

Mauritius

This document is a compilation of all questions, justifications, and sources used to determine the 2021 Global Health Security Index scores for Mauritius. For a category and indicator-level summary, please see the Country Profile for Mauritius.

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Category 1: Preventing the emergence or release of pathogens with potential for international concern

1.1 ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)

1.1.1 AMR surveillance, detection, and reporting

1.1.1a

Is there a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection, and reporting of priority AMR pathogens?

Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, and it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 2, Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 1, No evidence of an AMR plan = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Mauritius has developed a national antimicrobial resistance (AMR) plan for the surveillance and reporting of priority AMR pathogens, but detection is not covered by the plan. The plan, the Republic of Mauritius National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2017-2021, was published in April 2017 by the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life, and features commitments by the Ministries of Agriculture, Marine Resources, and of the Environment to work together on issues regarding AMR, and establishes formal communication lines across these ministries for AMR cases, as well as a mechanism for reporting. Mauritius aims to have an electronic platform for AMR surveillance and reporting fully operational by the end of the 2021, and to implement surveillance in the human and animal health domains according to standardised protocols established by the World Health Organisation (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). Mauritius also aims to implement a national infection control and prevention programme to speed up detection of AMR organisms in healthcare facilities, communities, and in veterinary settings and animal husbandry. However, the NAP makes no mention of provisions for the detection and identification of priority AMR pathogens. [1] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018 and published in 2019, also makes mention of this AMR plan. [2]

[1] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. April 2017. "Republic of Mauritius National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2017-2021".

[http://apps.who.int/datacol/answer_upload.asp?survey_id=666&view_id=722&question_id=13163&answer_id=19958&respondent_id=242604]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

1.1.1b

Is there a national laboratory/laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens?

All 7 + 1 priority pathogens = 2, Yes, but not all 7+1 pathogens = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 2

Mauritius has in place a national laboratory system that can test for all 7+1 pathogens defined as priorities by the World Health Organisation (WHO). The Central Health Laboratory (CHL) of Mauritius has four regional sentinel sites, and a further four peripheral sentinel sites. [1] The CHL can test for E. coli, K. pneumonia, S. aureus, S. pneumoniae, Salmonella spp.,

Shigella spp, N. gonorrhoeae, and Mycobacterium tuberculosis. [2, 3] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018 and published in 2019, notes the ability of Mauritius to test for all priority pathogens as one of the country's best practices. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. 2016. "Overview". [<http://health.govmu.org/English/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Documents/4.OVERVIEW.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. April 2017. "Republic of Mauritius National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2017-2021".

[http://apps.who.int/datacol/answer_upload.asp?survey_id=666&view_id=722&question_id=13163&answer_id=19958&respondent_id=242604]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Lab Tour". [<http://health.govmu.org/English/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Pages/Lab-Tour.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

1.1.1c

Does the government conduct environmental detection or surveillance activities (e.g., in soil, waterways) for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius currently conducts detection or surveillance activities in the environment for antimicrobial resistant (AMR) organisms or antimicrobial residues. Mauritius' national plan regarding AMR , the Republic of Mauritius National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2017-2021, was published in April 2017 by the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life, and features commitments by the Ministries of Agriculture, Marine Resources, and of the Environment to work together on issues regarding AMR. This plan specifically states that Mauritius does not conduct testing of AMR organisms or antibiotic residues in the environment due to lack of expertise and necessary equipment. [1] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in 2018 and published in 2019, mentions that surveillance of AMR pathogens is approved in the AMR National Action Plan, and that surveillance is conducted in the human and the animal sector, but there is no explicit mention of environmental detection or surveillance activities. [2]

[1] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. April 2017. "Republic of Mauritius National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2017-2021".

[http://apps.who.int/datacol/answer_upload.asp?survey_id=666&view_id=722&question_id=13163&answer_id=19958&respondent_id=242604]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

1.1.2 Antimicrobial control

1.1.2a

Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans?

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Mauritius has in place national regulations requiring the prescription of antibiotics for human use, however there is evidence that this legislation is not yet being enforced. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), antibiotics cannot "be sold over-the-counter without a prescription" in Mauritius. [1] In addition, the Joint External Evaluation conducted in Mauritius in 2018 attests that there are established antimicrobial protocols in "different departments of health centres in the human health sector". However, the JEE also explicitly states that "there is no national plan for antimicrobial stewardship." [2] In addition to the legal framework, the WHO's report on the monitoring of the pharmaceutical situation in Mauritius, noted that, in practice, antibiotics are not "sometimes sold over-the-counter without any prescription". [3] The Ministry of Health and Quality of Life adopted General Guidelines for Antibiotic Prescription in January 2017, and as such rolled out these guidelines to all healthcare facilities and medical practitioners in the country. [4] In addition, the Ministry set up a Monitoring Mechanism to ensure that healthcare providers comply with the guidelines. The monitoring of antibiotic prescription guidelines is ensured by the Pharmacy section of the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life together with the Infection Control Committees of the five Regional Hospitals and with Consultants. [4]

[1] WHO. 2009. "Country Data Profile on the Pharmaceutical Situation in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) -- Mauritius". [<http://apps.who.int/medicinedocs/en/m/abstract/Js17211e/>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] WHO. June 2011. "Mauritius -- Pharmaceutical Country Profile " [https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/Mauritius_PSCPNarrativeQuestionnaire_17052011.pdf?ua=1]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Government of Mauritius. December 2016. "General guidelines for antibiotic prescription". [<http://health.govmu.org/English/Documents/General%20guidelines%20for%20antibiotic%20prescription.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

1.1.2b

Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals?

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius has in place any legislation or regulations requiring prescriptions for animal antibiotic use. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018 and published in 2019, specifically states that Mauritius has not yet developed or implemented infection prevention and control (IPC) guidelines for the animal health sector. [1] The Republic of Mauritius National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2017-2021, published in April 2017 by the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life, and featuring commitments by the Ministries of Agriculture, Marine Resources, and of the Environment to work together on issues regarding AMR, mentions that the list of antibiotics approved for animal use will be reviewed and regulated as part of the milestones the Plan is aiming for, but no mention is made of existing regulations requiring prescriptions for animal antibiotics. [2] There is no evidence that the General Guidelines for Antibiotic Prescription issued by the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life cover animal antibiotics as well as human ones. [3] The Ministry of Agriculture also makes no mention of an existing requirement for prescriptions for animal antibiotics. [4]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. April 2017. "Republic of Mauritius National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2017-2021".

[http://apps.who.int/datacol/answer_upload.asp?survey_id=666&view_id=722&question_id=13163&answer_id=19958&respondent_id=242604]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Government of Mauritius. 12 January 2017. "Health Ministry adopts General Guidelines for Antibiotic Prescription".

[<http://www.govmu.org/English/News/Pages/Health-Ministry-adopts-General-Guidelines-for-Antibiotic-Prescription-.aspx>].

Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security. "Acts and Regulations".

[<http://agriculture.govmu.org/English/Legislation/Pages/Acts-and-Regulations.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

1.2 ZOO NOTIC DISEASE

1.2.1 National planning for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

1.2.1a

Is there national legislation, plans, or equivalent strategy documents on zoonotic disease?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Although Mauritius has in place national legislation and policies on zoonotic disease, they do not discuss zoonotic disease explicitly in the context of their being a risk to human health. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018 and published in 2019, specifically states that Mauritius has legislation and official policies and directives on zoonotic disease, including the Animal Disease Act of 1925, the Food Act of 2000, and the Animal Welfare Act of 2013. [1] However, these Acts do not discuss zoonotic disease explicitly in the context of their being a risk to human health. [2, 3, 4]

Mauritius is currently working on a draft veterinary policy, and through this legislation the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life (MOHQL) and the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security (MOAIFS) establish that every suspected or detected case of zoonotic disease must be immediately notified, and jointly investigated by medical and veterinary services. The draft veterinary policy will cover all potentially zoonotic diseases, but salmonellosis, bovine tuberculosis, brucellosis, and avian influenza are of high concern. [1]

Further, there exists an intersectoral committee has been established to monitor and detect avian influenza, as well as a Contingency Plan for Avian Influenza (2006) developed by the MOHQL and MOAIFS. Mauritius conducts regular surveillance and testing for salmonellosis, brucellosis, TB, and avian influenza. [1]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Republic of Mauritius. 1925. "The Animal Diseases Act 1925"

[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Mauritius/MU_Animal_Diseases_Act.pdf]. Accessed 24 September 2020

[3] Republic of Mauritius. 2000. "The Food Act 2000" [<https://www.mcci.org/media/35803/the-food-act-1998.pdf>]. Accessed 24 September 2020

[4] Republic of Mauritius. 2013. "The Animal Welfare Act 2013" [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/mat126316.pdf>].

Accessed 24 September 2020

1.2.1b

Is there national legislation, plans or equivalent strategy document(s) which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius has in place legislation or strategies detailing measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover from animals to humans.

The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018 and published in 2019, states there is "no formal policy or SOPs to define the linkage between animal and human health surveillance for pathogens" in Mauritius. [1]

Neither the Ministry of Health, nor the Ministry of Agriculture, make any mention of such legislation or strategies either. Mauritius has designated salmonellosis, brucellosis, TB, and avian influenza as high importance for public health, but there is no evidence from the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Agriculture as to any documents on risk identification and reduction activities for these specific diseases, nor on whether these diseases were described as high importance due to an elevated risk in the country. [2, 3]

The Animal Diseases Act of 1925, the Food Act of 2000, and the Animal Welfare Act of 2013 make no mention of risk identification or reduction. [4, 5, 6] A draft veterinary policy is currently being developed by Mauritius and is not publicly available as of September 2020. [1]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [<http://health.govmu.org/English/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety. "APD-Activities". [<https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/Services/APD%20Service/APD-Activities.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Republic of Mauritius. 1925. "The Animal Diseases Act 1925" [http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Mauritius/MU_Animal_Diseases_Act.pdf]. Accessed 24 September 2020

[5] Republic of Mauritius. 2000. "The Food Act 2000" [<https://www.mcci.org/media/35803/the-food-act-1998.pdf>]. Accessed 24 September 2020

[6] Republic of Mauritius. 2013. "The Animal Welfare Act 2013" [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/mat126316.pdf>]. Accessed 24 September 2020

1.2.1c

Is there national legislation, plans, or guidelines that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Mauritius has in place legislation and guidelines for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic diseases.

The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, states that Mauritius has in place a Contingency Plan for Avian Influenza, that regular surveillance and testing takes place for salmonellosis, brucellosis, and tuberculosis, and that the veterinary surveillance system is linked to the human surveillance system, but there is no mention of any legislation or regulations regarding such surveillance, nor of any plan or regulation for the control of any zoonosis beyond Avian Influenza. Mauritius has in place policies for the control of zoonotic diseases, but these are not specific to designated diseases. According to the JEE, "there is no formal policy or SOPs to define the linkage between animal and human health surveillance for pathogens" although control measures are regularly enforced . [1]

The Ministry of Health makes no mention of any such policies, and neither does the Ministry of Agriculture. [2, 3]

The Animal Diseases Act of 1925, the Food Act of 2000, and the Animal Welfare Act of 2013 make no mention of surveillance. [4, 5, 6]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Statistics". [<http://health.govmu.org/English/Statistics/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety. 2016. "Strategic Plan 2016-2020 for the Food Crop, Livestock, and Forestry Sectors". [<http://agriculture.govmu.org/English/Documents/Book%20Final.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Republic of Mauritius. 1925. "The Animal Diseases Act 1925" [http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Mauritius/MU_Animal_Diseases_Act.pdf]. Accessed 24 September 2020

[5] Republic of Mauritius. 2000. "The Food Act 2000" [<https://www.mcci.org/media/35803/the-food-act-1998.pdf>]. Accessed 24 September 2020

[6] Republic of Mauritius. 2013. "The Animal Welfare Act 2013" [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/mat126316.pdf>]. Accessed 24 September 2020

1.2.1d

Is there a department, agency, or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Mauritius has in place a department or agency dedicated to zoonoses that functions across ministries. Although the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018 and published in 2019, notes that inter-ministerial investigations and sharing of surveillance data for zoonotic disease cases is mandatory, especially between the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life (MOHQL, the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety (MOAIFS) among other relevant departments, there is no publicly available evidence of a dedicated department, agency or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries. [1] Neither the Ministry of Health, nor the Ministry of Agriculture, make any mention of such an agency or unit. [2, 3]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Statistics". [<http://health.govmu.org/English/Statistics/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety. 2016. "Strategic Plan 2016-2020 for the Food Crop, Livestock, and Forestry Sectors". [<http://agriculture.govmu.org/English/Documents/Book%20Final.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

1.2.2 Surveillance systems for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

1.2.2a

Does the country have a national mechanism (either voluntary or mandatory) for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Mauritius has in place a national mechanism for livestock owners to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a government agency. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, explicitly states that in Mauritius, animal health services regularly conduct surveillance and monitoring for zoonotic disease, and that governmental veterinary services are in place and offer a "free 24/7 service to farmers." Through this mechanism, any suspected or detected zoonotic outbreak event is immediately reported to the Division of Veterinary Services (DVS) or to the Animal Health Laboratory. [1] The reporting system, as detailed by the Animal Diseases Act of 1925, involves the owner of the livestock declaring the infection to either the local veterinary officer or to the nearest police chief who will then inform the veterinary officer. An investigation is then conducted by the veterinary officer into whether the disease is present, and the situation is dealt with and/escalated accordingly. [2]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Republic of Mauritius. 1925. "The Animal Diseases Act 1925" [http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Mauritius/MU_Animal_Diseases_Act.pdf]. Accessed 24 September 2020

1.2.2b

Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius has in place laws or guidelines to safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, explicitly states that in Mauritius, animal health services regularly conduct surveillance and monitoring for zoonotic disease, and that governmental veterinary services are in place and offer a "free 24/7 service to farmers", however, there is no mention of any measures to safeguard the confidentiality of reporting.

[1] Mauritius' Animal Disease Act, published in 1925, stipulates that the owner of a diseased animal must report the case to

the local authorities, but makes no provisions for confidentiality. [2] The Data Protection Act of 2017 does not mention any provisions for safeguarding the confidentiality of information regarding any animal-related activities. [3] Neither the Ministry of Health nor the Ministry of Agriculture makes any mention of confidentiality as regarding animal disease surveillance. [4, 5]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Republic of Mauritius. Act 9, 1925. "The Animal Diseases Act 1925".

[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Mauritius/MU_Animal_Diseases_Act.pdf]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Republic of Mauritius. 22 December 2017. "The Data Protection Act 2017". [https://rm.coe.int/dpa-2017-maurice/168077c5b8]. Accessed 24 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Statistics". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Statistics/Health/Mauritius.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety. "APD-Activities".

[https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/Services/APD%20Service/APD-Activities.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

1.2.2c

Does the country conduct surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife (e.g., wild animals, insects, other disease vectors)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Mauritius conducts regular surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, explicitly states that according to the Contingency Plan for Avian Influenza, developed by the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life (MOHQL) and the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security (MOAIFS) in 2006, regular testing and sampling is conducted on migratory birds as well as on local bird flocks. [1] There is no mention of testing, sampling, or surveillance on any other wildlife. Neither the Ministry of Health nor the Ministry of Agriculture mention any zoonotic diseases surveillance activities. [2, 3] The Mauritian Wildlife Foundation also makes no mention of any disease surveillance activities. [4]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety. "An Overview".

[https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Mauritian Wildlife Foundation. 2019. "The Mauritian Wildlife Foundation". [https://www.mauritian-wildlife.org/whatwedo]. Accessed 25 August 2020

1.2.3 International reporting of animal disease outbreaks

1.2.3a

Has the country submitted a report to OIE on the incidence of human cases of zoonotic disease for the last calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2019

OIE WAHIS database

1.2.4 Animal health workforce

1.2.4a

Number of veterinarians per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 13.67

2018

OIE WAHIS database

1.2.4b

Number of veterinary para-professionals per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 0.4

2018

OIE WAHIS database

1.2.5 Private sector and zoonotic

1.2.5a

Does the national plan on zoonotic disease or other legislation, regulations, or plans include mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Mauritius has in place a mechanism for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, mentions that the Division of Veterinary Services, which is responsible for providing the 24/7 service to farmers for the surveillance and detection of zoonoses, is made up of veterinarians from across the country, from both the public and the private sector, but there is no evidence of legislation or regulations outlining the cooperation between the public and private sectors in controlling or responding to zoonoses. [1] Neither the Ministry of Health nor the Ministry of Agriculture mention any such legislation or regulations. [2, 3]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August

2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. [<https://health.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. [<http://agriculture.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

1.3 BIOSECURITY

1.3.1 Whole-of- government biosecurity systems

1.3.1a

Does the country have in place a record, updated within the past five years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed, including details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius has in place a record, updated within the past 5 years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed, including details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, highlights that while dangerous pathogens and toxins have been grouped for storage centrally, a systematically monitored inventory of dangerous pathogens and toxins within the facilities that store or process them has not yet been developed. [1] There is no information as to a record of the facilities holding especially dangerous or toxins from the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, or Defense. [2, 3, 4] The VERTIC database makes no mention of such a record either. [5] The Biological Weapons Convention of the United Nations has drawn up Confidence Building Measures Reports for Mauritius for 2018 and 2019, but they are not accessible to the public. [6]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. [<https://health.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. [<http://agriculture.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [<http://mdr.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[5] VERTIC. "BWC Legislation Database" [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[6] Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit, UN. 2018. "Confidence Building Measures Reports" [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

1.3.1b

Does the country have in place legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems, and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Mauritius has in place pathogen control measures relating to biosecurity, which address requirements such as physical containment, operational practices, and failure reporting systems. The World Health

Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, mentions that Mauritius has instated control measures for dangerous pathogens, including establishing standards for physical containment, operational practices, pathogen containment, and a system for reporting containment failures of dangerous pathogens and toxins. [1] However, as of September 2020 there is no evidence from the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, or Defense, or from the VERTIC database, that these measures have been consolidated into legislation. [2, 3, 4, 5] The Biological Weapons Convention of the United Nations has drawn up Confidence Building Measures Reports for Mauritius for 2018 and 2019, but they are locked and not accessible to the public. [6] The "Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act 2004" does not mention any legislation addressing biosecurity requirements. [7]

On 19 January 2019, the Minister of Agro-Industry and Food Security announced that biosecurity would be reinforced through a New Animal Health Bill and the provisions of the Plant Protection Act of 2006 would be strengthened, in order to improve Mauritius' institutional surveillance, diagnostic and control management capacities for pests and diseases, but the Minister mentioned no requirements regarding facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed. [8]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. [http://health.govmu.org/]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. [http://agriculture.govmu.org/]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [http://mdr.govmu.org/]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[5] VERTIC. "BWC Legislation Database". [http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[6] Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit, UN. 2018. "Confidence Building Measures Reports" [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[7] Mauritius. "Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act 2004" [https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/xsp/.ibmmodres/domino/OpenAttachment/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/2A7EED185B4E5B93C1256EA600437657/TEXT/Mauritius%20-%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act%2C%202004.pdf]. Accessed 25 September 2020

[8] Government of Mauritius. 16 January 2019. "Minister Seeruttun announces introduction of a New Animal Health Bill". [http://www.govmu.org/English/News/Pages/Minister-Seeruttun-announces-introduction-of-a-New-Animal-Health-Bill.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

1.3.1c

Is there an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Mauritius has an agency responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, makes no mention of the existence of such an agency or body. [1] In addition, no publicly available information from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of Agriculture, points to Mauritius having an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations. [2, 3, 4] The "Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act 2004" and the VERTIC database do not mention any established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations than the minister responsible for internal security and defence. [5, 6] The Home Affairs Department and other related departments, or the Ministry of Defence do not provide publicly

available evidence of such established agency. [7, 3] Mauritius' reports on Confidence Building Measures submitted in 2018 and 2019 in accordance with the decisions of BWC Review Conferences, are not publicly available; no report was submitted in 2017. [8].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. [<http://health.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [<http://mdr.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security. [<http://agriculture.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[5] VERTIC. "BWC Legislation Database" [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[6] Mauritius. "Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act 2004" [<https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/xsp/.ibmmodres/domino/OpenAttachment/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/2A7EED185B4E5B93C1256EA600437657/TEXT/Mauritius%20-%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act%2C%202004.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[7] Home Affairs Department. [<https://dha.govmu.org/Pages/TheMinistry.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[8] UNOG. Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

1.3.1d

Is there public evidence that shows that the country has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Mauritius has taken steps to consolidate its inventory of dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum of facilities. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, mentions that dangerous pathogens and toxins have been consolidated centrally, though no further information is given as to the number of facilities or their location. [1] There is no additional information from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defence, or the Ministry of Agriculture, nor from the VERTIC database . [2, 3, 4, 5] The Biological Weapons Convention of the United Nations has drawn up Confidence Building Measures Reports for Mauritius for 2018 and 2019, but they are locked and not accessible to the public. [6]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. [<https://health.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues [<http://mdr.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security [<https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Mission-and-Vision.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[5] VERTIC. "BWC Legislation Database" [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[6] Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit, UN. 2018. "Confidence Building Measures Reports" [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

1.3.1e

Is there public evidence of in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)–based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius is able to perform in-country Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing for Ebola or anthrax. The Ministry of Health has published a list of tests that the national laboratory, the National Central Health Laboratory, and its sentinel sites can perform, and there is no mention of PCR testing for Ebola or anthrax. [1] The Ministry of Health makes no mention of Ebola or anthrax in its list of things Mauritius is officially capable of performing PCR for either. [2] The Ministries of Agriculture and Defence make no mention of PCR testing for Ebola or anthrax either. [3, 4] The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, states that Mauritius has drawn up a disease-specific operational plan for Ebola, but makes no mention of any in-country capacities for PCR testing for Ebola, nor for anthrax. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Lab Tour". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Lab-Tour.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety. "An Overview". [<https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Ministry of Defence. "Vision and Mission". [<http://mdr.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

1.3.2 Biosecurity training and practices

1.3.2a

Does the country require biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Mauritius requires biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential. The "Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act 2004" and other legislative Acts passed in Mauritius do not mention any biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential. [1, 2] The Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues does not provide any evidence about biosecurity training, using or not a standardized approach.[3] The Mauritius Institute of Health does not mention either a curriculum for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential.[4] Information about biosecurity training or about training for personnel working with dangerous pathogens or toxic substances, is not available from the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Education. [5, 6, 7] Mauritius' reports on Confidence Building Measures

submitted in 2018 and 2019 in accordance with the decisions of BWC Review Conferences, are not publicly available; no report was submitted in 2017. [8] The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, also specifically states that in Mauritius, new staff at facilities handling pathogens are given some form of training, but "not all staff at facilities that handle dangerous pathogens and toxins have been fully trained". [9]

[1] VERTIC. "BWC Legislation Database" [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Mauritius. "Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act 2004" [<https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/xsp/.ibmmodres/domino/OpenAttachment/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/2A7EED185B4E5B93C1256EA600437657/TEXT/Mauritius%20-%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act%2C%202004.pdf>]. Accessed 25 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [<http://mdr.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Educational programmes". [<http://mih.govmu.org/English/Training/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[6] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security. [<http://agriculture.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[7] Ministry of Education. [<http://ministry-education.govmu.org/English/educationsector/Pages/Tertiary-Education.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[8] UNOG. Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[9] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

1.3.3 Personnel vetting: regulating access to sensitive locations

1.3.3a

Do regulations or licensing conditions specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to the following checks: drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks?

Personnel are subject to all three of these checks = 3, Personnel are subject to two of these checks = 2, Personnel are subject to one of these checks = 1, Personnel are not subject to any of these checks = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence of regulations or licensing conditions that specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, makes no mention of any background checks or other tests employees with access to dangerous pathogens might have to undergo. [1] "The occupational safety and health act" regulates health and safety requirements and the employer's obligations with respect to employees handling substances hazardous to health, but this concerns chemical or mineral substances, not "pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential". [2] The ministries of Defence, Health, Agriculture, and Education and Research do not provide information about possible regulation or licensing for personnel with access to dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological material, including regulations or licensing conditions specifying that security and other personnel with access to especially

dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subjects to checks. [3, 4, 5, 6] The "Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act 2004" and other legislative Acts passed in Mauritius do not mention regulations or licensing conditions specifying that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subjects to checks. [7, 8] Mauritius' reports on Confidence Building Measures submitted in 2018 and 2019, in accordance with the decisions of BWC Review Conferences, are not publicly available; no report was submitted in 2017. [9]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] ILO Natlex. 2005. Mauritius. "The occupational safety and health act" [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=72927]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [<http://mdr.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety. "An Overview". [<https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[6] Ministry of Education. [<http://ministry-education.govmu.org/English/educationsector/Pages/Tertiary-Education.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[7] VERTIC. "BWC Legislation Database" [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[8] Mauritius. "Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act 2004" [<https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/xsp/.ibmmodres/domino/OpenAttachment/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/2A7EED185B4E5B93C1256EA600437657/TEXT/Mauritius%20-%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act%2C%202004.pdf>]. Accessed 25 September 2020

[9] UNOG. Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

1.3.4 Transportation security

1.3.4a

Does the country have publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (specifically including Categories A and B)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available information showing that Mauritius has national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, states that Mauritius biosafety measures include shipping biological specimens internationally according to International Air Transport Association regulations, but makes no mention of national regulations. [1] No additional information is available from official sources in Mauritius, including the Ministry of Public Infrastructure and Land Transport, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Ocean and Shipping, or the Ministry of Health.[2, 3, 4, 5] The information does not appear to be available either from private sources such as shipping companies. Legislative Acts passed in Mauritius do not include national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (Categories A and B).[6] "The Environment Protection Act" of 2002 only refers to hazardous waste and indicates that the Minister of Environment "may regulate the control of the import, export, collection, movement, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes". [7]

Mauritius' reports on Confidence Building Measures submitted in 2018 and 2019, in accordance with the decisions of the BWC Review Conferences, are not publicly available; no report was submitted in 2017. [8]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Public Infrastructure and Land Transport. "Mission" [<https://nlta.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Mission-and-Vision.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection. "Mission" [<https://industry.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Mission.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping [<http://oceanconomy.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[6] VERTIC. "BWC Legislation Database -- Mauritius" [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[7] VERTIC. "The Environment Protection Act 2002" [http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Mauritius/MU_Environmental_Protection_Act.pdf]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[8] UNOG. Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

1.3.5 Cross-border transfer and end-user screening

1.3.5a

Is there legislation and/or regulations in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and pathogens with pandemic potential?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is currently no evidence that Mauritius has in place legislation to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of dangerous pathogens. There is no evidence of such legislation or regulations in the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018. [1] Under the Ports Act (1998), the Mauritius Port Authority is responsible for management of waste in the port areas but does not include cross-border transfer of dangerous pathogens, toxins and pathogens with pandemic potential waste, in the port areas. [2] Legislations passed in Mauritius do not require oversight for cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins and pathogens with pandemic potential. [3, 4] Mauritius' reports on Confidence Building Measures submitted in 2018 and 2019, in accordance with the decisions of BWC Review Conferences, are not publicly available; no report was submitted in 2017. [5]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development. 2011. "Mauritius Environment Outlook Report 2011". [<https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/report/mauritius-environment-outlook-report>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] VERTIC. "BWC Legislation Database -- Mauritius" [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and->

materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Mauritius. "Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act 2004" [<https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/xsp/.ibmmodres/domino/OpenAttachment/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/2A7EED185B4E5B93C1256EA600437657/TEXT/Mauritius%20-%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act%2C%202004.pdf>]. Accessed 25 September 2020

[5] UNOG. Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

1.4 BIOSAFETY

1.4.1 Whole-of-government biosafety systems

1.4.1a

Does the country have in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Mauritius has in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations on the prevention of accidents that involve the release of harmful biological substances, including measures that are primarily designed to protect the people who work with these substances. [1, 2] The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, mentions that several stakeholders are involved in implementing biosafety and biosecurity, and in enforcing legislation and regulations applicable to biosafety and biosecurity, but no mention is made of any legislation or regulations pertaining specifically to biosafety. [3] The Government of Mauritius' Occupational Safety and Health Unit mentions enforcing assisting all ministries in complying with health safety legislation, but no mention is made of biosafety. [4] The "Occupational Safety and Health Act" of 2005 only refers to dangerous machines and harmful chemicals. The "Plant Protection Act" of 2004 outlines the rules applying to the "Containment and Eradication of Pests", including the declaration, control and revocation of quarantine areas infested by pest but does not mention the release of harmful biological substances. [5] Mauritius has an Early Warning System for detecting chikungunya and dengue outbreaks, and detailed procedures with these outbreaks and has put in place a few other "systems for early warning and rapid response to animal and plant pests and diseases", but does not include provisions for the prevention of accidents that involve the release of harmful biological substances [6, 7]. The Mauritian government had intended to publish a new Animal Health Bill in 2019, which would include elements of biosecurity but with no mention made of biosafety, and there is no evidence this has been done as of August 2020. [2, 8, 9] The Plant Protection Act was also supposed to be updated to include biosecurity stipulations though again no mention is made of biosafety, but there is no evidence this has been done, and there is no mention of the prevention of accidents that involve the release of harmful biological substances. [2, 8, 9] Mauritius' reports on Confidence Building Measures submitted in 2018 and 2019 in accordance with the decisions of BWC Review Conferences, are not publicly available; no report was submitted in 2017. [10]

[1] VERTIC. "BWC Legislation Database" [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Mauritius. "Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act 2004" [<https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/xsp/.ibmmodres/domino/OpenAttachment/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/2A7EED185B4E5B93C1256EA600437657/TEXT/Mauritius%20-%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act%2C%202004.pdf>]. Accessed 25 September 2020

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August

2020

[4] Ministry of Public Service, Administrative and Institutional Reforms. "The Occupational Safety and Health Division"

[<https://civilservice.govmu.org/Pages/OSHu.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[5] VERTIC. 2006. "The Plant Protection Act"

[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Mauritius/MU_Plant_Protection_Act.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[6] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. November 2009. "Operational plan for the prevention and Control of Chikungunya and Dengue In the Republic of Mauritius". [https://health.govmu.org/Documents/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Documents/Other%20departments/deng-act-plan_updated.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[7] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security. 16 January 2019. "Workshop on the Preparation of a Biosecurity Plan for the Agricultural Sector of Mauritius" [<http://www.govmu.org/English/News/Pages/Minister-Seeruttun-announces-introduction-of-a-New-Animal-Health-Bill.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[8] Mauritius Government. 16 January 2019. "Minister Seeruttun announces introduction of a New Animal Health Bill" [<http://www.govmu.org/English/News/Pages/Minister-Seeruttun-announces-introduction-of-a-New-Animal-Health-Bill.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[9] Mauritius Government. 24 January 2020. "Government Programme 2020 - 2024"

[<https://foreign.govmu.org/Documents/2020%20-%20migrated%20data/Gov%20Program%2020-24/govt-programme-2020-2024.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[10] UNOG. Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[11] UNOG. Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[12] UNOG. Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

1.4.1b

Is there an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Mauritius has in place several agencies responsible for enforcing biosafety legislation or regulations. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, specifically states that several stakeholders are responsible for enforcing biosafety and biosecurity legislation and regulations, including the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life (MOHQL), the Procurement Division of the Central Laboratory Store, the Safety and Health Unit, and the Ministry of Public Infrastructure. However, the JEE does not explicitly state which agencies are responsible for biosafety and which for biosecurity, nor is there mention of what legislation is available for biosafety specifically. [1] There is no information as to any agencies responsible for enforcing biosafety regulations from the Ministry of Health, Agriculture, or Defense, nor from the VERTIC database. [2, 3, 4, 5] The Biological Weapons Convention of the United Nations has drawn up Confidence Building Measures Reports for Mauritius for 2018 and 2019, but they are locked and not accessible to the public. [6]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. "Overview" [<https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [<http://mdr.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[5] VERTIC (Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). "BWC Legislation Database"

[<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27

September 2020

[6] Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit, UN. 2018. "Confidence Building Measures Reports" [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

1.4.2 Biosafety training and practices

1.4.2a

Does the country require biosafety training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is evidence that Mauritius does not yet have in place a required biosafety training curriculum for personnel working in facilities with dangerous pathogens or toxins. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, explicitly states that Mauritius should make developing and implementing a training plan for biosafety and biosecurity for all facilities that house and work with dangerous pathogens and toxins. [1] There is no evidence from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Agricultural Research Council, nor from the Mauritius Institute of Health or the Health Laboratory Services (HLS), that any such a training plan has been developed. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7] The VERTIC database makes no mention of such a training plan or curriculum either. [8] The Biological Weapons Convention of the United Nations has drawn up Confidence Building Measures Reports for Mauritius for 2018 and 2019, but they are locked and not accessible to the public. [9]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. "Overview" [<https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[4] Food and Agricultural Research Council. [<http://farc.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[5] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Training". [<http://mih.govmu.org/English/Training/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[6] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Report of Activities for Period January 2016 to June 2017". [<http://mih.govmu.org/English/Publications/Reports/Documents/17.annual%202016-2017.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[7] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[8] VERTIC. "BWC Legislation Database" [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[9] Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit, UN. 2018. "Confidence Building Measures Reports" [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

1.5 DUAL-USE RESEARCH AND CULTURE OF RESPONSIBLE SCIENCE

1.5.1 Oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research

1.5.1a

Is there publicly available evidence that the country has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential, and/or other dual use research. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, makes no mention of such an assessment. [1] No evidence about research on dangerous pathogens or dual use research, or about an assessment of such research, is available on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defence, the Mauritius Research Council, the Ministry of Agriculture, or from the Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6] The Mauritius Institute of Health, in charge under the authority of the Ministry of Health of undertaking research in the health sector and health related disciplines, does not provide any information regarding an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential, and/or other dual use research; the Institute does not provide either information on having conducted itself such research. [7, 8] The Health Laboratory Services (HLS), under the authority of the Ministry of Health, help "health authorities concerned for diagnosis and follow up of treatments" and "clinicians in the screening & diagnosis of diseases" but does not provide any public information on an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential, and/or other dual use research. [9] Mauritius does not have in place a national biosafety legislation and/or regulations on biosafety or assessment of dual use research, and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act 2004 which implements the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BWC) makes no mention of biosafety beyond the disposal of biological waste. [10, 11] Mauritius' reports on Confidence Building Measures submitted in 2018 and 2019 in accordance with the decisions of BWC Review Conferences, are not publicly available; no report was submitted in 2017. [12]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [http://mdr.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[4] Mauritius Research Council. [http://www.mrc.org.mu/English/Pages/default.aspx]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety. "An Overview".

[https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[6] Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute. [https://farei.mu/farei/]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[7] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Research Projects". [http://mih.govmu.org/English/Research/Pages/Research-Projects-(20.aspx)]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[8] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Report of Activities for Period January 2016 to June 2017".

[http://mih.govmu.org/English/Publications/Reports/Documents/17.annual%202016-2017.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[9] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[10] VERTIC. "BWC Legislation Database" [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[11] Mauritius. "Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act 2004" [<https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/xsp/.ibmmodres/domino/OpenAttachment/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/2A7EED185B4E5B93C1256EA600437657/TEXT/Mauritius%20-%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act%2C%202004.pdf>]. Accessed 25 September 2020

[12] UNOG. Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

1.5.1b

Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius has a national policy requiring oversight of dual use research, such as research with dangerous pathogens, toxins, or pathogens with pandemic potential. There is no information as to such a policy from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defence, the Mauritius Research Council, The Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute, provide no indication of the possible existence of such policy either. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6] Mauritius Institute of Health in charge, under the authority of the Ministry of Health, of undertaking research in the health sector and health related disciplines, does not provide any information regarding the existence of a national policy requiring oversight of dual use research, such as research with dangerous pathogens, toxins, or pathogens with pandemic potential. [7, 8] The Health Laboratory Services (HLS), under the authority of the Ministry of Health, help "health authorities concerned for diagnosis and follow up of treatments" and "clinicians in the screening & diagnosis of diseases" but does not provide any information regarding the existence of a national policy requiring oversight of dual use research, such as research with dangerous pathogens, toxins, or pathogens with pandemic potential. [9] Mauritius does not have in place a national biosafety legislation and/or regulations, or legislation or regulations requiring oversight of dual use research, and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act 2004 which implements the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BWC) makes no mention of biosafety beyond the disposal of biological waste. [10, 11] Mauritius' reports on Confidence Building Measures submitted in 2018 and 2019 are not publicly available; no report was submitted in 2017. [12]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [<http://mdr.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[4] Mauritius Research Council. [<http://www.mrc.org.mu/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety. "An Overview". [<https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[6] Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute. [<https://farei.mu/farei/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[7] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Research Projects". [<http://mih.govmu.org/English/Research/Pages/Research-Projects->

(20.aspx]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[8] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Report of Activities for Period January 2016 to June 2017".

[<http://mih.govmu.org/English/Publications/Reports/Documents/17.annual%202016-2017.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[9] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[10] VERTIC. "BWC Legislation Database" [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[11] Mauritius. "Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act 2004" [<https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/xsp/.ibmmodres/domino/OpenAttachment/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/2A7EED185B4E5B93C1256EA600437657/TEXT/Mauritius%20-%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act%2C%202004.pdf>]. Accessed 25 September 2020

[12] UNOG. Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

1.5.1c

Is there an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius has an agency responsible for the oversight of dual use research, such as research with dangerous pathogens, toxins, or pathogens with pandemic potential.

There is no information as to such an agency from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018. [1]

The websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defence, the Mauritius Research Council, The Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute, provide no indication of the possible existence of such an agency either. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

Mauritius Institute of Health in charge, under the authority of the Ministry of Health, of undertaking research in the health sector and health related disciplines, does not provide any information regarding the existence of an agency responsible for the oversight of dual use research, such as research with dangerous pathogens, toxins, or pathogens with pandemic potential. [7, 8]

The Health Laboratory Services (HLS), under the authority of the Ministry of Health, help "health authorities concerned for diagnosis and follow up of treatments" and "clinicians in the screening & diagnosis of diseases" but does not provide any information regarding the existence of a national agency responsible for the oversight of dual use research, such as research with dangerous pathogens, toxins, or pathogens with pandemic potential.[9]

Mauritius does not have in place a national biosafety legislation and/or regulations, or legislation or regulations requiring oversight of dual use research, and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act of 2004 only states that the District and Intermediary Courts shall be responsible for trying infractions to this Act, but makes no mention of an agency responsible for overseeing or enforcing the regulations laid out in the Act. [10, 11]

Mauritius' reports on Confidence Building Measures submitted in 2018 and 2019 are not publicly available; no report was

submitted in 2017. [12]

- [1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020
- [2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020
- [3] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [<http://mdr.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020
- [4] Mauritius Research Council. [<http://www.mrc.org.mu/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020
- [5] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety. "An Overview". [<https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020
- [6] Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute. [<https://farei.mu/farei/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020
- [7] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Research Projects". [<http://mih.govmu.org/English/Research/Pages/Research-Projects-20.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020
- [8] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Report of Activities for Period January 2016 to June 2017". [<http://mih.govmu.org/English/Publications/Reports/Documents/17.annual%202016-2017.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020
- [9] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020
- [10] VERTIC. "BWC Legislation Database" [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020
- [11] Mauritius. "Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act 2004" [<https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/xsp/.ibmmodres/domino/OpenAttachment/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/2A7EED185B4E5B93C1256EA600437657/TEXT/Mauritius%20-%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act%2C%202004.pdf>]. Accessed 25 September 2020
- [12] UNOG. Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

1.5.2 Screening guidance for providers of genetic material

1.5.2a

Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring the screening of synthesized DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) against lists of known pathogens and toxins before it is sold?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius has in place legislation or regulations requiring the screening of synthesised DNA before it is sold. There is no information as to such legislation or guidelines from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defence, the Mauritius Research Council, The Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute, makes no mention of such regulations either. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6] Mauritius Institute of Health in charge, under the authority of the Ministry of Health, of undertaking research in the health sector and health related disciplines, does not provide any information regarding the existence of such legislation.[7, 8] The Health Laboratory Services (HLS), under the authority of the Ministry of Health, help "health authorities concerned for diagnosis and follow up of treatments" and "clinicians in the screening & diagnosis of diseases" but does not provide any information regarding the existence of legislation on the screening of synthesised DNA.[9] The VERTIC database makes no mention of legislation requiring the screening of synthesised DNA before it is sold. [10] Mauritius' reports on Confidence Building Measures

submitted in 2018 and 2019, in accordance with the decisions of BWC Review Conferences, are not publicly available; no report was submitted in 2017. [11]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [<http://mdr.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[4] Mauritius Research Council. [<http://www.mrc.org.mu/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety. "An Overview". [<https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[6] Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute. [<https://farei.mu/farei/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[7] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Research Projects". [[http://mih.govmu.org/English/Research/Pages/Research-Projects-\(20.aspx\)](http://mih.govmu.org/English/Research/Pages/Research-Projects-(20.aspx))]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[8] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Report of Activities for Period January 2016 to June 2017". [<http://mih.govmu.org/English/Publications/Reports/Documents/17.annual%202016-2017.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[9] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[10] VERTIC. "BWC Legislation Database" [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[11] UNOG. Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/mauritius>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

1.6 IMMUNIZATION

1.6.1 Vaccination rates

1.6.1a

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2)

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2), 95% or greater = 2, 80-94.9% = 1, Less than 80%, or no data = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2019

World Health Organization

1.6.1b

Are official foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccination figures for livestock publicly available through the OIE database?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2020

OIE WAHIS database

Category 2: Early detection and reporting for epidemics of potential international concern

2.1 LABORATORY SYSTEMS STRENGTH AND QUALITY

2.1.1 Laboratory testing for detection of priority diseases

2.1.1a

Does the national laboratory system have the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests?

Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and these tests are named = 2, Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and the tests are not named = 1, No evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests = 0

Current Year Score: 1

The national laboratory system in Mauritius has the capacity to perform diagnostic tests for 8 out of 10 of the WHO-defined core tests but the tests are not clearly named. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, specifies that Mauritius can perform diagnostic tests for all WHO-defined core tests except polio and leptospirosis. [1] The Central Health Laboratory (CHL) is capable of performing polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for influenza virus, PCR and ELISA tests for HIV, microscopy for mycobacterium tuberculosis (TB), parasitological testing for malaria (though it is unclear if this includes rapid diagnostic tests), and bacterial culture for *Salmonella typhi* (typhoid fever), as well as virology diagnostics for Dengue, Chikungunya, Measles, and Rubella. [2] It is not clear from either the JEE or the CHL which of these last 4 diseases have been labelled as WHO core diseases.

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Lab Tour". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Lab-Tour.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

2.1.1b

Is there a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing?

Yes, there is evidence of a plan, and it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 2, Yes, there is evidence of a plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 1, No evidence of a plan = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Mauritius has in place a national plan for public health emergencies that includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing. The World Health

Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, explicitly states that Mauritius has drawn up a Public Health Emergency Plan, but this plan is not available publicly, and so there is no evidence that it mentions testing for novel pathogens. [1] There is no evidence of this plan from the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Agriculture, nor from the Central Health Laboratories. [2, 3, 4]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. "Overview" [https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Lab Tour". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Lab-Tour.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

2.1.2 Laboratory quality systems

2.1.2a

Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is accredited (e.g., International Organization for Standardization [ISO] 15189:2003, U.S. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments [CLIA])?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Mauritius' national laboratory, the Central Health Laboratory (CHL), is ISO-accredited. Neither the Ministry of Health nor the Ministry of Agriculture make any reference to the accreditation of the CHL. [1, 2] There is evidence from the CHL that the National Blood Transfusion Services, operating within the CHL, is accredited ISO 9001. [3] However, there is evidence that the CHL is working on renovating all their laboratory facilities in view of obtaining ISO accreditation. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. "Overview" [https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health and Wellness. "Health Laboratory Services" [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx] Accessed 27 August 2020

[4] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Overview". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Overview.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

2.1.2b

Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is subject to external quality assurance review?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

The Central Health Laboratory of Mauritius, the national laboratory that serves as a reference facility for the country, is subject to extensive external quality assurance.

The departments of Biochemistry, Haematology, Virology, Microbiology and Parasitology, Bacteriology, and the National Blood Transfusion Centre, are all subject to at least one external quality assurance scheme through the different departments which are enrolled in international External Quality Assurance Schemes in the Denmark, South Africa, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, as well as the World Health Organisation (WHO) quality assurance. [1]

The Microbiology and Parasitology Department of Mauritius Health Laboratory Services is part of the WHO's "Global Foodborne Infections Network" and as such, is enrolled in the External Quality Assurance System (EQAS) for Salmonella and Shigella serogrouping, serotyping and antimicrobial susceptibility testing, conducted under the responsibility of the National Food Institute of Denmark, a WHO Collaborating Centre. [2]

The Virology Department of Mauritius Health Laboratory Services participates in the External Quality Assurance Scheme run by South Africa's National Institute for Communicable diseases (NICD), for the diagnosis testing of HIV. [3, 4]

The Biochemistry Department of Mauritius Health Laboratory Services participates in the External Quality Assurance Scheme for the testing of glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) run by Switzerland's Quality Control Center. [5]

The Haematology Department of Mauritius Health Laboratory Services is enrolled for the identification of blood parasites, in the UK's NEQAS Haematology, which on behalf of the World Health Organization (WHO), organises an International EQA Scheme (IEQAS Haematology). [6]

[1] Ministry of Health and Wellness. "Overview" [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Overview.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] WHO. "Global Foodborne Infections Network". "External Quality Control System". 2014. "The External Quality Assurance System of the WHO Global Foodborne Infections Network, 2013" [<https://www.who.int/gfn/activities/eqas/en/>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[3] South Africa National Institute for Communicable Diseases. "Centre for HIV and STIs". [<https://www.nicd.ac.za/centres/centre-for-hiv-and-sti/>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[4] United Nations. 2010 "General Assembly Session on HIV/AIDS Declaration of Commitment". "Republic of Mauritius Country Progress Report 2010" [http://data.unaids.org/pub/report/2010/mauritius_2010_country_progress_report_en.pdf] Accessed 27 September 2020

[5] Centre Suisse de Contrôle de Qualité. "Programmes de CQE (EEQ)". [http://www.cscq.ch/SiteCSCQ/SiteCSCQ_FR/EnqueteFR.html]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[6] United Kingdom National External Quality Assessment. Haematology and Transfusion. June 2018. "Services Available List 2018-2019". Service [<https://ukneqas.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/UK-NEQAS-Services-Available-List.pdf>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

2.2 LABORATORY SUPPLY CHAINS

2.2.1 Specimen referral and transport system

2.2.1a

Is there a nationwide specimen transport system?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Mauritius has in place a nationwide specimen transport system. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, explicitly states that Mauritius has a well established specimen transport system from health centres and peripheral hospitals to the reference laboratory, although it also mentions that there are no standardised Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for collecting, packaging, and transporting specimens. [1] Mauritius receives a 4 under "D.1.2 Specimen referral and transport system" in the JEE report which indicates 80% coverage of the specimen transport and referral system in the country. [1]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

2.2.2 Laboratory cooperation and coordination

2.2.2a

Is there a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak?

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Mauritius has a plan in place to allow for the rapid authorisation or licensing of laboratories to supplement the national public health laboratory system to scale up testing during an outbreak. There is no information as to such a plan from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defence, the Mauritius Research Council, The Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute, makes no mention of such plans either. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6] Mauritius Institute of Health in charge, under the authority of the Ministry of Health, of undertaking research in the health sector and health related disciplines, does not provide any information regarding the existence of such a plan.[7, 8] The Health Laboratory Services (HLS), under the authority of the Ministry of Health, help "health authorities concerned for diagnosis and follow up of treatments" and "clinicians in the screening & diagnosis of diseases" but does not provide any indication of the existence of such a plan.[9]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [http://mdr.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[4] Mauritius Research Council. [http://www.mrc.org.mu/English/Pages/default.aspx]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety. "An Overview".

[https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[6] Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute. [https://farei.mu/farei/]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[7] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Research Projects". [http://mih.govmu.org/English/Research/Pages/Research-Projects-(20.aspx)]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[8] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Report of Activities for Period January 2016 to June 2017".

[http://mih.govmu.org/English/Publications/Reports/Documents/17.annual%202016-2017.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[9] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-

Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

2.3 REAL-TIME SURVEILLANCE AND REPORTING

2.3.1 Indicator and event-based surveillance and reporting systems

2.3.1a

Is there evidence that the country is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease?

Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance and evidence that the data is being analyzed on a daily basis = 2,
Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance, but no evidence that the data are being analyzed on a daily basis
= 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Mauritius is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease but no publicly available evidence showing that the data is being analysed on a daily basis. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), and to the WHO's Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, Mauritius has established a functioning event-based surveillance system. [1, 2] The WHO's cooperation strategy in 2015-2019 with Mauritius has for objective to build the capacity of the Rapid Response Teams in terms of event-based surveillance and promote an integrated diseases surveillance response, but there is no evidence that these teams have been set up as of September 2020. [3] Mauritius has indeed a well functioning early warning and response system coordinated by the Communicable Disease Control Unit (CDCU) of the Health Ministry, which is responsible for situation monitoring and analysis, both during and between epidemic periods, but there is no evidence that the CDCU or another organization or health agency conducts a daily analysis of event-based data. [4, 5, 6] The Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute (FAREI), under the Agriculture Ministry's responsibility, is in charge of the surveillance of parasites, pests, plant and animal diseases and publishes on its website, alerts and warnings about outbreaks. [7] There is however no publicly available information showing that FAREI or another agricultural agency uses an event-based surveillance system. [8]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). May 2015. "IHR 2005 - Country Profile 2014: Mauritius".

[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/230>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). May 2018. "Country Cooperation Strategy At a Glance".

https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/136943/ccsbrief_mus_en.pdf;jsessionid=77199847F790E9D6CD9BD6CDFC81C0CC?sequence=1. Accessed 27 August 2020

[4] National Planning Cycles. 2016. "Draft Health Sector Strategy 2017-2021"

[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/mauritius/draft_health_sector_strategy_mauritius_2017-2021.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. November 2019. "Operational Plan for the Prevention of Control of Chikungunya and Dengue In the Republic of Mauritius". [https://health.govmu.org/Documents/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Documents/Other%20departments/deng-act-plan_updated.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[6] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[7] Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute. "Alerts & Warnings". [<https://farei.mu/farei/alerts-warnings/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[8] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security. [<http://agriculture.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

2.3.1b

Is there publicly available evidence that the country reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years. Mauritius reported the first cases of Coronavirus Disease 19 (COVID-19) to the WHO on the 18 of March 2020, after it was declared a PHEIC, declaring thereby that the pandemic had reached the island. [1] In addition, the WHO's "Weekly Bulletin on Outbreaks and other Emergencies" mentions that Mauritius reported to the WHO on 23 May 2018 an acute public health emergency of international concern regarding an outbreak of measles that started on 19 March 2018. [2] A total of 1,444 confirmed measles cases and 4 related deaths were reported up to 10 February 2019. [3]

[1] World Health Organisation. 29 March 2020. "Weekly bulletin on outbreaks and other emergencies"

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/331619/OEW13-2329032020.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] WHO. 28 December 2018. "Weekly Bulletin on Outbreaks and other Emergencies". "Week 52: 22 - 28 December 2018". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/277423/OEW52-2228122018.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[3] WHO. 7 April 2019. "Weekly Bulletin on Outbreaks and other Emergencies". "Week 14: 1 - 7 April 2019".

[<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/OEW14-0107042019.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

2.3.2 Interoperable, interconnected, electronic real-time reporting systems

2.3.2a

Does the government operate an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and the sub-national level?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Mauritius has a fully functional electronic reporting surveillance system at the national and sub-national level. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, states that an electronic data collection system is being introduced, but that health facilities still use paper-based systems to record activities. [1] There is no additional information from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Technology do not provide public information on how electronic reporting actually works and whether there is a system that operates at both the national and sub-national level. [2, 3] State Informatics Limited (SIL) computerised Mauritius' healthcare units by 1998, and disease surveillance was implemented as part of the "Clinical Information System" by December 2011, but the most recent publicly available information on electronic reporting surveillance indicated in 2011 that the deployment of computerisation at regional and district hospitals had not been completed. [4, 5]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments->

Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Technology, Communication and Innovation.[<http://mtci.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[4] State Informatics Limited. "SIL E-Health - Health Information System for Africa & Mauritius"[<https://sil.mu/products/infrastructure/health-information-system-for-clinics-hospitals/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[5] National Planning Cycles. March 2011. "He@lth 2015 Seamless Continuity of Care - Ministry of Health and Quality of Life". [http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Mauritius/plan.pdf] Accessed 27 August 2020

2.3.2b

Does the electronic reporting surveillance system collect ongoing or real-time laboratory data?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Mauritius has a fully functional electronic reporting surveillance system. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, states that an electronic data collection system is being introduced, but that health facilities still use paper-based systems to record activities. [1] There is no additional information from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Technology do not provide public information on how electronic reporting actually works and whether there is a system that operates at both the national and sub-national level. [2, 3] State Informatics Limited (SIL) computerised Mauritius' healthcare units by 1998, and disease surveillance was implemented as part of the "Clinical Information System" by December 2011, but the most recent publicly available information on electronic reporting surveillance indicated in 2011 that the deployment of computerisation at regional and district hospitals had not been completed. [4, 5]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Technology, Communication and Innovation.[<http://mtci.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[4] State Informatics Limited. "SIL E-Health - Health Information System for Africa & Mauritius"[<https://sil.mu/products/infrastructure/health-information-system-for-clinics-hospitals/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[5] National Planning Cycles. March 2011. "He@lth 2015 Seamless Continuity of Care - Ministry of Health and Quality of Life". [http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Mauritius/plan.pdf] Accessed 27 August 2020

2.4 SURVEILLANCE DATA ACCESSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

2.4.1 Coverage and use of electronic health records

2.4.1a

Are electronic health records commonly in use?

Electronic health records are commonly in use = 2, Electronic health records are not commonly in use, but there is evidence they are used = 1, No evidence electronic health records are in use = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is publicly available evidence to show that electronic health records are in use in Mauritius. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, makes no mention of electronic health records. [1] The Mauritian government has set as a priority electronic medical records and the computerisation of the operations of Public Health Institutions under the authority of the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life but publicly available information suggests that, to date, less than 75% of health records are electronic. [2] Initiatives include: the Central Flacq Hospital the Integrated Hospital Management and Patient Care System (IHMPCS) at Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital (JNH), the Integrated Patient Care System (IPCS) at two Medi Clinics and five Area Health Centres (AHCs), and the Integrated Health Management System (IHMS) at the Trust Fund for Specialised Medical Care (Cardiac Centre). [3, 4] The National Health Laboratory Services Centre and the Mauritius Institute of Health do not provide information on electronic health records commonly in use. [5, 6] An audit carried out in early 2017 found that "The computerisation of patient health records were not successfully implemented and the different systems developed to generate these records were not used as intended." [7] New electronic patient records started being implemented in 2017, with patients identified through their the serial number of their biometric identity card but the implementation of effective electronic health system remains one of Mauritius government's priorities from 2018/19 to 2020/21. [7, 8]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. 18 March 2011. "He@lth 2015".

[https://www.who.int/goe/policies/mauritius_health2015.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[3] M. Arora. 2012 "A Case Study to Assess Implementation of Electronic Health Records at Central Flacq Hospital, Mauritius", [<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/0372/a47c27a16172d66a59cb7fc9a13a488a5fbb.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[4] National Audit Office. February 2017. "Performance Audit Report: Computerisation of Patient Health Records" [<http://download.govmu.org/files/2016/COMPUTERISATION%20OF%20PATIENT%20HEALTH%20RECORDS.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[6] Mauritius Institute of Health. [<http://mih.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[7] L'Express Mauricien. 23 March 2017 "Santè publique: le projet E-Health bientôt dans les hôpitaux".

[<https://www.lexpress.mu/article/302856/sante-publique-projet-e-health-bientot-dans-hopitaux>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[8] Mauritius Government. June 2018. "Three-year strategic plan: 2018/19 - 2020/21" [<http://edbmauritius.org/newsletter/2018/MauritiusBudget2018/3YearPlan.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

2.4.1b

Does the national public health system have access to electronic health records of individuals in their country?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

The national public health system does not have access to all electronic health records of individuals in Mauritius, because only a limited number of electronic medical records are actually available in the country, despite government efforts to improve the implementation of electronic records at both the national and regional level. According to the audit carried out in 2017 by the National Audit Office: "the different systems implemented [in hospitals] were either not being used or partially used. This situation has resulted in the Public Health Institutions continuing to use paper based health records." [1] The Health Ministry provides health care delivery in the public sector. Public hospitals which provide free healthcare, and account for 83% of bed capacity in the country. Five health regions are entrusted autonomy in the management of their respective health programmes, have their own Health Advisory Board and their own regional hospital. There are two district hospitals

and a few specialized hospitals and centres. [2] The Ministry of Health makes no mention of the national public health system having access to any electronic health records, and neither do the Health Laboratory Services or the WHO's Joint External Evaluation, conducted in October-November 2018. [3, 4, 5]

[1] National Audit Office. February 2017. "Performance Audit Report: Computerisation of Patient Health Records" [<http://download.govmu.org/files/2016/COMPUTERISATION%20OF%20PATIENT%20HEALTH%20RECORDS.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] WHO. 24 August 2015. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2015-2019 : Mauritius". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/246298>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

2.4.1c

Are there data standards to ensure data is comparable (e.g., ISO standards)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available information on data standards (e.g. ISO standards) ensuring the comparability of electronic health records. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, makes no mention of such standards, and neither does the Ministry of Health in the "He@lth 2015" report, in the "Health Sector Strategy 2017-2021", or in the Ministry's news bulletin. [1, 2, 3, 4] The National Health Laboratory Services Centre and the Mauritius Institute of Health, both under the authority of the Ministry of Health, do not provide information on electronic health records. [5, 6] No information on data standards (e.g. ISO standards) applicable in Mauritius, to electronic health records is available in government reports discussing the implementation of electronic health services and management: the Mauritius government's three-year strategic plan, the Central Informatics Bureau's report on the Digital Government Transformation Strategy, and the National Audit's Office Performance Audit Report on the Computerisation of Patient Health Records. [7, 8, 9]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. 18 March 2011. "He@lth 2015". [https://www.who.int/goe/policies/mauritius_health2015.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[3] National Planning Cycles. 2017 "Draft Health Sector Strategy 2017-2021". [http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/mauritius/draft_health_sector_strategy_mauritius_2017-2021.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[4] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Publications". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Services/Publications_Page.aspx]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[6] Mauritius Institute of Health. [<http://mih.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[7] Mauritius Government. June 2018. "Three-year strategic plan: 2018/19 -

2020/21"[<http://edbmauritius.org/newsletter/2018/MauritiusBudget2018/3YearPlan.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[8] Ministry of Technology, Communication & Innovation. Central Informatics Bureau. November 2018. "Digital Government Transformation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://cib.govmu.org/Documents/Reports/Digital%20Government%20Strategy%202018-2022.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[9] National Audit Office. February 2017. "Performance Audit Report: Computerisation of Patient Health Records"

[<http://download.govmu.org/files/2016/COMPUTERISATION%20OF%20PATIENT%20HEALTH%20RECORDS.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

2.4.2 Data integration between human, animal, and environmental health sectors

2.4.2a

Is there evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human, and wildlife surveillance to share data (e.g., through mosquito surveillance, brucellosis surveillance)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is evidence that Mauritius currently has no formal established mechanism for the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human, and wildlife surveillance to share data. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, explicitly states that Mauritius has no formal SOPs or policies to define where the interface between the human and animal health surveillance mechanisms should happen, although a functional mechanism for intersectoral collaboration between animal and human health surveillance and laboratory services does exist. Data is shared between the relevant ministries, the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life (MOHQL) and the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (MOAIFS) at national level during outbreaks, but this happens informally, and WHO suggested Mauritius should make it a priority to develop SOPs for sharing data between animal and human health. [1] There is no evidence from the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, and the Environment as to any formal mechanism for ministries to share data. [2, 3, 4]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. "Overview" [<https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management, and Climate Change. "Departments" [<https://environment.govmu.org/Pages/Index.aspx>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

2.4.3 Transparency of surveillance data

2.4.3a

Does the country make de-identified health surveillance data on infectious diseases publicly available via reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, or similar)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Mauritius makes de-identified health surveillance data on disease outbreaks publicly available via weekly reports on the Ministry of Health website. The Ministry of Health makes available de-identified health surveillance data on disease outbreaks in the yearly Health Statistics Report, through aggregate records on the number of cases of: HIV/AIDS; pulmonary disease and food poisoning, by sex; malaria outbreak cases; other notifiable diseases reported to sanitary authorities. [1] There is no information as to such weekly reports from the Health Laboratory Services either. [2]

[1] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Statistics". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

2.4.3b

Does the country make de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data (including details such as daily case count, mortality rate, etc) available via daily reports (or other formats) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Mauritius makes available de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data via a daily update of a COVID-19 tracker on the government website. The Mauritius government has a site dedicated to COVID-19, which includes surveillance data (number of cases, number of active cases, number of deaths, and number of recovered people), as well as information on the virus, and information on how to protect oneself, on what symptoms of COVID-19 are, and what to do if one believes one is infected. [1]

[1] Ministry of Health and Wellbeing. 23 August 2020. "COVID-19 in Mauritius" [<https://covid19.mu/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

2.4.4 Ethical considerations during surveillance

2.4.4a

Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Mauritius has a law that safeguards the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities. The Data Protection Act of 2017, which came into force on 15 January 2018, brings Mauritius data protection in line with the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (EU Regulation 2016/679).

[1] The Data Protection Act of 2017 safeguards the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, through different provisions that restrict the use of data generated through health surveillance activities: The Data Protection Act restricts in particular the use of data on "physical or mental health or condition" that cannot be processed unless "the processing relates to personal data which are manifestly made public by the data subject". [2] The Data Protection Act requires that the "controller shall erase personal data without undue delay" if the data subject objects to the processing of his/her personal data, except if the processing of personal data is necessary for reasons in the field of public health, or for the

purpose of scientific research. [2] Under the Data Protection Act, the controller or processor is responsible for the de-identification and encryption of personal data. [2]

[1] Mondaq. 26 March 2018. "Mauritius Updates Its Data Protection Legislation To Be In Line With GDPR" [<http://www.mondaq.com/x/686402/data+protection/Mauritius+updates+its+Data+Protection+legislation>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] European Council. 22 December 2017. "The Data Protection Act 2017 -- Mauritius" [<https://rm.coe.int/dpa-2017-maurice/168077c5b8>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

2.4.4b

Is there legislation and/or regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities, include mention of protections from cyber attacks (e.g., ransomware)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Mauritius has in place legislation safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, which mentions cyber attacks. The Data Protection Act 2017 safeguards the confidentiality of identifiable personal health information and outlines the obligations of the collector and processor against security threats such as cyber attacks: The Data Protection Act 2017 requires that the controller or processor of data on "physical or mental health or condition" take "appropriate security and organisational measures" to prevent "the unauthorised access to, the alteration of, the disclosure of, and the destruction of" personal electronic data. The Data Protection Act 2017, also extends the obligations of the collector or processor in terms of security of data on "physical or mental health or condition", in the case of transfer of personal data outside Mauritius. "In the absence of appropriate safeguards", the data subject must have provided "his consent (explicit) after having been informed of the possible risks of the transfer". [1]

[1] Mauritius. 22 December 2017. "The Data Protection Act 2017". [<https://rm.coe.int/dpa-2017-maurice/168077c5b8>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

2.4.5 International data sharing

2.4.5a

Has the government made a commitment via public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region?

Yes, commitments have been made to share data for more than one disease = 2, Yes, commitments have been made to share data only for one disease = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 2

Mauritius has made commitments to share surveillance data for multiple diseases during public health emergencies with other countries in the region. Mauritius participates in the Epidemiology Investigation and Surveillance Network (Réseau de Surveillance et d'Investigation Epidémiologique) of the Indian Ocean Commission (Commission de l'Océan Indien), as part of the WHO's International Health Regulations (IHR) whose aim is to prevent and "provide a public health response to the international spread of disease". [1, 2] The network ensures the shared production, analysis and use of, information and data about epidemiology outbreaks of several diseases (though which diseases' information are shared is not specified) with the view to reinforce the ability of participating states to monitor and respond to epidemics and "public health emergency of

international concern". The Epidemiology Investigation and Surveillance Network is financed by the French Development Agency. [1] In addition, the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, states that Mauritius has cross-border agreements on sharing data on diseases with epidemic potential on a weekly basis with neighbouring countries (including Comoros, Madagascar, Réunion, and the Seychelles). [3]

[1] Commission de l'Océan Indien. "Réseau de Surveillance et d'Investigation Epidémiologique"

[http://www.aedes.be/fr/fiches_projet/ocean-indien/ocean-indien-2008-coi.html]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] WHO. "International Health Regulations (IHR)" [https://www.who.int/topics/international_health_regulations/en/].

Accessed 27 August 2020

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

2.5 CASE-BASED INVESTIGATION

2.5.1 Case investigation and contact tracing

2.5.1a

Is there a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency?

Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems, but only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius has in place a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency. There is no information as to such a system from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018.

[1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defence, the Mauritius Research Council, The Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute, makes no mention of such systems either. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6] Mauritius Institute of Health in charge, under the authority of the Ministry of Health, of undertaking research in the health sector and health related disciplines, does not provide any information regarding the existence of such a system.[7, 8] The Health Laboratory Services (HLS), under the authority of the Ministry of Health, help "health authorities concerned for diagnosis and follow up of treatments" and "clinicians in the screening & diagnosis of diseases" but does not provide any indication of the existence of such a system.[9]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [<http://mdr.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[4] Mauritius Research Council. [<http://www.mrc.org.mu/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety. "An Overview".

[<https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[6] Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute. [<https://farei.mu/farei/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[7] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Research Projects". [<http://mih.govmu.org/English/Research/Pages/Research-Projects-20.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[8] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Mauritius Institute of Health". [<http://mih.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[9] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

2.5.1b

Does the country provide wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention?

Yes, both economic support and medical attention are provided = 2, Yes, but only economic support or medical attention is provided = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that the Mauritian government provides wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) COVID Response Strategic Offer stipulates that households defined as "in need of social protection" shall receive food redistribution, essential goods shall be delivered to shelters and charitable institutions, a Fund shall be set up to finance support to individuals and organisations affected by COVID-19, as well as other economic support such as moratoria on repayments and waived export fees. In addition, a medical hotline shall be set up to provide information and medical advice at a distance. [1] However, there is no evidence from the Ministry of Health or from the Health Laboratory Services that the Mauritian government itself is able to provide wraparound services for the population, nor that any measures are available for diseases other than the COVID pandemic. [3, 4]

[1] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 20 March 2020. "Mapping of Fiscal and Social Protection Policy Responses to COVID-19 - Mauritius and Seychelles" [https://www.undp.org/content/dam/rba/docs/COVID-19-CO-Response/Government_COVID_Responses_Mauritius_Seychelles_29March2020RB-2.pdf] Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

2.5.1c

Does the country make de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 (including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts) available via daily reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius makes de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 available. Neither the government's COVID-19 tracker and COVID-19 information website, nor the World Health Organisation's (WHO) summary of Mauritius' response to COVID-19, nor the Mauritius' Economic Development Board's regular communiqués on COVID-19 make available any information on COVID-19 contact tracing efforts. [1, 2, 3]

[1] Ministry of Health and Wellbeing. 23 August 2020. "COVID-19 in Mauritius" [<https://covid19.mu/>] Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] WHO. July 2020. "Management of COVID-19 Pandemic in Mauritius" [https://apps.who.int/gb/COVID-19/pdf_files/30_07/Mauritius.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[3] Mauritius Economic Development Board. 2020. "COVID-19 Communiqués" [<https://www.edbmauritius.org/covid-19-communiqués-annoncements/>] Accessed 27 August 2020

2.5.2 Point of entry management

2.5.2a

Is there a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of a public health emergency?

Yes, plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, but plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius has in place a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of a public health emergency. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, mentions that there is cooperation between the public health system and border control authorities in the event of public health emergencies, and this takes the form of a body, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre (NDRRMC), comprised of the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life (MOHQL) and the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security (MOAIFS), as well as the Ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Civil Defence, Customs and Border Control and the Food Inspectorate. [1] However, there is no evidence that this agency is able or authorised to identify suspected disease cases, or trace contacts, and the Ministry of Health provides no further information. [1, 2, 3]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre. "Warnings and alerts" [<https://ndrrmc.govmu.org/SitePages/Index.aspx>] Accessed 27 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

2.6 EPIDEMIOLOGY WORKFORCE

2.6.1 Applied epidemiology training program, such as the field epidemiology training program, for public health professionals and veterinarians (e.g., Field Epidemiology Training Program [FETP] and Field Epidemiology Training Program for Veterinarians [FETPV])

2.6.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in country

- Resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs (such as FETP)

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in Mauritius. However, the Ministry of Health and the Mauritius Institute of Health do not provide public information on whether resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs (such as FETP) but Mauritius participates in the training programs of SEGA as part of the RSIE project financed by the French Development Agency. [1, 2, 3]

Training programs of SEGA - One Health (Surveillance épidémiologique et Gestion des Alertes, Epidemiology Surveillance and Alert Monitoring) are part of the RSIE (Réseau de surveillance et d'investigation des épidémies, Epidemics surveillance and Investigation Network) project organised by the COI (Commission de l'Océan Indien, Indian Ocean Commission: Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion /France and Seychelles). [4] Under SEGA, trainees follow FETP programs that can last between three months and two years. [5, 6]

The RSIE project's aims are to: train personnel; reinforce the surveillance, investigation and diagnostic of epidemics; ensure information sharing between health professionals, [4]. The RSIE was implemented in 2008 after the 2005-2006 chikungunya epidemics propagated to all Indian Ocean countries because of the lack of early warning system.[5]

The Indian Ocean Field Epidemiology Training Programme (FETP-OI) between Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion/France and Seychelles was thus started in 2011 to develop a pool of well-trained intervention epidemiologists, with trainings provided by EPIET and THEPHINET.[6, 7, 8]

[1] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Mauritius Institute of Health. [http://mih.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[3] Commission de l'Océan Indien. "Réseau de Surveillance et d'Investigation Epidémiologique". [http://www.aedes.be/fr/fiches_projet/ocean-indien/ocean-indien-2008-coi.html]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[4] Santé Publique France. February 2016. "Océan Indien - Rapport d'activité". "Cire océan Indien InVS en région - Rapport 2015". [http://invs.santepubliquefrance.fr/Regions-et-territoires/Sante-publique-France-dans-votre-region/Ocean-Indien/Rapports-d-activites] Accessed 27 August 2020

[5] Le Mauricien. Septembre 2011. "SANTÉ: Formation en épidémiologie d'intervention". [https://www.lemauricien.com/article/sant%C3%A9-formation-en-%C3%A9pid%C3%A9miologie-d'intervention/]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[6] National Center for Biotechnology Information. 4 April 2017. "Four years into the Indian ocean field epidemiology training programme." [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28674588]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[7] EPIET Alumni Network. November 2019. "EAN News" [https://epietalumni.net/daten/2019/11/EAN-newsletter-autumn-2019_final.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[8] TEPHINET, 10 May 2019. "TEPHINET Member Programs". [https://www.tephinet.org/sites/tephinet/files/content/attachment/2019-05-10/TEPHINET%20Member%20Programs%20at%20a%20Glance.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

2.6.1b

Are the available field epidemiology training programs explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals or is there a specific animal health field epidemiology training program offered (such as FETPV)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There are field epidemiology training programmes explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals available in Mauritius. The Field Epidemiology Training Programs organized by the SEGA - One Health (Surveillance épidémiologique et Gestion des Alertes, Epidemiology Surveillance and Alert Monitoring) of the COI (commission de l'Océan Indien, Indian Ocean Commission), are explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals. The SEGA network applies the One Health approach which relies on the collaboration of researchers, medical practitioners, veterinarians and environmental experts, to safeguard both animal and human health. The different departments involved in animal and human health cooperate to provide field epidemiology training . [1]

[1] Cirad (Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement). July 2018. "AgroNews". "Dossier spécial: ONE HEALTH, une seule santé pour l'homme et l'animal". "Edition Réunion-Mayotte / océan Indien" [<https://reunion-mayotte.cirad.fr/content/download/9109/96174/version/1/file/Dossier+OneHealth.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

2.6.2 Epidemiology workforce capacity

2.6.2a

Is there public evidence that the country has at least 1 trained field epidemiologist per 200,000 people?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Completed JEE assessments; Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

Category 3: Rapid response to and mitigation of the spread of an epidemic

3.1 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

3.1.1 National public health emergency preparedness and response plan

3.1.1a

Does the country have an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential?

Evidence that there is a plan in place, and the plan is publicly available = 2, Evidence that the plan is in place, but the plan is not publicly available OR, Disease-specific plans are in place, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan = 1, No evidence that such a plan or plans are in place = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Mauritius has put in place plans for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan for multiple diseases. The plans outline surveillance procedures of risks, information sharing, and established procedures in the event of a communicable disease's outbreak. The diseases concerned are those carried by mosquitoes: one overarching plan is in place for dengue and chikungunya, and the plan is publicly available, as it has been since 2010. [1] Mauritius also has public health emergency response plans for malaria, foot-and-mouth disease, for Ebola virus disease, and for Avian Influenza. [2, 3]

[1] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. November 2019. "Operational Plan for the Prevention of Control of Chikungunya and Dengue In the Republic of Mauritius". [https://health.govmu.org/Documents/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Documents/Other%20departments/deng-act-plan_updated.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] National Parks and Conservation Services. 2008. "The National Invasive Alien Species Strategy for the Republic of Mauritius 2008-2017".

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332607763_Invasive_species_management_in_Mauritius_from_the_reactive_to_the_proactive_-_the_National_Invasive_Species_Management_Strategy_and_its_implementation/link/5ccc20b2a6fdccc9dd88d688/download]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

3.1.1b

If an overarching plan is in place, has it been updated in the last 3 years?

Yes = 1, No /no plan in place= 0

Current Year Score: 0

Mauritius has put in place plans for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan for multiple diseases. The plans outline surveillance procedures of risks, information sharing, and established procedures in the event of a communicable disease's outbreak. The diseases concerned are those carried by mosquitoes: one overarching plan is in place for dengue and chikungunya, and the plan is publicly available, as it has been since 2010, though it was updated in 2019. [1] Mauritius also has public health emergency response plans for malaria, foot-and-mouth disease, for Ebola virus disease, and for Avian Influenza. [2, 3]

[1] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. November 2019. "Operational Plan for the Prevention of Control of Chikungunya and Dengue In the Republic of Mauritius". [https://health.govmu.org/Documents/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Documents/Other%20departments/deng-act-plan_updated.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] National Parks and Conservation Services. 2008. "The National Invasive Alien Species Strategy for the Republic of Mauritius 2008-2017".

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332607763_Invasive_species_management_in_Mauritius_from_the_reactive_to_the_proactive_-_the_National_Invasive_Species_Management_Strategy_and_its_implementation/link/5ccc20b2a6fdccc9dd88d688/download]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

3.1.1c

If an overarching plan is in place, does it include considerations for pediatric and/or other vulnerable populations?

Yes = 1, No /no plan in place= 0

Current Year Score: 0

Mauritius has put in place plans for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan for multiple diseases. The plans outline surveillance procedures of risks, information sharing, and established procedures in the event of a communicable disease's outbreak. The diseases concerned are those carried by mosquitoes: one overarching plan is in place for dengue and chikungunya, and the plan is publicly available, as it has been since 2010. [1] Mauritius also has public health emergency response plans for malaria, foot-and-mouth disease, for Ebola virus disease, and for Avian Influenza. [2, 3]

[1] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. November 2019. "Operational Plan for the Prevention of Control of Chikungunya and Dengue In the Republic of Mauritius". [https://health.govmu.org/Documents/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Documents/Other%20departments/deng-act-plan_updated.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] National Parks and Conservation Services. 2008. "The National Invasive Alien Species Strategy for the Republic of Mauritius 2008-2017".

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332607763_Invasive_species_management_in_Mauritius_from_the_reactive_to_the_proactive_-_the_National_Invasive_Species_Management_Strategy_and_its_implementation/link/5ccc20b2a6fdccc9dd88d688/download]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

3.1.1d

Does the country have a publicly available plan in place specifically for pandemic influenza preparedness that has been updated since 2009?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH)

3.1.2 Private sector involvement in response planning

3.1.2a

Does the country have a specific mechanism(s) for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence to show that Mauritius has a specific mechanism for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response.

Neither the Ministry of Health nor the Health Laboratory Services make any mention of such a general plan or mechanism. [1, 2]

The "Operational plan for the prevention and Control of Chikungunya and Dengue" describes some mechanisms through which the private sector is engaged to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response. For instance, the planning and coordination for logistic of an outbreak, the setting up of a task force, include the participation of representatives from the private sector (e.g. Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Chamber of Agriculture, Mauritius' hotel and catering federation (Association des Hôteliers et Restaurateurs Ile Maurice, AHRIM), private medical practitioners and health institutions, and others). The private sector is responsible for implementing the "intersectoral environmental cleanliness project for reduction of mosquito borne diseases", but there is no evidence that this applies to vector-borne diseases beyond this plan. [3]

There is no evidence, in the Mauritian government's response to COVID, of a mechanism for including the private sector in the national response to the disease, and Mauritius' Operational Plan for COVID-19 has not yet been made public. [4, 5, 6]

[1] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. November 2019. "Operational Plan for the Prevention of Control of Chikungunya and Dengue In the Republic of Mauritius". [https://health.govmu.org/Documents/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Documents/Other%20departments/deng-act-plan_updated.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[4] VOXEU CERP. 9 May 2020. "The Mauritian response to COVID-19: Rapid bold actions in the right direction" [<https://voxeu.org/article/mauritian-response-covid-19>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[5] UNDP. 20 March 2020. "Mapping of Fiscal and Social Protection Policy Responses to COVID-19 - Mauritius and Seychelles" [https://www.undp.org/content/dam/rba/docs/COVID-19-CO-Response/Government_COVID_Responses_Mauritius_Seychelles_29March2020RB-2.pdf]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[6] Republic of Mauritius. 6 March 2020. "COVID-19: All necessary measures taken to strengthen the level of preparedness, says Prime Minister" [<http://www.govmu.org/English/News/Pages/COVID-19-All-necessary-measures-taken-to-strengthen-the-level-of-preparedness,-says-Prime-Minister.aspx>] Accessed 27 August 2020

3.1.3 Non-pharmaceutical interventions planning

3.1.3a

Does the country have a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic?

Yes, a policy, plan and/or guidelines are in place for more than one disease = 2, Yes, but the policy, plan and/or guidelines exist only for one disease = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Mauritius has in place a plan specifying non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic. The Operational plan for the prevention and Control of Chikungunya and Dengue In the Republic of Mauritius outlines mosquito control measures used in the event of outbreaks of dengue and chikungunya, or to prevent outbreaks, but states that these measures can be used as part of the wider Ministry of Health and Quality of Life (MOHQL) project for the reduction of all mosquito-borne diseases. [1] However, there is no evidence of a wider plan for diseases beyond vector-borne diseases (VBDs), or of a specific plan for other diseases, either from the Ministry of Health or from the Health Laboratory Services. [2, 3] Mauritius' Operational Plan for COVID-19 has not yet been made public. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. November 2019. "Operational Plan for the Prevention of Control of Chikungunya and Dengue In the Republic of Mauritius". [https://health.govmu.org/Documents/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Documents/Other%20departments/deng-act-plan_updated.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Republic of Mauritius. 6 March 2020. "COVID-19: All necessary measures taken to strengthen the level of preparedness, says Prime Minister" [<http://www.govmu.org/English/News/Pages/COVID-19-All-necessary-measures-taken-to-strengthen-the-level-of-preparedness,-says-Prime-Minister.aspx>] Accessed 27 August 2020

[4] Republic of Mauritius. 6 March 2020. "COVID-19: All necessary measures taken to strengthen the level of preparedness, says Prime Minister" [<http://www.govmu.org/English/News/Pages/COVID-19-All-necessary-measures-taken-to-strengthen-the-level-of-preparedness,-says-Prime-Minister.aspx>] Accessed 27 August 2020

3.2 EXERCISING RESPONSE PLANS

3.2.1 Activating response plans

3.2.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year?

- Is there evidence that the country has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Mauritius has activated a national emergency response plan specifically for an infectious disease outbreak within the past year, and there is also no evidence that Mauritius has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise within the past year. In response to the threat of COVID-19, the government began strengthening the preparedness of the country and anticipating a response to the arrival of COVID-19 in March 2020: this included increasing testing and reinforced surveillance at entry points to the country, procuring essential supplies, training of hospital staff, and setting up a rapid response team and a multi-sectoral team. The government also assigned additional funds to the Ministry of Health and Wellbeing for the procurement necessary equipment and medical supplies. [1] However, a formal plan for these various measures adopted is not available. According to the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, Mauritius has a national Public Health Emergency Plan, but this plan is not available publicly, and there is no evidence that it covers infectious disease outbreaks. In addition, the JEE states that the training of public health experts in bioterrorism emergency response is an area requiring improvement. [2] Neither the Ministry of Health, the Health Laboratory Services, nor the WHO make any mention of any national-level biological threat-

focused exercise within the past year. [3, 4, 5]

[1] Republic of Mauritius. 6 March 2020. "COVID-19: All necessary measures taken to strengthen the level of preparedness, says Prime Minister" [<http://www.govmu.org/English/News/Pages/COVID-19-All-necessary-measures-taken-to-strengthen-the-level-of-preparedness,-says-Prime-Minister.aspx>] Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] WHO. 29 October - 2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Mauritius: Mission Report" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[5] WHO. 2020. "Simulation Exercise" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>] Accessed 25 October 2020

3.2.1b

Is there evidence that the country in the past year has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities?

Yes, the country has developed and published a plan to improve response capacity = 2 , Yes, the country has developed a plan to improve response capacity, but has not published the plan = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence showing that Mauritius in the past year has undergone an exercise to identify a list of gaps and best practices through either an after action review (post emergency response) or a biological threat-focused IHR exercise with the WHO. The WHO's list of after action reviews does not indicate any planned or conducted after action review for Mauritius. [1] The website of the Health Ministry, of the Ministry of Agriculture, and of the Indian Ocean Commission, in which Mauritius participates for epidemiology surveillance and crisis response, do not provide any public information regarding an exercise to identify a list of gaps and best practices through either an after action review (post emergency response) or a biological threat-focused IHR exercise with the WHO. [2, 3, 4] No information on after action review (post emergency response) or a biological threat-focused IHR exercise with the WHO is available on the website of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre which organizes and coordinates the response to natural disasters. [5] The WHO's web page on Mauritius does not provide evidence about an exercise to identify a list of gaps and best practices report and the last "WHO Cooperation Strategy" with Mauritius dates back to 2015. [6] The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, recommends as a priority action the need for a simulation exercise that will highlight which areas of Mauritius' response plan need strengthening and improvement, but there is no evidence this has happened as of August 2020. [7] The WHO's web page on International Health Regulations has no publication on Mauritius on IHRs. [8, 9]

[1] WHO. "After Action Review". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety. "An Overview". [<https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Commission de l'Océan Indien. "Réseau de Surveillance et d'Investigation Epidémiologique" [http://www.aedes.be/fr/fiches_projet/ocean-indien/ocean-indien-2008-coi.html]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[5] National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre. [<http://ndrrmc.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[6] WHO. Countries. Mauritius. [<https://www.who.int/countries/mus/en/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[7] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[8] WHO. "International Health Regulations". [<https://www.afro.who.int/health-topics/international-health-regulations>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[9] WHO. "Publications" [https://www.afro.who.int/publications?Health_topic=559]. Accessed 27 August 2020

3.2.2 Private sector engagement in exercises

3.2.2a

Is there evidence that the country in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Mauritius has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused situation that has included the private sector. There is no evidence from the World Health Organisation, from the Ministry of Health, or from the Health Laboratory Services of any national-level biological threat-focused situation that has included the private sector in a rigorous and established manner. [1, 2, 3]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2020. "Simulation exercise" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>] Accessed 28 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

3.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATION

3.3.1 Emergency response operation

3.3.1a

Does the country have in place an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Mauritius has in place an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). According to the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, the Communicable Disease Control Unit (CDCU), which is the primary agency for the control and prevention of infectious diseases, has been designated as Mauritius' Public Health Emergency Operations Centre (PHEOC), under the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life (MOHQL). This unit is involved in surveillance and response to infectious diseases, as well as in data collection, data management, and data analysis. [1]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August

2020

3.3.1b

Is the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) required to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year or is there evidence that they conduct a drill at least once per year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that the Mauritian Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) has conducted or is required to conduct a drill at least once a year. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, recommends that the Communicable Diseases Control Unit (CDCU), Mauritius' EOC, should conduct a simulation exercise to identify areas that require strengthening, but there is no evidence that such exercises occur. [1] There is no evidence from other emergency response units either that Mauritius conducts regular simulation exercises: Mauritius developed a National Disasters Scheme (NDS) in 2015, outlining the responsibilities of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre (NDRRMC), under whose umbrella Mauritius' National Emergency Operations Command (NEOC) is placed, in which it is stipulated that the NDRRMC must conduct regular drills (particularly with regards to tourism and flood- or tsunami-related disasters), but no mention is made of the NEOC being required to conduct drills. [2] No evidence is to be found from the NDRRMC or the Ministry of Health as to any drills the NEOC is required to conduct either. [3, 4]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Houssein, Rasmally Mohammed Mozaffar. May 2019. "Is Mauritius Disaster Ready?".

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332878688_IS_MAURITIUS_DISASTER_READY]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[3] National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre. "Welcome". [<http://ndrrmc.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[4] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 27 August 2020

3.3.1c

Is there public evidence to show that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has conducted within the last year a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius' Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) can conduct, or has conducted within the past year, an emergency response or an emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes. There is no evidence of such a response or a response exercise from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre (NDRRMC), nor from the Ministry of Health. [1, 2] The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, recommends that the Communicable Diseases Control Unit (CDCU), Mauritius' EOC, should conduct a simulation exercise to identify areas that require strengthening, but there is no evidence that such exercises occur. [3]

[1] National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre. "Welcome". [<http://ndrrmc.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] WHO. 29 October - 2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Mauritius: Mission Report" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

3.4 LINKING PUBLIC HEALTH AND SECURITY AUTHORITIES

3.4.1 Public health and security authorities are linked for rapid response during a biological event

3.4.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there public evidence that public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?
- Are there publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence on the websites of Mauritius' Ministry of Health and Ministry of Defence, and of the WHO about an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e. bioterrorism attack) that public health and national security authorities would have carried out. [1, 2, 3] Publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, MOUs or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e. bioterrorism attack) are not available either on the same websites. The "National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre deals with natural disasters only. [4] The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, makes no mention of either an exercise to simulate response to a deliberate biological event, nor of SOPs providing for such an event, and specifically states that "The Republic of Mauritius is a Party to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. In 2004, the country passed the Biological and Toxin Weapons Act which aimed to give effect to the convention. The Act prohibits the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological and toxin weapons. The country has only one microbiologist who has received limited training in bioterrorism. Although the country has these measures in place to deal with disaster situations of a biological nature, there is a need for specific agreements and/or protocols between public health and security authorities to facilitate rapid and effective coordination of the response between law enforcement and public health and medical officials." [5]

[1] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [<http://mdr.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[3] WHO. "Mauritius". [<https://www.who.int/countries/mus/en/>]. Accessed 24 March 2019

[4] National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre. "Welcome" [<http://ndrrmc.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55->

eng.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

3.5 RISK COMMUNICATIONS

3.5.1 Public communication

3.5.1b

Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs (eg different languages, location within the country, media reach)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Mauritius' communications strategy includes provisions to reach populations and sectors with different communication needs. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) 'Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius', conducted in October-November 2018, explicitly states that while Mauritius' health communications strategy includes provisions to disseminate health information in different languages, languages local to different parts of the country. There is no additional information as to how this will be rolled out. The JEE states that risk communication during public health emergencies is a particularly strong point in Mauritius, under the directorship of the Health Information, Education and Communication (HIEC) Unit, despite there not being an official nationwide written health communication plan. The HIEC Unit is made up of a coordination team from several sectors, thus ensuring a multifaceted approach to risk communication. The risk communication strategy during public health emergencies involves the use of multiple media outlets, as well as the setup of a health hotline answered by health professionals and information, education, and communication (IEC) materials drawn up in local languages. [1]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

3.5.1 Risk communication planning

3.5.1a

Does the country have in place, either in the national public health emergency response plan or in other legislation, regulation, or strategy documents, a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Mauritius has a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency. The Operational Plan for the Prevention and Control of Chikungunya and Dengue in the Republic of Mauritius contains a section detailing the broad lines of the risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency. [1] The government will communicate on outbreaks chikungunya and dengue through regular press briefing and press communiqué. [1] Relevant public authorities from the Ministry of Local Government, Rodrigues and Outer Islands, and all local authorities, to the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Chamber of Agriculture will have to communicate on healthy behaviours through advertising in mass media such as news coverage and talk shows. [1] Communities will be informed through participatory research, group meetings, school activities and home visit to distribute

leaflets, posters, pamphlets and video for personal protection. [1] In addition, the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, states that risk communication during public health emergencies is a particularly strong point in Mauritius, under the directorship of the Health Information, Education and Communication (HIEC) Unit, despite there not being an official nationwide written health communication plan. The HIEC Unit is made up of a coordination team from several sectors, thus ensuring a multifaceted approach to risk communication. The risk communication strategy during public health emergencies involves the use of multiple media outlets, as well as the setup of a health hotline answered by health professionals and information, education, and communication (IEC) materials drawn up in local languages.[2]

[1] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. November 2019. "Operational Plan for the Prevention of Control of Chikungunya and Dengue In the Republic of Mauritius". [https://health.govmu.org/Documents/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Documents/Other%20departments/deng-act-plan_updated.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

3.5.1c

Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) designate a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Mauritius' risk communications strategy includes designating a specific position within the government at national and regional levels to serve as the spokespeople to the public during a public health emergency. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, explicitly states that the Health Information Education and Communication Unit is responsible for communicating with the public from the central government level. In addition to this, health officers are posted at every level, both national and regional, to disseminate information to the public. The JEE states that risk communication during public health emergencies is a particularly strong point in Mauritius, under the directorship of the Health Information, Education and Communication (HIEC) Unit, despite there not being an official nationwide written health communication plan. The HIEC Unit is made up of a coordination team from several sectors, thus ensuring a multifaceted approach to risk communication. The risk communication strategy during public health emergencies involves the use of multiple media outlets, as well as the setup of a health hotline answered by health professionals and information, education, and communication (IEC) materials drawn up in local languages, but there is no additional information as to how this will be rolled out. However, there is no mention of a specific position whose responsibility it is to serve as spokesperson.[1] There is no additional evidence from the Ministry of Health or the Mauritius Institute of Health. [2, 3]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [<http://health.govmu.org/English/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Research Projects". [<http://mih.govmu.org/English/Research/Pages/Research-Projects-20.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

3.5.2 Public communication

3.5.2a

In the past year, is there evidence that the public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms (e.g. social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation?

Public health system regularly shares information on health concerns = 2, Public health system shares information only during active emergencies, but does not regularly utilize online media platforms = 1, Public health system does not regularly utilize online media platforms, either during emergencies or otherwise = 0

Current Year Score: 2

There is evidence that the public health system regularly shares information on health concerns via online media platforms. The government of Mauritius shares health-related information on Twitter (@GovMauritius) and Facebook, as well as on its website. [1, 2, 3] These media have been used in the past to give information about chronic diseases such as breast cancer and the importance of health checks, as well as about local disease outbreaks. [1, 2, 3]

[1] Twitter. "Government of Mauritius" [<https://twitter.com/govmauritius?lang=en>] Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Facebook. "Ministry of Health and Quality of Life" [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Government-Organization/Ministry-of-Health-and-Quality-of-Life-585054215036410/>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of Mauritius. "News: Health" [<http://www.govmu.org/English/News/Pages/default.aspx?NewsD=Health>] Accessed 27 August 2020

3.5.2b

Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years?

No = 1, Yes = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is no evidence that Mauritius senior leaders have disseminated misinformation on infectious diseases within the past two years. On the contrary, the Mauritian government is lauded for its systematic and strong approach to dealing with misinformation, as described in the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, and as demonstrated by the arrest of a man charged with spreading rumours during the COVID-19 pandemic. [1, 2] The Mauritius government was one of 130 countries calling for active monitoring of information on COVID-19 disseminated to the public. [3]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Nieman Lab. 11 May 2020. "In Africa, government attempts to fight misinformation are also limiting freedom of expression" [<https://www.niemanlab.org/2020/05/in-africa-government-attempts-to-fight-misinformation-are-also-limiting-freedom-of-expression/>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[3] United Nations. 22 June 2020. "Mauritius, Senegal, South Africa among authors of global call against COVID-19 'infodemic'" [<https://www.un.org/africarenewal/news/coronavirus/cross-regional-statement-%E2%80%9Cinfodemic%E2%80%9D-context-covid-19>] Accessed 28 August 2020

3.6 ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

3.6.1 Internet users

3.6.1a

Percentage of households with Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 64.0

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

3.6.2 Mobile subscribers

3.6.2a

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

Input number

Current Year Score: 151.36

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

3.6.3 Female access to a mobile phone

3.6.3a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to a mobile phone

Input number

Current Year Score: 13

2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

3.6.4 Female access to the Internet

3.6.4a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to the Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 3.0

2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

3.7 TRADE AND TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

3.7.1 Trade restrictions

3.7.1a

In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no evidence that Mauritius issued restrictions without international support on the import or export of medical goods. Mauritius has instated temporary trade measures liberalising the import of medical supplies and PPE in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, but this has been notified to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and therefore endorsed by the International Trade Centre (ITC), which continues to track all COVID-19-related restrictions on imports and exports. [1] The World Bank has a list of tariffs imposed by Mauritius on the import of medical products for COVID-19, which have received international support. [2] There is no evidence from the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, or Foreign Affairs, nor from local media outlets, that Mauritius has issues restrictions on imports or exports without international support or bilateral agreements. [3, 4, 5]

[1] International Trade Centre. 26 August 2020. "Daily update of COVID-19 trade measures"

[<https://www.macmap.org/covid19>] Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] World Integrated Trade Solution. September 2020. "Mauritius Tariff Schedule"

[<https://wits.worldbank.org/tariff/trains/en/country/MUS>] Accessed 28 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. "Overview" [<https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[5] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration, and International Trade. "Communiques"

[<https://foreign.govmu.org/Pages/viewallcommunique.aspx>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

3.7.1b

In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no evidence that Mauritius has instated restrictions on the import or export of non-medical goods without international support. The Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA) made no such declarations within the last year, and the major newspaper of Mauritius makes no mention of any such restrictions either. [1, 2] The World Bank has a list of all tariffs imposed by Mauritius on imports or exports from all countries with which Mauritius trades, but there appear to be no tariffs imposed since 2018 on trade with any country. [3] There is no additional evidence from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, or the Department of Foreign Affairs. [4, 5, 6]

- [1] Mauritius Revenue Authority. 2020. "Communiqué/press release at MRA for the Year 2020" [https://www.mra.mu/index.php/media1/communique-2020] Accessed 28 August 2020
- [2] L'Express Mauricien. 28 August 2020. "Society -> Health" [https://www.lexpress.mu/societe/sante] Accessed 28 August 2020
- [3] World Integrated Trade Solution. September 2020. "Mauritius Tariff Schedule" [https://wits.worldbank.org/tariff/trains/en/country/MUS] Accessed 28 September 2020
- [4] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [http://health.govmu.org/English/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Pages/default.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020
- [5] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety. "Activities" [https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/Services/APD%20Service/APD-Activities.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020
- [6] Home Affairs Department. [https://dha.govmu.org/Pages/TheMinistry.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

3.7.2 Travel restrictions

3.7.2a

In the past year, has the country implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 0

There is evidence that bans on travellers arriving into Mauritius have been implemented within the past year, but there is no evidence of international or bilateral support. Given the COVID-19 pandemic, as of the beginning of March 2020, Mauritius banned travellers who had visited China, Hong Kong, Macao, South Korea, and Italy, given the fear of COVID-19 arriving into the country. [1] Restrictions continued to be applied throughout the second quarter of 2020, and the borders to the country are officially closed until 31 August 2020. [2, 3] However, there is evidence that these restrictions and travel bans have been implemented with international knowledge, but no explicit international support has been expressed. [4]

- [1] GardaWorld. 4 March 2020. "Mauritius: Authorities implement new entry restrictions February 24/update 1" [https://www.garda.com/crisis24/news-alerts/319686/mauritius-authorities-implement-new-entry-restrictions-february-24-update-1] Accessed 28 August 2020
- [2] SmartTraveller Australia. 30 July 2020. "COVID-19 and travel: Mauritius" [https://www.smarttraveller.gov.au/destinations/africa/mauritius] Accessed 28 August 2020
- [3] Tourism Mauritius. 2020. "Latest information on Coronavirus (COVID-19)" [https://www.tourism-mauritius.mu/en-int/mauritius-travel-alerts] Accessed 28 August 2020
- [4] WHO. 4 September 2020. "Decisive and timely: Mauritius' response curbs COVID-19" [https://www.afro.who.int/news/decisive-and-timely-mauritius-response-curbs-covid-19] Accessed 28 September 2020

Category 4: Sufficient and robust health sector to treat the sick and protect health workers

4.1 HEALTH CAPACITY IN CLINICS, HOSPITALS, AND COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS

4.1.1 Available human resources for the broader healthcare system

4.1.1a

Doctors per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 253.31

2018

WHO; national sources

4.1.1b

Nurses and midwives per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 351.52

2017

WHO; national sources

4.1.1c

Does the country have a health workforce strategy in place (which has been updated in the past five years) to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius has a workforce strategy in place. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, states that a workforce strategy is under development. [1] However, there is no evidence that this has been developed as of August 2020, neither from the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life (MOHQL) nor from the Mauritius Institute of Health. [2, 3] The 3-year strategic plan of Mauritius government for the period from 2018-2021, does not mention any strategy to identify areas of insufficient workforce in healthcare services, and remedy these shortcomings. [4]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Mauritius Institute of Health". [<http://mih.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[4] Mauritius Government. "Three-year Strategic Plan 2018/2019 - 2020/2021". [http://budget.mof.govmu.org/budget2018-19/2018_193-YearPlan.pdf]. Accessed 28 August 2020

4.1.2 Facilities capacity

4.1.2a

Hospital beds per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 340

2011

WHO/World Bank; national sources

4.1.2b

Does the country have the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation room/unit located within the country?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Mauritius has the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation facility located within Mauritius, at the New Souillac Hospital. [1] According to media reports, Mauritius has two isolation wards to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases, one at the New Souillac Hospital, and another one at the Mahebourg Hospital. [2, 3, 4] The isolation ward at the New Souillac Hospital can accommodate a total of 16 patients at a time. [2] Access to the ward is highly securized and only authorized medical personnel can gain entrance. Patients suspected of having contracted a virus are admitted to the hospital through a separate entrance before being led in the isolation ward. The isolation ward contains six different "bays", including a laboratory and separate units for male and female patients. The isolation facilities have separate entrance and exit chambers for medical staff to don and remove personal protective equipment, as well as systems in place for the proper disposal of the PPE. Blood samples of patients suspected to have highly communicable diseases can be tested within the ward, so as not to risk the spread of disease throughout the facility. [2] The Health Ministry does not provide any indication that Mauritius has the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation facility located within the country. [5] There is no information on biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation facility at Victoria Hospital, Dr A Gaffoor Jeetoo Hospital, and Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Hospital, which were in 2017 Mauritius' three largest hospitals for the number of patient admissions and operations. [6, 7, 8] These three hospitals do not have a dedicated website. In 2006, in a response to a question in Parliament, the Minister of Health nevertheless mentioned that "Regional Health Directors [had] been requested to provide isolation facilities in each hospital to cater for suspected cases of Avian Flu over and above the special isolation ward at Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital", but no information is available on Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital's page on the Health Ministry's website. [9, 10] In 2020, suspected cases of COVID-19, or people suspected of exposure to COVID-19, were held at the isolation ward of New Souillac Hospital. [11]

- [1] Mauritius Government. 16 October 2014. "Ebola: Preparedness and Response Measures put in Place in Mauritius" [<http://www.govmu.org/English/News/Pages/Ebola-Preparedness-and-Response-Measures-put-in-Place-in-Mauritius.aspx>]. Accessed 28 August 2020
- [2] Le Mauricien. 28 October 2017. "Salle d'isolement de quarantaine: Incursion dans la zone interdite de l'hôpital". [<https://www.lemauricien.com/article/salle-d-isolement-quarantaine-incursion-la-zone-interdite-l-hopital/>]. Accessed 28 August 2020
- [3] MBC Radio TV. 27 October 2017. "Incursion dans une salle d'isolement pour les patients atteints de maladies épidémiques [VIDEO]". [<http://www.mbcradio.tv/article/incursion-dans-une-salle-disolement-pour-les-patients-atteints-de-maladies-%C3%A9pid%C3%A9miques-video>]. Accessed 28 August 2020
- [4] Zinfos974. 17 October 2017. "Peste : Test négatif pour le Mauricien placé en quarantaine". [https://www.zinfos974.com/Peste-Test-negatif-pour-le-Mauricien-place-en-quarantaine_a120172.html]. Accessed 28 August 2020
- [5] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Main" [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 28 August 2020
- [6] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Victoria". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Services/Hospitals/Victoria.aspx>]. Accessed 28 August 2020
- [7] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Dr A Gaffoor Jeetoo". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Services/Hospitals/Dr-A-Gaffoor-Jeetoo.aspx>]. Accessed 28 August 2020
- [8] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam" [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Services/Hospitals/Sir-Seewoosagur-Ramgoolam.aspx>]. Accessed 28 August 2020
- [9] Mauritius National Assembly. 21 March 2006. "Oral answers to questions" [<https://mauritiusassembly.govmu.org/Documents/Archives/PQ/PQ2006/pq21mar06.pdf>]. Accessed 28 August 2020
- [10] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital (JNH)" [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Services/Hospitals/Jawaharall-Nehru.aspx>]. Accessed 28 August 2020
- [11] WHO. 4 September 2020. "Decisive and timely: Mauritius' response curbs COVID-19" [<https://www.afro.who.int/news/decisive-and-timely-mauritius-response-curbs-covid-19>] Accessed 28 September 2020

4.1.2c

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?
- Is there evidence that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Mauritius has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years. The Government of Mauritius' and World Health Organisation's (WHO) Inter-Action Review on Mauritius' response to COVID-19, published in October 2020, shows that the country set up, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, isolation wards for COVID-19 positive patients and suspected cases. [1] There is no evidence, on the other hand, that Mauritius has developed, updated, or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the last two years. The Inter-Action Review makes no mention of such a plan, and the Government of Mauritius' website, which mentions a Preparedness Plan for COVID-19 that "comprises policy response framework; coordination, monitoring and assessment; prevention and containment; health service response; and communications", makes no explicit mention of isolation capacity. [1, 2] There is no additional evidence of a plan for scaling up isolation capacity from the Ministry of Health, nor from the Victoria Hospital, Dr A Gaffoor Jeetoo Hospital, and Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Hospital, which were in 2017

Mauritius' three largest hospitals for the number of patient admissions and operations. [3, 4, 5, 6]

[1] WHO and Government of Mauritius. October 2020. "Best practices and experience of Mauritius' preparedness and response to COVID-19 pandemic: Inter-action review 1 - January-August 2020"

[<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Mauritius%20Inter-Action%20Review%201%20COVID-19%20%20Report.pdf>]. Accessed 12 April 2021

[2] Government of Mauritius. 6 March 2020. "COVID-19: All necessary measures taken to strengthen the level of preparedness, says Prime Minister" [<http://www.govmu.org/English/News/Pages/COVID-19-All-necessary-measures-taken-to-strengthen-the-level-of-preparedness,-says-Prime-Minister.aspx>]. Accessed 12 April 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Main" [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 12 April 2021

[4] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Victoria". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Services/Hospitals/Victoria.aspx>]. Accessed 12 April 2021

[5] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Dr A Gaffoor Jeetoo". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Services/Hospitals/Dr-A-Gaffoor-Jeetoo.aspx>]. Accessed 12 April 2021

[6] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam" [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Services/Hospitals/Sir-Seewoosagur-Ramgoolam.aspx>]. Accessed 12 April 2021

4.2 SUPPLY CHAIN FOR HEALTH SYSTEM AND HEALTHCARE WORKERS

4.2.1 Routine health care and laboratory system supply

4.2.1a

Is there a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory supplies (e.g. equipment, reagents and media) and medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) for routine needs?

Yes for both laboratory and medical supply needs = 2, Yes, but only for one = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 2

Mauritius has in place a national procurement protocol, with a dedicated website for all public agencies including ministries, and which can be used for the acquisition of laboratory needs and medical supplies for routine needs. [1] The Procurement Policy Office has established the online procurement system for laboratory and medical supplies since 2006, in such a way that any government agency, or external company or organisation can view the notices and apply. There is no evidence that the Ministries of Health or Agriculture are involved in this process. [1] Procurement notices are regularly published, and include notices for laboratory supplies including reagents and consumables for molecular biology; medical supplies such as haemodialysis machines, medical disposables, hospital bedding and clothing, surgical instruments and dressings; and medication including cytotoxic drugs, anaesthetics, neonatal drugs, IV fluids, insulin, and more. [2]

[1] Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. "Procurement Policy Office"

[<https://eproc.publicprocurement.govmu.org/files/masterfiles/Project%20Overview.pdf>] Accessed 28 September 2020

[2] Mauritius Government. "e-Procurement". [<https://eproc.publicprocurement.govmu.org/login#>] Accessed 28 August 2020

[3] Mauritius Government. "Notices and Announcements" [<https://eproc.publicprocurement.govmu.org/corrigendums>] Accessed 28 August 2020

4.2.2 Stockpiling for emergencies

4.2.2a

Does the country have a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Mauritius has a stockpile of medical supplies for national use during a public health emergency. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, explicitly states that Mauritius has a limited stockpile of personal protective equipment (PPE), and that Mauritius stockpiles vaccines at the Central Store Division, the central warehouse where all medicines and pharmaceuticals are stored, but there is no mention of essential medicines specifically. The JEE also mentions that Mauritius has a contingency plan in place specifically for the stockpiling of medical supplies. [1] There is no additional information on stockpiles from the Ministry of Health or the Health Laboratory Services. [2, 3]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

4.2.2b

Does the country have a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Mauritius has a stockpile of laboratory supplies for national use during public health emergencies. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, specifically states that Mauritius only has a limited stockpile of personal protective equipment (PPE), but no other stockpiles for other public health emergencies. [1] There is no evidence from the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life (MOHQL), or the Mauritius Institute of Health, of any laboratory materials stockpile. [2, 3]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

4.2.2c

Is there evidence that the country conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Mauritius conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, makes no mention of such a review. [1] There is no evidence from the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life (MOHQL), the Ministry of Defence, or the Mauritius Institute of Health, of any stockpile review. [2, 3, 4] The "National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre" makes no mention of such a review either. [5]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 12 April 2021

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [<http://mdr.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[4] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[5] National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre. "Welcome" [<http://ndrrmc.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 27 August 2020

4.2.3 Manufacturing and procurement for emergencies

4.2.3a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?
- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Mauritius has in place a plan to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies or countermeasures during a public health emergencies, or a plan to procure medical supplies or countermeasures for national use during a public health emergency. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, states that the Mauritian government finances the procurement of medical supplies as a rule, but that a formal plan still needs to be developed to send and receive medical supplies during public health emergencies. The JEE mentions that Mauritius has no legal framework for sending and receiving medical countermeasures and there is no specific plan in place for sending and receiving medical countermeasures. It further states that the country has an informal mechanism to receive ad hoc donations during public health emergencies, and there is good collaboration between the government and international organisations. [1] However, there is no additional evidence as to such plans either to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies or countermeasures during a public health emergencies, or to procure medical supplies or countermeasures for national use during a public health emergency from the

Ministries of Health, Defense, or the Health Laboratory Services. [2, 3, 4]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [http://mdr.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

4.2.3b

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Mauritius has in place a plan to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency, nor that Mauritius has in place a plan to procure laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency. There is no information as to such plans from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defence, the Mauritius Research Council, The Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute, makes no mention of such plans either. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6] Mauritius Institute of Health in charge, under the authority of the Ministry of Health, of undertaking research in the health sector and health related disciplines, does not provide any information regarding the existence of such a plan.[7, 8] The Health Laboratory Services (HLS), under the authority of the Ministries of Health or Public Infrastructure, and the Procurement system of Mauritius do not provide any indication of the existence of such a system.[2, 9, 10, 11]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [http://mdr.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[4] Mauritius Research Council. [http://www.mrc.org.mu/English/Pages/default.aspx]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Safety. "An Overview".

[https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[6] Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute. [https://farei.mu/farei/]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[7] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Research Projects". [http://mih.govmu.org/English/Research/Pages/Research-Projects-20.aspx]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[8] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Mauritius Institute of Health". [http://mih.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[9] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-

Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[10] Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development. "Mission statement"

[<https://nationalinfrastructure.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Mission-Statement.aspx>]. Accessed 28 September 2020

[11] Mauritius Government. 2020. "e-Procurement" [<https://eproc.publicprocurement.govmu.org/login#>]. Accessed 28 September 2020

4.3 MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND PERSONNEL DEPLOYMENT

4.3.1 System for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) during a public health emergency

4.3.1a

Does the country have a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) for national use during a public health emergency (i.e., antibiotics, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Mauritius has in place a plan for dispensing medical countermeasures for national use during a public health emergency. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, explicitly states that Mauritius does not have in place a national framework for the deployment of medical countermeasures or personnel. [1] There is no evidence that this has changed since the publication of the JEE in 2019, neither from the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life (MOHQL), nor the Ministry of Defence, the Mauritius Institute of Health, or the Health Laboratory Services. [2, 3, 4, 5]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [<http://mdr.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[4] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Research Projects". [<http://mih.govmu.org/English/Research/Pages/Research-Projects-20.aspx>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

4.3.2 System for receiving foreign health personnel during a public health emergency

4.3.2a

Is there a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Mauritius has in place a plan for receiving personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, explicitly states that Mauritius does not have in place a plan for sending or receiving deployed personnel during a

public health emergency. [1] There is no additional information on such a plan from the Ministries of Health and Quality of Life (MOHQL), Defence, the Mauritius Institute of Health, or the Health Laboratory Services (HLS). [2, 3, 4, 5]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues. [http://mdr.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[4] Mauritius Institute of Health. "Mauritius Institute of Health". [http://mih.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

4.4 HEALTHCARE ACCESS

4.4.1 Access to healthcare

4.4.1a

Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to medical care?

Guaranteed free = 4, Guaranteed right = 3, Aspirational or subject to progressive realization = 2, Guaranteed for some groups, not universally = 1, No specific provision = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

4.4.1b

Access to skilled birth attendants (% of population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 99.8

2016

WHO/World Bank/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

4.4.1c

Out-of-pocket health expenditures per capita, purchasing power parity (PPP; current international \$)

Input number

Current Year Score: 624.51

2017

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

4.4.2 Paid medical leave

4.4.2a

Are workers guaranteed paid sick leave?

Paid sick leave = 2, Unpaid sick leave = 1, No sick leave = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

4.4.3 Healthcare worker access to healthcare

4.4.3a

Has the government issued legislation, a policy, or a public statement committing to provide prioritized healthcare services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of legislation, a policy or a public statement committing to provide prioritized health care services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency, planned or existing. There is no evidence of such a commitment in the Ministry of Health's Draft Health Sector Strategy 2017-2021 or in relation to COVID-19 either. [1] The "legislations governing the health sector with their respective functions" do not include related provisions. The hospital strategic actions include the "Revamping of emergency and critical care services and review and strengthening of S.A.M.U services" but no mention of prioritized health care services for healthcare workers during a public health emergency. [1] The specialized emergency service in Mauritius, SAMU, does not have a dedicated website. [2], [3] Mauritius National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre organizes and coordinates the response to natural disaster but not the response to public health emergencies. [4] The "National Disasters Scheme" elaborated in 2015 by the Ministry of Environment is no longer publicly available as of September 2020. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. 23 August 2017. "Draft Health Sector Strategy 2017-2021"

[<http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/file-repository/MUS>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ile Maurice. "Urgences". [<https://www.ile-maurice.fr/infos-pratiques/generalites/urgences.html>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[4] National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre. [<http://ndrrmc.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[5] UN Environment Programme. 17 December 2019. "Reducing climate change and disaster risk in Mauritius" [<https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/story/reducing-climate-change-and-disaster-risk-mauritius>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

4.5 COMMUNICATIONS WITH HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

4.5.1 Communication with healthcare workers

4.5.1a

Is there a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Mauritius does not have in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency. While the country has in place a draft mechanism for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency, there is no evidence that this is publicly available. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, explicitly states that Mauritius has a draft multihazard plan which includes SOPs for communication, in case of public health emergencies, between healthcare workers and public health officials from the Ministries of Health and Quality of Life (MOHQL), Agro Industry and Food Security (MOAIFS), Industry, Environment, Labour, Education, Utilities, and the Port Authority. Although this plan is not yet officially endorsed by the ministries, Mauritius has demonstrated effective communication during public health emergencies.[1] There is no evidence from the Ministry of Health or from the Health Laboratory Services that this draft plan has been finalised or made public as of September 2020. [2, 3]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [<https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx>]. Accessed 25 August 2020

4.5.1b

Does the system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency encompass healthcare workers in both the public and private sector?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence showing that the system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency encompass healthcare workers in both the public and private sector. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, mentions a draft SOP for communication in case of public health emergencies, but nowhere is it specified if this includes the private sector. [1] The operational plan against Chikungunya and Dengue indicates that private practitioners and private clinics are asked to contribute to passive case detection in communities, to detect and report any suspected cases, and to implement the Ministry of Health's protocol for case detection, surveillance and management, but does not provide information on either communication during an emergency between healthcare workers in the public sector and healthcare workers in the private sector, or on the involvement healthcare workers in the private sector. [2] In the event of an emergency, the regional rapid

response team which has to report daily to public health officials includes a "community physician" ; the nurse involved in the regional rapid response team has to be a public sector nurse. [2] "Community physicians" are employed in the public sector by the Ministry of Health. [3] The specialized emergency service in Mauritius, SAMU, does not have a dedicated website.

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. November 2019. "Operational Plan for the Prevention of Control of Chikungunya and Dengue In the Republic of Mauritius". [https://health.govmu.org/Documents/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Documents/Other%20departments/deng-act-plan_updated.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[3] Mauritius Pay Research Bureau. "PRB Report 2016". "Ministry of Health and Quality of Life." [https://govmu.org/EN/prbdoc/Pages/PRB2018.aspx]. Accessed 28 August 2020

4.6 INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICES AND AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT

4.6.1 Healthcare associated infection (HCAI) prevention and control programs

4.6.1a

Is there evidence that the national public health system is monitoring for and tracking the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the public health system of Mauritius is monitoring for and tracking the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, explicitly states that Mauritius has "no specific national plan on HCAs", and that "no surveillance system is in place for HCAs." [1] The Health Ministry's Plan for Antimicrobial Resistance for 2017-2021 has set a goal to implement the "surveillance of HAIs/ nosocomial infections". [1] The monitoring of Hospital-Acquired Infections (HAI) allows to collect incidence data on health care associated infections that take place in healthcare facilities. [2] The surveillance of HAI has started to be rolled out in hospitals and is to be generalized to all hospitals as part of the Health Ministry's 3-year strategic objective from 2017 onwards. [2] However, there is no public evidence if the system has been rolled out or if the national public health system monitoring for and tracking the number of health care associated infections that take place in healthcare facilities, including for COVID-19 infections.

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. 27 July 2017. "National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2017-2021". [http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/mat171515.pdf]. Accessed 28 August 2020

4.7 CAPACITY TO TEST AND APPROVE NEW MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES

4.7.1 Regulatory process for conducting clinical trials of unregistered interventions

4.7.1a

Is there a national requirement for ethical review (e.g., from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Mauritius has a national requirement for ethical review (e.g. from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical or drug trial. The Clinical Trials Act of September 2011 provides the legal framework to conduct clinical trials with the setting up of a Clinical Research Regulatory Council, and Ethic Committee and a Pharmacovigilance Committee. [1,2, 3] The Act provides Mauritius with a "regulatory framework for the safe and ethical conduct of trial on human beings", including clinical and drug trials, similar to "related legislations in Europe". [4]

[1] Mauritius Attorney General. 1 September 2011. "Clinical Trials Act"

[<https://attorneygeneral.govmu.org/Documents/Laws%20of%20Mauritius/A-Z%20Acts/C/CLINICAL%20TRIALS%20ACT,%20No%208%20of%202011.pdf>] Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] Mondaq. 4 August 2016. "Mauritius Providing An Attractive Legal Framework For Clinical Trials"

[<https://www.mondaq.com/healthcare/516642/mauritius-providing-an-attractive-legal-framework-for-clinical-trials>]. Accessed 28 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. 23 August 2017. "Draft Health Sector Strategy 2017-2021".

[<http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/planning-cycle/MUS>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[4] Mondaq. 4 August 2016. "Mauritius Providing An Attractive Legal Framework For Clinical Trials".

[<http://www.mondaq.com/x/516642/Healthcare/Mauritius+Providing+An+Attractive+Legal+Framework+For+Clinical+Trials>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

4.7.1b

Is there an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures (MCM) to treat ongoing epidemics?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Mauritius has in place an expedited process or approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures (MCM) to treat ongoing epidemics. The Clinical Trials Act of September 2011 which provides the legal framework to conduct clinical trials in Mauritius does not have any provision regarding the possibility of an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures to treat ongoing pandemics. [1] The Ministry of Health's Health Sector Strategy for 2017-2021, and Mondaq, comment on improvements in legal framework brought by the Clinical Trials Act which is expected to increase Mauritius' attractiveness for clinical trials but do not mention any provision regarding the possibility of an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures to treat ongoing pandemics. [1,2,3] There is no additional evidence from the Ministry of Health or the Health Laboratory

Services. [4, 5]

- [1] Mauritius Attorney General. 1 September 2011. "Clinical Trials Act" [https://attorneygeneral.govmu.org/Documents/Laws%20of%20Mauritius/A-Z%20Acts/C/CLINICAL%20TRIALS%20ACT,%20No%20of%202011.pdf]. Accessed 28 August 2020
- [2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. 23 August 2017. "Draft Health Sector Strategy 2017-2021". [http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/planning-cycle/MUS]. Accessed 28 August 2020
- [3] Mondaq. 4 August 2016. "Mauritius Providing An Attractive Legal Framework For Clinical Trials". [http://www.mondaq.com/x/516642/Healthcare/Mauritius+Providing+An+Attractive+Legal+Framework+For+Clinical+Trials]. Accessed 28 August 2020
- [4] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020
- [5] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Health Laboratory Services". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Health-Laboratory-Services.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

4.7.2 Regulatory process for approving medical countermeasures

4.7.2a

Is there a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures (MCM) for humans?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available information showing that there a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans. There is no information from the Ministry of Health, the Journal for Clinical studies, and Mauritius Economic Development Board, showing that the Clinical Research Regulatory Council (CRRC) , or the Ethics Committee, or the Pharmacovigilance Committee, or any other agency is responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans. [1, 2, 3, 4] The Clinical Trials Act of September 2011 established the CRRC as the government agency responsible for approving new medical trials for humans, and an Ethics Committee to advise on these clinical trials. [1] The Pharmacovigilance Committee monitors clinical trials and the implementation of good clinical practice". [2] There is no information on a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures in the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018. [5]

- [1] National Planning Cycles. 2017, "Draft health Sector Strategy 2017-2021". [http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/mauritius/draft_health_sector_strategy_mauritius_2017-2021.pdf] Accessed 28 August 2020
- [2] Journal for Clinical Studies. February 2016. "Clinical Research in Mauritius: An Overview of the Medical Environment and Regulatory Framework". [http://www.jforcs.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/10-J112-2.pdf]. Accessed 28 August 2020
- [3] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020
- [4] Economic Development Board. March 2013. "Investment Board". "Clinical research in Mauritius" [http://www.edbmauritius.org/media/1709/guidelines-clinical-research-in-mauritius.pdf]. Accessed 28 August 2020
- [5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf]. Accessed 28 August 2020

4.7.2b

Is there an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM) for human use during public health emergencies?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that there an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures for human use during public health emergencies. Neither Mauritius' plan against outbreaks of dengue and chikungunya, nor the Health Ministry's Strategic plan for 2017-2021, mention the possibility of an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures for human use during public health emergencies. Neither the Ministry of Health, nor the Clinical Trials Act of September 2011 indicate the possibility of an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures for human use during public health emergencies, either by the Clinical Research Regulatory Council, the Ethics Committee, or the Pharmacovigilance Committee. [1, 2, 3] The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, makes no mention of an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures for human use during public health emergencies. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. November 2019. "Operational Plan for the Prevention of Control of Chikungunya and Dengue In the Republic of Mauritius". [https://health.govmu.org/Documents/Departments-Hospitals/Departments/Documents/Other%20departments/deng-act-plan_updated.pdf]. Accessed 27 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. 23 August 2017. "Draft Health Sector Strategy 2017-2021" [<http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/file-repository/MUS>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[3] Mauritius Attorney General. 1 September 2011. "Clinical Trials Act" [<https://attorneygeneral.govmu.org/Documents/Laws%20of%20Mauritius/A-Z%20Acts/C/CLINICAL%20TRIALS%20ACT,%20No%208%20of%202011.pdf>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

Category 5: Commitments to improving national capacity, financing plans to address gaps, and adhering to global norms

5.1 INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (IHR) REPORTING COMPLIANCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

5.1.1 Official IHR reporting

5.1.1a

Has the country submitted IHR reports to the WHO for the previous calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2020

World Health Organization

5.1.2 Integration of health into disaster risk reduction

5.1.2a

Are epidemics and pandemics integrated into the national risk reduction strategy or is there a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics and pandemics?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that epidemics and pandemics are integrated into Mauritius' national risk reduction strategy, and that public health emergencies have their own standalone risk reduction strategy. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, states that Mauritius has a Public Health Emergency Plan as per the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (NDRRM) Act, which includes provisions for epidemics and public health emergencies of a greater scale. [1] Further, the JEE states that the SOPs of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre (NDRRMC) include public health events and risks as defined by the International Health Regulations (IHR). [1] The Ministry of Health provides no evidence that this plan is publicly available. [2]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

5.2 CROSS-BORDER AGREEMENTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

5.2.1 Cross-border agreements

5.2.1a

Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 2

There is evidence that Mauritius has in place cross-border agreements with neighboring countries, and as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, states that Mauritius is part of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and shares weekly data of diseases with epidemic potential with the islands of Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, and Seychelles. In addition, Mauritius shares data with the African Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC). [1]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

eng.pdf]. Accessed 28 August 2020

5.2.1b

Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the cross-border agreements Mauritius has with neighbouring countries includes animal health emergencies. While the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, describes the cross-border agreements Mauritius participates in, there is no mention made of these agreements pertaining to animal health emergencies. [1] The Ministry of Health, the Indian Ocean Commission, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre, and the Ministry of Agriculture provide no publicly available information about cross-border agreements, protocols or MOUs with neighbouring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies. [2, 3, 4, 5]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Commission de l'Océan Indien. "Activités". [http://www.aedes.be/fr/fiches_projet/ocean-indien/ocean-indien-2008-coi.html]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[4] National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre. "Highlights". [<http://ndrrmc.govmu.org/>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security. "International Agreements and Conventions".

[<https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/Legislation/International-Agreements-and-Conventions.aspx>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

5.3 INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

5.3.1 Participation in international agreements

5.3.1a

Does the county have signatory and ratification (or same legal effect) status to the Biological Weapons Convention?

Signed and ratified (or action having the same legal effect) = 2, Signed = 1, Non-compliant or not a member = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.1b

Has the country submitted confidence building measures for the Biological Weapons Convention in the past three years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.1c

Has the state provided the required United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (1540 Committee)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.1d

Extent of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 implementation related to legal frameworks and enforcement for countering biological weapons:

Very good (60+ points) = 4, Good (45–59 points) = 3, Moderate (30–44 points) = 2, Weak (15–29 points) = 1, Very weak (0–14 points) or no matrix exists/country is not party to the BWC = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.2 Voluntary memberships

5.3.2a

Does the country meet at least 2 of the following criteria?

- Membership in Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
- Membership in the Alliance for Country Assessments for Global Health Security and IHR Implementation (JEE Alliance)
- Membership in the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP)
- Membership in the Australia Group (AG)
- Membership in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Needs to meet at least two of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for five = 1 , Yes for four = 1 , Yes for three = 1 , Yes for two = 1 , Yes for one = 0 , No for all = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Global Health Security Agenda; JE Alliance; Global Partnership; Australia Group; PSI

5.4 JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION (JEE) AND PERFORMANCE OF VETERINARY SERVICES PATHWAY (PVS)

5.4.1 Completion and publication of a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment and gap analysis

5.4.1a

Has the country completed a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) or precursor external evaluation (e.g., GHSA pilot external assessment) and published a full public report in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

5.4.1b

Has the country completed and published, within the last five years, either a National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) to address gaps identified through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment or a national GHSA roadmap that sets milestones for achieving each of the GHSA targets?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

5.4.2 Completion and publication of a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment and gap analysis

5.4.2a

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

5.4.2b

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

5.5 FINANCING

5.5.1 National financing for epidemic preparedness

5.5.1a

Is there evidence that the country has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Mauritius has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years. There is evidence that Mauritius has been dedicating national funds towards Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), and that Mauritius has been supporting and sustaining the in-country competencies for alert and response to epidemics and public health emergencies, as well as to build national capacity for the detection, assessment, and response to major epidemics and diseases of pandemic potential, but there is no mention of specific funds allocated to these efforts. [1, 2] There is no additional evidence from the Ministries of Health or Agriculture, or from the Prime Minister's office. [3, 4, 5]

[1] WHO. 11 June 2019. "New Budgetary measures to improve the health and well-being of the population" [<https://www.afro.who.int/news/new-budgetary-measures-improve-health-and-well-being-population>] Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] WHO. May 2018. "Country Cooperation Strategy" [https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/136943/ccsbrief_mus_en.pdf;jsessionid=A04990ED5CB5E23CF7B577A58E24A025?sequence=1] Accessed 28 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[4] Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. "Overview" [<https://agriculture.govmu.org/Pages/About%20Us/Overview.aspx>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[5] Prime Minister's Office. 2020. "External Communications Office" [<https://externalcom.govmu.org/SitePages/Index.aspx>]. Accessed 28 September 2020

5.5.2 Financing under Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) reports and gap analyses

5.5.2a

Does the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report, National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS), and/or national GHSA roadmap allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a JEE = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

5.5.2b

Does the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis and/or PVS assessment allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a PVS = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

5.5.3 Financing for emergency response

5.5.3a

Is there a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which the country can access in the face of a public health emergency (such as through a dedicated national reserve fund, an established agreement with the World Bank pandemic financing facility/other multilateral emergency funding mechanism, or other pathway identified through a public health or state of emergency act)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Mauritius has a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which it can access in the face of a public health emergency. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, mentions that insufficient funding is an issue in Mauritius' potential in responding to public health emergencies, but that Mauritius has always made national funds available for public health emergencies. [1] Under the National Indicative Program with Mauritius, the European Union makes available financing to Mauritius for emergency and post-emergency assistance. [2] In 2015-2020, the EU makes available to Mauritius in the event of an emergency, the B-allocation which "is destined to cover unforeseen needs such as humanitarian, emergency and post emergency assistance, where such support cannot be financed from the EU budget, contributions to internationally agreed debt relief initiatives and support to mitigate exogenous shocks." [2, 3] However, it is not clear if this is a dedicated fund for Mauritius to access at any time during a public health emergency. Mauritius has a relatively high income level, compared with neighbouring countries, and is not an IDA-eligible country. [4] Information provided by the World Bank on its website about the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility [5], and in the corresponding framework [6] does provide information about an established agreement with the World Bank pandemic financing facility.

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] European External Action Service. 12 May 2016. "EU Projects with Mauritius, Seychelles and the Indian Ocean

Commission". [https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/mauritius/1518/eu-projects-mauritius-seychelles-and-indian-ocean-commission_en]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[3] European Union. 16 June 2016. "National Indicative Program for the Republic of Mauritius"

[https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/2015-2020-national-indicative-programme-mauritius_en]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[4] World Bank. "IDA Borrowing Countries". [<http://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[5] World Bank. "Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility". [<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/pandemics/brief/pandemic-emergency-financing-facility>] and [<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/119961516647620597/PEF-Operational-Brief-Dec-2017.pdf>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[6] World Bank. 27 June 2017. "Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) Framework".

[<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/670191509025137260/PEF-Framework.pdf>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

5.5.4 Accountability for commitments made at the international stage for addressing epidemic threats

5.5.4a

Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers), in the past three years, have made a public commitment either to:

- Support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support?

- Improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that senior leaders in Mauritius have made a public commitment to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity, and there is no evidence that Mauritius committed to supporting other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support. The Prime Minister of Mauritius launched the National Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) 2020-2024 on 12 August 2020, with an investment towards, among other goals, improving pandemic preparedness, but there is no evidence of a press release to that effect, nor that any senior leaders have committed to providing financing or support to other countries from the Ministry of Health, Foreign Affairs, or WHO. [1, 2, 3, 4]

[1] Reliefweb. 13 August 2020. "Launching of Mauritius National Health Sector Strategic Plan by Prime Minister"

[<https://reliefweb.int/report/mauritius/launching-mauritius-national-health-sector-strategic-plan-prime-minister>] Accessed 28 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration, and International Trade. "Communiqués"

[<https://foreign.govmu.org/Pages/viewallcommunique.aspx>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[4] WHO. May 2018. "Mauritius Country Cooperation Strategy"

[https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/136943/ccsbrief_mus_en.pdf;jsessionid=6C3F1AC591604244E68CA44C925A9A53?sequence=1]. Accessed 27 September 2020

5.5.4b

Is there evidence that the country has, in the past three years, either:

- Provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats?

- Requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Mauritius has, in the past three years, requested financial or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats. But there is no publicly available evidence showing that, in the past three years, Mauritius has provided technical support to support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats. There is evidence of funding support within the last three years by France for surveillance improvements. Mauritius takes part in the regional network for epidemiology surveillance and alert management (Surveillance des Epidémies et Gestions des Alertes) SEGA « One Health » which receives financial support from the French Development Agency. [1] The SEGA « One Health » network and the sanitary surveillance unit located in Maurice, which were first planned until 2020, are going to be made permanent as of 2017. [2] There is no publicly available evidence showing that, in the past three years, Mauritius has provided technical support to support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats. [3] The GHS Funding Track Dashboard indicates that "No funding data are currently available where Mauritius is a funder". [4] Neither the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, nor the World Health Organization provide supporting evidence. [3, 5, 6]

[1] Commission de l'Océan Indien. October 2016. "Le Réseau SEGA « One Health »".

[<https://www.commissionoceanindien.org/portfolio-items/sega-onehealth/>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] Commission de l'Océan Indien. Septembre 2018. "Projet de veille sanitaire - Réseau SEGA « One Health »".

[<https://www.commissionoceanindien.org/sante-publique-la-2e-phase-du-projet-veille-sanitaire-de-la-coi-articule-sante-humaine-et-sante-animale-autour-du-concept-one-health/>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration, and International Trade. "Communiqués"

[<https://foreign.govmu.org/Pages/viewallcommunique.aspx>]. Accessed 27 September 2020

[4] Global Health Security. "Funding Tracking Dashboard". "Mauritius Funder Profile".

[<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/details/159/funder>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[5] Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. "Departments". [https://health.govmu.org/Pages/Departments-Hospitals/Departments_Page.aspx]. Accessed 25 August 2020

[6] WHO. 2020. "Mauritius" [<https://www.afro.who.int/countries/mauritius>]. Accessed 25 October 2020

5.5.4c

Is there evidence that the country has fulfilled its full contribution to the WHO within the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

5.6 COMMITMENT TO SHARING OF GENETIC AND BIOLOGICAL DATA AND SPECIMENS

5.6.1 Commitment to sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) in both emergency and nonemergency research

5.6.1a

Is there a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) along with the associated epidemiological data with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence of a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) along with the associated epidemiological data with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in October-November 2018, states that there is an arrangement for sharing stool samples with the Pasteur laboratory in Madagascar, for polio culture. [1] Mauritius takes part in the regional network for epidemiology surveillance and alert management (Surveillance des Epidémies et Gestions des Alertes) SEGA « One Health » created in 2013 to reinforce cooperation between the sanitary services of the Indian Ocean Commission's members (Commission de l'océan Indien, COI), which includes besides Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion (France), Seychelles, and Union des Comores. The SEGA « One Health » network collaborates itself with other regional and international organizations. [2] Through SEGA « One Health », the five countries have put in common their resources to better adapt their response to epidemics such as: weekly sharing of sanitary information ; data analysis ; sharing of laboratory facilities, which includes a system for sending clinical specimens of targeted viral and bacterial infections (including Dengue, Chikungunya, Zika, Influenza, Leptospirose, Malaria, Cholera, Measles, Chikungunya, Plague, Zika, Rabies, Salmonella, and campylobacteriosis) to designated laboratories: the Pasteur laboratory in Madagascar, a mobile laboratory in partnership with Pasteur, and a molecular biology laboratory in the Seychelles. SEGA « One Health » also targets animal pathogens: Newcastle, Avian Influenza, Rabies, tick-born diseases. [2]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October-2 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities Mission Report: Republic of Mauritius." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.55-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] Commission de l'Océan Indien. October 2016. "Le Réseau SEGA « One Health »". [<http://xn--trproduction-bebb.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/BROCHURE-SEGA-V-FRA-2.pdf>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

5.6.1b

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared samples in accordance with the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework in the past two years?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no public evidence that Mauritius has not shared samples in accordance with the PIP framework in the past two years. Mauritius takes part in the WHO's Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) Framework. The Influenza Laboratory Surveillance Information provided by the Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS) showed for Mauritius,

the up-to-date (i.e. until the 34th week of 2020) "Number of specimen positive for influenza by subtype". [1]

[1] WHO. "Influenza Laboratory Surveillance Information generated on 30/03/2019 by the Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS)". [<http://apps.who.int/flumart/Default?ReportNo=1&CountryCode=MU>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

5.6.1c

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no public evidence that the country has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years. The WHO does not mention any case of failure on the part of Mauritius, to share pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the Biennium Report on Mauritius, or on its country webpage on Mauritius, or on its regional page on Mauritius. [1,2,3] Local media outlets reporting the recent outbreak of dengue cases, do not report any failure from Mauritius to share pandemic pathogen samples. [4,5] There is evidence that Mauritius has been sharing COVID-19 samples and barcodes with the United Nations Development Programme Global Centre for Technology, Innovation, and Sustainable Development in 2020. [6]

[1] WHO. March 2018. "Biennium Report. 2016 / 2017. WHO Country Office Mauritius".

[<https://www.afro.who.int/publications/who-mauritius-biennium-report-2016-2017>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[2] WHO. Countries. Mauritius. [<https://www.who.int/countries/mus/en/>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[3] WHO. Africa. Mauritius. [<https://www.afro.who.int/fr/countries/mauritius>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[4] Le Mauricien. 20 March 2019. "Vallée-des-Prêtres : un quotidien ordinaire malgré la dengue".

[<https://www.lemauricien.com/article/vallee-des-pretres-un-quotidien-ordinaire-malgre-la-dengue>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[5] Défi Media. 15 March 2019. "Dengue Fever : alarming situation in Mauritius". [<https://defimedia.info/dengue-fever-alarming-situation-mauritius>]. Accessed 28 August 2020

[6] UNDP Africa. 12 June 2020. "Mauritius: Chasing COVID-19"

[<https://www.africa.undp.org/content/rba/en/home/blog/2020/chasing-covid-19---a-story-of-digital-transformation.html>] Accessed 28 August 2020

Category 6: Overall risk environment and vulnerability to biological threats

6.1 POLITICAL AND SECURITY RISK

6.1.1 Government effectiveness

6.1.1a

Policy formation (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1b

Quality of bureaucracy (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1c

Excessive bureaucracy/red tape (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 3

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1d

Vested interests/cronyism (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1e

Country score on Corruption Perception Index (0-100, where 100=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 53

2020

Transparency International

6.1.1f

Accountability of public officials (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1g

Human rights risk (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 3

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.2 Orderly transfers of power

6.1.2a

How clear, established, and accepted are constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another?

Very clear, established and accepted = 4, Clear, established and accepted = 3, One of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) is missing = 2, Two of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) are missing = 1, Not clear, not established, not accepted = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.3 Risk of social unrest

6.1.3a

What is the risk of disruptive social unrest?

Very low: Social unrest is very unlikely = 4, Low: There is some prospect of social unrest, but disruption would be very limited = 3, Moderate: There is a considerable chance of social unrest, but disruption would be limited = 2, High: Major social unrest is likely, and would cause considerable disruption = 1, Very high: Large-scale social unrest on such a level as to seriously challenge government control of the country is very likely = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.4 Illicit activities by non-state actors

6.1.4a

How likely is it that domestic or foreign terrorists will attack with a frequency or severity that causes substantial disruption?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.4b

What is the level of illicit arms flows within the country?

4 = Very high, 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, 0 = Very low

Current Year Score: 4

2020

UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

6.1.4c

How high is the risk of organized criminal activity to the government or businesses in the country?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.5 Armed conflict

6.1.5a

Is this country presently subject to an armed conflict, or is there at least a moderate risk of such conflict in the future?

No armed conflict exists = 4, Yes; sporadic conflict = 3, Yes; incursional conflict = 2, Yes, low-level insurgency = 1, Yes; territorial conflict = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.6 Government territorial control

6.1.6a

Does the government's authority extend over the full territory of the country?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.7 International tensions

6.1.7a

Is there a threat that international disputes/tensions could have a negative effect?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

6.2.1 Literacy

6.2.1a

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)

Input number

Current Year Score: 93.2

2016

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
The Economist Intelligence Unit

6.2.2 Gender equality

6.2.2a

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index score

Input number

Current Year Score: 0.63

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); The Economist Intelligence Unit

6.2.3 Social inclusion

6.2.3a

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2017

World Bank; Economist Impact

6.2.3b

Share of employment in the informal sector

Greater than 50% = 2, Between 25-50% = 1, Less than 25% = 0

Current Year Score: 2

Mauritius had an informal employment rate of 55% as of 2018, according to the World Bank. [1]

[1] World Bank. "Mauritius - informal employment" [<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.ISV.IFRM.MA.ZS>] Accessed 28 August 2020

6.2.3c

Coverage of social insurance programs (% of population)

Scored in quartiles (0-3, where 3=best)

Current Year Score: 2

2016, or latest available

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

6.2.4 Public confidence in government

6.2.4a

Level of confidence in public institutions

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

6.2.5 Local media and reporting

6.2.5a

Is media coverage robust? Is there open and free discussion of public issues, with a reasonable diversity of opinions?

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

6.2.6 Inequality

6.2.6a

Gini coefficient

Scored 0-1, where 0=best

Current Year Score: 0.37

Latest available.

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

6.3 INFRASTRUCTURE ADEQUACY

6.3.1 Adequacy of road network

6.3.1a

What is the risk that the road network will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.3.2 Adequacy of airports

6.3.2a

What is the risk that air transport will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.3.3 Adequacy of power network

6.3.3a

What is the risk that power shortages could be disruptive?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

6.4.1 Urbanization

6.4.1a

Urban population (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 40.77

2019

World Bank

6.4.2 Land use

6.4.2a

Percentage point change in forest area between 2006–2016

Input number

Current Year Score: -0.2

2008-2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

6.4.3 Natural disaster risk

6.4.3a

What is the risk that the economy will suffer a major disruption owing to a natural disaster?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.5 PUBLIC HEALTH VULNERABILITIES

6.5.1 Access to quality healthcare

6.5.1a

Total life expectancy (years)

Input number

Current Year Score: 74.42

2018

United Nations; World Bank, UNICEF; Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
World Factbook

6.5.1b

Age-standardized NCD mortality rate (per 100 000 population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 581.5

2019

WHO

6.5.1c

Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 12.0

2019

World Bank

6.5.1d

Prevalence of current tobacco use (% of adults)

Input number

Current Year Score: 26.9

2018

World Bank

6.5.1e

Prevalence of obesity among adults

Input number

Current Year Score: 10.8

2016

WHO

6.5.2 Access to potable water and sanitation

6.5.2a

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic water infrastructure

Input number

Current Year Score: 99

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

6.5.2b

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic sanitation facilities

Input number

Current Year Score: 95.5

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

6.5.3 Public healthcare spending levels per capita

6.5.3a

Domestic general government health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$)

Input number

Current Year Score: 595.75

2018

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

6.5.4 Trust in medical and health advice

6.5.4a

Trust medical and health advice from the government

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from the government , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018

6.5.4b

Trust medical and health advice from medical workers

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from health professionals , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018