

# Health and environment scorecard

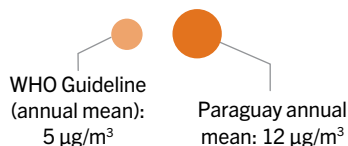
## Paraguay

### Extent of the problem

#### Air pollution



**2x** the WHO air quality guideline value for PM<sub>2.5</sub>

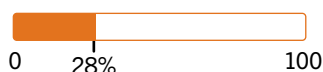


**32%** of population without clean fuels and technology for cooking

### Health impact



**28%** 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



Existence of national policy on household energy



#### WASH



**36%** of population without safe drinking water<sup>2</sup>



**45%** of population without safe sanitation<sup>2</sup>

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



**63%** of deaths from diarrhoea caused by unsafe drinking water, sanitation and inadequate personal hygiene



### Sufficient funding for implementation of national plans

Drinking water

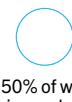


<50% of what is needed



<50% of what is needed

Sanitation



<50% of what is needed



<50% of what is needed

WASH

Health care facilities

INSUFFICIENT DATA

Schools

INSUFFICIENT DATA

#### Climate change



**57%** fossil fuels and traditional use of biomass in total final energy consumption



Percentage of hot days<sup>3</sup> in 2050 under a high emissions scenario<sup>4</sup>

INSUFFICIENT DATA

<sup>3</sup> A 'hot day' is a day when maximum temperature 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.



Heat deaths in 2050 compared to 1961-1990 period under a high emissions scenario<sup>4</sup>

INSUFFICIENT DATA

<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>

INSUFFICIENT DATA

Vulnerability and adaptation assessment

INSUFFICIENT DATA

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

## Paraguay

### Extent of the problem

### Health impact

### Policies

#### Biodiversity



**14%** of  
terrestrial and marine  
area protected

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

Change in forest area 1990-2020



**-37%** change in  
forest area



**-94,440 km<sup>2</sup>**  
change in forest area

INSUFFICIENT DATA



Post-COP15 National  
Biodiversity Strategy  
and Action Plan  
submitted



#### Chemicals



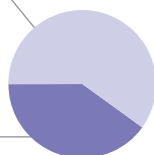
Mean blood lead level in  
children under 5 years

**4 µg/dL**

International Health Regulations  
(IHR) capacity score for chemical  
events

IHR capacity score  
of  
**60%**  
for chemical events<sup>6</sup>

**40%**  
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 five die from poisonings every  
year



Existence of legal  
limit on lead paint



Existence of a poison  
centre



Party to the Minamata  
Convention on Mercury



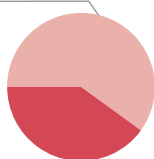
#### Radiation



International Health Regulations  
(IHR) capacity score for radiation  
emergencies

IHR capacity score  
of  
**60%**  
for radiation  
emergencies<sup>7</sup>

**40%**  
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.

**2** 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

INSUFFICIENT DATA



Existence of regulation  
of artificial tanning  
devices/sun beds

INSUFFICIENT DATA



Existence of national  
radon regulations for  
dwellings



# Health and environment scorecard

## Paraguay

### Extent of the problem

#### Occupational health



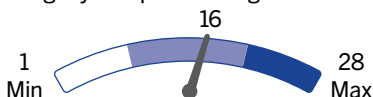
**67%**  
of informal  
employment in total  
employment



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

### Health impact

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



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



### Policies



Existence of national  
policy instruments for  
occupational health and  
safety for health workers



**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



#### Health care facilities



#### Percentage of health care facilities without basic services

Water



15%

Sanitation



74%

Hygiene



INSUFFICIENT  
DATA

Waste management



94%

INSUFFICIENT DATA



Percentage of health care  
facilities without reliable  
electricity supply

INSUFFICIENT DATA



Climate assessment  
conducted for:

INSUFFICIENT  
DATA



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.