

Summary score: **28**

Exposure score: 28 Health score: 39 Policy score: 18

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



5 x the WHO air quality guideline value for PM_{2.5}

WHO Guideline (annual mean): 5 µg/m³

Annual country mean: **23** µg/m³



90% Population without clean fuels and technology for cooking



47% Deaths from stroke and ischaemic heart disease caused by air pollution¹

¹ Air pollution causes many other diseases and adverse health outcomes, only stroke and ischaemic heart disease have been chosen for this scorecard.



Existence of legal standards for PM_{2.5}
no



Compliant with WHO Air Quality Guidelines
N/A



Existence of national policy on household energy
N/A

WASH

View actions and interventions



N/A Population without safe drinking water²



N/A Population without safe sanitation²

² Operationalised as using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services.



77% Deaths from diarrhoea caused by unsafe drinking water, sanitation and inadequate personal hygiene

Sufficient funding for implementation of national plans

	Urban	Rural
Drinking water	<50% of what is needed	<50% of what is needed
Sanitation	<50% of what is needed	50-74% of what is needed
WASH	Health care facilities <50% of what is needed	Schools <50% of what is needed

Climate change

View actions and interventions



96% Fossil fuels and traditional use of biomass in total final energy consumption



Percentage of hot days³ in 2050 under a high emissions scenario⁴

N/A

³A 'hot day' is a day when maximum temperature exceeds the 90th percentile threshold for that time of 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 scenario⁴ in the 65+ age group

N/A

⁴ High emissions scenario RCP8.5 - Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5.

⁵ 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 plan⁵

yes Vulnerability and adaptation assessment
N/A Health National Adaptation plan (HNAP)



Commitment to COP26 Health Programme

Climate resilient health systems **no** Sustainable low carbon health systems **no** Net zero commitment **no**



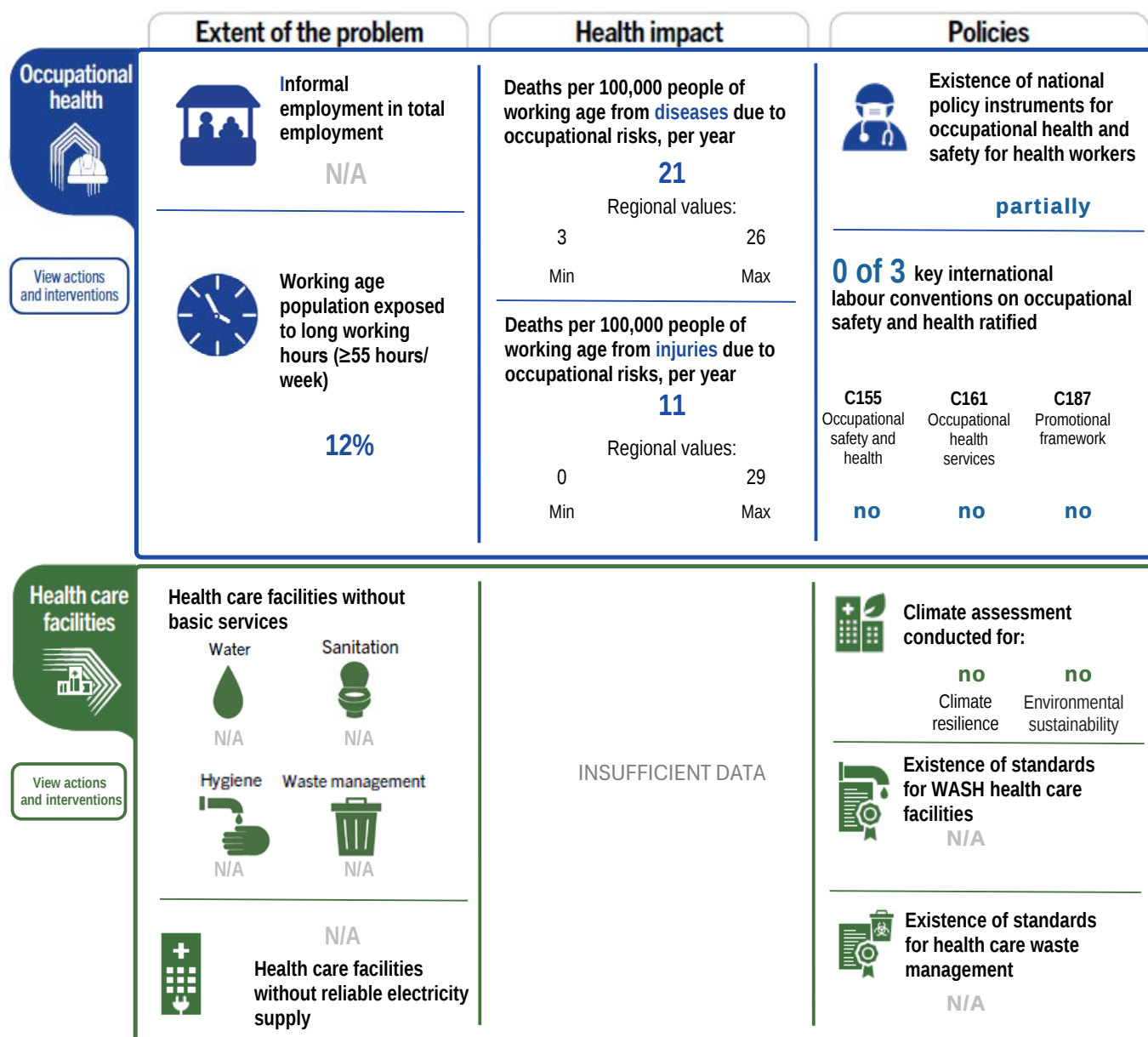
Inclusion of health co-benefits in Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
no

Eritrea

	Extent of the problem	Health impact	Policies
Biodiversity  View actions and interventions	 Terrestrial and marine area protected 0 % Global target: Conserve 30% of land, waters and seas by 2030.	INSUFFICIENT DATA	 Post-COP15 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan submitted no
	Change in forest area 1990-2020  - 8 % Change in forest area (%)  - 950 km² Change in forest area (km²)		
Chemicals  View actions and interventions	 Mean blood lead level in children under 5 years* 5 µg/dL International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for chemical events⁶ 0 % (out of 100%) ⁶Key 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: 4 Regional values: 0 Min 7 Max	 Existence of legal limit on lead paint N/A  Existence of a poison centre N/A  Party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury yes
Radiation  View actions and interventions	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity score for radiation emergencies⁷ 40 % (out of 100%) ⁷Key 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: 1 Number of deaths per 100,000 people from residential radon, per year:* <1	 Existence of standards on electromagnetic fields N/A  Existence of regulation of artificial tanning devices/sun beds N/A  Existence of national radon regulations for dwellings N/A

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

Eritrea



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 \(PM2.5\); 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](#)
- [Kendrovski et 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: \[C155\]\(#\), \[I61\]\(#\) 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.