

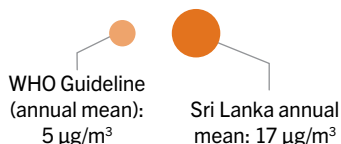
Health and environment scorecard Sri Lanka

Extent of the problem

Air pollution



3x the WHO air quality guideline value for PM_{2.5}



69% of population without clean fuels and technology for cooking

Health impact



31% of deaths from stroke and ischaemic heart disease caused by air pollution¹



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

Policies



Existence of legal standards for PM_{2.5}



Compliant with WHO Air Quality Guidelines



Existence of national policy on household energy

NO DATA

WASH



Percentage of population without safe drinking water²

NO DATA



Percentage of population without safe sanitation²

NO DATA

² Operationalised as using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services



37% of deaths from diarrhoea caused by unsafe drinking water, sanitation and inadequate personal hygiene



Financial resources available for implementation of national plans

Drinking water

Urban



50%-75% of what is needed

Rural



>75% of what is needed

Sanitation



50%-75% of what is needed

NO DATA

Hygiene



50%-75% of what is needed

Climate change



Number of 'warm spell' days³ in 2050 under a high emissions scenario

250 days

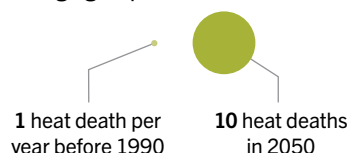
³ A 'warm spell' day is a day when maximum temperature, together with that of at least the 6 consecutive previous days, exceeds the 90th percentile threshold for that time of the year. High emissions scenario RCP8.5 - Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5.

Analysis conducted by the Climatic Research Unit and Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, University of East Anglia, 2015



10x more heat deaths in 2050 compared to 1961-1990 period under a high emissions scenario⁴

Deaths per 100,000 people in the 65+ age group



⁴ High emissions scenario RCP8.5 - Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5



Existence of national health and climate change plan or strategy



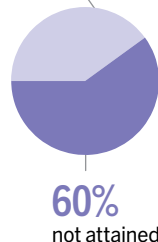
Extent of the problem

Chemicals



International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for chemical events

IHR capacity score of **40%** for chemical events⁵



⁵ Key informants report on attainment of a set of attributes for chemical events (core capacity 12) using a standard WHO instrument

Health impact

Less than **1** out of 100,000 children under five die from poisonings every year

Less than **1** out of 100,000 people die from melanoma and other skin cancers every year

Less than **1** out of 100,000 people die from residential radon every year

Policies



Existence of legal limit on lead paint



Existence of a poison centre



Party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury

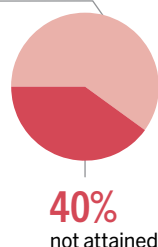


Radiation



International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for radiation emergencies

IHR capacity score of **60%** for radiation emergencies⁶



⁶ Key informants report on attainment of a set of attributes for radiation emergencies (core capacity 13) using a standard WHO instrument



Existence of standards on electromagnetic fields

NO DATA



Existence of regulation of artificial tanning devices/sun beds

NO DATA



Existence of national radon regulations for dwellings

NO DATA

Occupational health



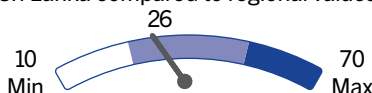
67% of informal employment in total employment



12% of the working age population exposed to long working hours (≥55 hours/week)

26 out of 100,000 people of working age die from diseases due to occupational risks every year

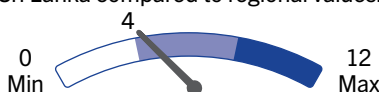
Sri Lanka compared to regional values:



Ranking: 3rd of 11 countries in the South-East Asian region

4 out of 100,000 people of working age die from injuries due to occupational risks every year

Sri Lanka compared to regional values:



Ranking: 4th of 11 countries in the South-East Asian region



Existence of programmes for occupational health and safety of health workers



0 of 3 key international labour conventions on occupational safety and health ratified

C155
Occupational safety and health



C161
Occupational health services



C187
Promotional framework



References

Air pollution: WHO global air quality guidelines 2021 • WHO SDG Indicator 11.6.2 Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}); 2016 data • WHO household air pollution data; 2019 data • WHO air pollution data portal; health impact data for 2016 • UNEP 2021: Regulating air quality: the first global assessment of air pollution legislation; data for 2020 • WHO Household energy policy repository; data continuously updated. **WASH:** WHO, UNICEF: Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2020 data • WHO water, sanitation and hygiene: burden of disease, 2016 data • WHO GLAAS 2018/2019 cycle. **Climate change:** Honda et al. 2014 • WHO: Climate change and country profiles. **Chemicals:** WHO: Average of 13 International Health Regulations core capacity scores, 2020 data • WHO: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings; data for 2019 • WHO: legally binding controls for lead paint, updated 2021

• WHO: World directory of poison centres, updated 2021 • UNEP: Minamata Convention on Mercury, 2021 data. **Radiation:** WHO: Average of 13 International Health Regulations core capacity scores, 2020 data • WHO: Deaths from melanoma and other skin cancers, 2019 data • IHME: Deaths from residential radon, 2019 data • WHO: Electromagnetic fields, updated 2018 • WHO: Legislation on artificial tanning sunbeds, updated 2021 • WHO: National radon regulations, 2019 data. **Occupation:** ILOSTAT: informal economy, updated 2022 • WHO/ILO: Disease burden from long working hours, 2016 data • WHO/ILO: Joint estimates of the work-related burden of disease and injury, 2016 data • WHO: Occupational health and safety programmes for health workers, 2021 data • ILO ratifications of C155, C161 and C187, updated 2021.