

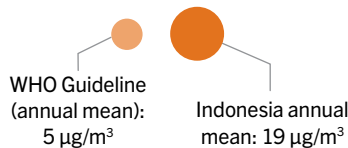
Health and environment scorecard Indonesia

Extent of the problem

Air pollution



4x the WHO air quality guideline value for PM_{2.5}



18% of population without clean fuels and technology for cooking

Health impact



25% 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



WASH



70% of population without safe drinking water²



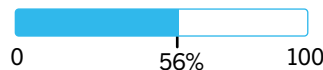
Percentage of population without safe sanitation²

INSUFFICIENT DATA

² Operationalised as using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services.



56% of deaths from diarrhoea caused by unsafe drinking water, sanitation and inadequate personal hygiene



Sufficient funding for implementation of national plans

Drinking water

Urban
<50% of what is needed

Rural
<50% of what is needed

Sanitation

<50% of what is needed

<50% of what is needed

WASH

Health care facilities
50-74% of what is needed

Schools
<50% of what is needed

Climate change



Number of 'warm spell' days³ in 2050 under a high emissions scenario⁴

210 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. The threshold is based on the period 1961-1990.

Analysis by the Climatic Research Unit, University of East Anglia, 2018.



+11816 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

0 heat deaths per year before 1990



23 heat deaths in 2050

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

⁵ Existence of a recent national assessment and plan refers to having conducted a climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessment and/or a health national adaptation plan (HNAP) since January 2020.



Existence of recent national assessment and plan⁵

INSUFFICIENT DATA

Vulnerability and adaptation assessment

INSUFFICIENT DATA

Health National Adaptation plan (HNAP)



Commitment to COP26 Health Programme

Climate resilient health systems



Sustainable low carbon health systems



Net zero commitment



Inclusion of health co-benefits in Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)



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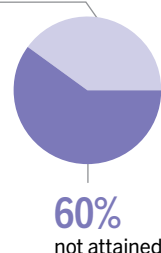
Extent of the problem

Chemicals



International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for chemical events

IHR capacity score of **40%** for chemical events⁶



⁶ Key informants report on attainment of a set of attributes for chemical events (core capacity 14) 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

INSUFFICIENT DATA



Existence of a poison centre



Party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury

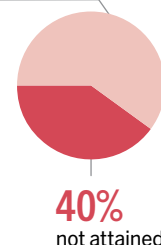


Radiation



International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for radiation emergencies

IHR capacity score of **60%** for radiation emergencies⁷



⁷ Key informants report on attainment of a set of attributes for radiation emergencies (core capacity 15) using a standard WHO instrument.

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



Existence of standards on electromagnetic fields

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Existence of regulation of artificial tanning devices/sun beds

INSUFFICIENT DATA



Existence of national radon regulations for dwellings

INSUFFICIENT DATA

Occupational health

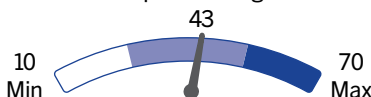


80% of informal employment in total employment



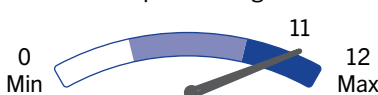
12% of the working age population exposed to long working hours (≥ 55 hours/week)

43 out of 100,000 people of working age die from diseases due to occupational risks every year Indonesia compared to regional values:



9th of 11 countries in the South-East Asian Region

11 out of 100,000 people of working age die from injuries due to occupational risks every year Indonesia compared to regional values:



10th of 11 countries in the South-East Asian 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



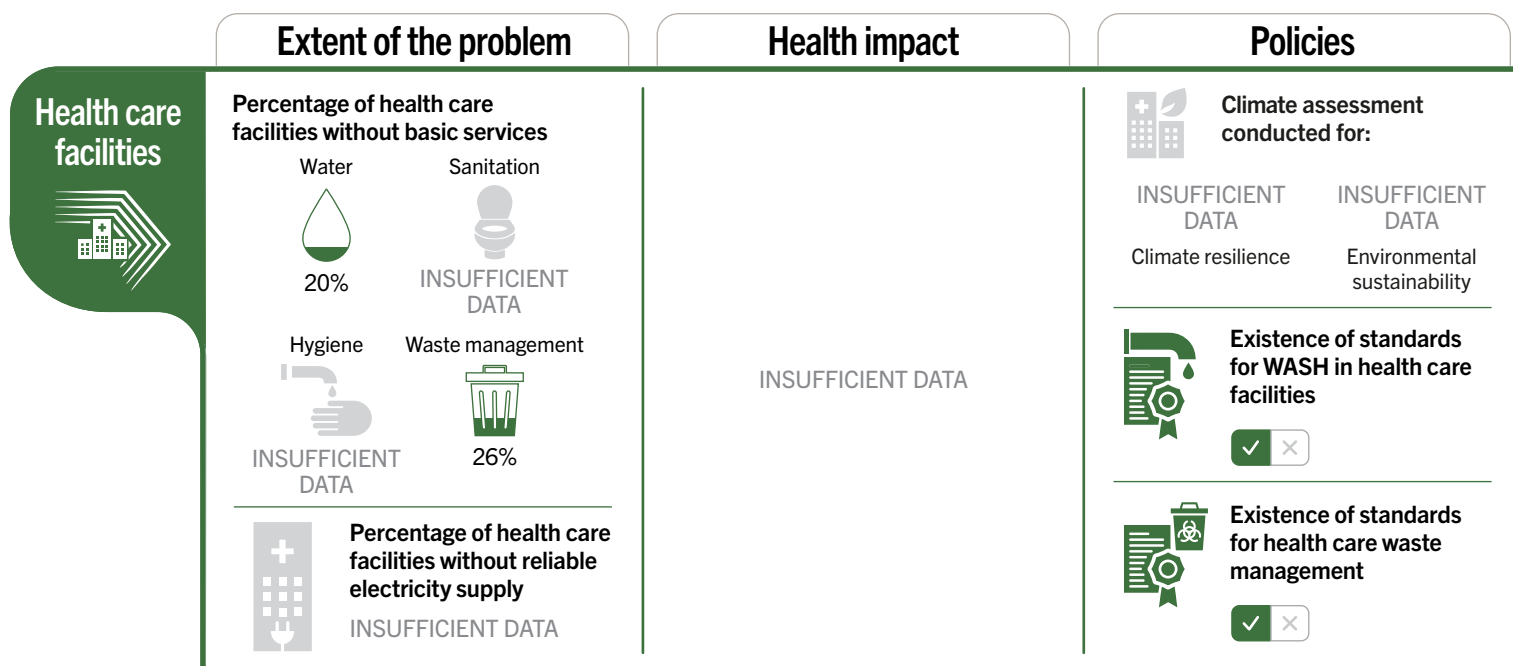
C161
Occupational health services



C187
Promotional framework



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Please access the reading guide [here](#)

References

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• WHO: World directory of poisons centres, updated 2023 • UNEP: Minamata Convention on Mercury, 2021 data. **Radiation:** WHO: International Health Regulations core capacity scores, 2022 data • WHO: Deaths from melanoma and other skin cancers, 2019 data • IHME: Deaths from residential radon, 2019 data • WHO: Electromagnetic fields, updated 2018 • WHO: Sunbeds: Existence of national regulations, updated 2021 • WHO: Existence of national radon regulations, 2019 data. **Occupational health:** ILOSTAT: Statistics on the informal economy, updated 2023 • WHO: Disease burden from long working hours, 2016 data • WHO/ILO: Joint estimates of the work-related burden of disease and injury, 2016 data • Pega et al. 2023 • WHO: Occupational Burden of Disease Application • WHO: Existence of national policy instruments for occupational health and safety for health workers, 2021 data • ILO ratifications of C155, C161 and C187, updated 2023. **Health care facilities:** WHO/UNICEF 2022: Progress on WASH in health care facilities 2000–2021 • WHO: Database on electrification of health-care facilities, updated 2022 • WHO: Health and Climate Change Global Survey • WHO/UNICEF Country progress tracker, updated 2022.

This scorecard is based on already published data (see references). It is a tool to measure and track the progress of Member States and is not intended for ranking.