Aloe Energy

COUNTRY REPORT · NOVEMBER 2026

Mauritius: grid and electricity access

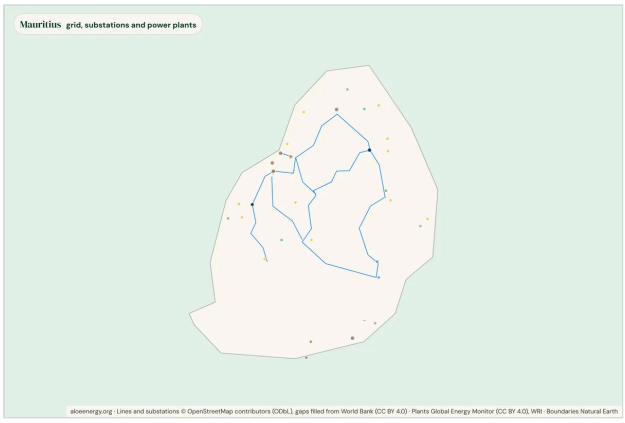
Indian Ocean island state

154
km of high-voltage lines, 66 kV and above

1,078
MW of operating power plants, 10 MW and above

7
power plants and transmission lines planned or under construction

This page brings together what our open atlases show for Mauritius: about 154 km of high-voltage lines, 1,078 MW of power plants and the projects still to come.



Map: Aloe Energy Madagascar and Indian Ocean grid atlas. Lines © OpenStreetMap contributors (ODbL).

THE GRID TODAY

Mauritius's mapped high-voltage network runs to about 154 km of lines at 66 kV and above, with 2 substations. The highest voltage on the map is 66 kV. Installed capacity was about 970 MW (2024), and peak demand about 568 MW (6 Feb 2025 (record)). The latest international tracking report puts access to electricity at 100% of people.

Mapped line length

Voltage	km
66 kV	151
Voltage not recorded	3
Total	**154**

PLANTS AND PIPELINE

There are 31 operating power plants of 10 MW and above, adding up to about 1,078 MW, 36% of it oil. The largest is Fort George power station (147 MW, oil). Another 7 plants totaling about 340 MW are under construction or planned.

Operating capacity by type



Oil: **388 MW** (36%) Coal: **195 MW** (18%)
Solar: **192 MW** (18%) Gas: **109 MW** (10%)
Other: **194 MW** (18%)

EMISSIONS

In 2024, each megawatt-hour used in Mauritius came with about 0.71 tonnes of CO2, including imports. The table also gives the combined margin used for carbon projects.

Grid emission factor, 2024 (tCO2/MWh)

Measure	tCO2/MWh
Generated in country	0.709
Electricity used, with imports	0.709
Combined margin (for carbon projects)	0.687

SECOND LIFE

Between 2026 and 2040, about 2,900 tonnes of solar equipment and stationary batteries are expected to retire in Mauritius, most of it solar panels. That is 0.6% of the total for the 49 countries in our second-life atlas.

Solar and batteries retiring each year (tonnes)



CLEAN ENERGY CERTIFICATES

I-REC status: issuing. 5 registered plants, 64 MW (bioenergy 40, solar 14, wind 9). Issued so far: 646 GWh, of which 16 GWh in 2026.

HOW IT COMPARES

Grid emission factor, with imports (tCO2/MWh)



Each dot is one country with a page on aloeenergy.org; the line marks the median. Positions only, no ranking.

Sources: Grid lines: OpenStreetMap contributors (ODbL), gap-fill from the World Bank Africa grid (2017); power plants: Global Energy Monitor (September 2026), WRI and public project sources; capacity and access: regulators, utilities and Tracking SDG7 2026; second life: Aloe second-life model (central case); emission factor: Aloe grid emission factors (Ember).

Aloe Energy

The full page, with the interactive atlas, is at aloeenergy.org/countries/mauritius. The maps are free to view; the data behind them is available on request: brandon@aloeenergy.org. Aloe Energy is a not-for-profit initiative working on energy access across Africa, with open grid maps and data from Southern and Eastern to West and Central Africa.

Scan for the live page and map

Cite as: Aloe Energy (2026). Mauritius country report, November 2026. aloeenergy.org/countries/mauritius. Free to share under CC BY 4.0.

FULL DATA

More about Mauritius

Everything else our research pages show for this country, from published sources. Each section names the page where the method and sources are.

CLIMATE AND CARBON

FROM POWER PLANT TO BATTERY SITE

When the thermal plants close

Mauritius has 6 coal, gas or oil plant sites of 50 MW or more, with 616 MW of grid connection. 346 MW of it frees up by 2030 in our central case.

Putting solar and batteries on those connections when they free up would save about 4.4 Mt of CO2 between 2026 and 2050, worth about 2.5 times what they cost to build at the US EPA's social cost of carbon.

Largest sites

Plant	Fuel	Connection (MW)	Frees up	CO2 saved 2026-2050 (Mt)
Fort George power station	Oil	147	2030	2.1
Saint Louis (Mauritius) power station	Oil	110	2041	0.3
Nicolay power station	Gas	109	2030	1.4
Fort Victoria power station	Oil	90	2030	0.6
Savannah power station	Coal	90	2057	0.0
Terragen power station	Coal	70	2050	0.1

Timings, cases and every site: power plant to battery site (aloeenergy.org/research/thermal-to-storage).

CIRCULAR AND MOBILITY

WASTE TO WEALTH

Power from waste

Mauritius's sugar mills, landfills, sewage works, factories and crop residues could make about 19 MW of power that is not built yet (central case), avoiding about 143,913 t of CO2e a year.

Power from waste by source (MW, central case)

Source	MW
Landfill gas and biogas	1.0
City waste	18.4

Largest sites

Site	What	MW
Port Louis	City waste incineration	16.7
Port Louis	Food and garden waste biogas	1.7
WWTP near Port Louis	Sewage works biogas	0.6

Every site, costs and the method: power from waste (aloeenergy.org/research/waste-to-energy).

SECOND LIFE

Who could use a second-life panel

Places in Mauritius that could use a second-life solar panel add up to about 72 MWp (range 32 to 164): 72 MWp to cut generator use in towns, 0 MWp for mini-grids, 0 MWp for household systems and 0.0 MWp for 0 health facilities and 0 schools with no light at night.

Mapped by half-degree cell, with years to 2040: where the panels are needed (aloeenergy.org/research/second-life#where-demand).

E-MOBILITY

Electric transport, per km

On Mauritius's grid, an electric motorbike emits about 49 g of CO2 per km from the power it charges with, against 48 g for a petrol one (3% more, because of how this grid makes its power).

CO2 per km from use (g)

Vehicle	Electric	Petrol or diesel	Difference
Motorbike	49	48	+3%
Bus	918	1,673	-45%
Small car (newer petrol car)	147	125	+18%

Life-cycle figures, a cost calculator and city air: e-mobility (aloeenergy.org/e-mobility#per-km).

Sources: Thermal plant sites: Global Energy Monitor, Global Integrated Power Tracker (September 2026), and our thermal-to-storage model. Power from waste: FAOSTAT, Global Energy Monitor and OpenStreetMap sites, in our waste-to-energy model. Second-life demand: grid-edge screening, compact targets, World Bank Enterprise Surveys and health and school facility lists, in our second-life atlas. Transport per km: our grid emission factors and vehicle energy use; running costs from national pump prices and tariffs.