

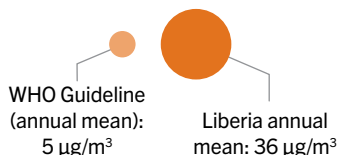
Health and environment scorecard Liberia

Extent of the problem

Air pollution



7x the WHO air quality guideline value for PM_{2.5}

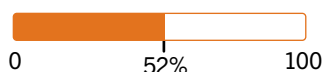


100% of population without clean fuels and technology for cooking

Health impact



52% 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

NO DATA



Existence of national policy on household energy

NO DATA

WASH



Percentage of population without safe drinking water²

NO DATA



Percentage of population without safe sanitation²

NO DATA

² Operationalised as using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services



77% 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

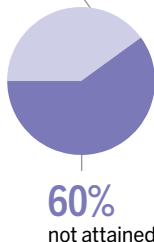
Extent of the problem

Chemicals



International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for chemical events

IHR capacity score of **40%** for chemical events⁵

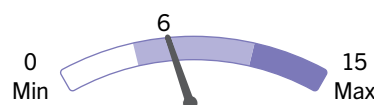


⁵ Key informants report on attainment of a set of attributes for chemical events (core capacity 12) using a standard WHO instrument

Health impact

6 out of 100,000 children under five die from poisonings every year

Liberia compared to regional values:



Ranking: 20th of 47 countries in the African region

Policies



Existence of legal limit on lead paint



Existence of a poison centre

NO DATA



Party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury

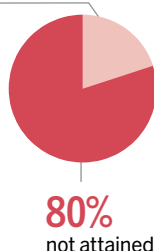


Radiation



International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for radiation emergencies

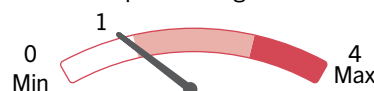
IHR capacity score of **20%** for radiation emergencies⁶



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

Liberia compared to regional values:



Ranking: 22nd of 47 countries in the African region

Less than 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



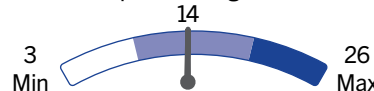
87% of informal employment in total employment



3% of the working class 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

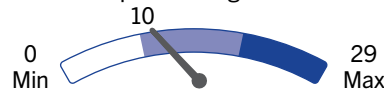
Liberia compared to regional values:



Ranking: 30th of 47 countries in the African region

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

Liberia compared to regional values:



Ranking: 24th of 47 countries in the African region



Existence of programmes for occupational health and safety of health workers

NO DATA

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 (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, 2020 data • WHO water, sanitation and hygiene: burden of disease, 2019 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: 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.