

Health and environment scorecard Honduras

Extent of the problem

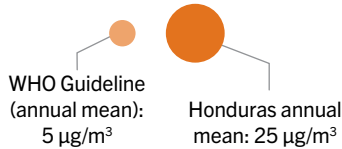
Health impact

Policies

Air pollution



5x the WHO air quality guideline value for PM_{2.5}



55% of population without clean fuels and technology for cooking



28% of deaths from stroke and ischaemic heart disease caused by air pollution¹



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



Existence of legal standards for PM_{2.5}



Compliant with WHO Air Quality Guidelines

NO DATA



Existence of national policy on household energy

NO DATA

WASH



Percentage of population without safe drinking water²

NO DATA

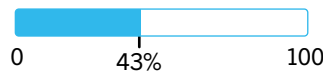


50% of population without safe sanitation²

² Operationalised as using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services



43% of deaths from diarrhoea caused by unsafe drinking water, sanitation and inadequate personal hygiene



Financial resources available for implementation of national plans

Drinking water



<50% of what is needed



<50% of what is needed

Sanitation



<50% of what is needed



<50% of what is needed

Hygiene



<50% of what is needed

Climate change



Percentage of hot days³ in 2050 under a high emissions scenario

NO DATA



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

NO DATA



Existence of national health and climate change plan or strategy

NO DATA

³ Hot days are defined as approximate days on which the maximum temperature is among the historical (1961-1990) top 10% of warmest days recorded at a specific location, for a specific 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

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

Extent of the problem

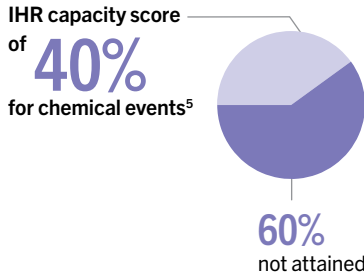
Health impact

Policies

Chemicals



International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for chemical events



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

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



Existence of legal limit on lead paint



Existence of a poison centre

NO DATA



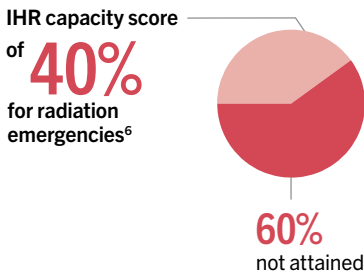
Party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury



Radiation



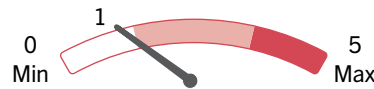
International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for radiation emergencies



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

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

Honduras compared to regional values:



Ranking: 10th of 33 countries in the region of the Americas

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



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



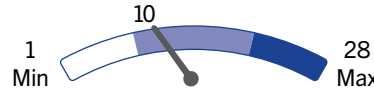
83% of informal employment in total employment



14% of the working age population exposed to long working hours (≥55 hours/week)

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

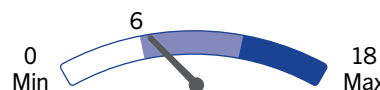
Honduras compared to regional values:



Ranking: 7th of 33 countries in the region of the Americas

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

Honduras compared to regional values:



Ranking: 26th of 33 countries in the region of the Americas



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 (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.