Health and SDGs brief **2019**

Oman





Universal health coverage

UHC service coverage index (2017)	69
Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population (2018)	0.5
Hospital beds per 10 000 population (2018)	14.8
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) (2017)	38.0
Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (%) (2018)	76.3
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2018)	99
Tuberculosis treatment success rate and relapse TB cases notified (%) (2017)	51
DTP3-containing vaccine / Pentavalent coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2018)	99
Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPS) as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (2016)	5.9
Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) as % of General Government Expenditure (GGE) (2016)	7.6

Estimated population in 2018



Distribution of causes of death among children aged <5 years (%)



Selected determinants of health

Population living in urban areas (%)	
Annual GDP growth (%) (2018)	2.1
Population growth rate (%) (2018)	2.9
Children aged < 5 years with pneumonia symptoms taken to a healthcare provider (%) (2014)	56.3

Trends in estimates of maternal mortality ratio







Selected SDGs health-related indicators*

1NO POVERTYPopulation below the international poverty line (2014)%0.0Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line (ILO estimate, 2019)Male %0.1Female %0.0	2 ZERO (() Children under 5 who are (2018) stunted % stunted % vasted % overweight %
4QUALITY EDUCATIONImage: Constraint of the second secon	7 AFFORDABLE AND Sign Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies at the household level (Global Health Observatory, 2017) % >95
6 CLEAN WATER DO NOT COMPARENT DE COMPARENTE DE COMPARENTE DE COMPARENTA DE COMPARENTA DE COMPARENTA DE COMPARENTE DE COMPARENTA DE COMPARENTA DE	B DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH Unemployment rate (15+ years) (ILO estimate, 2019) Total % 3.1 Male % 1.6 Female % 13.2
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES ALL Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) (µg/m³) (WHO/CEHA, 2016) Total 38.2 Urban	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS IN THE INFORMATION INFORMATIO

*Because of the scarcity of data, the above presentation is limited. Where available, information is obtained from the Regional Core Indicators Programme

Key health indicators

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Life expectancy at birth in years (2018)	75.3	79.5	77.0
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) (UN-MMEIG 2017 estimate)	—	—	19
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2017 estimate)			5
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2017 estimate)			10
Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2017 estimate)			11
Tobacco use among persons 15+ years (%) (2018)	12.8	0.3	9.1
Overweight (18+ years) (%) (2016)			62.6
Obesity (18+ years) (%) (2016)			27.0
Raised blood pressure among persons 18+ years (%) (2014)			24.8
Raised blood glucose among persons 18+ years (%) (2015)			13.5
Raised cholesterol among persons 18+ years (%) (year)			
Probability of dying between age 30 and exact age 70 from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, (%) 2016			17.8
Cancer incidence per 100 000 (2018)			103.3

Universal health coverage (UHC) means provision of quality services to everybody without discrimination of any kind and without exposing people to financial hardship. UHC is one of the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 3, and attaining UHC will also contribute directly or indirectly to achieving the other SDGs. Achieving UHC means ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages with explicit affirmative action for vulnerable populations including refugees and migrants. Thus, disaggregated data will be necessary to assess and address inequities in health. UHC requires inter-sectoral action. All countries can and must advance towards UHC by year 2030, if not earlier.



ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

Health and SDGs at a glance in **Oman**



Voluntary National Review, include year(s) and link(s)

Completed in 2019:

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/ documents/23489Sultanate_of_Oman_National_Voluntary_ Report__2019_Arabic_Spreads.pdf

National Focal Point for 2030 Agenda

Supreme Council for Planning

National Focal Point in Ministry of Health for health related SDGs

Dr. Omar Al-Farsi, Director of Information and Statistics Department and Dr. Medhat Kamal El-Said, Expert in Epidemiology and Public Health.

1. What efforts have been made to agree on national targets for SDG3+?

A high-level committee, led by The Supreme Council for Planning and with members from different sectors, was established to agree on national targets for all SDGs in Oman. The First Voluntary National Review report confirmed the country's commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in all three dimensions: economic, social and environment within the specified time frame.

A Ministry of Health committee meets annually to review the progress on the indicators. Health related SDGs indicators are published annually in the Annual Health Report (https://www.moh.gov.om/en/ web/statistics/annual-reports). Moreover, facts and figures about universal health coverage (UHC) in Oman was published in 2019.

2. How is Oman incorporating SDG 3 targets in health policy, strategy, and planning?

The Health Vision 2050, developed in 2012 and published in 2014, describes the current health system in Oman and provides a long-term vision for health development for Oman. This Vision is operationalized in five-year plans. The Ninth Five Year Plan (2016-2020) was the latest national health policy and strategy, and it is in line with in line with the SDGs and UHC. The Health Vision 2050 is available here:

https://www.moh.gov.om/documents/16506/119833/ Health+Vision+2050/7b6f40f3-8f93-4397-9fde-34e04026b829

3. Are there any major partnerships for advancing the 2030 Agenda?

There are four UN Agencies in Oman (FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO) which work closely together in supporting the government in meeting their SDG targets.

The Oman Human Rights Commission organized a multisectoral workshop titled Sustainable Development Goals: Human Rights Perspective on 10-12 April 2017. It was facilitated by two experts from the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.

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Developed jointly by Department of Science, Information and Dissemination, Office of the Regional Director, and Department of UHC/Health Systems

4. Are there any major partnerships for advancing the health-related SDGs?

A number of national committees work to achieve target of the healthrelated SDGs such as the national maternal mortality committee, the national multisectoral noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) committee and the national multisectoral committee of narcotics and psychotropic substances. Numerous international, regional and national meetings provide opportunities to advocate and build national capacity on the SDGs. For example, the Statistical Centre for the Cooperation Council for the Arab Countries of the Gulf, based in Oman, organized a workshop on concepts and procedures in GCC countries for preparing health and SDG indicators on 14-15 February 2016. In June, 2017, the Ministry of Health participated with a poster presentation titled "Health Indicators and the SDGs in Oman and the Arab Region" at an international conference held at the American University of Beirut. Moreover, the Ministry of Health introduced a presentation titled "Sustainable Development Goals from Health Perspective" in the Ministry of Education on 18 April 2017. WHO organizes an annual workshop about strategic plan and SDGs are usually discussed with the directors at the Ministry of Health.

5. Describe a success story or an example of efforts to accelerate action on the health-related SDGs.

The following examples demonstrate efforts made related to SDG3 in Oman.

The Muscat vector control campaign to address the dengue outbreak involving 1200 public health personal was the largest gathering of public health personnel in Oman. Community mobilization and spraying of insecticides was used to eradicate the breeding sites of Aedes Aegypti in Muscat governorate. This effort led to the reduction of Aedes Aegypti density, the prevention the spread of the vector to other parts of Oman and the control of dengue fever cases.

The 2017 National Supplementary Immunization Activity of MMR, using an injectable MMR vaccine used a combination of communication and community engagement strategies. It targeted adults aged 20-35 years and achieved >90% national and subnational vaccination coverage including 88% coverage of the expatriate working population who comprised 62% of the target population. This campaign contributed to WHO recognizing the elimination of measles and rubella in Oman in 2019.

Al-Shifa, developed by the Ministry of Health, is a comprehensive healthcare information management system for managing health facility management information like electronic medical records (EMR), assets, inventory, and human resources. This system has been installed in 220+ healthcare facilities of varying size and capabilities, including non-MoH facilities. A fully integrated and easily accessible EMR provides a 360 degree view of patient history and clinical information needed at point-of-care. An e-document for Birth and Death registration facilitates the documentation and reporting of vital events with the computerized Central Birth and Death Registration of the Royal Oman Police. This access to comprehensive information in one location improves quality of data critical in monitoring mortality trends.