

Summary score: **62**

Exposure score: 52 Health score: 67 Policy score: 68

The scores represent simple averages. [See methods and results for additional information.](#) The scores are out of 100.

	Extent of the problem	Health impact	Policies												
Air pollution View actions and interventions	3 x the WHO air quality guideline value for PM _{2.5} WHO Guideline (annual mean): 5 µg/m ³ Annual country mean: 13 µg/m ³ 5% Population without clean fuels and technology for cooking	18% Deaths from stroke and ischaemic heart disease caused by air pollution ¹ <small>¹ Air pollution causes many other diseases and adverse health outcomes, only stroke and ischaemic heart disease have been chosen for this scorecard.</small>	Existence of legal standards for PM _{2.5} yes <hr/> Compliant with WHO Air Quality Guidelines no <hr/> Existence of national policy on household energy N/A												
WASH View actions and interventions	N/A Population without safe drinking water ² <hr/> 59% Population without safe sanitation ² <small>² Operationalised as using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services.</small>	49% Deaths from diarrhoea caused by unsafe drinking water, sanitation and inadequate personal hygiene	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Urban</th> <th>Rural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Drinking water</td> <td>50-74% of what is needed</td> <td>50-74% of what is needed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sanitation</td> <td><50% of what is needed</td> <td><50% of what is needed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASH</td> <td>Health care facilities N/A of what is needed</td> <td>Schools N/A of what is needed</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Urban	Rural	Drinking water	50-74% of what is needed	50-74% of what is needed	Sanitation	<50% of what is needed	<50% of what is needed	WASH	Health care facilities N/A of what is needed	Schools N/A of what is needed
	Urban	Rural													
Drinking water	50-74% of what is needed	50-74% of what is needed													
Sanitation	<50% of what is needed	<50% of what is needed													
WASH	Health care facilities N/A of what is needed	Schools N/A of what is needed													
Climate change View actions and interventions	76% Fossil fuels and traditional use of biomass in total final energy consumption <hr/> Percentage of hot days ³ in 2050 under a high emissions scenario ⁴ N/A	Heat deaths in 2050 compared to 1961-1990 period under a high emissions scenario ⁴ in the 65+ age group N/A <small>⁴ High emissions scenario RCP8.5 - Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5.</small>	Existence of recent national assessment and plan ⁵ yes Vulnerability and adaptation assessment N/A Health National Adaptation plan (HNAP) <hr/> Commitment to COP26 Health Programme Climate resilient health systems: no Sustainable low carbon health systems: no Net zero commitment: no <hr/> Inclusion of health co-benefits in Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) no												

* Data not undergone country consultation/ not UN data. N/A: not available.

Cuba

Extent of the problem

Health impact

Policies

Biodiversity



Terrestrial and marine area protected

7 %

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

Change in forest area 1990-2020



58 %

Change in forest area (%)



11 840 km²

Change in forest area (km²)

INSUFFICIENT DATA



Post-COP15 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan submitted

yes

View actions and interventions

Chemicals



Mean blood lead level in children under 5 years*

5 µg/dL

International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for chemical events⁶

100 %

(out of 100%)

* Key informants report on attainment of a set of attributes for chemical events (core capacity 14) using a standard WHO instrument.

Poisoning deaths in 100,000 children under five, per year:

<1



Existence of legal limit on lead paint

yes



Existence of a poison centre

yes



Party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury

yes

View actions and interventions

Radiation



International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for radiation emergencies⁷

60 %

(out of 100%)

⁷ Key informants report on attainment of a set of attributes for radiation emergencies (core capacity 15) using a standard WHO instrument.

Deaths per 100,000 people from melanoma and other skin cancers, per year:

6

Number of deaths per 100,000 people from residential radon, per year:*

1



Existence of standards on electromagnetic fields

yes



Existence of regulation of artificial tanning devices/sun beds

no



Existence of national radon regulations for dwellings

no

View actions and interventions

* Data not undergone country consultation/ not UN data. N/A: not available.

References

Air pollution

- [WHO global air quality guidelines 2021](#)
- [WHO SDG Indicator 11.6.2, Concentrations of fine particulate matter \(PM2.5\): 2019 data](#)
- [WHO household air pollution data: 2022 data](#)
- [WHO Air pollution data portal: health impact data for 2019](#)
- [UNEP 2021: Regulating air quality: the first global assessment of air pollution legislation: 2020 data](#)
- [WHO Household energy policy repository: updated 2024.](#)

Water, sanitation and hygiene

- [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: projections for 2050](#)
- [Kendrovskiet al. 2017: projections for 2050](#)
- [WHO Health and Climate Change Global Survey, 2021](#)
- [WHO: Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health \(ATACH\): Country Commitments, 2024 update](#)
- [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](#)
- [FAO 2020: Global Forest Resources Assessment, 2020 data](#)
- [CBD Online Reporting Tool 2024, updated 31 December 2024](#)

Chemicals

- [IHME: Lead exposure estimates, 2023 data](#)
- [WHO: International Health Regulations core capacity scores, 2023 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: C155,161 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/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 2025.

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