



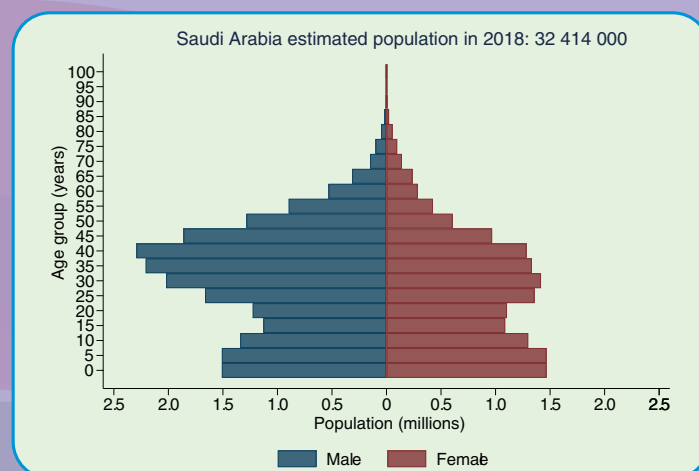
Universal health coverage

UHC service coverage index (2017)	74
Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population (2018)	0.7
Hospital beds per 10 000 population (2018)	22.5
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) (2017)	73.2
Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (%) (2018)	98.0
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2018)	96
Tuberculosis treatment success rate and relapse TB cases notified (%) (2017)	94
DTP3-containing vaccine / Pentavalent coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2018)	96
Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPS) as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (2016)	14.3
Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) as % of General Government Expenditure (GGE) (2016)	10.1

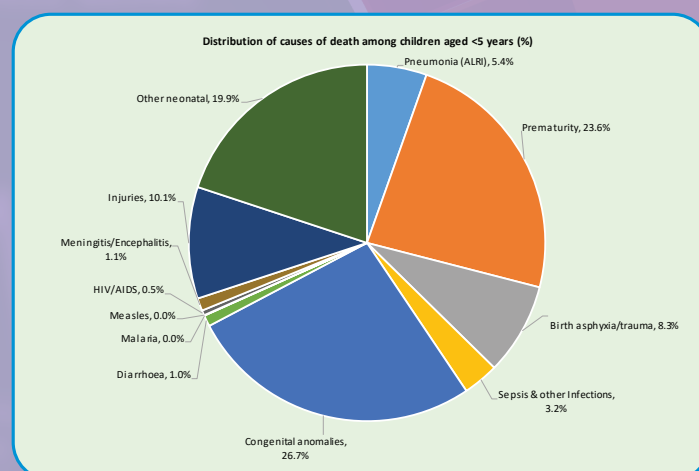
Selected determinants of health

Population living in urban areas (%) (2018)	83
Annual GDP growth (%) (2018)	2.2
Population growth rate (%) (2017)	2.5
Children aged < 5 years with pneumonia symptoms taken to a healthcare provider (%)	...

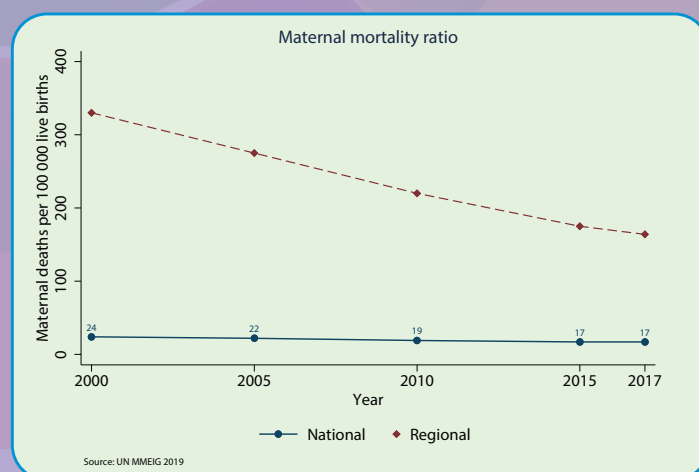
Estimated population in 2018



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



Trends in estimates of maternal mortality ratio



Selected SDGs health-related indicators*

1 NO POVERTY

Population below the international poverty line	%	...
Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line (ILO estimate, 2019)	Male %	0.0
	Female %	0.0

2 ZERO HUNGER

Children under 5 who are (2017)		
stunted	%	11.1
wasted	%	4.1
overweight	%	9.1

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Literacy rate (15-24 years) (2017)	Total %	99
	Male %	99
	Female %	99
Net primary school enrolment ratio per 100 school-age children (2017)	Total ratio	98
	Male ratio	97
	Female ratio	98

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies at the household level (Global Health Observatory, 2017)	%	>95
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6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Access to improved drinking water (World Health Statistics, 2015)	%	100
Access to improved sanitation facilities (World Health Statistics, 2015)	%	99

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unemployment rate (15+ years) (ILO estimate, 2019)	Total %	5.9
	Male %	2.9
	Female %	21.0

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (WHO/CEHA, 2016)	Total	78.4
	Urban	...

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Estimated direct deaths from major conflicts (per 100 000 population) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2012-2016)	0.2
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*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)	73.7	76.0	74.8
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) (UN-MMEIG 2017 estimate)	—	—	17
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2017 estimate)	...	...	4
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2017 estimate)	...	...	6
Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2017 estimate)	...	...	7
Tobacco use among persons 15+ years (%) (2018)	23.1	0.7	14.1
Overweight (18+ years) (%) (2016)	...	...	69.7
Obesity (18+ years) (%) (2016)	...	...	35.4
Raised blood pressure among persons 18+ years (%) (2014)	...	...	23.3
Raised blood glucose among persons 18+ years (%) (2015)	...	...	17.4
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	...	...	16.4
Cancer incidence per 100 000 (2018)	...	...	88.7

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.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



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

Health and SDGs at a glance in Saudi Arabia



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

Completed in 2018: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20230SDGs_English_Report972018_FINAL.pdf

National Focal Point for 2030 Agenda

Dr Samir J. Ghazi, Acting Director General, Natural Resources Directorate, Ministry of Economy and Planning

National Focal Point in Ministry of Health for health related SDGs

Mr. Faisal Alshammari, Director General Statistics and Information Department, Ministry of Health.

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

Saudi Arabia is committed to achieving the SDGs targets and is putting it at the top of its priorities. A comprehensive systematic review of SDGs is conducted annually. The Kingdom Vision 2030 is based on access: A vibrant Society, Booming Economy, and Ambitious Homeland provide visibility and 12th operational programs such as the National Transformation Program (NTP 2020) bases that support by integrating SDGs into the national planning processes.

Vision 2030 (<https://vision2030.gov.sa/download/file/fid/417>) in its entirety is compatible and aligned with SDGs targets.

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

SDGs targets are incorporated in the NTP 2020 to fulfil Vision 2030 Strategic Objectives. The Ministry of Health is launching several initiatives in line with Vision 2030 and the NTP 2020. This includes a reform of the health financing system to improve access to quality health services, with specific regards to low-income and poor groups, through continued increasing investment and public spending on health, reducing out-of-pocket spending and increasing pre-payment and risk-pooling, which may include tax-based financing, compulsory social insurance and other types of health insurance.

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

Partnerships exist with international agencies such as WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP and the World Bank to benefit from their expertise and technical facilities and financial contribution to advance the 2030 Agenda.

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

Considerable inter-ministerial collaboration is ongoing to reach the strategic objectives of the Vision 2030 related to health, involving the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy and Planning, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs as well as the General Authority of Statistics.

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

Two key efforts are related to achieving the SDGs:

- Health System Strengthening: moving towards building a strong health system to achieve better access to safe quality healthcare for purpose of moving towards universal health coverage.
- Modern Healthcare Model: Implementation of clusters which are people-centered, primary healthcare, and integration with secondary and tertiary levels of care and social care taking into account population holistic physical and mental health needs. Childhood overweight and obesity. Responsiveness to Disasters, Catastrophes and Pandemics.

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