

Health and environment scorecard Jamaica

Extent of the problem

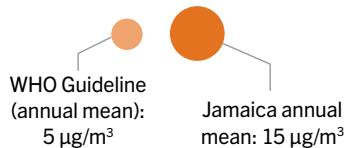
Health impact

Policies

Air pollution



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



17% of population without clean fuels and technology for cooking



22% 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

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Existence of national policy on household energy

INSUFFICIENT DATA

WASH



Percentage of population without safe drinking water²

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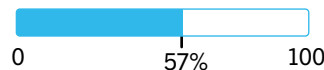
Percentage of population without safe sanitation²

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



57% of deaths from diarrhoea caused by unsafe drinking water, sanitation and inadequate personal hygiene



Sufficient funding for implementation of national plans

Drinking water

Urban

50-74% of what is needed

Rural

<50% of what is needed

Sanitation

50-74% of what is needed

50-74% of what is needed

WASH

Health care facilities

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Schools

75-94% of what is needed

Climate change



Percentage of hot days³ in 2050 under a high emissions scenario⁴

96% of days

³ A 'hot day' is a day when maximum temperature 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.



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

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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

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Vulnerability and adaptation assessment

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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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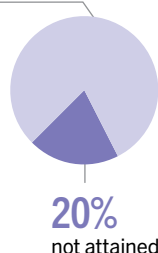
Extent of the problem

Chemicals



International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for chemical events

IHR capacity score of **80%** 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



Existence of a poison centre



Party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury

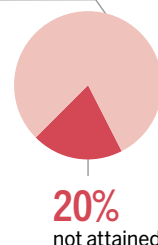


Radiation



International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for radiation emergencies

IHR capacity score of **80%** 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.

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

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

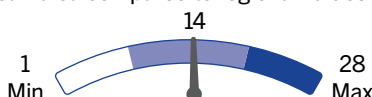


58% of informal employment in total employment



7% of the working age population exposed to long working hours (≥ 55 hours/week)

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



18th of 33 countries in the Region of the Americas

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



11th of 33 countries in the Region of the Americas



Existence of programmes for occupational health and safety of health workers

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

C155
Occupational safety and health



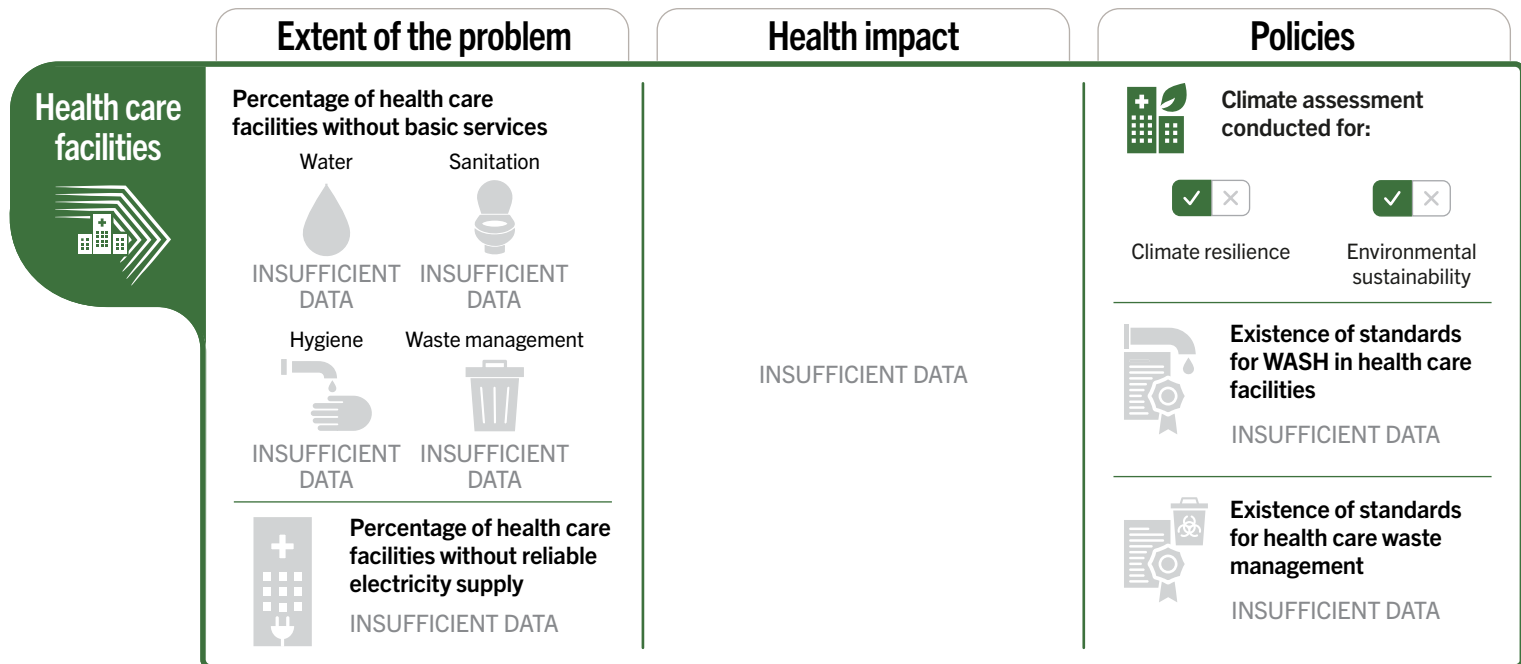
C161
Occupational health services



C187
Promotional framework



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Please access the reading guide [here](#)

References

Air pollution: WHO global air quality guidelines 2021 • WHO SDG Indicator 11.6.2 Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}); 2019 data • WHO household air pollution data; 2019 data • WHO Air pollution data portal; health impact data for 2019 • 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, 2022 data • WHO water, sanitation and hygiene: burden of disease, 2019 data • WHO GLAAS 2021/2022 cycle. **Climate change:** WHO Health and Climate Change Country Profiles • Honda et al. 2014 • Kendrovski et al. 2017 • WHO Health and Climate Change Global Survey • WHO: Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health (ATACh): Country Commitments. • WHO 2023: Health in the Nationally Determined Contributions [in press]. **Chemicals:** WHO: International Health Regulations core capacity scores, 2022 data • WHO: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings; data for 2019 • WHO: Legally binding controls for lead paint, updated 2022.

• 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.