Completion Report

14. Overall, the CASCR provides helpful lessons in moving forward. The CASCR, however, could have better explained how it rated the outcomes of Bank assistance as ‘satisfactory’ when only one of the three proposed PERLs materialized, and many of the objectives to be supported by the PERLs were not achieved (for example, neither was the level of fiscal deficit reduced nor was the structure of fiscal expenditures improved, education outcomes were not achieved. Additionally, the CASCR could have provided a clearer assessment of which ESW pieces were completed during the CAS period, which were dropped, and which have been pushed over to the next CAS period. For example, the CASCR states that the Education and Training Note has been completed, but the CAS Annex does not show this as a completed product and IEG was only able to get a final draft of the ESW.

6. Findings and Lessons

15. When lending prospects are uncertain, it would be appropriate to build on a small lending program, which could be expanded should Government so request.

16. Bank strategies need not be driven solely by lending. If appropriate, resources can be used effectively to provide high-quality non-lending services.

17. Donor collaboration and a coordinated agenda of assistance increase the likelihood of sustainable results, as indicated by the experience in the Sanitation sector.

Annex Table 1: Planned and Actual Lending for Mauritius, FY02-05

Annex Table 2: Planned Non-lending Services and Actual Deliveries for Mauritius, FY02-05

Annex Table 3: IEG Project Ratings for Mauritius FY02- 05

Annex Table 4: Portfolio Status Indicators FY00-06 (US\$ million)

Annex Table 5: IBRD / IDA Net Disbursements and Charges Summary Report for Mauritius

Annex Table 6: Total Net Disbursements and Official Development Assistance and Official Aid Calendar Years 2000-2004

Annex Table 7: Economic and Social Indicators, 2000-2005

Annex Table 8: Mauritius Millennium Development Goals

Annex Table 1. Planned and Actual Lending for Mauritius, FY02-05

Base Case Lending
(US\$ million)

Project Name	Proposed FY	Approved FY	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount
Public Expenditure Reform Loan	2002	2002	40.0	40.0
Public Expenditure Reform Loan II		Dropped	40.0	40.0
Public Expenditure Reform Loan III		Dropped	40.0	-
Total			120.0	40.0

Source: Mauritius CAS 2003 and WB Business Warehouse as of July 19, 2006.

Annex Table 2: Planned Non-Lending Services and Actual Deliveries for Mauritius, FY02-05

Proposed Completion FY	Products envisaged in 2002 CAS	Status of delivery as of September 2006
FY2002/FY2003		
	Comprehensive PER focused on social sectors/establishment of MTEF	Delivered in FY 2003
	Training and Education Sector Strategy note	In progress ^{1/}
	CPAR	Delivered in FY2003
	Transport Action plan	Delivered in FY 2005
FY2003/FY2004		
	Informal Economy and Taxation	Dropped
	Labor Market Study	In progress ^{1/}
	Social Welfare Study	Dropped
FY2004/FY2005		
	Country Economic Memorandum/CDR focused on institutions	Delivered in FY2006
	Health Study	Dropped
	Gender Assessment	Dropped

^{1/} Education note and Labor Market Study seem to be in final draft stage. It is not mentioned in the CASCR Annex table B4.

Source: Mauritius CAS FY03, CASCR FY07 and WB Business Warehouse.

Annex Table 3: IEG Project Ratings for Mauritius, FY02-05

Project Name	Approval FY	Exit FY	IEG Outcome	IEG Sustainability	IEG ID Impact
Port Dev. & Environment Protection	1995	2002	Highly Satisfactory	Likely	Substantial
Biodiversity Restoration	1996	2002	Satisfactory	Highly Likely	Substantial
PERL I	2002	2002	Moderately Satisfactory	Likely	Substantial
Financial Sector Infrastructure	2000	2003	Satisfactory	Highly Likely	Substantial
Fin Sec Supervisory Authority	2002	2005	Satisfactory	Highly Likely	High

Key: IID – Institutional Development

Region	Total Evaluated (\$M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat (\$)	Outcome % Sat (No)	IDI % Subst (\$)	IDI % Subst (No)	Sust % Likely (\$)	Sust % Likely (No)
Mauritius	64.6	5	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
AFR	10,793.4	277	78.8	71.1	44	45.2	74.2	66.4
Bankwide average	76,529.2	1,125	82.0	77.8	56	52.8	82.5	77.6

Key: Sust – Sustainability; Sat – Satisfactory; IDI – Institutional Development Impact.

Source: WB Business Warehouse Tables 4a.5 and 4a.6 as of August 23, 2006.

Annex Table 4: Portfolio Status Indicators, FY00-06 (US\$ million)

Fiscal year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<u>Mauritius</u>							
# Proj	3	3	3	2	2	1	1
# Proj At Risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% At Risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Comm Amt	40.7	40.7	18.0	14.2	13.6	12.4	12.4
Comm At Risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Commit at Risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>Madagascar</u>							
# Proj	18	17	18	15	17	14	13
# Proj At Risk	2	1	14	0	1	4	1
% At Risk	11.1	5.9	77.8	0.0	5.9	28.6	7.7
Net Comm Amt	591	772	783	717	897	848	873
Comm At Risk	100	65	683	0	16	341	89
% Commit at Risk	16.9	8.4	87.2	0.0	1.8	40.2	10.2
<u>Comoros</u>							
# Proj	5	6	6	4	1	1	1
# Proj At Risk	2	0	2	1	0	0	0
% At Risk	40.0	0.0	33.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Comm Amt	34	45	45	38	13	13	13
Comm At Risk	7	0	20	11	0	0	0
% Commit at Risk	19.9	0.0	44.2	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>Lesotho</u>							
# Proj	7	7	7	7	4	5	6
# Proj At Risk	2	1	3	2	0	1	1
% At Risk	28.6	14.3	42.9	28.6	0.0	20.0	16.7
Net Comm Amt	135	141	132	130	92	105	111
Comm At Risk	47	21	18	10	0	5	36
% Commit at Risk	34.7	14.9	13.6	7.5	0.0	4.8	32.4
<u>Swaziland</u>							
# Proj	1	1	1	1	1		
# Proj At Risk	0	0	0	1	1		
% At Risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0		
Net Comm Amt	29	29	29	29	29		
Comm At Risk	0	0	0	29	29		
% Commit at Risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0		
<u>South Africa</u>							
# Proj	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
# Proj At Risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% At Risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Comm Amt	24.5	24.5	24.5	39.5	39.5	15.0	15.0
Comm At Risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Commit at Risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>Africa</u>							
# Proj	367	359	355	343	334	334	351
# Proj At Risk	51	53	93	65	76	97	77
% At Risk	13.9	14.8	26.2	19.0	22.8	29.0	21.9
Net Comm Amt	13,526	14,409	15,182	15,793	16,388	16,365	18,302
Comm At Risk	1,619	2,430	4,088	2,937	3,174	4,301	3,241
% Commit at Risk	12.0	16.9	26.9	18.6	19.4	26.3	17.7
<u>Bankwide average</u>							
# Proj	1,505	1,457	1,428	1,395	1,346	1,332	1,345
# Proj At Risk	231	184	272	218	228	224	188
% At Risk	15.3	12.6	19.0	15.6	16.9	16.8	14.0
Net Comm Amt	116,164	106,641	102,601	94,772	92,554	93,212	92,881
Comm At Risk	18,863	12,539	17,385	14,141	14,742	12,553	10,850
% Commit at Risk	16.2	11.8	16.9	14.9	15.9	13.5	11.7

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 3a.4 as of July 19, 2006.

**Annex Table 5: IBRD/IDA Net Disbursements and Charges Summary
Report for Mauritius (US\$ million)**

Fiscal Year	Disb. Amt.	Repay Amt.	Net Amt.	Charges	Fees	Net Transfer
2000	2.11	18.22	-16.10	0.72	0.01	-16.83
2001	4.77	14.71	-9.94	2.10	0.02	-12.07
2002	42.78	21.53	21.25	3.16	0.45	17.64
2003	0.33	11.78	-11.44	1.98	0.03	-13.45
2004	0.11	12.28	-12.17	1.27	0.02	-13.45
2005	1.42	9.06	-7.64	1.24	0.02	-8.89
Total (2000-05)	51.53	91.25	-39.72	10.91	0.55	-51.18
2006	1.56	8.21	-6.64	2.23	0.01	-8.89

Source: WB Loan Kiosk, Net Disbursements and Charges Report as of July 19, 2006.

Annex Table 6: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid Calendar Years for Mauritius, 2000- 2004
(US\$ million)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	0.29	0.24	0.14	-	0.02
Austria	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	-
Belgium	0.62	0.51	0.44	0.43	0.5
Canada	0.2	0.14	0.24	0.28	0.31
Czech Republic	-	-	0.01	-	-
Finland	0.09	0.05	0.01	-	-
France	9.49	3.16	-0.23	-20.49	12.3
Germany	-2.8	-1.15	1.44	-0.4	-1.34
Greece	0.09	0.2	0.01	-	0.01
Italy	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.03
Japan	2.13	1.3	0.69	2.92	1.53
Korea	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.05
Luxembourg	1.15	0.96	-	0.57	0.86
Netherlands	0.03	0.14	0.05	0.01	0.01
New Zealand	0.01	-	0.01	0.02	0.03
Norway	0.94	0.63	0.31	-	0.02
Poland	-	0.01	0	0	-
Sweden	-	-	-	0.01	0.02
United Kingdom	0.73	2.31	0.24	-1.21	0.16
United States	-0.6	-0.4	0.15	0.16	0.25
AfDF	-0.13	-	-0.13	-0.14	-0.14
EC	3.28	2.09	17.98	0.47	14.19
GEF	0.15	0.32	0.19	0.2	0.03
IDA	-0.61	-0.61	-0.61	-0.61	-0.61
IFAD	0.14	-	0.59	0.8	1.19
UNDP	0.5	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.12
UNTA	0.86	0.66	0.89	1.18	0.99
UNICEF	0.62	0.56	0.46	0.47	-
Other UN	0.09	0.35	0.13	0.01	0.02
UNFPA	0.09	0.19	0.16	0.07	0.06
Nordic Dev. Fund	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.1	-0.11
Arab Agencies	2.54	2.82	-	-	9.72
Arab Countries	0.5	7.04	0.57	0.6	-2.28
Other Bilateral Donors	0.1	0.06	0.08	0.02	-
DAC Countries	12.4	8.12	3.51	-17.69	14.71
Multilateral	7.45	6.47	19.74	2.53	25.46
G7	9.16	5.37	2.53	-18.74	13.24
EU Members	9.43	6.21	1.97	-21.07	12.55
Non-DAC Bilateral Donors	0.6	7.11	0.67	0.63	-2.23
ALL Donors	20.45	21.7	23.92	-14.53	37.94

Source: OECD DAC Online database, table 2a. Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements, as of July 19, 2006

Annex Table 7: Economic and Social Indicators, 2000-2005

Series Name	Mauritius						Mauritius	Mada- gascar	Comoros	Sey- chelles	Lesotho	Swazi- land	South Africa	SSA	Upper middle income
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005									
Growth and Inflation															
GDP growth (annual %) ^{1/}	7.1	3.9	2.0	3.6	4.5	3.4	4.1	3.0	2.6	-1.2	2.6	2.3	3.8	4.5	..
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	2.9	4.4	2.1	1.9	3.4	3.3	3.0	0.1	0.1	-2.0	2.4	0.4	3.0	1.8	3.1
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	9,600	10,260	10,650	11,050	11,720	12,450	10,955	822	1,877	16,370	3,028	4,808	10,403	1,769	9,337
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	3,740	3,860	3,820	4,080	4,640	5,260	4,233	262	477	7,543	675	1,537	3,333	549	4,230
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	4.2	5.4	6.4	3.9	4.7	4.9	4.9	11.0	..	3.9	9.3	9.4	5.2	..	..
Composition of GDP (%)															
Agriculture	6.0	6.8	7.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.4	29.3	38.8	2.7	17.8	13.0	3.5	17.9	6.3
Industry	31.2	31.1	30.8	30.4	29.7	28.1	30.2	15.1	11.2	28.5	41.8	46.7	31.8	30.8	32.0
Services	62.8	62.1	62.1	63.4	64.1	65.8	63.4	55.6	50.1	68.8	40.4	40.3	64.8	51.4	61.6
External Accounts															
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	62.7	65.7	60.5	59.2	55.6	53.4	59.5	26.2	15.9	87.9	48.0	89.4	28.6	32.4	35.6
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	64.7	63.0	56.7	57.0	56.2	56.6	59.0	35.8	28.1	91.4	103.4	96.4	24.6	32.2	33.2
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-0.8	6.1	5.5	1.8	-1.8	..	2.2	-5.4	..	-9.8	-13.3	1.1	-1.4	..	..
External debt (% of GNI)	39.2	38.0	39.9	48.7	38.2	..	40.8	98.6	103.4	82.7	60.5	22.5	18.9	60.4	35.7
Total debt service (% of GNI)	11.0	4.4	5.5	4.5	4.3	..	5.9	1.9	1.4	8.8	5.8	1.8	3.1	3.7	8.1
Total reserves in months of imports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	23.9	26.0	25.1	25.0	23.6	20.8	24.1	9.2	-0.6	18.0	-14.3	11.7	20.5	18.8	23.3
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	25.3	23.1	22.3	22.3	22.2	21.7	22.8	18.7	9.6	21.5	42.0	18.7	15.5	17.9	19.0
Fiscal Accounts (% of GDP) ^{2/}															
Govern. revenues, excl. all grants	20.7	18.0	18.2	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.5	11.1	14.5	41.3	42.4	27.3	23.5	23.7	..
Total expend. and net lending	24.6	23.9	24.5	26.5	25.9	24.9	25.1	19.1	20.4	49.6	46.2	31.7	25.6	27.1	..
Primary deficit /surplus	-0.4	-1.3	-2.7	-1.9	-1.6	..	-1.6	-1.7	-2.2	-0.8	1.7	-1.9	..	..	..
Overall surplus/deficit, excl. all grants	-4.0	-5.9	-6.3	-6.4	-5.9	-5.0	-5.6	-8.0	-5.9	-8.2	-3.9	-4.4	-2.1	-3.4	..
Social Indicators															
Health															
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	71.7	71.8	72.0	72.3	72.7	..	72.1	55.3	61.7	72.7	37.3	43.6	46.1	46.1	69.0
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	88.0	92.0	88.0	92.0	98.0	..	91.6	59.4	76.0	98.2	78.8	85.4	85.8	56.6	89.6
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	..	..	..	..	94.0	..	94.0	32.0	33.0	..	37.0	48.0	65.0	37.0	84.0
Improved water source (% of population with access)	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	100.0	46.0	86.0	88.0	79.0	62.0	88.0	56.2	93.9
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	15.8	13.9	14.5	..	14.0	..	14.6	80.0	56.5	12.6	77.8	102.8	52.0	102.0	24.5
Education															
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	95.9	94.9	92.6	97.5	95.3	95.5	95.3	6.6	2.4	100.6	28.6	..	32.4	15.1	57.8
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	105.3	104.4	104.1	103.7	102.8	102.2	103.8	110.6	87.1	113.1	125.5	100.1	105.8	88.9	105.7
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	77.6	79.4	81.3	84.4	85.4	88.4	82.8	..	29.7	107.6	33.2	42.6	87.7	30.6	84.7
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	..	..	..	..	84.4	..	84.4	70.7	..	91.8	82.2	79.6	82.4	..	93.6
Population															
Population growth (annual %)	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.8	2.1	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.9	2.3	0.6
Population, total (million)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	17.4	0.6	0.1	1.8	1.1	45.1	702.3	591.0
Urban population (% of total)	42.7	42.6	42.6	42.5	42.5	42.4	42.6	26.4	35.4	52.0	18.3	23.7	58.1	34.0	71.4

1/ IMF World Economic Outlook, September 2006

2/ WB Africa Region database

Source: WB World Development Indicators (September 2006 update) for all indicators except those noted.

Annex Table 8: Mauritius - Millennium Development Goals

	1990	1995	1998	2001	2004
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
Income share held by lowest 20%	..	..	..	..	..
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	15	..	..	..
Poverty gap at \$1 a day (PPP) (%)	..	..	..	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1 a day (PPP) (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	..	..	6	..	6
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education					
Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)	91	..	..	..	95
Persistence to grade 5, total (% of cohort)	97	..	99	99	..
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	63.8	97.6	95.7	105.7	99.7
School enrollment, primary (% net)	91	..	90	92	95
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women					
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	7	..	8	6	6
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	101.6	..	100.4	98.8	99.6
Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	99.9	..	..	..	101.7
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	37	36	38	39	35
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality					
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	76	89	85	90	98
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	20	20	19	14	14
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	23	21	..	18	15
Goal 5: Improve maternal health					
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	91.1	98.1	98.1	98.9	99.2
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..	24	..
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases					
Children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	..	..
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	75	..	26	76	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	67.9	..	..	..	63.6
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	..	33.7	31.9	24.5	33.2
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability					
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.5	..
Forest area (% of land area)	19	..	..	19	18
GDP per unit of energy use (constant 2000 PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent)	..	..	..	..	..
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	..	..	..	..	94
Improved water source (% of population with access)	100	..	..	..	100
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	..	..	..	..	..
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development					
Aid per capita (current US\$)	83.9	20.9	35.9	18.1	30.7
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of G&S, excl. workers' remittances)	7	6	7	5	5
Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers (per 1,000 people)	54.6	142.5	263.7	482.7	699.9
Internet users (per 1,000 people)	0	1.9	25.9	88.3	145.8
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	3.8	32.1	86.2	108.3	278.7
Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and income)	9	9	9	7	7
Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..
Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..
Other					
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	2.3	2.1	2	1.9	2
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	2300	3360	3760	3860	4640
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	2.4	3.8	4.4	4.6	5.7
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	30.7	28.8	27.6	23.3	24.2
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	69.4	70.3	70.6	71.8	72.7
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	79.8	..	..	..	84.4
Population, total (millions)	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Trade (% of GDP)	135.6	121.7	130.7	128.6	111.8

Note: Figures in italics refer to periods other than those specified.
Source: World Development Indicators database, September 2006.