

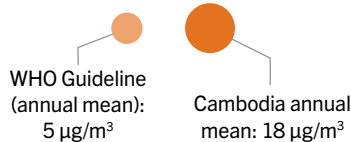
# Health and environment scorecard Cambodia

## Extent of the problem

### Air pollution



**4x** the WHO air quality guideline value for PM<sub>2.5</sub>

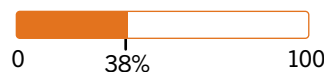


**69%** of population without clean fuels and technology for cooking

## Health impact



**38%** 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.

## Policies



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



Compliant with WHO Air Quality Guidelines

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Existence of national policy on household energy



### WASH



**71%** of population without safe drinking water



**63%** Percentage of population without safe sanitation<sup>2</sup>

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



**69%** of deaths from diarrhoea caused by unsafe drinking water, sanitation and inadequate personal hygiene



Sufficient funding for implementation of national plans

Drinking water

Urban  
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Rural

75-94% of what is needed

Sanitation

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75-94% of what is needed

WASH

Health care facilities  
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Schools

<50% of what is needed

### Climate change



**77%** fossil fuels and traditional use of biomass in total final energy consumption



Number of 'warm spell' days<sup>3</sup> in 2050 under a high emissions scenario<sup>4</sup>

**120** days

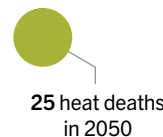
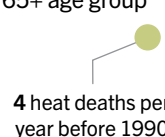
<sup>3</sup> A 'warm spell' day is a day when maximum temperature, together with that of at least the 6 consecutive previous days, exceeds the 90th percentile threshold for that time of the year. The threshold is based on the period 1961-1990.

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



**6x** 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>4</sup> High emissions scenario RCP8.5 - Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5.

<sup>5</sup> 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 plan<sup>5</sup>

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Vulnerability and adaptation assessment



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)



# Health and environment scorecard Cambodia

## Extent of the problem

## Health impact

## Policies

### Biodiversity



**32%** of  
terrestrial and marine  
area protected

Global target: Conserve 30% of land,  
waters and seas by 2030

Change in forest area 1990-2020



**-27%** change in  
forest area



**-29,370 km<sup>2</sup>**  
change in forest area

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Post-COP15 National  
Biodiversity Strategy  
and Action Plan  
submitted



### Chemicals



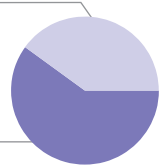
Mean blood lead level in  
children under 5 years

**8 µg/dL**

International Health Regulations  
(IHR) capacity score for chemical  
events

IHR capacity score  
of  
**40%**  
for chemical events<sup>6</sup>

**60%**  
not attained



<sup>6</sup> Key informants report on attainment of a set of  
attributes for chemical events (core capacity 14)  
using a standard WHO instrument.

Less than **1** out of 100,000 children  
under 5 years die from poisonings  
every year



Existence of legal  
limit on lead paint



Existence of a poison  
centre



Party to the Minamata  
Convention on Mercury



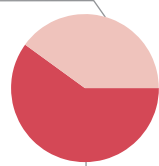
### Radiation



International Health Regulations  
(IHR) capacity score for radiation  
emergencies

IHR capacity score  
of  
**40%**  
for radiation  
emergencies<sup>7</sup>

**60%**  
not attained



<sup>7</sup> 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

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Existence of national  
radon regulations for  
dwellings

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# Health and environment scorecard Cambodia

## Extent of the problem

### Occupational health



Percent of informal employment in total employment

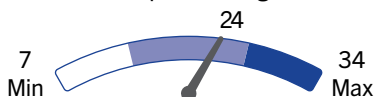
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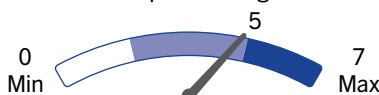
**26%** of the working age population exposed to long working hours ( $\geq 55$  hours/week)

## Health impact

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



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



## Policies



Existence of national policy instruments for occupational health and safety for 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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### Health care facilities



Percentage of health care facilities without basic services

Water



4%

Sanitation



78%

Hygiene



23%

Waste management



47%

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Percentage of health care facilities without reliable electricity supply

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Climate assessment conducted for:



Climate resilience



Environmental sustainability



Existence of standards for WASH in health care facilities



Existence of standards for health care waste management



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<sub>2.5</sub>); 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:** IEA 2023: Share of modern renewables in total final energy consumption • 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: 2023 WHO review of health in nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies: health at the heart of the Paris Agreement • ATACH baselines, 2024 data **Biodiversity:** World Bank Group, Terrestrial and marine protected areas, 2022 data • World Population Review 2024: Deforestation rates by country • Data source: FAO 2020 data. FAO 2020: Global Forest Resources Assessment • CBD Online Reporting Tool 2024 **Chemicals:** WHO: International Health Regulations core capacity scores, 2023 data •

IHME: Lead exposure estimates 1990-2021, 2021 data • WHO: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings; data for 2021 • WHO: Legally binding controls for lead paint, updated 2024 • WHO: World directory of poisons centres, updated 2024 • UNEP: Minamata Convention on Mercury, 2024 data. **Radiation:** WHO: International Health Regulations core capacity scores, 2023 data • WHO: Deaths from melanoma and other skin cancers, 2021 data • IHME: Deaths from residential radon, 2021 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 2024 • 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, 2023 data • ILO ratifications of C155, C161 and C187, updated 2024. **Health care facilities:** WHO/UNICEF 2024: WASH in health care facilities 2023 data update: special focus on primary health care • WHO: Database on electrification of health-care facilities, updated 2023 • WHO: Health and Climate Change Global Survey • WHO/UNICEF Country progress tracker, updated 2023.

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. Update 2024.