

Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Mauritius and Réunion

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Mauritius and Réunion was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – 28 February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 Mauritius is an Independent republic and Réunion is part of France. Both are located in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar. The population of Mauritius increased from 0.7 million in 1960 via 1.1 million in 1990 to 1.3 million in 2020. The population of Réunion increased from 0.3 million in 1960 via 0.7 million in 1990 to 0.9 million in 2020.
- 2 Literacy rates were and are very high for African standards, and also enrolment rates are high: almost universal for primary education, and 84% (for Mauritius) for secondary education.
- 3 Mean Years of Education for Adults increased from 5.7 and 6.9 years in 1990 to 9.4 and 10.1 years in 2018 for Mauritius and Réunion respectively; Expected Years of Education for Children from 10.5 and 13.3 to 15.0 and 14.5 years.
- 4 The education index increased from .481 and .600 in 1990 to .730 and .739 in 2018 for Mauritius and Réunion respectively.
- 5 For Mauritius there are some regional details, which show that the small island Rodrigues lags somewhat behind, and the highest education figures can be found in South Mauritius.
- 6 The gross enrolment rate for tertiary education was 41% in 2017 in Mauritius: a total of 40,000 students are studying in higher education institutions on the island itself, and another 10,000 abroad. For Réunion the figure for the Université de la Réunion is 18,000 in 2020, and gross enrolment figures are unknown to us.
- 7 There are 11 public universities and other tertiary knowledge institutions in Mauritius, and 28 private ones. They are spread over the country, with a special knowledge hub for high-tech studies (mostly private) in Ebene/Quatre Bornes in

South Mauritius. In Réunion there are only 2 and 1 respectively, all in or near Saint Denis.

- 8 We only found a few think tanks. But there are many museums on the two islands: we listed 12 in Mauritius and 22 in Réunion.

Part 1: The Story

Mauritius' demographic and education development

Mauritius, officially the Republic of Mauritius, is an island nation located in the Indian Ocean, about 2000 km off the south east coast of the African continent. The nation consists of the islands Mauritius, Rodrigues, Agaléga and St. Brandon. In 1507 the Portuguese were the first known Europeans to land on the uninhabited islands. As they were not interested in the islands, they did not establish a permanent settlement. At the end of the 16th century, the Dutch landed on the (main) island, naming it Mauritius (after Prince Maurice of Nassau (Dutch: Maurits van Nassau)). They established a settlement and brought slaves from Madagascar to Mauritius in 1639 to work on the tobacco and sugar cane plantations. However, as dividend remained low, the Dutch left the island in 1710.

In 1715 France took control of the island renaming it Isle de France (Île de France in modern French). During French rule, which lasted until 1810, the island underwent major changes. Port Louis, the current capital, was established as a naval base and shipbuilding centre, government buildings were erected, slaves were brought in from Mozambique and Zambia, and in 1729 the first Indian workers were brought in. In the early 19th century the island was used as a base from which raids on British commercial ships were organized. This lasted until 1810 when the British took control over the island and reverted the name to Mauritius. The earlier settlers were allowed to keep their land and property and use the French language and law.

Under British rule, the island underwent further social and economic changes. In 1835 slavery was abolished. This led to the arrival of large number of indentured labourers from India. The first general election was held in 1948, won by the Labour Party. Finally, independence was proclaimed in 1968. Queen Elizabeth II remained head of state until 1992 when Mauritius became a republic.¹

Mauritius' population increased from 660,000 in 1960 to 1.3 million in the second half of 2020. In 1960, 35% of the Mauritian population lived in cities (232,000 people), while the urban population has increased to 41% or 519,000. Mauritius' largest city is the capital Port Louis.

Mauritian life expectancy increased from 59 years for males and 63 years for females in 1960 to 72 years for males and 80 years for females currently. The median age has been climbing steadily from 16.7 years in 1960 to 37.5 years currently. In 1960 an average woman gave birth to 5.9 live-born children, which increased to 6.2 in 1965. Since then, the fertility rate is

¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius>

decreasing and currently an average woman gives birth to 1.4 live-born children², which is very low compared to many other parts of Africa.



Source: <https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/Mauritius-map.htm>



<https://thumbs.dreamstime.com/t/mascarene-islands-political-map-mauritius-reunion-rodrigues-mascarene-islands-political-map-capitals-consisting-109467213.jpg>

A Note on Réunion

Réunion is the neighboring island of Mauritius, and is part of France. It is a 'département d'outre-mer', and hence also part of the European Union. It was a French colony from the

² <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/mauritius-population/>

17th Century onwards, and, like Mauritius, became a sugarcane island, with laborers imported from abroad. Currently tourism and fisheries have become important as well. In 2020 the island has 890,000 inhabitants, with a very high life expectancy: 76 years (with women 81 years and men 72 years). In 1960 the population was only 336,000³.



<https://www.worldatlas.com/img/areamap/7a3afa9f4e713a79eda976f239696818.gif>

Literacy and Enrolment in Mauritius and Réunion

In 2018, the literacy rate of Mauritius was 91% (93% for men and 89% for women), which is very high for African standards. Of the youth (15-24 years old) only 1233 males and 617 females were regarded as illiterate in 2018. For the adult population as a whole these figures are 34,000 for males and 56,000 for females.

Mauritius' population of primary school age children (5-10 years) is about 86,000 children⁴. Education is compulsory from age 5 to age 15 (11 years). Currently, 96% of the primary school age group attend primary school. Children with the age to attend secondary school (11-17) are 126,000. 84% are attending secondary school according to the latest figures (2019): females 87% and males lagging behind at 81%. Finally, 96,000 people are in the age category to attend tertiary education (people between 18 and 22). Gross enrolment rates for tertiary education increased from 34% in 2010 to 41% in 2017, with females at 48%, and males at 34%, all very high for African standards. This would mean that in total there are 40,000 students in higher education institutions in Mauritius. In 2014 an additional 10,000

³ <https://www.populationpyramid.net/fr/r%C3%A9union/1960/>

⁴ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/mu>

Mauritian students studied abroad: “Their preferred destinations were the United Kingdom (2,515 students, nearly a quarter of the total), Australia (1,879), France-La Réunion (1,756), India (1,308) and China (1,108)”.⁵ According to Campusfrance, in 2017 there were 39,000 students in Mauritius, and 8,700 students abroad, with Australia, France, the UK, Malaysia, and Canada as most important destinations, in that order. Among the students studying in Mauritius there were 2,100 from elsewhere, of which the most important countries of origin were India, Madagascar, South Africa, and Nigeria⁶

In Réunion the adult literacy rate was 94%⁷, and 24,000 people were being regarded as illiterate. Another source even uses an adult literacy rate of 100%⁸. We could not find enrolment figures, but expect those to be very high. The number of students at the Université de la Réunion was 17,300 in 2019, but increased to 18,200 in October 2020 as a result of the covid-19 crisis (students, who used to study in France are staying on the island now)⁹.

Regional differentiation of education results in Mauritius and Réunion, 1990-2018

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi, 4.0>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018, and uses three regions for Mauritius, and gives information about Réunion as part of France, without further differentiation. Between 1990 and 2018 the population of Mauritius and Réunion as a whole increased with 120%, respectively 119%.

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious, koranic schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 1-4 in part 2.

Education index

The education index is one of the elements of the human development index, and for Mauritius it increased from .481 in 1990 to .730 in 2018, while for Réunion it started at a much higher level, but ended more or less at the same level as Mauritius. Within Mauritius the isolated island Rodrigues (with currently only 40,000 people) always had the worst position and South Mauritius the best, in 2018 even better than Réunion. Probably the statisticians

⁵ <https://www.universityworldnews.com/post.php?story=20150828053909806>

⁶ https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite_pays/en/maurice_en.pdf

⁷ <https://countrymeters.info/en/Reunion#:~:text=Literacy%20of%20population,23%2C759%20are%20illiterate.> UNESCO UIS does not give information for Réunion.

⁸ <https://en.populationdata.net/countries/reunion/>

⁹ <https://www.news-yoday.com/of-students-stay-in-reunion-island-the-number-of/>

used the same growth percentages for all three regions in Mauritius, so the inequality level stayed the same, at a modest 1.3.

Mean Years of Schooling for Adults

According to UNESCO, ‘Mean Years of Schooling’ is an indicator about the “average number of completed years of education of a country’s population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades”¹⁰. So it is an indicator of past education performance. For Mauritius the indicator increased from 5.7 years in 1990 to 9.4 years in 2018, and in Réunion from 6.9 years to the same 9.4 years. Again Rodrigues had the worst position and South Mauritius the best one.

Expected Years of Schooling for Children

UNDP defines the ‘expected years of schooling’ as the: “Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child’s life”¹¹. For Mauritius this has increased from 10.5 years in 1990 to 15.0 years in 2018, one of the highest figures for Africa. Again, Réunion started at a considerably higher level than Mauritius, but in 2018 Mauritius had a higher figure, and for South Mauritius that was even 15.4 years.

Tertiary knowledge development In Mauritius and Réunion

Mauritius currently has 39 universities or other tertiary institutions. There are 11 public ones and 28 private ones. Tertiary education only started in 1965. The number of private tertiary institutions started to grow from 1998 onwards and soon there were many more private institutions than public ones. Currently they far outnumber the public universities. The institutions are located all over the main island. There are also some think tanks and museums in Mauritius. The 4icu ranking of African universities lists one university as among the 200 top universities of Africa. In Réunion the number of universities is much smaller: two public ones and one private one. However the Université de la Réunion has a much older history than any of the institutions in Mauritius, and its position in Africa’s top-200 (the 4icu ranking) is much higher.

Historically the development of the number of universities is as given in the following table.

Universities and other tertiary institutions in Mauritius and Réunion, 1960 – 2020

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	0	1	3	3	4	5	5	9	10	11
Private	0	0	0	1	1	5	10	13	17	17
Year unknown										11
Total	0	1	3	4	5	10	15	22	27	39
Réunion										
Public	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Private (unknown)										1

¹⁰ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/mean-years-schooling>

¹¹ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-children-years>

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/bj/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Public and private universities in Mauritius and Réunion



University of Mauritius¹²



University of Technology, Mauritius¹³



Mauritius Institute of Education¹⁴



Université de la Réunion¹⁵

As we have seen there are many more tertiary institutions in Mauritius than in Réunion. Within Mauritius there are none on the island of Rodrigues, and more in the South than in the North, both in absolute and in relative terms. South Mauritius is home to a designed cybercity (Ebene) with one public and eight private institutions. In nearby Quatre Bornes there are another six private institutions, and in nearby Rose Hill three more. The three tertiary education institutions in Réunion can all be found in the north, in or near Saint Denis. See tables 5-7 in part 2 for further details.

Think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Mauritius

According to the 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report, there are 10 think tanks or research institutes in Mauritius, outside the university system. Unfortunately, hardly any details were found. In table 8 we listed only two. See table 8 in part 2. We did not find any think tanks in Réunion. According to UNESCO, the number of Mauritian researchers has increased from 282/million in 2012 to 998/million in 2018 (of which 42% resp. 44% women). In 2018 77% of them work in higher education, 17% in (other) government jobs, 6% in

¹² Source: <https://www.britishcouncil.org/going-global/blog-posts/university-mauritius-sdgs>

¹³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Technology,_Mauritius#/media/File:Utm_central_admin.jpg

¹⁴ <https://portal.mie.ac.mu/slider/mauritius-institute-of-education/>

¹⁵ https://unipupil.com/sites/default/files/Universit%C3%A9%20de%20la%20reunion%20logo%201_1.jpg

business and (probably) 1% in private non-profit institutions¹⁶. For Réunion these figures have not been given¹⁷. With currently 1.3 million inhabitants in Mauritius the total number of employed scholars must be around 1,300. In 2012 that was only 350, a very rapid increase.

Museums in Mauritius and Réunion



Blue Penny Museum¹⁸, and the first postal stamp of Africa: 1847¹⁹.



Muséum d'histoire naturelle de La Réunion :

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/06/Museum_Reunion.JPG

Most museums in Mauritius and Réunion are historical cultural museums, and with locations in various parts of the country. In table 9 in part 2 we listed twelve museums for Mauritius, and 22 for Réunion..

¹⁶ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/mu> , and particularly <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/mu?theme=science-technology-and-innovation>

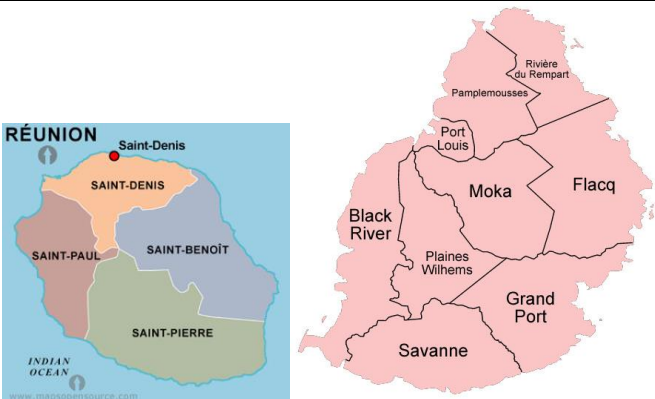
¹⁷ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/RE>

¹⁸ https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/03/Blue_Penny_Museum.JPG/1920px-Blue_Penny_Museum.JPG

¹⁹ Dietz, A.J. & I. Ramdoo, I., 2018, Mauritius before 1968. African Postal Heritage (APH) paper 27, African Studies Centre Leiden (ASCL): <https://www.ascleiden.nl/publications/mauritius-1968-0>

Part 2 : The Data

Maps and Table 1: Mauritius and Réunion: regions and population 1990 and 2018

Map	Region / Région	Population x 1000		'18/'90
		1990	2018	
	North	490	590	1.20
	Rodrigues	30	40	1.37
	South	530	640	1.21
Total Mauritius		1060	1270	1.20
Réunion		720	860	1.19

 Source: <https://globaldatalab.org> 4.0

 Map: https://mauritiusattractions.com/content/images/maps/Mauritius_districts.jpg and <https://www.mapsopensource.com/images/reunion-map.gif>

North Mauritius = Port Louis, Pamplemousses, Rivière des Remparts, Flacq and Moka

South Mauritius = Grand Port, Savanne, Plaines Wilhems, and Black River

Rodrigues = a small island East of Mauritius

Réunion = West of Mauritius

Table 2: Mauritius and Réunion: Education index 1990-2018²⁰

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
North Mauritius	473	536	653	718	1.52
Rodrigues	375	425	517	568	1.51
South Mauritius	494	561	682	750	1.52
Total Mauritius	481	546	664	730	1.52
Inequality Mauritius	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Réunion	600	707	727	739	1.23

<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi 4.0>
Table 3: Mauritius and Réunion: Mean Years of Schooling 1990-2018

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
North Mauritius	5.6	6.1	8.1	9.3	1.66

²⁰ The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

Rodrigues	4.4	4.8	6.4	7.3	1.66
South Mauritius	5.9	6.3	8.4	9.7	1.64
Total Mauritius	5.7	6.2	8.2	9.4	1.65
Inequality Mauritius	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Réunion	6.9	9.5	10.0	9.4	1.36

<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi> 4.0

Table 4: Mauritius and Réunion: Expected Years of Schooling 1990-2018

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
North Mauritius	10.3	12.0	13.8	14.7	1.43
Rodrigues	8.2	9.5	11.0	11.7	1.43
South Mauritius	10.8	12.6	14.5	15.4	1.43
Total Mauritius	10.5	12.2	14.1	15.0	1.43
Inequality Mauritius	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Réunion	13.3	14.0	14.2	14.5	1.09

<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi> 4.0

Table 5a: Public universities in Mauritius

University	Year of establishment	Location
University of Mauritius (UoM) (https://www.uom.ac.mu/) (4icu rank: 1 in Mauritius, 77 in Africa (top 200 list) and 4422 worldwide)	1965	Réduit
Mauritius Institute of Education (MIE) (https://portal.mie.ac.mu/) (4icu rank: 3 in Mauritius and 9725 worldwide)	1973 (1974 according to WHED)	Réduit
Mahatma Gandhi Institute (MGI) (https://www.mgirt.ac.mu/) (4icu rank: 4 in Mauritius and 10038 worldwide)	1976 (1970 according to WHED)	Moka
Mascareignes University (UDM) (https://udm.ac.mu/) (4icu rank: 5 in Mauritius and 11458 worldwide)	1995 (Founded 1995 as Swami Dayanand Institute of Management. Acquired present title and status in 2012)	Beau Bassin-Rose Hill
University of Technology, Mauritius (UTM) (http://www.utm.ac.mu/index.php/en/) (4icu rank: 2 in Mauritius and 9354 worldwide)	2000	La Tour Koenig, Pointe-aux-Sables
Middlesex University Mauritius (international campus of Middlesex Univ UK) (https://www.middlesex.mu/home)	2009	Flic-en-Flac

Mauritius Institute of Health (MIH) (http://mih.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx)	2009	Pamplemousses
Fashion and Design Institute (FDI) (http://www.fdi.mu/)	2009	Ebene (Cyber City)
Mauritius Institute of Training and Development (MITD) (http://www.mitd.mu/index.php)	2009 (formerly ex-Industrial and Vocational Training Board (ex-IVTB) and part of the ex-Technical School Management Trust Fund (ex-TSMTF))	Moka
Open University of Mauritius (OU) (https://www.open.ac.mu/)	2012 (Integrated in to the Mauritius College of the Air that was established in 1971)	Réduit
Curtin University (international campus of Curtin University Australia) (http://curtinmauritius.ac.mu/). Also known as Charles Telfair Campus.	2018	Telfair, Moka

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/bj/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Table 5b: Public universities in Réunion

University	Year of establishment	Location
Université de La Réunion (earlier : 1892 as Ecole de Jurisprudence ; Ecole de Droit 1926; Institut d'Etudes juridiques, politiques et économiques 1950) https://www.univ-reunion.fr 4icu : world rank 1881. (1 st in Réunion; nr 20 in Africa)	1960 (1971; 1982)	Saint-Denis Messag + Le Tampon
École supérieure d'Art de la Réunion (ESA Réunion; ESA) http://www.esareunion.com	1991	Le Port

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/bj/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Table 6a: Private Universities in Mauritius

University	Year of establishment	Location	Religions affiliation

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DATAMATICS Computer Training Centre	1985	Rose Hill	No
ISITECH Business School (IBS Mauritius)	1998	Ebene (Cyber City)	No
Glamis Business School (https://www.glamis.ac.mu/)	1999	Quatre-Bornes	No
Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Medical College (SSRMC) (http://www.ssrmedicalcollege.com/main.php?do=home&action=home)	1999	Curepipe	No
Grant Thornton Business School	1999	Ebene (Cyber City)	No
YK Business School	2002	Highlands	No
Rushmore Business School (RBS) (https://rbs.ac.mu/)	2002	Quatre-Bornes	No
Appavoo Business School (ABS) (https://appavoo.com/education-n-training/)	2003	Port Louis	No
Whitefield Business School (https://www.whitefieldedu.com/) (UK based)	2003	Quatre-Bornes	No
Centre for Legal and Business Studies (CLBS)	2005	Rose Hill	No
London College of Accountancy (LCA) (https://www.lca.mu/)	2008	Ebene (Cyber City)	No
Belstar Training Centre (https://belstarcentre.com/new/)	2008?	Rose Hill	No
Vatel Hotel & Tourism Management School (https://www.vatel.mu/)	2009	Quatre-Bornes	No
Elite Business School (https://www.elitebusinessschool.com/elite-business-school/)	2011?	Ebene (Cyber City)	No
African Leadership College Mauritius (ALC) (https://www.alueducation.com/campuses/alc-mauritius/)	2014	Pamplemousses	No
SUPINFO International University - Mauritius	2014	Pierrefonds	No
Greenwich University Pakistan Mauritius Branch Campus (GUPMBC) (http://www.greenwich.ac.mu/)	2015	Ebene (Cyber City)	No
Amity Institute of Higher Education (AIHE) (https://www.amity.edu/mauritius/Default.aspx)	?	Ebene (Cyber City)	No
Amity Global Business School (https://amity.edu/un/default.aspx)	?	Ebene (Cyber City)	No
Anna Medical College and Research Centre (https://amcrc.org/). Affiliated with University of Technology, Mauritius.	?	Montagne Blanche	No
Apollo Bramwell Nursing School	?	Port Louis	No
BSP School of Accountancy & Management (http://www.bspschool.com/index.html)	?	Port Louis	No
Centre d'Études Supérieures de la MCCI	?	Ebene (Cyber City)	No
Ecole de Medecine Louis Pasteur	?	Port Louis	No
Institute of Marketing & Management	?	Quatre-Bornes	No
JSS Academy of Technical Education (http://jssacademy.mu/)	?	Vacoas	Possibly Hindu?
Jhurry Rya School	?	Port Louis	No

Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Medical College	?	Quatre-Bornes	No
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Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/bj/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Table 6b: Private Universities in Réunion

University	Year of establishment	Location
EFIR Réunion http://efir-reunion.fr/accueil/	?	Saint André

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/bj/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Table 7: Regional Distribution of Tertiary Knowledge Institutions in Mauritius and Réunion

Region	Public	Private	Total	Numbers per million inhabitants
North Mauritius: Port Louis, Réduit, Moka, Pamplemousses, Montagne Blanche	7	7	14	24
Rodrigues	0	0	0	0
South Mauritius, Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, La Tour Koenig, Flic-en-Flac, Ebene, Telfair, Quatre Bornes, Curepipe, Highlands, Pierrefonds, Vacoas	5	21	26	41
Total Mauritius	12	28	40	31
Réunion	2	1	3	3

<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi> 4.0

Table 8: Think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Mauritius

Think tanks	Year of establishment	Location
Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network, Mauritius	?	?
JUGAAD (https://www.jugaad.mu/en/think-tank/)	?	St Pierre

(Sources; https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks (for: 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report); google.com

Table 9a: Museums in Mauritius

Museums	websites	Location
Blue Penny Museum	http://www.bluepennymuseum.com/en/	Port Louis

Folk Museum of Indian Immigration	https://www.mgirti.ac.mu/index.php/folk-museum-of-indian-immigration	Moka
Frederik Hendrik Museum		Vieux Grand Port
Musée de la Photographie	http://www.musee.photo/	Port Louis
National History Museum, Mahebourg		Mahebourg
Natural History Museum, Port-Louis		Port Louis
Robert Edward Hart Memorial Museum		Souillac
Sookdeo Bissoondoyal Memorial Museum		Tyack, Riviere des Anguilles
Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Memorial Centre for Culture		Port Louis
Peopling of Mauritius Museum		Mahebourg
Château de Labourdonnais	https://domainedelabourdonnais.com/	Mapou
Eureka House		Moka

(source: Wikipedia: Museums, and other sources, like <https://www.arts-store.com/mus%C3%A9es-museums-world-1/>). Not included: cultural centres

Table 9b: Museums in Réunion

Museums	websites	Location
Artothèque (La Réunion)	https://www.departement974.fr/sites-culturels/	Saint Denis
Musée Léon-Dierx	idem	Saint Denis
Muséum d'histoire naturelle de La Réunion	idem	Saint Denis
Musée de la Vraie Fraternité	-	Saint Denis
Cité du Volcan	https://museesreunion.fr/	Bourg-Murat
La Maison de la Broderie de Cilaos	-	Cilaos
Écomusée de Salazie	-	Hell-Bourg

Maison Morange	http://www.maisonmorange.fr/	Hell-Bourg
Musee des Musiques et Instruments de L'ocean Indien	-	Hell-Bourg
Domaine des Tourelles	https://tourelles.re/	La Plaine-des-Palmistes
Le Lazaret de la Grande Chaloupe	-	La possession
Musée de Villèle	-	Saint-Gilles-les Hauts
Pépinière du Musée	-	Saint-Gilles-les Hauts
Musée Stella Matutina	https://museesreunion.fr/	Saint-Leu
Maison Bédier (Saint-Leu)	-	Saint-Leu
Musée du Sel (La Réunion)	https://www.departement974.fr/sites-culturels/	Saint-Leu
Kélonia	https://museesreunion.fr/	Saint-Leu
Musée des arts décoratifs de l'océan Indien	-	Saint Louis
Maison des civilisations et de l'unité réunionnaise	-	Saint Paul
Villa Rivière	-	Saint Paul
La Saga du Rhum	http://www.sagadurhum.fr/	Saint Pierre
Écomusée Au bon roi Louis	-	Saint Philippe

(source: Wikipedia: Museums, and other sources, like https://www.tripadvisor.nl/Attractions-g293826-Activities-c49-Reunion_Island.html). Not included: cultural centres

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