**Health and environment scorecard**

**Serbia**

### Extent of the problem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air pollution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>4x</strong> the WHO air quality guideline value for PM$_{2.5}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>34%</strong> of population without clean fuels and technology for cooking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| WHO Guideline (annual mean): 5 μg/m$^3$ | Serbia annual mean: 22 μg/m$^3$ |

### Health impact

| **27%** of deaths from stroke and ischaemic heart disease caused by air pollution$^1$ |

| **52%** of deaths from diarrhoea caused by unsafe drinking water, sanitation and inadequate personal hygiene |

### Policies

| **Existence of legal standards for PM$_{2.5}$** |
| **Compliant with WHO Air Quality Guidelines** |
| **Existence of national policy on household energy** |

### WASH

| **25%** of population without safe drinking water$^2$ |
| **75%** of population without safe sanitation$^2$ |

### Climate change

| **Percentage of hot days$^3$ in 2050 under a high emissions scenario$^4$** |

| **Heat deaths in 2050 compared to 1961-1990 period under a high emissions scenario$^4$** |

### Sufficient funding for implementation of national plans

| **Drinking water** |
| **Sanitation** |
| **WASH** |

| **Health care facilities** |
| **Schools** |

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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 ‘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.

4. Analysis by the Climatic Research Unit, University of East Anglia, 2018.

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Health and environment scorecard
Serbia

### Extent of the problem

**Chemicals**

- **International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for chemical events**
  - IHR capacity score of 100% for chemical events

- **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

- **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**
  - ✔️

**Occupational health**

- **18% of informal employment in total employment**

- **6% of the working age population exposed to long working hours (≥55 hours/week)**

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

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

- **3 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 impact

**Chemicals**

- Less than 1 out of 100,000 children under five die from poisonings every year

**Radiation**

- 7 out of 100,000 people die from melanoma and other skin cancers every year

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

### Policies

- **Existence of legal limit on lead paint**
  - ✔️

- **Existence of a poison centre**
  - ✔️

- **Party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury**
  - ✔️
## Health and environment scorecard

### Serbia

#### Extent of the problem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of health care facilities without basic services</th>
<th>Health impact</th>
<th>Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water</strong></td>
<td>Climate assessment conducted for:</td>
<td><strong>Environmental sustainability</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sanitation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hygiene</strong></td>
<td>Existence of standards for WASH in health care facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14%</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waste management</strong></td>
<td>Existence of standards for health care waste management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INSUFFICIENT DATA**

### References

- **Chemicals:** WHO: International Health Regulations core capacity scores, 2021 data • WHO: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings; data for 2019 • WHO: Legally binding controls for lead paint, updated 2022.

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.