

Health and environment scorecard

Mauritius

Air pollution



2X the WHO air quality guideline value for PM_{2.5}

WHO Guideline (annual mean): 5 µg/m³

Mauritius annual mean: 10 µg/m³



0% of population without clean fuels and technology for cooking



16% of deaths from stroke and ischaemic heart disease caused by air pollution¹



¹ Air pollution causes many other diseases and adverse health outcomes, stroke and ischaemic heart disease have been chosen for this country scorecard.



Existence of legal standards for PM_{2.5}



Compliant with WHO Air Quality Guidelines

INSUFFICIENT DATA



Existence of national policy on household energy

INSUFFICIENT DATA

WASH



Percentage of population without safe drinking water²

INSUFFICIENT DATA



Percentage of population without safe sanitation²

INSUFFICIENT DATA



68% of deaths from diarrhoea caused by unsafe drinking water, sanitation and inadequate personal hygiene



Sufficient funding for implementation of national plans



Urban
50-74% of what is needed

Rural
<50% of what is needed



Sanitation
<50% of what is needed

<50% of what is needed



Health care facilities
75-94% of what is needed

Schools
95-100% of what is needed

Climate change



Percentage of hot days³ in 2050 under a high emissions scenario⁴

85% of days

³ A 'hot day' is a day when maximum temperature exceeds the 90th percentile threshold for that time of the year. The threshold is based on the period 1961-1990.

Analysis by the Climatic Research Unit, University of East Anglia, 2018.



Heat deaths in 2050 compared to 1961-1990 period under a high emissions scenario⁴

INSUFFICIENT DATA



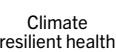
Existence of recent national assessment and plan⁵

INSUFFICIENT DATA

INSUFFICIENT DATA



Commitment to COP26 Health Programme



Climate resilient health systems



Sustainable low carbon health systems

Net zero commitment

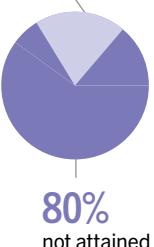
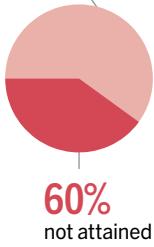


Inclusion of health co-benefits in Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)



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	Extent of the problem	Health impact	Policies						
Chemicals	<p> International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for chemical events</p> <p>IHR capacity score of 20% for chemical events⁶</p>  <p>80% not attained</p> <p><small>⁶ Key informants report on attainment of a set of attributes for chemical events (core capacity 14) using a standard WHO instrument.</small></p>	<p>Less than 1 out of 100,000 children under five die from poisonings every year</p>	<p> Existence of legal limit on lead paint</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p> Existence of a poison centre</p> <p>INSUFFICIENT DATA</p> <p> Party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>						
Radiation	<p> International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for radiation emergencies</p> <p>IHR capacity score of 40% for radiation emergencies⁷</p>  <p>60% not attained</p> <p><small>⁷ Key informants report on attainment of a set of attributes for radiation emergencies (core capacity 15) using a standard WHO instrument.</small></p>	<p>Less than 1 out of 100,000 people die from melanoma and other skin cancers every year</p> <p>Less than 1 out of 100,000 people die from residential radon every year</p>	<p> Existence of standards on electromagnetic fields</p> <p>INSUFFICIENT DATA</p> <p> Existence of regulation of artificial tanning devices/sun beds</p> <p>INSUFFICIENT DATA</p> <p> Existence of national radon regulations for dwellings</p> <p>INSUFFICIENT DATA</p>						
Occupational health	<p> 30% of informal employment in total employment</p> <p> 5% of the working age population exposed to long working hours (≥ 55 hours/week)</p>	<p>17 out of 100,000 people of working age die from diseases due to occupational risks every year</p> <p>Mauritius compared to regional values:</p>  <p>3 Min 17 26 Max</p> <p>40th of 47 countries in the African Region</p> <p>Less than 1 out of 100,000 people of working age die from injuries due to occupational risks every year</p>	<p>Existence of programmes for occupational health and safety of health workers</p> <p>INSUFFICIENT DATA</p> <p>2 of 3 key international labour conventions on occupational safety and health ratified</p> <table> <tr> <td>C155 Occupational safety and health</td> <td>C161 Occupational health services</td> <td>C187 Promotional framework</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	C155 Occupational safety and health	C161 Occupational health services	C187 Promotional framework	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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Health care facilities	<p>Percentage of health care facilities without basic services</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Water</td> <td>Sanitation</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>INSUFFICIENT DATA</td> <td>INSUFFICIENT DATA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Hygiene Waste management</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>INSUFFICIENT DATA</td> <td>INSUFFICIENT DATA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Percentage of health care facilities without reliable electricity supply</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>INSUFFICIENT DATA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Water	Sanitation			INSUFFICIENT DATA	INSUFFICIENT DATA			INSUFFICIENT DATA	INSUFFICIENT DATA		INSUFFICIENT DATA	INSUFFICIENT DATA	<p>Climate assessment conducted for:</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>INSUFFICIENT DATA</td> <td>INSUFFICIENT DATA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Climate resilience</td> <td>Environmental sustainability</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Existence of standards for WASH in health care facilities</p> <p></p> <p>INSUFFICIENT DATA</p> <p>Existence of standards for health care waste management</p> <p></p> <p>INSUFFICIENT DATA</p>		INSUFFICIENT DATA	INSUFFICIENT DATA	Climate resilience	Environmental sustainability
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Please access the reading guide [here](#)

References

Air pollution: WHO global air quality guidelines 2021 • WHO SDG Indicator 11.6.2 Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5); 2019 data • WHO household air pollution data; 2019 data • WHO Air pollution data portal; health impact data for 2019 • UNEP 2021: Regulating air quality: the first global assessment of air pollution legislation; data for 2020 • WHO Household energy policy repository; data continuously updated. **WASH:** WHO, UNICEF: Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2022 data • WHO water, sanitation and hygiene: burden of disease, 2019 data • WHO GLAAS 2021/2022 cycle. **Climate change:** WHO Health and Climate Change Country Profiles • Honda et al. 2014 • Kendrovski et al. 2017 • WHO Health and Climate Change Global Survey • WHO: Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health (ATACH): Country Commitments. • WHO 2023: Health in the Nationally Determined Contributions [in press]. **Chemicals:** WHO: International Health Regulations core capacity scores, 2022 data • WHO: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings; data for 2019 • WHO: Legally binding controls for lead paint, updated 2022.

- WHO: World directory of poisons centres, updated 2023 • UNEP: Minamata Convention on Mercury, 2021 data. **Radiation:** WHO: International Health Regulations core capacity scores, 2022 data • WHO: Deaths from melanoma and other skin cancers, 2019 data • IHME: Deaths from residential radon, 2019 data • WHO: Electromagnetic fields, updated 2018 • WHO: Sunbeds: Existence of national regulations, updated 2021 • WHO: Existence of national radon regulations, 2019 data. **Occupational health:** ILOSTAT: Statistics on the informal economy, updated 2023 • WHO: Disease burden from long working hours, 2016 data • WHO/ILO: Joint estimates of the work-related burden of disease and injury, 2016 data • Pega et al. 2023 • WHO: Occupational Burden of Disease Application • WHO: Existence of national policy instruments for occupational health and safety for health workers, 2021 data • ILO ratifications of C155, C161 and C187, updated 2023. **Health care facilities:** WHO/UNICEF 2022: Progress on WASH in health care facilities 2000–2021 • WHO: Database on electrification of health-care facilities, updated 2022 • WHO: Health and Climate Change Global Survey • WHO/UNICEF Country progress tracker, updated 2022.

This scorecard is based on already published data (see references). It is a tool to measure and track the progress of Member States and is not intended for ranking.