



UN HABITAT



MAURITIUS: BEAU BASSIN-ROSE HILL URBAN PROFILE



Copyright © United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), 2012
All rights reserved

United Nations Human Settlements Programme publications can be obtained from
UN-Habitat Regional and Information Offices or directly from:

P.O. Box 30030, GPO 00100 Nairobi, Kenya.

Fax: + (254 20) 762 4266/7

E-mail: unhabitat@unhabitat.org

Website: <http://www.unhabitat.org>

This Mauritian report and project was prepared and managed by Sareeta Sintah – Ag. Deputy Chief Town and Country Planning Officer, National Focal Point for Mauritian Urban Profiling, Ministry of Housing and Lands; Yan Hookoomsing – Coordination Analyst, office of UN Resident Coordinator for Mauritius and Seychelles; Vijay Bangaroo – Head of Planning Department, Municipal Council of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill; K. L. Santokhee – Head of Planning Department, Municipal Council of Port Louis; M. Bundhoo – Planning Officer, Municipal Council of Port Louis; Ashwini Rughoodass – Welfare Officer, Black River District Council; C. Rughoobur – Director of Statistics, Mauritius Statistics; K. Pang Kin Lam – Project Officer, Ministry of Housing and Lands; N. Seenauth – Principal Planner, Ministry of Housing and Lands; K. Jayeprokash – Police Sergeant, Police Headquarters, Police Planning Reform Unit; Y. Hosenally – Head of Planning Department, Black River District Council; A. Ghoorah – Environment Officer, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; Mary Coopan – Local Government Facilitator, Gender Links; Sarah B.G. Soobhany – National AIDS Secretariat, Prime Minister’s Office; F. Moothia – Project Coordinator, National Empowerment Foundation; K. Moutou – Analyst, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; Pynee A. Chellapermal – Director General/Consultant, Alternet Research and Consulting; Kirsten Koop – Consultant, University of Grenoble; Dr. J. Claude Lau Thi Keng – Associate Director/Consultant, Alternet Research and Consulting; Lindsay Morvan – Managing Director/Consultant, Alternet Research and Consulting; Vahy Ravoajanahary – Consultant, Alternet Research and Consulting; K. Valaydon – Programme Manager, National Empowerment Foundation; P. Boojharut – Protection Officer, Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development, and Family Welfare; and N. Thannon – Technical Manager, National Housing Development Company.

This report was also managed by Kerstin Sommer, Alain Grimard, David Kithakye, Mathias Spaliviero, and Doudou Mbye in Nairobi.

HS Number: HS/026/12E

ISBN Number: (Series) 978-92-1-132023-7

ISBN Number: (Volume) 978-92-1-132441-9

DISCLAIMER

The designation employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or regarding its economic system or degree of development. The analysis, conclusions and recommendations of the report do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the Governing Council of UN-Habitat or its Member States. This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union.

Excerpts from this publication may be reproduced without authorisation, on condition that the source is indicated.

Photo credits: © UN-Habitat

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Editing: Edward Miller

Design and Layout: Florence Kuria, Eugene Papa

Printing: UNON/Publishing Services Section/Nairobi, ISO 14001:2004-Certified



UN HABITAT



MAURITIUS: BEAU BASSIN-ROSE HILL URBAN PROFILE

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORDS	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
BACKGROUND	10
LAND TENURE AND MANAGEMENT	12
GOVERNANCE AND URBAN PLANNING	14
INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC URBAN SERVICES	17
MUNICIPAL REVENUE COLLECTION	21
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	23
HOUSING AND DEPRIVED AND VULNERABLE AREAS	25
GENDER	27
SAFETY	29
ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	31
BIBLIOGRAPHY	48

FOREWORDS



According to research published in UN-Habitat's¹ flagship report, *The State of the World's Cities 2010-2011*, all developing regions, including the African, Caribbean and Pacific states, will have more people living in urban than rural areas by the year 2030. With half the world's

population already living in urban areas, the challenges we face in the battle against urban poverty, our quest for cities without slums, for cities where women feel safer, for inclusive cities with power, water and sanitation, and affordable transport, for better planned cities, and for cleaner, greener cities is daunting.

But as this series shows, there are many interesting solutions and best practices to which we can turn. After all, the figures tell us that during the decade 2000 to 2010, a total of 227 million people in the developing countries moved out of slum conditions. In other words, governments, cities and partner institutions have collectively exceeded the slum target of the Millennium Development Goals twice over and ten years ahead of the agreed 2020 deadline.

Asia and the Pacific stood at the forefront of successful efforts to reach the slum target, with all governments in the region improving the lives of an estimated 172 million slum dwellers between 2000 and 2010.

In sub-Saharan Africa though, the total proportion of the urban population living in slums has decreased by only 5 per cent (or 17 million people). Ghana, Senegal, Uganda, and Rwanda were the most successful countries in the sub-region, reducing the proportions of slum dwellers by over one-fifth in the last decade.

Some 13 per cent of the progress made towards the global slum target occurred in Latin America and the Caribbean, where an estimated 30 million people have moved out of slum conditions since the year 2000.

Yet, UN-Habitat estimates confirm that the progress made on the slum target has not been sufficient to counter the demographic expansion in informal settlements in the developing world. In this sense, efforts to reduce the numbers of slum dwellers are neither satisfactory nor adequate.

As part of our drive to address this crisis, UN-Habitat is working with the European Commission and the Brussels-based Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group to support sustainable urban development. Given the urgent and diverse needs, we found it necessary to develop a tool for rapid assessment and strategic planning to guide immediate, mid and long-term interventions. And here we have it in the form of this series of publications.

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme is based on the policy dialogue between UN-Habitat, the ACP Secretariat and the European Commission which dates back to the year 2002. When the three parties met at UN-Habitat headquarters in June 2009, more than 200 delegates from over 50 countries approved a resounding call on the international community to pay greater attention to these urbanization matters, and to extend the slum upgrading programme to all countries in the ACP Group.

It is worth recalling here how grateful we are that the European Commission's 9th European Development Fund for ACP countries provided EUR 4 million (USD 5.7 million at June 2011 rates) to enable UN-Habitat to conduct the programme which now serves 59 cities in 23 African countries, and more than 20 cities in six Pacific, and four Caribbean countries.

Indeed, since its inception in 2008, the slum upgrading programme has achieved the confidence of partners at city and country level in Africa, the Caribbean and in the Pacific. It is making a major contribution aimed at helping in urban poverty reduction efforts, as each report in this series shows."

I wish to express my gratitude to the European Commission and the ACP Secretariat for their commitment to this slum upgrading programme. I have every confidence that the results outlined in this profile, and others, will serve to guide the development of responses for capacity building and investments in the urban sector.

Further, I would like to thank each Country Team for their continued support to this process which is essential for the successful implementation of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Joan Clos'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Dr. Joan Clos

Executive Director, UN-Habitat

¹ UN-Habitat - United Nations Human Settlements Programme



The Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill is pleased to be a party to the Urban Profiling project under the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme for Mauritius. The Urban Profiling is Phase One of UN-Habitat's Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme. It is a programme that will reinforce and

improve the urban management and governance systems at the municipality level. Informal settlements, poor housing, poor living conditions, and lack of respect for the environment and for the social amenities are among the urban issues that the Municipal Council of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill has to tackle to address urban poverty. The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme is a laudable initiative by UN-Habitat to mobilize partners and resources in order to contribute to the following:

- urban poverty reduction;
- identifying urban capacity needs, and
- identifying investment priorities. For the municipal council, the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme is an opportunity to consolidate and widen the council's partnerships with national institutions and other stakeholders working within the municipality.

The programme is not confined to profiling the twin towns, but also makes provisions for the identification of realistic projects within each thematic issue. The development of action-oriented projects is important for mobilizing the communities and local NGOs working within the municipal area. In this context, the choice of Barkly as a pilot area is both a challenge and an opportunity, as that area faces various problems. The municipal council hopes that the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme will contribute to making Barkly a reference point for sustainable urban development, not only for Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, but for the whole of Mauritius. The municipality would like to assure UN-Habitat and the Ministry of Housing and Lands of its commitment to engage in the development and implementation of the thematic projects as a fully fledged partner.

We would like to formally express our appreciation UN-Habitat, the Ministry of Housing and Lands, other ministries/government departments/institutions, Alternet Research and Consulting, the Commissioner of Police, participating NGOs, and municipal staff for their efforts, for sharing their experiences, and for providing the necessary information for the elaboration of the urban profile of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill.

We look forward to Phase Two and hope that our partners at the local, national, and international level will contribute, as in the first phase, to moving the process forward.

Norbert Froget

Mayor of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



BACKGROUND

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme aims to mobilize partners and resources in order to address urban poverty reduction. The Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill has seized the opportunity to engage itself in this multi-stakeholder process.

The towns of Beau Bassin and Rose Hill are twin towns in one. Rose Hill is more urbanized than Beau Bassin. The twin towns are situated in the western part of Mauritius, in the lower part of the inland district of Plaines Wilhems. Beau Bassin-Rose Hill was established in 1896, and the town council was made a municipal council at independence on 12 March 1968. The township covers an area of about 20.2 square kilometres. The residents of the town total about 110,000.

The town has evolved as a residential area with a high density of businesses. It remains an attractive place to live and work. However, it has lost ground to other towns and a new vision is now required for Beau Bassin-Rose Hill.

LAND TENURE AND MANAGEMENT

Most land in Mauritius is owned by sugar industry operators, and land in Beau Bassin-Rose Hill is unavailable. The National Development Strategy provides a strategic framework for national land use planning. Outline Planning Schemes translate the national strategy to the local level. But the absence of a consistent planning database and the shortage of human resources in this field means that the Municipality of

Beau Bassin-Rose Hill has not been able to control land use functions.

The municipal council should be consulted as an urban stakeholder when land is allocated within the municipal boundary, as any land development has an impact on existing infrastructure. Councillors, civil society organizations and other inhabitants should have the opportunity to express their opinions on these developments. This approach will assist the municipality in coping with new developments and servicing the newcomers.

GOVERNANCE AND URBAN PLANNING

The local authorities in Mauritius fall under the responsibility of the Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands. The Local Government Act of 2011 governs the existing councils of the local authorities. However, Mauritius remains highly centralized. The Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands has maintained control over key decisions such as the yearly approval of the budget of the municipal council, any borrowing for capital projects, and the provision of an annual grant.

The municipality nevertheless has wide-ranging responsibilities and operates within a well-defined institutional and legal framework. However, there is need for more delegation of power and a mechanism for multi-stakeholder dialogue at the municipal level.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC URBAN SERVICES

According to the Local Government Act of 2011, the municipal council has the mandate to provide and manage urban infrastructure and services such as road maintenance, drainage infrastructure, refuse collection, provision of pre-primary schools, street lighting, municipal gardens and green spaces, and sanitary conditions. However, the municipality does not have any responsibility for or influence over water and electricity.

Service delivery is not always effective due to a shortage of staff and a lack of discipline on the part of the inhabitants (e.g. littering in public). Each suburb has infrastructure for meetings and cultural and sport activities, but the municipal council is not responsible for all of it. There is a need for inter-institutional coordination and a participatory system of management in order to encourage more participation from the inhabitants and create ownership.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE COLLECTION

The financial affairs of the Municipal Council of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill are conducted in accordance with the Local Government Act of 2011. The main source of revenue is the central government grant in aid. This amounted to 68 percent of the total budget in 2011. The balance of the budget is provided through the following sources of income:

- (1) general rate,
- (2) trade fees,
- (3) permit and rental,
- (4) publicity and posters, and
- (5) any applicable local rate.

According to the Local Government Act, the council is required to prepare yearly accounts for auditing; the published annual budget can be consulted by any inhabitant of the municipal area. However, very few inhabitants are aware of their right to information and their role in making the municipal council accountable for its actions. There is a need to build municipal accountability that relies on civic engagement.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Beau Bassin-Rose Hill is situated in the middle of the conurbation of Port Louis-Curepipe. The town is primarily residential and has been expanding over the last two decades. The existing economic, social, educational, and environmental facilities have contributed to making the town attractive for living

and working. New economic activities have flourished, but access to land for economic development in the municipal council area is a critical issue. Most land is in the hands of the private sector.

There is a need for the municipality to negotiate for land in order to develop small business estates with proper transport facilities in certain suburbs. In addition, it is necessary to have an effective coordinating mechanism for the poor who want to engage themselves in micro-enterprise. In this context, a local chamber of commerce and industry under the aegis of the municipality must be investigated as a mechanism for the promotion of the local economy and for dialogue.

HOUSING AND DEPRIVED AND VULNERABLE AREAS

The development of housing estates has resulted from the policy of successive governments to rehabilitate vulnerable groups through social housing. But most of these housing estates suffer from overcrowding, poor maintenance of housing infrastructure, and poor living conditions. However, the municipal council mandate is confined to the specific maintenance of roads, green spaces, and so on. The responsibility for improving living conditions in slums rests with the Ministry of Housing and Lands and with the Ministry of Social Integration through the National Empowerment Foundation, and more inter-institutional coordination is required.

The government, through its various agencies, is facing serious challenges responding to the housing needs of the very poor. As the poor often have unstable incomes, they cannot benefit from the existing housing schemes. This situation very often leads to squatting on land or house-sharing (and thus overcrowding). There are now opportunities for the private sector to support and invest in the national housing programme for the poor and new government housing schemes.

GENDER

At the national level, the Government of Mauritius, through the Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development, and Family Welfare, has developed a National Gender Policy Framework, which provides the broad operational strategies and institutional arrangements for achieving gender equality. Each sector, including the local authorities, has to develop its own policy. Authorities must understand the importance of the issue and address the systemic barriers that repel women.

There are certain conditions that facilitate women's access to local power: commitment by political parties to have women candidates, promoting women's leadership, and, of course, funding for these activities

by governments and municipalities. The new Local Government Act provides for each political party participating in a municipal election to have at least one woman among the maximum of three candidates to be presented in each municipal ward (any group presenting more than two candidates in an electoral ward shall ensure that the candidates are not all of the same sex). Municipalities can also support the involvement of women in the administration through various measures.

There is also a need to work on changing the mindset of the inhabitants and stakeholders. The wise approach would be for the municipality to adopt Local Agenda 21 as a blueprint for action.

SECURITY

The restructured Mauritius Police Force has the sole responsibility of ensuring the security and safety of the inhabitants of the township. The National Policing Strategic Framework aims at providing the police with a modern methodology and policing philosophy, with community policing as one of the pillars. A permanent platform for regular meetings and community consultation has been set up. There is a need to give more visibility to community policing through information and awareness-raising programmes; partnership with the municipality must be upgraded.

The negative perception that the inhabitants have of the police force must be changed. This change of perception, which should be based on a multi-stakeholder process, must have a focus on dialogue, image building, and development of trust, without excluding information dissemination.

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The environment and climate change are development-related issues that have an impact on the lives of people at all levels. Remedial measures cannot be confined to the national level but must also be translated into rules and regulations at the municipal level and in local areas. The Environment Protection Act 2007 (as amended) is the reference framework. Under this Act and the Local Government Act of 2011, the municipal council has to ensure a safe and hygienic environment. The council is also responsible for the construction, care and maintenance of roadside drains.

There is a need to mainstream a certain number of environmental issues in municipal policies and to domesticate these issues at the local level:

- (1) ecological health,
- (2) pollution,
- (3) solid waste management, and
- (4) global climate change.

BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

METHODOLOGY

Urban profiling consists of three phases:

- **Phase one** consists of rapid profiling of urban conditions at national and local levels. The capital city, a medium-sized city and a small town are selected and studied to provide a representative sample in each country. The analysis focuses on nine main themes: land tenure and management; governance and urban planning; infrastructure and basic urban services; municipal revenue collection; local economic development; housing and deprived and vulnerable areas; gender; safety; and environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction. Information is collected through standard interviews and discussions with institutions and key informants, in order to assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOTs) of the national and local urban set-ups. The findings are presented and refined during city and national consultation workshops and consensus is reached regarding priority interventions. National and city reports synthesize the information collected and outline ways forward to reduce urban poverty through holistic approaches.
- **Phase two** builds on the priorities identified through pre-feasibility studies and develops detailed capacity-building and capital investment projects.
- **Phase three** implements the projects developed during the two earlier phases, with an emphasis on skills development, institutional strengthening and replication. This report presents the outcomes of Phase One of the urban profiling in Beau Bassin-Rose Hill.

URBAN PROFILING IN BEAU BASSIN-ROSE HILL

Urban profiling in Beau Bassin-Rose Hill is one of three similar exercises, the other two conducted in Port Louis and Black River. Each urban profile is published as a separate report.

Beau Bassin-Rose Hill representatives participated in the national and city consultation processes, a partnership platform co-developed with the Ministry of Lands and Housing and national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The aim is to develop options for formal inter-agency collaboration in order to create a coordination body integrating a wide range of urban stakeholders in a single response mechanism.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report consists of:

1. a general background of the urban sector in Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, based on the findings of the Beau Bassin-Rose Hill assessment report, a desk study, and interviews. The background includes data on administration, urban planning, the economy, the informal and private sectors, urban poverty, infrastructure, water, sanitation, public transport, energy, health, and education
2. a synthetic assessment of nine main areas – land tenure and management; governance and urban planning; infrastructure and basic urban services; municipal revenue collection; local economic development; housing and deprived and vulnerable areas; gender; safety; and environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction – in terms of the institutional set-up, regulatory framework, resource mobilization, and performance
3. a SWOT analysis and an outline of priority project proposals

THE MUNICIPALITY OF BEAU BASSIN-ROSE HILL

Beau Bassin and Rose Hill are twin towns in one, but Rose Hill is more urbanized. The twin towns are situated in the western part of Mauritius in the lower part of the inland district of Plaines Wilhems. Beau Bassin-Rose Hill was established in 1896 and the town council was made into a municipal council at independence on 12 March 1968. The township covers an area of about 20.2 square kilometres and has about 110,000 residents.

The name Beau Bassin-Rose Hill reflects the influence of the French occupation of Mauritius between 1715 and 1810 and that of British colonization from 1810 to 1968. The twin towns are famous for their regular cultural activities. This is because Beau Bassin-Rose Hill has certain cultural infrastructure, including one of the island's oldest theatres, the Plaza, and the "Maison de la Culture et des Loisirs."

Beau Bassin-Rose Hill attained the status of a town in 1895 and in 1896 a board of commissioners was appointed for the town. The board then levied a small property rate, and its statutory responsibilities were road works, street cleaning and lighting and domestic refuse collection and disposal.

In 1962, the town spread over an area of 1,090 acres; today it has reached a surface area of 20.2 square kilometres. The areas under the jurisdiction of the municipal council are: Trefles, Plaisance, Stanley, Levieux Camp Les Vieux in Rose Hill, Roches Brunes, Vuillemin, Mont Roches, Barkly, Chebel, and Coromandel in Beau Bassin.

The town has evolved into a residential area with a high density of retail businesses, shopping centres, and services such as libraries, cultural centres, and secondary education facilities. Over time, the town has become a transit point on the conurbation of Port Louis–Curepipe.

Today, Beau Bassin-Rose Hill remains attractive as a place to live and work. However, over the years it has lost ground to other towns and even certain rural regions as a place for shopping. A new vision is now required for Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, and this is the challenge if it wants to maintain its rank as one of the main towns in Mauritius.

LAND TENURE AND MANAGEMENT



Land is a very sensitive issue at the national level. Most of the land in Mauritius is owned by the sugar industry, and is largely unavailable in the municipal area of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill. Access to land is a challenge. Up to now, the government has negotiated the release of 1,000 *arpents* from the Mauritius Sugar Producers' Association so the government can develop priority infrastructure such as roads and social housing.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

The National Development Strategy provides a strategic framework for national land use planning under the aegis of the Ministry of Housing and Lands.

Outline Planning Schemes are regional plans for municipal councils and provide the framework for local authorities to plan, shape and control land use within their area. The municipality thus translates the national strategy to the local level. The Outline Planning Scheme for Beau Bassin-Rose Hill was prepared in 1985 and is still in use, but the Ministry of Housing and Lands is preparing a new scheme, which will be ready by 2012. The new scheme will be based on a more modern, flexible and performance-related approach to land use planning and development, and will also be integrated and sustainable.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The state has put in place a regulatory framework at the national level for land use and development in order to ensure that development priorities are taken

into consideration. In 2005, the National Development Strategy came into force and will be operational up to 2020. One of the main objectives of the plan was "to provide a national framework for the formulation of local council's Outline Schemes and development and environmental control criteria for the effective monitoring of physical development and environmental management at local level" ("National Development Strategy", Vol 1, *Development Strategy and Policies*).

Under the Town Planning Legislations, any landowner requires a Building and Land Use Permit for development of their land. The intention is to create better places for people to live, work, and enjoy themselves. In fact, the permit helps to ensure that development will comply with the provisions of the Building Act, Town and Country Planning Act 1954 (Outline Schemes), and Planning Development Act 2004 (planning policy guidance).

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The absence of a consistent planning database and the shortage of human resources in this field have meant that the municipality does not have day-to-day control over land use and development. Also, in the absence of an operational national information system relating to land, it is difficult for the poor to seek support to have access to land for housing.

Most of the time, the poor are forced to squat on land in the suburbs of towns such as Camp Levieux or Barkly, not knowing that this land has often been

earmarked for purposes other than housing. Up to now, the government's policy has been to undertake a social survey prior to any legalization related to the situation of the landless. As Mauritius is a small island, land is limited and very often the landless are delocalized to other regions. Appropriate policies must still be elaborated for the poorest in the society.

The municipality cannot track change of ownership of land within the town boundary, as the current cadastre must be updated. The current project on the Land Administration Valuation Information Management System will address, once operational, the change of ownership of land at the local level.

The municipal council should not be confined to a regulatory role in the municipal area, but should be consulted as an urban stakeholder when land is allocated within the municipal boundary. Any land development will have an impact on the existing infrastructure of the town. Councillors, civil society organizations, and other inhabitants should have the opportunity to express their opinions about these developments, irrespective of their nature. This approach will assist the municipality in coping with new developments and servicing the newcomers.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The Building and Land Use Permit and trade fees remain the main source of revenue for the municipality. With the implementation of new policies relating to land management and the setting up of the Land Administration Valuation Information Management System, the municipality requires additional financial and human resources, as well as capacity-building programmes for its staff by both Mauritian and foreign institutions.

AGREED KEY ISSUES

- Shortage of land within the municipal area
- The municipal cadastre is not up to date
- The municipal council should be treated as a stakeholder in the allocation of land for housing estates or industrial parks, as these developments have an impact on existing infrastructure in the municipality

LAND TENURE AND MANAGEMENT PROJECT PROPOSAL N°1	Project proposal	Page 34
	Setting up of a dialogue forum for local stakeholders on land allocation for any development project in the municipality	

GOVERNANCE AND URBAN PLANNING



The local authorities in Mauritius fall under the responsibility of the Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands. The provisions of the Local Government Act of 2011 govern the existing councils of the local authorities. However, Mauritius, being a Small Island Developing State moving towards a modern state, has adopted a centralized system of government, hoping for efficiency and efficacy. In the process, the local authorities have been granted less autonomy in managing their affairs. Instead, the Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands exercises control over certain key decisions: yearly approval of the budget of the municipal council, funds for capital projects, and an annual grant (which must meet certain conditions) to complement the revenue of the municipal council. The administrative head of the municipality, the chief executive, works for two institutions: the Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands, to whom he/she is accountable, and the municipal council where he/she operates.

The municipality, together with other local authorities, is not allowed to receive grants from external sources without the approval of the minister responsible for local government. Moreover, the municipal council has no direct authority to hire, fire, or promote its staff. This is the prerogative of the Local Government Service Commission, an independent body.

Over the past two decades, certain government departments and parastatal bodies were created with the financial resources to either provide services or address social problems within the municipality, as the municipality does not have the required expertise and capacity to tackle all the issues in Mauritian society.

The duties and responsibilities of the Municipal Council of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill are nevertheless wide-ranging:

- Making regulations (e.g. the Beau Bassin-Rose Hill Markets Regulations 2002) under the Local Government Act for the proper functioning of the township
- Ensuring that laws are obeyed in the town area
- Developing and maintaining basic infrastructure (roads, drains, street lighting, children's park)
- Providing and maintaining community-based infrastructure and amenities (reducing flooding areas, constructing and maintaining drains, providing traffic signs and proper road marking, maintaining rivers, squares, and open spaces)
- Ensuring sound and healthy conditions in the municipality (control of pollution in all its forms, creation of a salubrious environment)
- Developing and managing commercial and social public infrastructure (providing recreational facilities and organizing sports activities)
- Exercising control over building construction and initiating action against illegal development
- Allocating Building and Land Use Permits and other authorization
- Determining the revenue-raising scheme

It is within this policy framework that the municipal council operates and fulfils its duties. Under the Representation of the People Act and the newly proclaimed Local Government Act, 18 councillors are to be elected under the first-past-the-post system for a term of six years. The towns are to be divided into six wards for the purpose of the election, which is conducted by the Electoral Commission based on an elector's list. In turn, the elected councillors elect two councillors to be mayor and deputy mayor respectively for a duration of two years. The municipal duties are carried out under the supervision of a chief executive who is responsible for the management and administration of the day-to-day affairs of the council, which has eight departments.

INSITUTIONAL SET-UP

The municipal council has the freedom to develop its own policies and activities as long as these are in line with the Local Government Act of 2011 and other relevant regulations. The council holds quarterly meetings under the chairmanship of the mayor. The council meetings take place after a series of meetings of various committees. There are currently 11 committees, each consisting of 12 elected councillors, and these committees are constituted each year following the election of the mayor. The committees ensure that key issues are considered in sufficient depth before decisions are taken. The committee meetings are governed by standing orders and are presided over by a chairperson duly appointed by the council.

Currently, the Municipal Council of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill has at its disposal 770 staff:

TABLE 1:

TOTAL NO. OF STAFF PER CATEGORY	
Senior staff (managerial/technical/professional)	16
Mid-level staff	51
Junior and support staff	703
Total	770

Source: Human Resource Management Officer, Municipal Council of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The municipality is governed by a series of laws pertaining to buildings, roads, licences, public health, environment, trade and industry, advertisements, and entertainment.

Local Government Act of 2011: The Local Government Act of 2011 provides a wide scope of development- and service-related action for the municipal council to engage in. Under this Act, the minister may intervene

if the council fails to carry out any of its duties, by entrusting the responsibility to another party. However, the council has to bear the costs. As indicated above, some of the key decisions of the municipal council are subject to the approval of the Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands.

Town And Country Planning Act 1954: Under this Act, the Municipal Council of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill is the planning authority for the municipality area as covered by the Outline Planning Scheme 1985 (prepared under this Act). No person within the township can develop land without prior approval of the municipal council.

Business Facilitation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006: Under this Act, the ways, methods, and timing by which the planning systems operate have undergone several changes. These changes include, among others:

- Transforming the development and building permits into a single Building and Land Use Permit
- Introducing economic activity clusters – commercial, industrial, services
- Reducing delays in the permit approval process and abolishing the Trade Licence
- Implementing provisions of the Planning Policy Guidance issued to the municipal council under the Planning and Development Act 2004

The Environment Protection Act 2002: This act is the main legislation for the protection and management of the environmental assets of Mauritius.

Local Government Service Commission Act of 1975 And 1983 (Amended): The Local Government Service Commission is responsible for the appointment and promotion of officers serving local authorities, as well as any disciplinary matters concerning them.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The local councillors enjoy considerable autonomy and have the legitimacy to fully play their role as elected representatives of their constituents. During regular council meetings, councillors can question the mayor on council decisions and progress in implementing policies and developing activities in the council area. Performance can only be measured against compliance and time frames. There is now a programme-based budget, which is performance-related.

The Local Government Act of 2011 makes provision for any member of the public in the local council area to attend council meetings and raise questions about any matter of public interest. The same law allows the inhabitants of the towns to question the validity of municipal accounts. A copy of the accounts can be

consulted at the municipal library. Unfortunately, most inhabitants do not exercise this right very often, because of ignorance or for other reasons.

The structured civil society does not have a strong partnership with the municipal council in terms of dialogue and collaboration on policy implementation. The collaboration is done on an ad hoc basis for activities such as “Environment Day” or sports activities in the council area. Civil society organizations do not practice evidence-based advocacy to influence policies at the town level. There is a strong need to define a new social contract between the municipality and civil society in order to promote structured dialogue and participation in the urban development process. In this context, it has been suggested that an urban forum be set up for Beau Bassin-Rose-Hill.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The council has at its disposal a series of instruments to collect revenue within its geographical boundary: general rates, trade fees, and various rents and permits, among others. An internal audit is done on council accounts, and the National Audit Office, an independent body, also conducts an audit.

The central government provides an annual grant to the municipal council in order to complement its revenue. In 2011, the government grants amounted to 68 percent of the total budget, which was estimated at USD 7.16 million.

In terms of human resources, those staff members who leave the council are not systematically replaced. At the same time, the responsibilities and duties of existing staff are increasing due to the expansion of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, changes in legislation, and a more demanding public.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Need for more delegation of power to the municipal council
- Capacity development is required at all levels, including municipal councillors and the staff of the municipality, local NGOs, community-based organizations, and other partners
- A mechanism for multi-stakeholder dialogue
- Inhabitants must learn to know their rights in the context of the accountability of the municipal council towards them

GOVERNANCE AND URBAN PLANNING N°1

Project proposal

Page 35

Developing a capacity development project around local democracy, accountability, the rights of inhabitants, and evidence-based advocacy

INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC URBAN SERVICES



According to the Local Government Act of 2011, the Municipal Council of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill has the mandate to provide and manage urban infrastructure and services such as roads, drainage infrastructure, refuse collection, pre-primary schools, street lighting, municipal gardens and green spaces, and sanitary conditions. There are two committees appointed by the council to look into these matters, which pertain to the Works Department. The infrastructure and services are financed through the municipal budget and the grant from the central government. Water and electricity do not fall under the responsibility of the council.

WATER SUPPLY

Water supply is managed at the national level by the Central Water Authority under the aegis of the Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities. Most of the inhabitants of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill have access to piped water, but a few households do not have a household connection and have to rely on communal water supply.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

The Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities is the parent body for the management of water resources. Specifically, the Water Resources Unit is responsible for the assessment, management, development, and conservation of water resources. The Central Water Authority is a subsidiary corporate body responsible for the control of water resources and potable water

distribution. Section 20 of the Central Water Authority Act of 1971 makes the authority the sole supplier of water for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes in Mauritius.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Central Water Authority Act of 1971 provides for the creation of the authority and its duties and powers regarding the supply of potable water for different purposes and water resource development, management, and conservation.

- The Groundwater Act (1970) provides for management of the aquifers.
- The Environment Protection Act (2002) provides for the protection of water resources (standards for water).

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The whole population of Mauritius now has access to piped potable water. According to the 2000 Housing and Population Census Survey, 99.6 percent of the population have access to piped potable water within their premises. But climate change has put a strain on water resources in Mauritius, illustrated by the current drought. Water management is a challenge, as about 50 percent of the water distribution network is obsolete. According to recent figures from the Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities, about 50 percent of water produced is wasted due to leakage in the distribution network.

Consequently, the Central Water Authority cannot ensure 24-hour water service. Despite all this, water is sold to Mauritian consumers at a reasonably cheap rate.

There is a need to modernize the distribution network and educate people not to waste water. Alternative sources of water must be promoted, such as rainwater. The municipal council, in partnership with NGOs, can be called upon to contribute to the education and awareness-raising campaign on water conservation and the efficient use of water.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The government provides resources to the Central Water Authority for the treatment and distribution of water. Water is sold to domestic consumers at a low rate and is perceived to be abundant. While there is a need to increase the price of water in order to improve efficiency in water distribution and upgrade water systems. It is also important to ensure that poor families have access to water at a subsidized rate.

ELECTRICITY

The Central Electricity Board is a parastatal body wholly owned by the Government of Mauritius under the aegis of the Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities. The board is solely in charge of the transmission and distribution of electricity to the population. Through the Empowerment Foundation, poor families receive assistance to get connected to the electricity network. In the context of the Maurice Ile Durable programme, the government has also embarked on a new initiative to provide each family benefiting from a social housing programme with a solar water heater so as to reduce the dependency on traditional sources of electricity.

THE INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

As a parastatal body, the Central Electricity Board's business is to "prepare and carry out development schemes with the general objective of promoting, coordinating and improving the generation and transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in Mauritius."

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Electricity Act of 1939 (amended 1991)

- The Electricity Regulations of 1939
- The Central Electricity Board Act of 1964

These comprise the legislative framework for the electricity sector and the Central Electricity Board's operations.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Electricity consumption has risen sharply in recent years. Between 1991 and 2000, the annual increases in electricity consumption reached about 9 percent. Economic growth and rising standards of living have necessitated massive investments in energy infrastructure. Mauritius still depends heavily on oil, coal, and bagasse (sugar cane pulp). However, the Central Electricity Board is currently trying to diversify and use more renewable energy by encouraging small power producers to sell their surplus energy to the board. Having a mixed source of energy is part of the Maurice Ile Durable vision; in this context, the municipal council is being encouraged to use solar panels for street lighting.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Up to now, consumers have been paying for the electricity service provided by the Central Electricity Board, while the government has shouldered the capital investment needed to respond to the growing needs of the society. New investments are required in the green energy sector. Public-private partnerships must be encouraged to mobilize additional investment. In this context, the Maurice Ile Durable Fund could be useful, as it supports new projects in renewable energy and energy efficiency. One possible project involves placing solar panels on the rooftops of municipal council buildings.

WASTEWATER

Sanitation services are solely undertaken by the Wastewater Management Authority. Certain localities are connected to the sewerage network in Beau Bassin-RoseHill, most of them using individual septic tanks that are regularly emptied by wastewater trucks of the Wastewater Management Authority. These trucks then empty their contents in the sewerage treatment stations. The government is currently extending the network to the other unconnected areas in the municipality.

THE INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

The Wastewater Management Authority, operating under the aegis of the Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities, is to develop and manage the national sewerage network.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Wastewater Management Act 2000 guides the activities of the authority.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The current extension of the sewage network will cover most of the localities in the municipal area.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

- The Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities
- The National Development Unit

OTHER BASIC URBAN SERVICES

The most important function of the Municipal Council of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill is to offer services that promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the inhabitants of the township.

THE INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

The municipal council has six departments covering the various services offered to citizens, and each department is headed by a chief officer. The council is made up of 9 committees, each with 12 councillors as members. The committees ensure that key issues are considered in sufficient depth before decisions are taken. Deliberations during committee meetings are governed by standing orders and are presided over by a chairperson.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The responsibilities and duties of the municipal council are as according to the provisions of the Local Government Act of 2011. The council holds meetings on a regular basis, and the act stipulates a statutory quarterly meeting.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The council provides a series of services to the inhabitants of the township:

- Abatement of nuisance
- Drains
- Education
- Fairs and markets
- Green spaces
- Library
- Refuse collection
- Street lighting
- Permits and licences

These services are administered by the professional staff of each department concerned. The elected councillors

usually hear grievances from their constituents and pass them on to the relevant department. There is also a complaint box. More formally, councillors and the general public can raise questions on the efficiency of the various services at council meetings.

Despite the professionalism of the council, service delivery in certain cases is not effective due to a shortage of staff and a lack of discipline on the part of the inhabitants. Littering in public places is an example.

Each suburb has a certain amount of infrastructure for meetings and cultural and sports activities. Unfortunately, the municipal council is not responsible for all of this infrastructure, as other bodies such as the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund have set up this infrastructure. There is no coordination and each institution operates its infrastructure on its own. This situation leads to the duplication of activities and the underutilization of facilities. There is a need to consider the co-management of these facilities with the local inhabitants and to develop more synergies and complementarities in the programming of activities.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The financial affairs of the municipal council are in accordance with the Local Government Act of 2011.

The main sources of income are:

- Grants
- General rates
- Any applicable local rate
- Trade fees
- Permits and rents

According to the same Act, the council is required to prepare accounts at the end of each financial year to be submitted to the director of audits.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Electricity and water saving
- Addressing the indiscipline of inhabitants in relation to their natural environment
- Optimizing the use of existing sociocultural infrastructure, especially in Barkly

INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC URBAN SERVICES
N°1

Project proposal | **Page 37**

A pilot project on the production of solar energy in Barkly by using the rooftops of municipal or public buildings for the installation of solar panels and capacity development in saving electricity

INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC URBAN SERVICES
N°2

Project proposal | **Page 38**

A pilot project for the co-management of socio-cultural infrastructure and ensuring the participation of the inhabitants of Barkly in the programming of socio-cultural activities of the centres

MUNICIPAL REVENUE COLLECTION



The financial affairs of the Municipal Council of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill are in accordance with the Local Government Act of 2011. The financial year for the council is from January 1 to December 31. The main source of revenue is the central government grant, which amounted to 68 percent of the total budget of 2011 (estimated at USD 7.16 million). The amount of the grant has to be approved by the Minister of Local Government and Outer Islands. The balance of the budget is met through the following:

- General rates,
- Trade fees,
- Permits and rents,
- Publicity and posters, and
- Tenant tax: From January 2012, tenant tax was abolished at the municipal level, and the central government will compensate the council for the loss of revenue. Tenant tax has been replaced by local rate.

THE INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

The Financial Controller's Department is headed by the financial controller, who oversees the council's financial affairs, assisted by a team of 17 professionals.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Local Government Act of 2011 is the current legal framework. The central government has just voted in a new Local Government Act 2011, which, once endorsed by the President of the Republic, will replace the older Act. According to the Local Government Act, any general rate not paid within the period prescribed by

law is subjected to a surcharge of 10 percent. However, the act provides that the council may, subject to the approval of the minister, remit (in whole or in part) the general rate payable on account of poverty.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The Financial Controller's Department is relatively effective in collecting the general rates and other income generated by municipal activities and services. According to the Local Government Act, the council is required to prepare accounts at the end of each financial year for submission to the Director of Audit. In addition, the annual budget, which is prepared by the municipal council and approved by the Minister of Local Government, can be consulted by any inhabitant of the municipal area. However, very few inhabitants are aware of their right to information and the need to make the municipal council accountable for its actions. In this context, civic engagement must be used to build municipal accountability, which requires access to and disclosure and dissemination of information, as well as transparency on budget, revenue and expenses.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Apart from general rates and the government grant, the municipality has other sources of revenue:

- Building and Land Use Permits,
- business licences,
- publicity and posters, and
- rent (commercial centres and shops, advertising panels, etc.).

In 2010, the municipality collected USD 96,666 from Building and Land Use Permits and USD 72,466 from

business licences. The municipal council depends on the central government to finance its capital projects. For example, the Local Infrastructure Fund and National Development Unit (a division of the Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport, and Shipping) are providing a drainage system in Beau Bassin-Rose Hill.

AGREED PRIORITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to information • Ensuring a better understanding of the budget process • Developing the capacity of stakeholders for more participation • Consolidating the accountability of the municipal council

	Project proposal	Page 39
MUNICIPAL REVENUE COLLECTION N°1	Develop the capacity of stakeholders for more transparency, civic engagement and accountability in municipal activities, with special reference to the budget and effective use of financial resources	

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Beau Bassin-Rose Hill is situated in the middle of the Port Louis–Curepipe conurbation. The town is primarily a residential area and has been expanding over the last two decades through various types of housing estates, ranging from high-standard apartments and *pavillonnaire* houses to low-cost housing units. The town has a historical heritage from the French period and has been attracting retail shops and cultural amenities such as one of the oldest theatres in Mauritius, the Plaza, as well as cinemas, restaurants, libraries, and art galleries. It also has the 12 best secondary colleges on the island. The French Cultural Centre, “Institut Français de Maurice”, and the British Council are based in Rose Hill. All these facilities – economic, social, educational, and environmental – have contributed to making the town a pleasant place to live and work and have created flourishing economic activities that serve locals, people in transit, and residents from the nearby districts of Moka and Black River.

In Barkly, the pilot project area, there are very few handicraft enterprises, but many small shops selling basic foodstuff and small take-away outlets. The main economic activity relates to the scrap metal depot. Consequently, there is not a critical economic mass within Barkly.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority is responsible at the national level for the promotion and development of small enterprises in

Mauritius under the aegis of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The National Empowerment Foundation is responsible at the national level for promoting and assisting in the development of small businesses and microenterprises through an empowering process and accompaniment of poor and vulnerable groups.

At the municipal level, there is no local institution to facilitate such processes. The municipality has a mandate to collect trade fees and regulate informal businesses and hawkers within the boundary of the municipality.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The small and medium enterprises development authority Act 2005: In the context of the local development of small and handicraft enterprises, the Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill is responsible under the Local Government Act of 2011 and the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority Act for allocating permits through a special mechanism known as the Permits and Business Monitoring Committee.

Building And Land Use Permit: The Building and Land Use Permit helps to ensure that development in the municipal area complies with the provisions of the Building Act, the Town and Country Planning Act 1954, and the Planning and Development Act 2004.

If a small enterprise or a handicraft enterprise is being carried out in part of a residential building, the enterprise is likely to be exempted from a Business and

Land Use Permit if the following criteria are met:

- The building will continue to be used primarily as a private residence.
- The enterprise will not result in a marked rise in traffic or people calling.
- The enterprise will not be involved in unusual activities for a residential area.
- The enterprise will not disturb the neighbours at unreasonable hours or create other nuisances (noise, dust, fumes, or smell).

Planning Policy Guidance: The Permits and Business Monitoring Committee shall have regard to the Planning and Policy Guidance to determine an application from a small enterprise. As per provisions of the Business Facilitation Act, applications from a small and medium enterprise/handicraft business should be processed within three working days.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In actual practice, the municipal council has difficulty enforcing the above-mentioned rules and regulations due to lack of enforcement personnel. For example, hawkers in Rose Hill occupy the doorsteps of licensed retail traders, and their activities become a nuisance to both passers-by and the trade community. Unfortunately, the municipal council has not come up with a policy to mainstream the hawkers into formal trade, nor is there vacant space the hawkers can use.

Access to land for economic development in the municipality is a critical issue. Most of the land is in the hands of the private sector. Through the central government, the municipality must negotiate for land in order to develop small business estates in accessible locations with all the necessary amenities.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The revenue generated by permits and trade fees contribute to the municipal budget. For example, in 2010, the municipality collected the following amount:

- Building and Land Use Permit fees: USD 96,666 (MUR 2,900,000)
- Trade fees: USD 72,466 (MUR 21,740,000)

However, these resources are not enough. Mainstreaming the informal sector into the local economy through the small business estates could boost the local economy. The municipality should also investigate the feasibility of using microcredit to reinvest in small businesses and microenterprises.

It is essential to have an effective coordinating mechanism among the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority, the National Empowerment Foundation, the local business community, and local NGOs in order to accompany the poor who want to engage in microenterprise. Setting up a local chamber of commerce and industry under the aegis of the municipality must be investigated as a mechanism for the promotion of the local economy. The chamber can become a forum for dialogue between stakeholders of the local economy and the municipal council.

AGREED PRIORITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the shortage of land for such things as new markets and infrastructure to accommodate hawkers • Mainstreaming the informal sector into the local economy • Promoting dialogue with inhabitants on the local economy and relevant economic infrastructure • Using microcredit for investment in the local economy

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT N°1	Project proposal	Page 40
	A feasibility study on setting up a municipal chamber of commerce and industry to promote and develop the local economy	

HOUSING AND DEPRIVED AND VULNERABLE AREAS



In the municipal area of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, there are about five social housing estates scattered around the suburbs, the outcome of the policy of successive governments to rehabilitate vulnerable groups through social housing. The type of housing ranges from high-rise apartment to the classic core housing unit, with between 100 and 300 units per housing estate. Most of the estates suffer from overcrowding, poorly maintained infrastructure, and poor living conditions.

The philosophy behind these housing projects has been a “roof for all”. But the poor and vulnerable require more than a roof. There is a need for social accompaniment that would allow for effective integration through the assistance of community workers and civil society organizations.

The Municipal Council of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill is not responsible for upgrading houses, as its mandate is confined to the maintenance of certain infrastructure. The responsibility for improving living conditions in slums rests with the Ministry of Housing and Lands and the Ministry of Social Integration and Economic Empowerment through the National Empowerment Foundation.

THE INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

The institutional set-up for low-cost housing is shared between the following institutions:

- The National Empowerment Foundation, under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Integration and

Economic Empowerment, through its Community Empowerment Programme (for certain types of social housing).

- The National Housing Development Company, operating under the aegis of the Ministry of Housing and Lands, is responsible for constructing low-cost housing.

There is a need to clarify the institutional set-up in terms of responsibilities and duties relating to the social housing programme in order to give more coherence to the human settlement policy.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

As the beneficiaries of the social housing programmes have to make monthly contributions to the National Empowerment Foundation and the National Housing Development Company, which act as the regulatory bodies in the context of the social housing programmes, the beneficiaries must make some legal commitments for the repayments.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Repayment of loans remains a major problem for certain poor families. Up to now, the National Empowerment Foundation has been flexible in dealing with defaulters. There have not been drastic measures such as penalty fees or even eviction. The municipal council previously used the provision of the Local Government Act of

1989 and 2003 to waive tenant tax at the request of certain poor families living in the municipality (tenant tax has now been abolished since 1 January 2012 by the central government).

However, the municipal council should be associated with any new social housing project in the municipal area. As manager of the town's infrastructure and amenities, the council should have additional resources to cope with the needs of newcomers. Very often the arrival of new inhabitants exerts additional pressure on existing infrastructure such as recreational facilities, crèches and meeting places. If not enough attention is paid to these issues, it can create tension between long-time residents and the new inhabitants.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The government, through its various agencies, is facing serious challenges responding to the housing needs of the very poor. With their limited income, the very poor cannot benefit from the existing housing schemes. Some resort to squatting; overcrowding is also a critical issue in the housing estates of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill.

There is a new opportunity for the private sector to engage in the national housing programme for the poor under the provisions of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) levy of 2 percent on profits of private companies. However, the private sector and their civil society partners should have more autonomy in developing their social housing programmes, based on the guiding principles of the CSR levy.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Ensuring an integrated approach and a social accompaniment for housing policy
- Addressing the fragmentation of the institutional set-up for social housing
- Addressing the difficulties beneficiaries have in paying their monthly contribution
- Addressing the pressure placed on existing infrastructure of the town area harbouring the housing estates
- Promoting more autonomy for the private sector bodies engaged in the national social housing programmes under the provisions of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) levy.

HOUSING AND DEPRIVED AND VULNERABLE AREAS N°1	Project proposal	Page 42
	Identification of people's needs in terms of housing upgrading, social amenities, and green spaces and implementation of a rehabilitation programme for Barkly in order to promote an integrated approach to human settlements	

GENDER



At the national level, the Government of Mauritius, through the Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development, and Family Welfare, has committed itself to the principles of gender equality. A National Gender Policy Framework has been developed, providing the broad operational strategies and institutional arrangements for achieving gender equality. Each sector, including the local authorities, has to be responsible for the development of their own policy. Indeed, the domestication of the framework at all levels is a challenge in itself.

There is a growing awareness at the level of cities and local authorities that women can improve the quality of life of citizens in all aspects of their daily life. In fact, municipalities have a major role to play in women's access to decision making. Municipal authorities must understand the importance of the issue and the systemic barriers that repel women.

Although they are the majority in some departments of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill (48 women out of 71 employees in the Chief Executive's Office; 38 women out of 43 employees in the Welfare Department), women are poorly represented in the overall municipal workforce. Out of a workforce of 770, there are 190 women. Women's contributions must be recognized at their real value so that they can be involved in all the political, economic, social, and administrative functions of the town and decisions affecting the community.

There are certain conditions that facilitate women's access to local power: political parties must front women candidates, women's leadership must be promoted,

and governments and municipalities must fund these activities. The new Local Government Bill states that each political party participating in a municipal election should have at least one woman candidate in each municipal ward (each ward elects three councillors).

THE INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development, and Family Welfare is the lead ministry on gender issues, with specialized departments such as the Child Development Unit and National Women's Council; a new integrated strategy for the ministry is under preparation.
- The National Women's Council, set up by an act of parliament in November 1985, ensures that government policy and action meet the needs of women at the grass-roots level.
- The National Women Entrepreneur Council was set up in 1999 to promote women's entrepreneurship.
- The Strengthening Values for Family Life Programme started in October 2010.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The National Gender Policy Framework's targets are gender equality and women's empowerment. It has been designed as an overarching framework that provides the guiding principles, broad operational strategies,

and institutional arrangements for achieving gender equality at the national level.

Protection From Domestic Violence Act of 1987 and 2004 (Amended)

The Protection from Domestic Violence Act was enacted in May 1987 to protect spouses against domestic violence. It aims at reducing and preventing domestic violence and ensuring that when such violence occurs, there is effective legal protection.

Sex Discrimination Act 2002

The Sex Discrimination Act promotes equal opportunity for all and prohibits discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, marital status, religion, origin, or disability, particularly in employment, education, admission to private clubs, and the provision of accommodation, goods, services, and facilities.

National Pensions Act 1987

The National Pensions Act, amended in 1987, removes the discrepancy between men and women concerning the payment of a lump sum to the surviving spouse should the insured person die before 60, the official age for retirement.

Jury Act 1990 (Amended)

The Jury Act, amended in 1990, enabled women to sit as jurors.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The municipality has not developed a specific gender framework and consequently does not have a gender unit per se, but to a certain extent gender issues are integrated into policies. It has a strong partnership with Gender Links, a regional network very active in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Gender Links' Mauritius office works closely with the Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, organizing regular training workshops with councillors. It has also developed close partnerships with women's associations in the municipality (including the Barkly), such as the federation of 25 women's groups known as "L'Union des Femmes des Villes Soeurs". There is scope to upgrade the activities of the municipality by integrating evidence-based advocacy into educational activities. Gender Links has the required expertise to support the municipality in such initiatives.

In municipal services, women are often confined to menial jobs. Municipalities can support the involvement of women in planning and municipal management through programmes promoting equal opportunity in employment for the growing number of executives, professionals and specialized workers.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare has the relevant resources, both financial and human, to respond to the various challenges (including domestic violence and child abuse). But there is a need for the ministry to decentralize and work closely with the municipal council and local NGOs, which can collect data locally and develop new outreach programmes.

AGREED PRIORITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to develop outreach activities in the context of the Gender Framework • More collaborative programming in the Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare • Mainstreaming of gender in municipality programmes and outreach activities

	Project proposal	Page 44
GENDER N°1	Capacity development programme on gender-based approaches for all stakeholders in the municipality in order to enable them to mainstream gender into their programmes and activities	

SAFETY



The Mauritius Police Force is solely responsible for ensuring the security and safety of the inhabitants of the township. The police force has restructured using the National Policing Strategic Framework, which aims to provide a modern methodology and policing philosophy to address the emerging issues.

THE INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

The Mauritius Police Force has developed the Mauritius Intelligence Model, a decision-making model based on a scientific and proactive approach to policing that describes the requirements for the successful management of crimes and other law enforcement problems.

Community policing is one of the pillars of the National Policing Strategic Framework. A permanent platform for regular consultation between the police and the community has been set up in order to identify and solve community problems. In this context, the municipal council is one of the stakeholders.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Police Act 1974 (subsequently amended) regulates the functioning of the police force and defines the duties and powers of the Commissioner of Police and the National Security Service. The Prime Minister's Office oversees the functions of the Mauritius Police Force while the Disciplined Forces Commission is responsible for the recruitment of police.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Community policing has become a core aspect of modern policing, with the aim of transforming the police force into a “service-led organization”. The force encourages local residents to nominate representatives to act as community coordinators and liaisons between the police and the community. However, community policing is still in its infancy.

There is a need to give more visibility to community policing through information and awareness-raising programmes. Partnership with the municipality must be upgraded, though the mayor currently initiates regular consultation on security and safety issues.

Inhabitants often have a bad perception of the police force, viewing it as a repressive body rather than a service. What is required is a multi-stakeholder process that focuses on dialogue, image building, development of trust, and information dissemination.

The most common problems in Beau Bassin-Rose Hill are:

- Larceny in residential areas
- Assault
- Theft on public roads
- Drug use
- Road accidents
- Sexual violence and rape

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The police force is relatively well equipped in terms of human and technical resources and equipment. The annual national budget is the main source of its financial resources. Approximately USD 700 million was allocated to the Mauritius Police Force in the 2011 national budget for the next three years.

A Community Policing Officer is involved in the implementation of community policing at the local police station level. The officer promotes an understanding of the dedicated community policing role, reassures the community and works closely with local partners.

AGREED PRIORITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminating information on community policing • Promoting partnerships between the police force, local NGOs and the local community • Changing the image of the police • Making the police understand how NGOs work with the community • Reconciling partnerships with the police while guaranteeing respect for the private life of inhabitants

	Project proposal	Page 45
SAFETY N°1	A pilot multi-stakeholder community policing project in Barkly	

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



Environment and climate change are developmental issues that have an impact on everyone at all levels. Remedial measures cannot be confined only to the national level but must also be translated into rules and regulations at the municipal and local level. The Environment Protection Act 2007 (as amended) is the reference framework for environmental protection and management. Climate change and natural disasters (e.g. rising sea levels, storm surges and increasing dry spells) pose serious threats to urban infrastructure, settlements, and facilities and thus to inhabitants and their livelihoods.

The objective of the Act is “to achieve built environment through smart growth characterized, amongst others, by quality architecture designs, aesthetically pleasant surroundings with green spaces and recreational facilities for all inhabitants”.

The following are some national targets relevant to the local authorities:

- Local authorities will provide free advisory services on design and architecture in accordance with the Planning Policy Guidance.
- Develop and implement a community beautification programme in all districts of the republic, in partnership with the private sector, community organizations, the Rodrigues Regional Assembly, and local authorities.
- Rationalize urban practices to enhance the environment (including better drainage systems

and refuse collection, as well as greening of the environment and the creation of more parks and gardens as vital temperature-regulating factors).

THE INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

Environment Coordination Committee: The Environment Coordination Committee was established under Section 14 of the Environment Protection Act of 2007.

The committee’s responsibilities include the following:

- Ensuring that information is shared among the enforcing agencies (including local authorities), the Department of Environment, and other public departments so as to develop a better understanding of environmental issues and problems relating to enforcement of environmental laws
- Ensuring compliance with and implementation and enforcement of any directive given by the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development in relation to coordinating the administration and enforcement of environmental laws among the various enforcing agencies

The Government of Mauritius has set up a Climate Change Division in the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The division has been operational since 1 March 2010, with the following core duties:

- Developing a climate change mitigation and adaptation framework
- Coordinating national, regional and international projects relating to climate change and sea level rise
- Conducting and reporting greenhouse gas emission inventories
- Devising and coordinating the implementation of an intersectoral climate change monitoring programme
- Identifying and coordinating research and development priorities associated with climate change and sea level rise
- Following up on matters pertaining to climate change in national, regional and international forums
- Contributing to the public outreach programme

It is also necessary to integrate climate change adaptation into the institutional framework and core development policy frameworks at the municipal level. The Environment Coordinating Committee has established the Environment Liaison Officers Committee as a subcommittee that meets regularly. It is attended by designated Environment Liaison Officers of enforcing agencies, including the municipal council. For natural disasters, a Natural Disaster Committee at the Prime Minister's Office is responsible for hazard mapping and risk assessment; information management; forecasting, early warning, and information dissemination; and disaster-preparedness. There is also a Central Cyclone and Other Natural Disasters Committee, which supervises, monitors and coordinates the activities of the other authorities and takes critical decisions as appropriate.

Municipality Level: At the municipal level, ad hoc committees are set up as when environmental issues arise. The committees are composed of officers of the municipality, Ministry of Health and Quality of Life, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands to brainstorm on how best to solve a given problem.

The municipal-level Local Disaster Committee stems from the National Disaster Committee. The local committee consists of the police force at the town level, the fire services, and the public utilities provider (electricity and water). The committee focuses on the monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure in town and evaluates the risks for flood-prone areas. The committee has a pre-established protocol to follow in case of natural disasters and takes emergency actions at the municipality level such as hosting refugees. However, there is no area committee or working group at the suburb level.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, through its Department of Health, is responsible for the enforcement of all public health laws and the Environment Protection Act of 2007.

Under the Local Government Act of 2011 and the Environment Protection Act of 2007, the municipal council has to ensure a safe and hygienic environment. It is also responsible for the construction, care and maintenance of roadside drains. With the impact of climate change and natural disasters on this municipal infrastructure, an adaptation strategy and new regulations on norms and standards for new municipal infrastructure become a necessity.

However, enforcement responsibilities for the protection and management of the environment are spread under different statutes, since environment is cross-cutting and multi-disciplinary. As a result, the Environment Protection (Declaration of Environmental Laws) Regulations were promulgated in May 2005. The following regulations pertaining to the municipal council have been declared environmental laws: Beau Bassin-Rose Hill (Disposal of Refuse) Regulations 1996 and Beau Bassin-Rose Hill Regulations 1996.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The enforcement power of local authorities has been extended to the enforcement of environmental laws. The municipality is now empowered to make use of the more stringent enforcement mechanisms provided under the Environment Protection Act.

Urban environmental issues are dealt with at the level of the municipal council, which implements planning policies contained in the planning instruments. Based on complaints received, cases undertaken, and studies carried out at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, urban environmental issues are then taken up with the Ministry of Housing and Lands during the modification of Outline Planning Schemes.

Leadership capacities and institutional frameworks must be strengthened to manage natural disasters, climate change risks, and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local level.

Main Environmental Issues in the Municipality

- Dense traffic, which causes localized air and noise pollution in town centres
- Dense housing areas, which have given rise to complaints about noise or odour pollution from small workshops (e.g. aluminium workshops and auto repair workshops) and backyard animal-rearing activities

- Noise pollution from wedding halls, private nightclubs and the stadium
- Littering problems (e.g. by hawkers)
- Vacant lots and wastelands that are overgrown
- A very poor understanding among inhabitants of climate change and its impact

Currently, the health inspectors of the municipality carry out routine inspections to detect environmental problems. Councillors who are in contact with the inhabitants raise the problems with the department concerned, for remedial action. There is also an Information Service Centre, and inhabitants can submit complaints to its Complaint Service.

Inhabitants and economic actors who contravene environmental laws and regulations receive notices. The Department of Health has observed in recent years a marked improvement in the behaviour of people. This positive change in behaviour is explained by the following:

- sensitization programmes,
- improvement in the economic and living conditions of the inhabitants, and
- the positive influence of educational and leisure programmes on cable television relating to environmental issues.

However, there is a need to mainstream a certain number of environmental issues in municipal policies and domesticate these issues at the local level. The priority issues at the municipal level are:

- ecological health,
- pollution,
- solid waste management, and
- global climate change.

According to municipality staff, there is also a need to work on changing the mindsets of the inhabitants and stakeholders. Very often they do not show good faith and are resistant to change. The wise approach would be for the municipality to adopt Local Agenda 21 as a blueprint for action (Local Agenda 21 is a UN process for facilitating sustainable development at the community level).

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The municipal budget provides the main financial resources, while line ministries such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands provide technical expertise.

Currently, there is no dedicated budget at the municipal level for natural disasters. Each stakeholder provides technical support based on their expertise. In the case of climate change, financing options to meet national adaptation costs are being investigated, in the context of the African Adaptation Programme funded by the Government of Japan, in order to extend the facilities at the local level.

For education and awareness-raising programmes, the collaboration of local NGOs in the municipality is sought for community mobilization. Specifically on climate change, it is vital to share with municipal council staff and local stakeholders knowledge about adjusting local development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities.

As environmental issues becomes more complex, it is also felt that there is a need to impart knowledge on environmental concepts and various international environmental agreements and conventions, and how to integrate them at the local level. Capacity development programmes for various stakeholders, including the local political class, should be implemented.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Addressing the lack of knowledge and understanding of the science of climate change at the municipal level
- Strengthening enforcement of rules and regulations
- Encouraging inclusive participation of stakeholders and inhabitants
- Improving the maintenance of infrastructure in the town

**ENVIRONMENT,
CLIMATE CHANGE,
AND DISASTER
RISK REDUCTION**
N°1

Project proposal Page 46

Development of a Local Agenda 21-based blueprint for the municipality, in partnership with all the stakeholders of the Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill

LAND TENURE AND MANAGEMENT

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Strong policy framework.</p> <p>Municipal council has certain expertise at the local level.</p> <p>Under the Local Government Act, the municipal council has certain legal instruments, including a cadastre.</p>	<p>The cadastre requires updating.</p> <p>There is a shortage of land within the municipal area.</p> <p>There is no dialogue with the inhabitants when land is allocated for new housing estates or new economic activities.</p>	<p>The setting up of a Land Administration Valuation Information Management System at the national level will have an impact on the municipal cadastre.</p>	<p>Weak enforcement of rules and regulations due to external pressure from interest groups and economic actors.</p>

LAND TENURE AND MANAGEMENT N°1	Project proposal
	Setting up of a dialogue forum for local stakeholders on land allocation for any development project in the municipality

LOCATION: Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill

DURATION: 15 months

BENEFICIARIES: Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill and its inhabitants

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Ministry of Housing and Lands, Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, the National Housing and Development Company, the Empowerment Foundation, and NGOs in the municipality

ESTIMATED COST: USD 25,000

BACKGROUND: Land for social housing is a burning issue, not only for the central government, but also for the local authorities in whose boundary the housing development is taking place. Formally, the municipality (along with other government departments) simply has a regulatory role. But the municipality finds itself forced to accommodate the new inhabitants without being able to provide additional services. For the Ministry of Education, the increase in the student population puts pressure on existing schools. The development of small industrial estates and other economic activities creates similar problems. In this context, it is necessary to have a multi-stakeholder mechanism for dialogue prior to any housing or economic development in a residential area of the municipality. Such a mechanism will act as a whistle-blower for any project that lacks environmental and social considerations. The pilot mechanism for dialogue is being proposed under the aegis of the Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill. An awareness-raising programme among the various stakeholders is required in order to publicize the mechanism, which will have a trial run of one year.

OBJECTIVE: To create an enabling environment for

the operationalization of a dialogue mechanism on land use.

ACTIVITIES:

- (1) Organization of an inception workshop on the project;
- (2) awareness-raising through targeted working sessions with stakeholders relating to the integration of new inhabitants;
- (3) preparation of guidelines for stakeholders prepared to engage in the dialogue process;
- (4) capacity development workshop for data collection, communication strategies, and consensus building;
- (5) organization of the public hearing.

OUTPUTS:

- (1) Stakeholders are prepared to engage in the dialogue process
- (2) Tools for effective dialogue among stakeholders provided
- (3) Consensus-building techniques imparted

STAFF REQUIRED: One researcher, one research assistant, and two trainers.

GOVERNANCE AND URBAN PLANNING

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Municipal councillors are elected through free and fair elections.	Some key decisions such as the annual budget and capital projects have to be approved by the Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands.	The existing democratic culture is a good basis for further consolidation of the local democratic process.	Legislation does not give additional powers to the municipal council; the inhabitants can lose interest in the local government process.
Well-structured municipal council.			
Relatively well-trained staff.	Municipal revenue is insufficient, requiring the council to depend on the annual government grant.		
Decisions of the council are legally binding.			

	Project proposal
GOVERNANCE AND URBAN PLANNING N°1	Developing a capacity development project around local democracy, accountability, the rights of inhabitants, and evidence-based advocacy

LOCATION: Barkly

DURATION: One year

BENEFICIARIES: Municipal staff, councillors, local NGOs, community-based organizations, civil society federations and groups, the municipality workers' trade union, businesspeople and hawkers, youth groups, and local institutions

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands, Ministry of Housing and Lands, Ministry of Youth and Sports, local NGOs based in Barkly, institutions based in the municipality, the local private sector, and other partners

ESTIMATED COST: USD 24,500

Background: The inhabitants of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill regularly elect councillors to the municipal council. Despite this vote, very few inhabitants understand the roles and responsibilities of the municipal councillors, and their own powers and responsibilities as inhabitants. One basic understanding of the municipality's responsibilities can be termed the "three Rs": to collect revenue, to repair roads, and to deal with refuse collection. The needs of the inhabitants are thus addressed in a piecemeal fashion without their participation.

Few citizens know about the legal provisions allowing them to attend municipal council meetings and put questions to the mayor on municipal policies and actions. In fact, the citizens are used to a top-down approach; civil society organizations and the councillors also feel little concern about the absence of accountability. Everybody seems happy with the local

representative democracy.

Consequently, there is a need to shift from a representative democracy to a participatory democracy to promote participation, dialogue, and responsible citizenship within the municipality.

Objective: To develop the capacity of all stakeholders within the municipality area to engage in a participatory process for an enhanced local democracy, more council accountability, and active citizenship.

Activities: The capacity development process will be based on the preparation of specific training modules and the development of an accompanying framework that will allow continuous follow-up by the trainers. The activities will be in Barkly, the selected pilot area, but open to representatives from other suburbs.

The following modules will be prepared:

- Discovering the municipality, its functions and challenges
- Legal framework of the municipality and local democracy
- Specifics of the Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill
- Rights and responsibilities of councillors
- Rights and responsibilities of inhabitants
- Participation and policy dialogue
- Initiation to local sustainable development within a municipality area
- Initiation to participatory urban planning
- Evidenced-based advocacy as a tool for the consolidation of local democracy
- Identification of one pilot activity in each suburb of the municipality
- Development of each pilot activity

- Implementation of pilot activities
- Monitoring and evaluation

OUTPUTS:

- (1) A core team of inhabitants and stakeholders with a comprehensive understanding of the operational aspects of the municipality
- (2) A group of people prepared to engage in participatory processes under the aegis of the municipality
- (3) An increased number of people attending municipal council sessions
- (4) A consensus to structure a dialogue process

STAFF REQUIRED: Approximately five trainers and a project coordinator.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC URBAN SERVICES

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>A modern electricity network, which most inhabitants are connected to.</p> <p>A water network, which about 98 percent of the inhabitants are connected to.</p> <p>Existence of sociocultural infrastructure.</p>	<p>Lack of awareness of the necessity to save energy and water and respect the environment.</p> <p>Underutilization of existing sociocultural centres due to a centralized system of management.</p>	<p>The Maurice Ile Durable vision can create a new dynamism at the municipal level.</p> <p>The Maurice Ile Durable Fund can be used to support projects in renewable energy at the municipal level.</p> <p>The Local Government Act of 2011 which has already come into force.</p>	<p>Impossibility of mobilizing the inhabitants to engage in the development of activities relating to energy, water, and sociocultural pursuits.</p>

	Project proposal
<p>INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC URBAN SERVICES N°1</p>	<p>A pilot project on the production of solar energy in Barkly by using the rooftops of municipal or public buildings for the installation of solar panels and capacity development in saving electricity</p>

LOCATION: Barkly

DURATION: Two years (Pilot)

BENEFICIARIES: The inhabitants of Barkly and the Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities, Central Electricity Board, Maurice Ile Durable Fund, Ministry of Youth and Sports, local NGOs based in Barkly, and the private sector in Beau Bassin

ESTIMATED COST: USD 84,000

BACKGROUND: In the context of the Maurice Ile Durable vision, the Government of Mauritius, through the Central Electricity Board, encourages both the private sector and individual households to produce electricity by using solar energy technologies on their respective rooftops.

The project's chosen technology is a photovoltaic plant on the rooftop of one of the municipal or governmental buildings. This is a new for Mauritius and without support it is difficult to adopt such technologies. The project aims to mobilize resources and demonstrate to the local authorities and inhabitants that the production of electricity for Residence Barkly is possible. Any surplus electricity can be sold to the Central Electricity Board. It is planned that part of the proceeds will be used to maintain the photovoltaic plant; any balance will be used for improving the living conditions of Barkly residents.

This project is in line with the basic urban services of the municipality and the Maurice Ile Durable vision. The local authority becoming a producer of renewable energy is also an innovation in service provision.

OBJECTIVE: To produce electricity through the use of a photovoltaic plant and demonstrate that this project is sustainable in the long run.

ACTIVITIES:

- (1) Raise the awareness of the inhabitants on the importance of renewable energy;
- (2) disseminate information on how a photovoltaic plant can contribute to energy saving at the domestic and community level;
- (3) undertake the financial sustainability of the plant;
- (4) set up a project monitoring committee for the implementation of the project; and
- (5) conduct a midterm review and an evaluation at the end of the project.

OUTPUTS:

- Production of electricity for Barkly inhabitants and a reduction in their electricity bills
- Awareness among inhabitants of the importance of renewable energy
- Feasibility of photovoltaic technology at the community and municipal level
- Interesting project-related lesson and experience for the municipal council.
- The municipal council's experiences can be used to replicate the project in other parts of the town

STAFF REQUIRED: An engineer in photovoltaic technologies, a project coordinator, and a project assistant.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC URBAN SERVICES N°2	Project proposal
	A pilot project for the co-management of socio-cultural infrastructure and ensuring the participation of the inhabitants of Barkly in the programming of socio-cultural activities of the centres

LOCATION: Barkly

DURATION: Two years (Pilot)

BENEFICIARIES: The inhabitants of Barkly

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, Ministry of Tourism and Leisure, Ministry of Arts and Culture, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development, and Family Welfare, NGOs based in Beau Bassin (especially Barkly), and the private sector in Beau Bassin-Rose Hill

ESTIMATED COST: USD 30,000

BACKGROUND: The Residence Barkly has a certain number of sociocultural facilities such as the Centre de Jeunesse, the municipality community centre, and the Community Centre of Barkly, which is under the responsibility of the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund. In addition, there are sports facilities in the area. This infrastructure is centrally managed, and the activities are organized without taking into consideration the aspirations and needs of the inhabitants. During the survey at Barkly, various families raised these issues, suggesting that the activities do not attract the inhabitants any more. The management only ensures the security of the infrastructure; it has fixed hours, which do not consider people's changing lifestyles. In addition, some users are undisciplined, destroying certain materials in these facilities.

Consequently, the project intends to put in place – in partnership with the ministries, municipality, specialized agencies, local NGOs, and inhabitants – a new generation of activities that respond to the aspirations and needs of the inhabitants. In the same spirit, a new management style will be proposed, based on the active participation of the inhabitants. This new approach will contribute to giving a degree of ownership to the inhabitants, as well as a better atmosphere in Barkly.

OBJECTIVE: To organize activities with the participation of Barkly residents and in partnership with institutions and organizations operating in Barkly, in a co-management mode.

ACTIVITIES:

- (1) Organization of a survey to understand the perceptions and aspirations of the inhabitants and their needs regarding cultural and leisure activities;
- (2) identification of volunteers prepared to take charge of these activities;
- (3) providing a capacity development programme for the volunteers as sociocultural and socio-educational animators for the existing facilities;
- (4) presenting the outcomes of the survey to stakeholders and community representatives;
- (5) setting up a multi-stakeholder management committee for the overall programming of activities, irrespective of an activity's location; and
- (6) implementation of new activities under the supervision of the management committee.

OUTPUTS:

- Emergence of a participatory management system for the existing facilities in Barkly
- Availability of a core group of sociocultural and socio-educational animators for the existing facilities
- Implementation of a new generation of activities by the inhabitants of Residence Barkly

STAFF REQUIRED: A research officer/coordinator, five trainers, and five field facilitators.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE COLLECTION

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Existence of a well-structured financial department.</p> <p>The Financial Controller has the necessary instruments to ensure the effective collection of municipal rates and other taxes and fees.</p>	<p>Preparation of the budget is solely the responsibility of the Financial Controller.</p> <p>No opportunity for participatory budgeting.</p> <p>Citizens do not know their rights.</p>	<p>Stakeholders, if provided with the relevant capacity, can contribute to more effective accountability.</p>	<p>Indifference of inhabitants to the work and responsibilities of the municipal council.</p>

	Project proposal
<p>MUNICIPAL REVENUE COLLECTION N°1</p>	<p>Develop the capacity of stakeholders for more transparency, civic engagement, and accountability in municipal activities, with special reference to the budget and effective use of financial resources</p>

LOCATION: Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill

DURATION: One year

BENEFICIARIES: Municipal staff, municipal councillors, local NGOs, community-based organizations, civil society federations, other civil society groups from the municipality, the municipality workers' trade union, and traders and the business community

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, local NGOs, and other associations based in the municipal area

ESTIMATED COSTS: USD 27,000

BACKGROUND: The use of municipal revenue and the mobilization of financial resources are currently considered the sole domain of the municipal council and its staff. Very few citizens and stakeholders appear to be concerned about how the taxes they pay annually are being spent by the municipal council. Citizens and stakeholders may be indifferent, but they also do not know their rights and do not have the capacity to influence municipal policy. In addition, financial issues and budget preparation are considered too technical and complex for laypeople. This project intends to empower and encourage the citizens and their organizations to know their rights and utilize them to oversee policies, projects, and services of the municipal council. The budget is an important instrument and is an opportunity for the inhabitants to engage with the municipal council in consolidating multi-stakeholder debate and accountability.

OBJECTIVE: To promote accountability at the municipal level by engaging in budget work.

ACTIVITIES: Organization of an inception workshop on the project and

- (1) organization of a series of capacity development sessions on the following issues:
- (2) initiation to budget work;
- (3) the budget cycle;
- (4) actors in the budget process;
- (5) budget calculations;
- (6) budget advocacy;
- (7) practical exercises on the municipal budget;
- (8) promoting two-way communication between the municipal council and stakeholders;
- (9) building multi-stakeholder coalitions for dialogue; and
- (10) implementation of budget-tracking activities.

OUTPUTS:

- A formal accountability mechanism
- Stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of budget work
- Stakeholders are prepared to engage in a dialogue process
- Development of budget advocacy

STAFF REQUIRED: One researcher, one research assistant, and two trainers.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>A range of economic operators satisfying the needs of the inhabitants and people in transit through the towns.</p> <p>A range of services are available: secondary colleges, cultural centres, public libraries, and good transport to the rest of the island.</p> <p>National rules and regulations, which are enforced by the municipality under the Local Government Act of 2011 and the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA) Act of 2005.</p>	<p>Endogenous economic dynamic weak in the municipal area.</p> <p>Expansion of the informal sector over time.</p> <p>No forum for traders and other business operators to interact with the municipal council.</p> <p>The unavailability of land constrains the upgrading of economic infrastructure managed by the municipality.</p> <p>No coordination between national institutions such as SMEDA and the National Empowerment Foundation and the business community.</p>	<p>Facilities offered by the National Empowerment Foundation for micro-businesses can contribute to expanding and consolidating the local economy.</p>	<p>The absence of dialogue with and assessment of needs of the inhabitants can lead to the municipality making the wrong investments.</p> <p>Centralization of activities at the national level by specialized institutions such as the Small and Medium Enterprises Authority and the National Empowerment Foundation can render ineffective the exercise to integrate the poor into the local and national economy.</p>

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT N°1	Project proposal
	A feasibility study on setting up a municipal chamber of commerce and industry to promote and develop the local economy

LOCATION: Beau Bassin-Rose Hill municipal area

DURATION: One year

BENEFICIARIES: The economic operators in the two towns, the Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, the informal sector, and inhabitants with an interest in engaging in an economic activity

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: The Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Empowerment Foundation, local NGOs, private sector in Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, and association of traders

ESTIMATED COSTS: USD 34,000

BACKGROUND: The town of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill has a critical mass of traders and businesses that can act as a catalyst in the economic development of the municipality area. However, there is only one association of traders, for Rose Hill. During the past decade, the informal sector has been expanding rapidly, with the massive emergence of hawkers in the municipal area. Successive mayors have put much effort into addressing the issue of hawkers. A large group has been mainstreamed into the local economy through the development of special zone for them to continue

selling takeaways, fruits, clothing, crafts, etc. However, new hawkers from outside the municipal area come into town every day to sell their goods on the pavement.

At the national level, SMEDA and the National Empowerment Foundation promote microenterprise, but there are often not enough outreach activities targeting the poor and vulnerable at the local authority level. The municipality does not have the resources to facilitate these activities, and the absence of such a structure at the municipal level is a serious handicap for the promotion of local economic development.

In order to give a new dynamism to the local economy and create endogenous local development, it is proposed to undertake a feasibility study for a municipal chamber of commerce and industry, which will be structured close to the poor and vulnerable groups that are interested in engaging in business. This chamber will provide a series of services to the traders and business community in the municipal area and act as a facilitator for national agencies such as SMEDA and the National Empowerment Foundation.

OBJECTIVE: To provide a framework for traders, the business community, and those interested in micro-enterprise to consolidate and ensure the expansion of the local economy within the municipality area.

ACTIVITIES:

- (1) To undertake a survey of traders, the business community, and other partners on the need for a chamber of commerce;
- (2) to investigate funding opportunities for the operational aspects of the chamber;

- (3) to explore potential partnerships with the specialized agencies at the national level concerned with small enterprises;
- (4) to analyse potential memberships;
- (5) to undertake a needs assessment in terms of services required by potential members of the chamber;
- (6) to define the partnership relationship between the municipality and the chamber;
- (7) to propose a strategy and a plan of action;
- (8) to propose a statute for the chamber; and
- (9) to organize a validation workshop with stakeholders and potential beneficiaries.

OUTPUTS:

- A feasibility report on the chamber
- A list of potential services to be provided
- A strategy and a plan of action

Staff Required:

A researcher, a research assistant, and a field coordinator for survey.

HOUSING AND DEPRIVED AND VULNERABLE AREAS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>The Ministry of Housing and Lands has much experience in developing housing programmes.</p> <p>There are other government agencies with expertise in implementing social housing policies.</p>	<p>The absence of an integrated approach to social housing.</p> <p>The municipal council is reduced to a service provider without any say in the elaboration of housing policy.</p> <p>Fragmentation of government institutions engaged in social housing.</p> <p>Pressure on existing municipal infrastructure in areas with social housing estates.</p>	<p>The preparedness of business foundations to engage in social housing under the Corporate Social Responsibility levy.</p>	<p>Financial constraints of beneficiaries, who are unable to pay their monthly contribution.</p>

	Project proposal
<p>HOUSING AND DEPRIVED AND VULNERABLE AREAS N°1</p>	<p>Identification of people's needs in terms of housing upgrading, social amenities and green spaces and implementation of a rehabilitation programme for Barkly in order to promote an integrated approach to human settlements</p>

LOCATION: Barkly

DURATION: One year

BENEFICIARIES: The inhabitants of Barkly

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, Ministry of Housing and Lands, Ministry of Social Integration and Economic Empowerment, Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands, National Housing Development Company, National Empowerment Foundation, local and national NGOs, and the private sector in Beau Bassin-Rose Hill

ESTIMATED COST: USD 30,000

BACKGROUND: Residence Barkly is a housing estate situated at the periphery of the town of Beau Bassin and forming part of the municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill. The estate houses diverse people, from the low working class to the low middle class. There are three housing categories:

- (1) concrete,
- (2) concrete with iron sheet roofs, and
- (3) informal. Though some houses in the first two

categories are in bad condition, the informal settlements are worst off.

Barkly Residence has the following characteristics:

- Poor physical condition of houses, including the concrete units
- Informal settlements
- Overcrowding, with several families living on one plot or with five persons in one room
- Bad living conditions, with inadequate access to proper infrastructure

These living conditions exert stress and pressure on the infrastructure, the environment, and the community. To address Barkly's problems, an integrated, multi-stakeholder approach is required, with the active participation of the beneficiaries. However, there is no comprehensive, up-to-date data on the socio-economic and housing conditions in Residence Barkly. Such information will help develop an integrated programme for rehabilitation.

OBJECTIVE: To develop an integrated and strategic approach to human settlement issues in Barkly.

ACTIVITIES:

- (1) Organizing a multi-pronged survey to assess the living conditions of the inhabitants and the state of their housing and other needs (economic, social, environmental);
- (2) an inventory of existing government schemes and programmes for housing upgrading that the inhabitants can access;
- (3) organizing a validation workshop for community representatives on the outcomes of the evaluation exercise;

- (4) developing a strategy and plan of action for the rehabilitation of Barkly;
- (5) capacity development programme for all stakeholders and beneficiaries;
- (6) facilitating access to the existing government schemes and programmes in order to improve living conditions;
- (7) monitoring and evaluation of the rehabilitation process.

Outputs:

- A comprehensive database on the state of housing and living conditions in Barkly
- An information pack on available government housing schemes and facilities
- A strategy and action plan for the implementation of the recommendations to improve living conditions in Barkly

STAFF REQUIRED: One researcher, an assistant researcher, a team of trainers, and five enumerators.

GENDER

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>The existence of a dedicated Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare.</p> <p>The existence of a National Gender Policy Framework that comprises policies, strategies, a plan of action, laws, rules, regulations, and tools.</p> <p>Strong partnerships with NGOs.</p>	<p>Partnership with the Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare is on an ad hoc basis.</p> <p>Capacity development is weak among municipal stakeholders, including municipal councillors.</p>	<p>The current review of the National Gender Policy Framework can address key issues.</p> <p>Existence of women's groups in towns that develop evidence-based advocacy.</p>	<p>The municipality does not prioritize gender issues.</p> <p>Gender discrimination continues to surface.</p> <p>Violence against women still exists despite the measures taken.</p>

GENDER N°1	Project proposal
	<p>Capacity development programme on gender-based approaches for all stakeholders in the municipality in order to enable them to mainstream gender into their programmes and activities</p>

LOCATION: Municipal area of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill

DURATION: One year

BENEFICIARIES: The municipal councillors and staff, stakeholders, and inhabitants of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development, and Family Welfare, Ministry of Social Integration and Economic Empowerment, Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands, the National Empowerment Foundation, local and national NGOs and women's networks, and the private sector in Beau Bassin-Rose Hill

ESTIMATED COST: USD 50,000

BACKGROUND: Despite the National Gender Policy Framework and the Ministry of Gender, Child Development, and Family Welfare at the national level, there are no gender programmes or policy at the municipal level. Activities relating to gender issues are organized on an ad hoc basis with the ministry or Gender Links, a regional network in the Southern African Development Community region. NGOs and associations present at the suburb level do not have a gender approach. Very often, there is not a comprehensive understanding of the concept and implications of gender policies. Moreover, these actors do not have the relevant tools to implement gender

policies. In this context, the project will focus on a capacity development programme for stakeholders in the municipality, which will take the form of workshops and the development of certain activities.

OBJECTIVE: To empower municipal councillors and staff and local stakeholders on gender issues and to develop tools that will assist in implementing gender-based projects and activities.

ACTIVITIES:

- (1) Organization of an inception workshop;
- (2) development of the following modules as part of the capacity development process – international conventions relating to gender, the National Gender Policy Framework, including the relevant legislation, techniques of data collection and case studies on gender, and development of advocacy activities;
- (3) development and implementation of gender activities between training sessions;
- (4) development of a strategy and action plan for mainstreaming gender in projects and activities; and
- (5) monitoring and evaluation.

OUTPUTS:

- A core group of stakeholders with a comprehensive understanding of gender issues and how to mainstream the concept into projects and activities
- A strategy and plan of action that can assist stakeholders to work in partnership on gender issues

STAFF REQUIRED: A project coordinator, a specialist in gender issues, a research assistant, and a team of five trainers.

SAFETY

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>The Mauritius Police Force is a disciplined body with professional personnel to address urban security issues.</p> <p>The municipality (as a local authority) and its councillors are concerned with the security of its inhabitants.</p> <p>The preparedness of local NGOs and community-based organizations to work on issues of security in town.</p> <p>The recent reform of the police force, especially the introduction of community policing as a pillar of the police force.</p>	<p>The police are perceived as repressive.</p> <p>Certain police stations in the town are not well equipped.</p> <p>The whole police force has not mastered the philosophy and tools of community policing, which is in its initial stages.</p> <p>The councillors, the municipal staff, and the local NGOs do not understand how the police force operates and the constraints that exist.</p>	<p>Community policing opens the way for a proactive partnership with the municipal council.</p> <p>The police force and local stakeholders can together learn certain realities of the town.</p> <p>All local stakeholders can be mobilized to contribute to safety and security.</p>	<p>If suspicion of the police force does not decrease, partnership with the stakeholders will fail.</p> <p>Police do not demonstrate that community policing is showing results.</p>

SAFETY N°1	Project proposal
	A pilot multi-stakeholder community policing project in Barkly

LOCATION: Barkly

DURATION: One year

BENEFICIARIES: Inhabitants of Residence Barkly

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: The Mauritius Police Force, Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development, and Family Welfare, Ministry of Social Integration and Economic Empowerment, Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands, National Empowerment Foundation, local and national NGOs and women's networks, and the private sector in Beau Bassin-Rose Hill

ESTIMATED COST: USD 20,000

BACKGROUND: Security is a burning issue for any region in Mauritius. The sole responsibility for ensuring security lies with the Mauritius Police Force. However, the police force alone cannot be responsible for every crime or illicit activity; security requires the collaboration of citizens and other stakeholders in society. The current restructuring of the police force based on the National Policing Strategic Framework proposes a modern methodology and policing philosophy to address the emerging security issues. Community policing is one of the pillars of this new strategy. However, as a new initiative it is not well known among the people. This is why a pilot project on community policing is being proposed for Residence Barkly, in partnership with the inhabitants, the municipality, and other stakeholders. The Mauritius Police Force through the Barkly Police Station will be the main driver of the pilot project.

OBJECTIVE: To promote community policing and demonstrate how it can contribute to making Barkly a safer place.

ACTIVITIES:

- (1) Organization of an inception workshop to present the community policing concept and how the pilot project will be operationalized;
- (2) use of the existing community policing platform to organize regular working sessions, meetings, and consultations with representatives of the community;
- (3) dissemination of information and advice to the inhabitants through NGOs, community leaders, and municipal councillors;
- (4) understanding the collaboration process between the police and the community;
- (5) integration of other stakeholders such as the municipal council and national NGOs in the community policing process; and
- (6) monitoring and evaluation.

OUTPUTS:

- A comprehensive understanding of community policing
- The building of more confidence in the police force while projecting a positive image of the police force
- Contribution to making Residence Barkly a safer place

STAFF REQUIRED: A project coordinator, the Community Police Division team, officers of the Barkly Police Station, and five community field facilitators.

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Strong policy framework at both national and municipal level.	<p>Lack of knowledge and understanding of climate change issues and disaster risks at the municipal level.</p> <p>Lack of local structures relating to climate change and natural disasters.</p> <p>No understanding of the linkage between climate change and energy saving.</p> <p>No efficient enforcement of laws, rules and regulations at the municipal level.</p> <p>No inclusive process for the participation of stakeholders and inhabitants.</p>	Policy in favour of energy efficiency and use of renewable energy technologies.	Unaffordability of renewable energy technologies such as photovoltaic cells.

	Project proposal
ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION N°1	Development of a Local Agenda 21-based blueprint for the municipality, in partnership with all the stakeholders of the Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill

LOCATION: Municipal area of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill

DURATION: Two years

BENEFICIARIES: Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, stakeholders from the municipal area, and the inhabitants

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Social Integration and Economic Empowerment, Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands, National Empowerment Foundation, Mauritius Police Force, local and national NGOs and civil society networks, and the private sector in Beau Bassin-Rose Hill

ESTIMATED COST: USD 40,000

BACKGROUND: The environment and climate change are part and parcel of the national sustainable development process. The commitment of the Government of Mauritius is represented in the Maurice Ile Durable vision. There are national policy frameworks on environmental issues and related problems, but it has always been difficult to translate a coherent policy at the local authority level. Municipalities have been confined more to a project approach than a programme

approach. Consequently, actions relating the issues of environment, climate change, and risk management are ad hoc.

Staff capacity and the multi-stakeholder approach are weak at the municipal level. The inhabitants most of the time do not support or participate actively in municipality activities. This is part of the national culture, which “leaves everything” to either the central government or to municipality.

It against this background that the project for the development of a Local Agenda 21-based blueprint for the municipality is being proposed through the mobilization of all the regions of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill. The project will use a new approach to sustainable development, ensuring that three pillars – economic, social, and environmental – are part of every municipality project. Within this framework, environment, climate change, and urban risk will be addressed as “flagship” issues to empower the municipal staff and stakeholders.

Objective: To develop a strategic sustainable development plan based on Local Agenda 21 for the Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill and use issues relating to environment, climate change, and urban risk as demonstration activities.

ACTIVITIES:

- (1) Organization of an inception workshop in order to present the concept of Local Agenda 21;
- (2) literature review of existing national, local, and international documents relating to Local Agenda 21;
- (3) setting up of a participatory framework for the preparation of the plan;

- (4) organization of a qualitative survey and focus group on local sustainable development;
- (5) preparation of the Local Agenda 21 plan;
- (vi) validation of the plan;
- (6) development of a pilot project on each theme; and
- (7) monitoring and evaluation.

OUTPUTS:

- A Local Agenda 21 plan/blueprint for Beau Bassin-Rose Hill
- Implementation of three demonstration projects
- Publication of guidelines for the implementation of Local Agenda 21

STAFF REQUIRED: A project coordinator/researcher, a specialist in developing Local Agenda 21 plans, two research assistants, a field coordinator, and ten enumerators for survey.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Buzenot, Laurence, *Zone franche industrielle d'exportation et système urbaine à Maurice*, UMR 6012 espace, Université Aix-Marseille I, Mappemonde 88, 2007

Jauze, Jean Michel, *La pluriethnicité dans les villes mauriciennes, les cahiers d'Outre-Mer*, n°225, Janvier-Mars 2004

Jauze, Jean Michel, *Port Louis de l'île Maurice: Un port, une capitale*, Mappemonde 62, 2001

Mauritius Police Force, *National Policing Strategic Framework*

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, *Mauritius Environment Outlook Report 2011*, Port Louis, Mauritius

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and National Development Unit, *National Environment Policy 2007*, Port Louis, Mauritius

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, *Crime, Justice, and Security Statistics 2010*, Republic of Mauritius, 17 August 2011

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, *Digest of Crime, Justice, and Security Statistics 2009*, Republic of Mauritius, September 2010

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, *Digest of Demographic Statistics 2009*, Vol. 25, Republic of Mauritius, August 2010

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, *Digest of Education Statistics 2010*, Republic of Mauritius, June 2011

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, *Digest of Labour Statistics 2009*, Republic of Mauritius, June 2010

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, *Economic and Social Indicators, Gender Statistics 2010*, Republic of Mauritius, 15 July 2011

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, *Economic and Social Indicators, Population and Vital Statistics, Republic of Mauritius Year 2010*, Republic of Mauritius, 10 March 2011

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, *Education Statistics 2010*, Republic of Mauritius, 1 October 2010

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, *Poverty Analysis 2001/02*, Republic of Mauritius, October 2006

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, *Poverty Analysis 2006/07*, Republic of Mauritius, December 2009

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, *Social Security Statistics 2003/2004-2008/2009*, Republic of Mauritius, June 2010

Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development, and Family Welfare, *Statistics in Mauritius: A Gender Approach*, Mauritius, October 2010

Ministry of Housing and Lands, "Review of the National Physical Development Plan, Development Strategy and Policies", *Government of Mauritius National Development Strategy*, Mauritius, 19 April 2003

Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development, and Family Welfare, *Action Plan of Participatory Advisory Committees (2009–2010)*, Women at the Heart of Community Development, International Women's Day, 8 March 2009

Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development, and Family Welfare, *National Action Plan to Combat Domestic Violence*, Republic of Mauritius, 2007

Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development, and Family Welfare, *The National Gender Policy Framework*, Republic of Mauritius, 8 March 2008

BEAU BASSIN-ROSE HILL URBAN PROFILE

The Beau Bassin-Rose Hill Urban Profiling consists of an accelerated, action-oriented assessment of urban conditions, focusing on priority needs, capacity gaps, and existing institutional responses at local and national levels. The purpose of the study is to develop urban poverty reduction policies at local, national, and regional levels, through an assessment of needs and response mechanisms, and as a contribution to the wider-ranging implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. The study is based on analysis of existing data and a series of interviews with all relevant urban stakeholders, including local communities and institutions, civil society, the private sector, development partners, academics, and others. The consultation typically results in a collective agreement on priorities and their development into proposed capacity-building and other projects that are all aimed at urban poverty reduction. The urban profiling is being implemented in 30 ACP (Africa, Caribbean and Pacific) countries, offering an opportunity for comparative regional analysis. Once completed, this series of studies will provide a framework for central and local authorities and urban actors, as well as donors and external support agencies.

HS Number: HS/026/12E

ISBN Number: (Series) 978-92-1-132023-7

ISBN Number: (Volume) 978-92-1-132441-9



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

P.O Box 30030 - 00100, Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +254-20-7623120

Fax: +254-20-7623426/7 (Central Office)

infohabitat@unhabitat.org

www.unhabitat.org/publications