

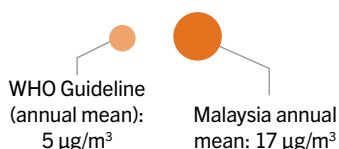
# Health and environment scorecard Malaysia

## Extent of the problem

### Air pollution



**3x** the WHO air quality guideline value for PM<sub>2.5</sub>



**4%** of population without clean fuels and technology for cooking

## Health impact



**14%** 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

NO DATA



Existence of national policy on household energy

NO DATA

### WASH



**6%** of population without safe drinking water<sup>2</sup>



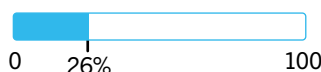
Percentage of population without safe sanitation<sup>2</sup>

NO DATA

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



**26%** of deaths from diarrhoea caused by unsafe drinking water, sanitation and inadequate personal hygiene



Financial resources available for implementation of national plans

|                | Urban   | Rural   |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Drinking water | NO DATA | NO DATA |
| Sanitation     | NO DATA | NO DATA |
| Hygiene        | NO DATA |         |

### Climate change



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

**175** days

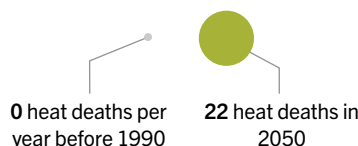
<sup>3</sup> A 'warm spell' day is a day when maximum temperature, together with that of at least the 6 consecutive previous days, exceeds the 90th percentile threshold for that time of the year. High emissions scenario RCP8.5 - Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5

Analysis conducted by the Climatic Research Unit and Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, University of East Anglia, 2015



**+1537** 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



Existence of national health and climate change plan or strategy



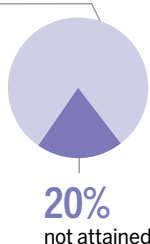
## Extent of the problem

### Chemicals



International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for chemical events

IHR capacity score of **80%** for chemical events<sup>5</sup>



<sup>5</sup> 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

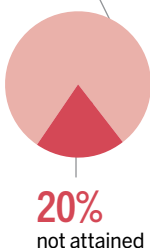


### Radiation



International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for radiation emergencies

IHR capacity score of **80%** for radiation emergencies<sup>6</sup>



<sup>6</sup> 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

Malaysia compared to regional values:



Ranking: 9<sup>th</sup> of 21 countries in the Western Pacific region

Less than **1** out of 100,000 people die from residential radon every year



Existence of standards on electromagnetic fields



Existence of regulation of artificial tanning devices/sun beds



Existence of national radon regulations for dwellings

NO DATA

### Occupational health



Percentage of informal employment in total employment

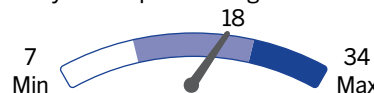
NO DATA



**8%** of the working age population exposed to long working hours (≥55 hours/week)

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

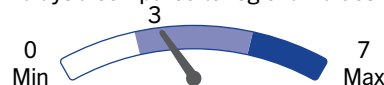
Malaysia compared to regional values:



Ranking: 10<sup>th</sup> of 21 countries in the Western Pacific region

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

Malaysia compared to regional values:



Ranking: 16<sup>th</sup> out of 21 countries in the Western Pacific region



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**  
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<sub>2.5</sub>); 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.