

# Health and environment scorecard France

## Extent of the problem

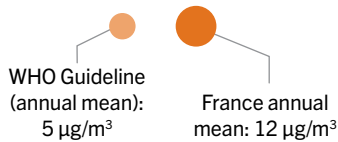
## Health impact

## Policies

### Air pollution




**2x** the WHO air quality guideline value for PM<sub>2.5</sub>



**0%** of population without clean fuels and technology for cooking



**10%** of deaths from stroke and ischaemic heart disease caused by air pollution<sup>1</sup>



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



Existence of legal standards for PM<sub>2.5</sub>



Compliant with WHO Air Quality Guidelines



Existence of national policy on household energy

NO DATA

### WASH



**1%** of population without safe drinking water<sup>2</sup>



**8%** of deaths from diarrhoea caused by unsafe drinking water, sanitation and inadequate personal hygiene



**11%** of population without safe sanitation<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Operationalised as using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services

Financial resources available for implementation of national plans

	Urban	Rural
Drinking water	NO DATA	NO DATA
Sanitation	NO DATA	NO DATA
Hygiene	NO DATA	

### Climate change



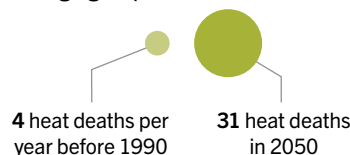
Number of 'warm spell' days<sup>3</sup> in 2050 under a high emissions scenario

**70** days



**8x** more heat deaths in 2050 compared to 1961-1990 period under a high emissions scenario<sup>4</sup>

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



<sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>4</sup> High emissions scenario RCP8.5 - Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5



Existence of national health and climate change plan or strategy

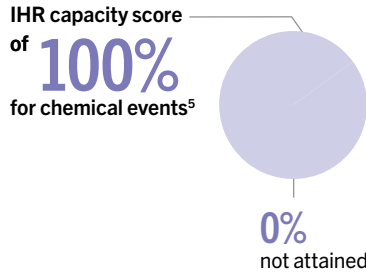


Extent of the problem

Chemicals



International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for chemical events



<sup>5</sup> 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

Policies



Existence of legal limit on lead paint



Existence of a poison centre

NO DATA



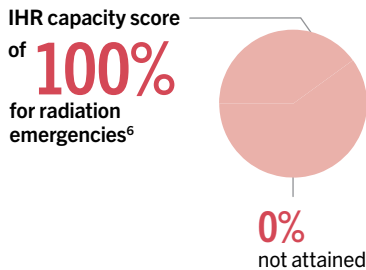
Party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury



Radiation



International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for radiation emergencies



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

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



Ranking: 27<sup>th</sup> of 50 countries in the European region

**3** out of 100,000 people die from residential radon every year



Existence of standards on electromagnetic fields



Existence of regulation of artificial tanning devices/sun beds



Existence of national radon regulations for dwellings



Occupational health



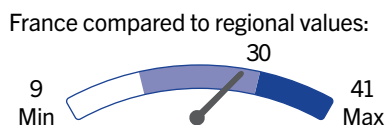
Percentage of informal employment in total employment

NO DATA



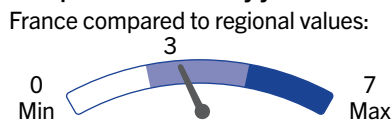
**2%** of the working age population exposed to long working hours (≥55 hours/week)

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



Ranking: 40<sup>th</sup> of 50 countries in the European region

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



Ranking: 38<sup>th</sup> of 50 countries in the European region



Existence of programmes for occupational health and safety of health workers



**1 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 (PM2.5); 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.