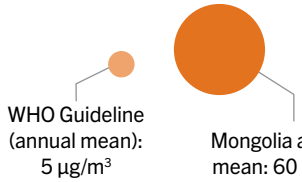
Health and environment scorecard
Mongolia

World Health Organization

Air pollution

Extent of the problem

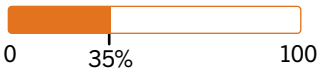
12x the WHO air quality guideline value for $PM_{2.5}$



48% of population without clean fuels and technology for cooking

Health impact

35% of deaths from stroke and ischaemic heart disease caused by air pollution[1]



[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

NO DATA

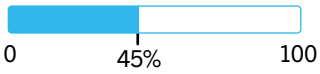
WASH

70% of population without safe drinking water[2]

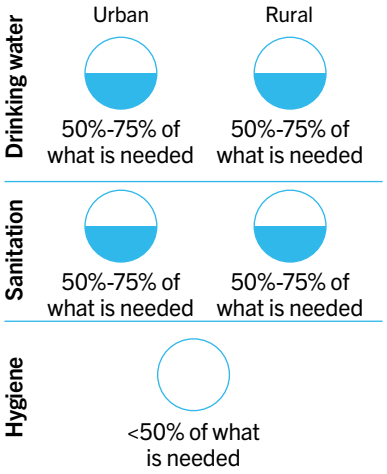
44% of population without safe sanitation[2]

[2] Operationalised as using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services

45% of deaths from diarrhoea caused by unsafe drinking water, sanitation and inadequate personal hygiene



Financial resources available for implementation of national plans



Climate change

Percentage of hot days[3] in 2050 under a high emissions scenario

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

Heat deaths in 2050 compared to 1961-1990 period under a high emissions scenario[4]

NO DATA

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

Existence of national health and climate change plan or strategy

NO DATA

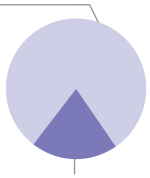
Health and environment scorecard: Mongolia

Chemicals

Extent of the problem

International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for chemical events

IHR capacity score of **80%** for chemical events[5]



20% not attained

[5] Key informants report on attainment of a set of attributes for chemical events (core capacity 12) 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

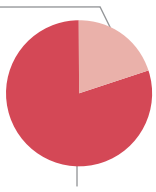
Party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Radiation

Extent of the problem

International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for radiation emergencies

IHR capacity score of **80%** for radiation emergencies[6]



20% not attained

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

Health impact

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

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

Policies

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

Occupational health

Extent of the problem

43% of informal employment in total employment

17% of the working age population exposed to long working hours (≥55 hours/ week)

Health impact

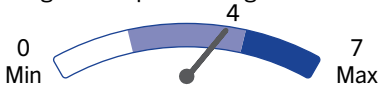
29 out of 100,000 people of working age die from diseases due to occupational risks every year

Mongolia compared to regional values:

Ranking: 17th of 21 countries in the Western Pacific region

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

Mongolia compared to regional values:



Ranking: 17th of 21 countries in the Western Pacific region

Policies

Existence of programmes for occupational health and safety of health workers

NO DATA

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

C155	C161	C187
Occupational safety and health	Occupational health services	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.