### Extent of the problem

**Air pollution**
- 5x the WHO air quality guideline value for PM$_{2.5}$
- WHO Guideline (annual mean): 5 μg/m$^3$
- Philippines annual mean: 24 μg/m$^3$
- 53% of population without clean fuels and technology for cooking

**WASH**
- 53% of population without safe drinking water
- 39% of population without safe sanitation

**Climate change**
- Number of ‘warm spell’ days$^3$ in 2050 under a high emissions scenario: 85 days

### Health impact

**Air pollution**
- 32% of deaths from stroke and ischaemic heart disease caused by air pollution$^1$

**WASH**
- 49% of deaths from diarrhoea caused by unsafe drinking water, sanitation and inadequate personal hygiene

### Policies

**Existence of legal standards for PM$_{2.5}$**
- NO DATA

**Compliant with WHO Air Quality Guidelines**
- NO DATA

**Existence of national policy on household energy**
- NO DATA

**Financial resources available for implementation of national plans**
- Drinking water: <50% of what is needed
- Sanitation: <50%-75% of what is needed
- Hygiene: 50%-75% of what is needed

### Additional Information

1. Air pollution causes many other diseases and adverse health outcomes, stroke and ischaemic heart disease have been chosen for this country scorecard
2. Operationalised as using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services
3. 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.
4. Analysis conducted by the Climatic Research Unit and Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, University of East Anglia, 2015
### Health and environment scorecard: Philippines

#### Extent of the problem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals</th>
<th>Radiation</th>
<th>Occupational Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for chemical events</td>
<td>IHR capacity score for radiation emergencies</td>
<td>Percentage of informal employment in total employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHR capacity score of 80% for chemical events</td>
<td>IHR capacity score of 40% for radiation emergencies</td>
<td>NO DATA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Health impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals</th>
<th>Radiation</th>
<th>Occupational Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 out of 100,000 children under five die from poisonings every year</td>
<td>Less than 1 out of 100,000 people die from melanoma and other skin cancers every year</td>
<td>34 out of 100,000 people of working age die from diseases due to occupational risks every year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines compared to regional values: 0 Min to 1 Max</td>
<td>Less than 1 out of 100,000 people die from residential radon every year</td>
<td>Philippines compared to regional values: 7 Min to 34 Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking: 11th of 21 countries in the Western Pacific region</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ranking: 21st of 21 countries in the Western Pacific region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals</th>
<th>Radiation</th>
<th>Occupational Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existence of legal limit on lead paint</td>
<td>Existence of standards on electromagnetic fields</td>
<td>Existence of programmes for occupational health and safety of health workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existence of a poison centre</td>
<td>Existence of regulation of artificial tanning devices/sun beds</td>
<td>Existence of national radon regulations for dwellings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### References