



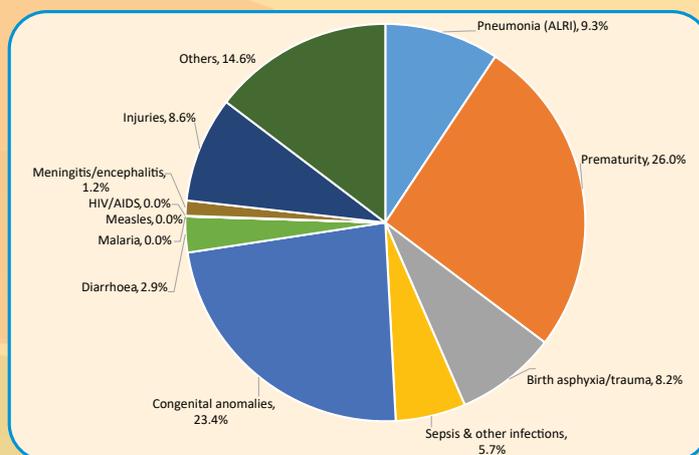
Universal health coverage

UHC service coverage index (2021)	65.0
Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population (2021)	6.0
Hospital beds per 10 000 population (2021)	14.0
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) (2021)	56.5
Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (2020)	79.0
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2021)	76.0
Tuberculosis treatment coverage rate (2021)	47.0
DTP3-containing vaccine/pentavalent coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2021)	77.0
Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of current health expenditure (2017)	34.0
Domestic general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure (2017)	12.0

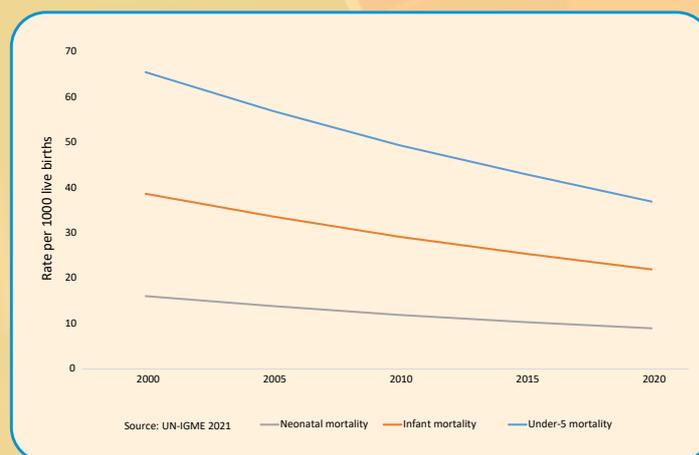
Selected determinants of health

Population living in urban areas (%) (2017)	90.0
Annual GDP growth (%) (2021)	2.2
Population growth rate (%) (2017)	2.3
Children aged < 5 years with pneumonia symptoms taken to a health care provider (%) (2018)	61.0

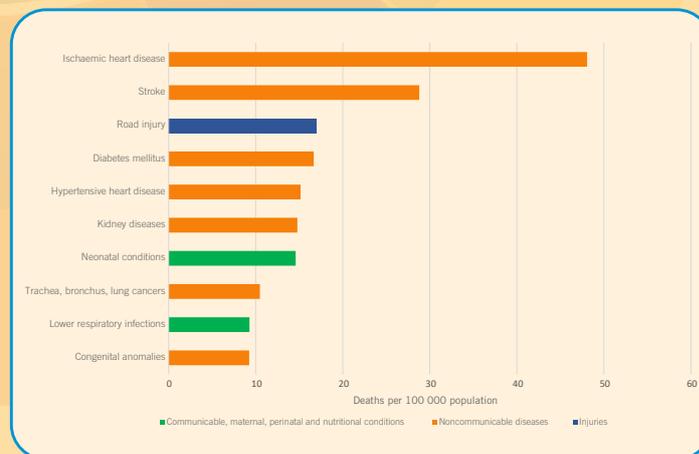
Distribution of causes of death among children aged < 5 years (%)



Neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality rates per 1000 live births



Top 10 causes of death for both sexes and all ages (2019)



Selected health-related SDG indicators

1 NO POVERTY

Population below the international poverty line (2017) (%) 15.7

Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line 15+ (%) (ILO modelled estimate, 2019)	Male	0.1
	Female	0.1

2 ZERO HUNGER

Children under 5 (%) who are (2019)	
stunted	7.4
wasted	0.6
overweight	7.0

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Literacy rate (15–24 years) (2019) (%)	Total	95.0
	Male	97.0
	Female	93.0

Net primary school enrolment ratio per 100 school-age children (2021)	Total ratio	100.0
	Male ratio	100.0
	Female ratio	100.0

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies at the household level (%) 100.0
(WHO Global Health Observatory, 2020)

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%) (World Health Statistics, 2020) 86.0

Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%) (World Health Statistics, 2020) 82.0

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unemployment rate (15+ years) (%) (ILO estimate, 2021)	Total	19.8
	Male	18.6
	Female	26.2

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019)	Total	25.9
	Urban	25.8

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

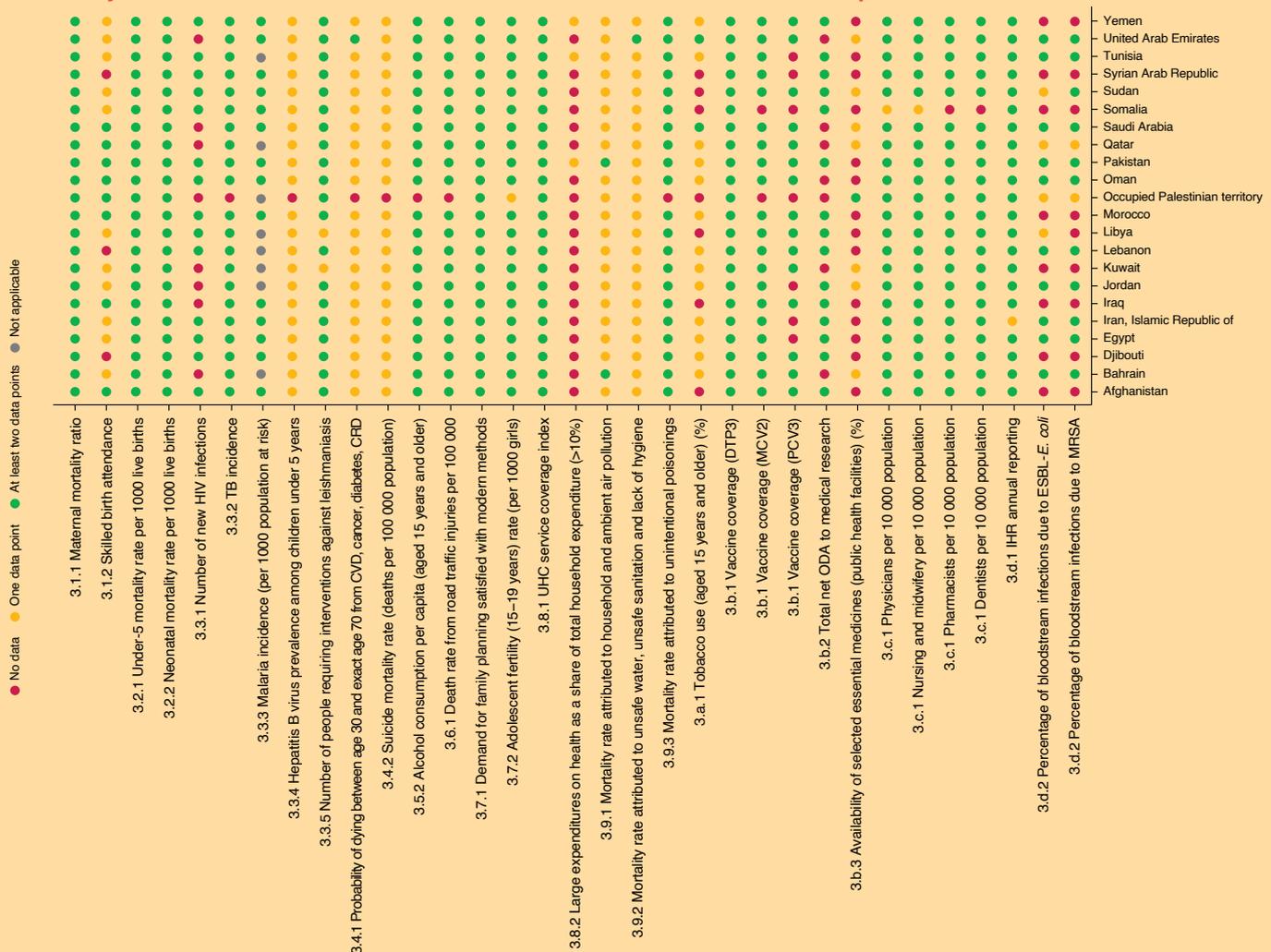
Estimates of rate of homicides (per 100 000 population) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019) 2.6

Key health indicators

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Life expectancy at birth in years (2019)	77.0	78.8	77.9
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years) (2019)	68.1	67.2	67.6
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at 60 (years) (2019)	16.3	16.2	16.2
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) (UN-MMEIG 2020 estimate)	—	—	41.0
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	...	...	8.5
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	13.8	11.2	12.5
Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	16.3	16.4	14.6
Tobacco use among persons 15+ years (%) (year)	...	...	...
Overweight (18+ years) (%) (2020)	...	...	28.3
Obesity (18+ years) (%) (2020)	...	...	32.1
Raised blood pressure among persons 18+ years (%) (2020)	...	...	22.1
Raised blood glucose among persons 18+ years (%) (2020)	...	...	8.2
Raised cholesterol among persons 18+ years (%) (2019)	16.1	19.4	17.7
Mortality between exact ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (%) (2019)	17.0	13.6	15.3
Cancer incidence per 100 000 (2021)	154.6	159.3	155.3

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 SDG 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 intersectoral action. All countries can and must advance towards UHC by 2030, if not earlier.

Availability of data for each SDG 3 indicator: no data, one and at least two data points, 2014–2019





Voluntary National Review

Completed in 2017: <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/jordan/voluntary-national-review-2017>

Completed in 2022: <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/jordan/voluntary-national-review-2022>

National Focal Point for 2030 Agenda

Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

National Focal Point in the Ministry of Health for health-related SDGs

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1. Summarize efforts at the national level in setting targets for health-related SDGs.

The Jordan 2025 national vision and strategy are being implemented through multi-year executive development programmes, the latest being the Government Indicative Executive Program 2021–2024, which is aligned with the SDGs, reflects their interlinkages and includes around 72 SDG indicators. A road map has been developed to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, link it with national priorities and integrate it into national plans and development programmes. National efforts towards the SDGs have included specific action to meet Goals 4 (Quality education), 5 (Gender equality) and 13 (Climate action).

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

The current national strategic health plan (2018–2022) was developed with the support of WHO in the context of the SDGs and calls for achieving universal health coverage (UHC) by 2030 and society's comprehensive engagement for achieving the SDGs. The Ministry of Health, with WHO support, is updating the strategy for 2022–2027, incorporating SDG 3 targets as part of its monitoring framework. In addition, SDG 3 targets are incorporated in the WHO country cooperation strategy 2021–2025 and different national health plans, including those for health sector reform, reproductive and sexual health, rehabilitation and emergency and crisis response.

3. Are there any significant partnerships for advancing the health-related SDGs?

The Ministry of Health and other health-related institutions work closely with partners and donors to achieve the SDGs. This includes works with different UN agencies to achieve SDG 3 targets within the broader United Nations Sustainable Development Framework 2018–2022, which commits the UN Country Team to increased collaboration, coherence and efficiency towards strengthening institutions, empowering people and enhancing opportunities. Jordan is part of the UHC Partnership, one of WHO's largest platforms for international cooperation on strengthening health systems for UHC through a primary health care approach.

4. Describe a success story or an opportunity to strengthen the health system for COVID-19 that supports efforts towards achieving one or more SDG health-related targets.

A range of mitigation interventions were used to maintain essential health services during the COVID-19 pandemic. This included developing communications and educational materials on COVID-19 symptoms, prevention and transmission, and ensuring infection prevention and control measures in all primary health care centres. To facilitate access to health care during the lockdown, specific locations were allocated to deliver different essential services (such as immunization) and action was taken to maintain an adequate supply of medicines and provide a two-month drug refill service for noncommunicable disease patients. Mobile and web-based technologies were deployed for service delivery, training and monitoring. Additionally, non-insured patients were exempted from service fees and there was free delivery of medicines to some patients. Other actions included triage to identify treatment priorities, rescheduling appointments, home task shifting, redirection of patients to alternative health care facilities, and involving the private health sector and non-health sectors.