



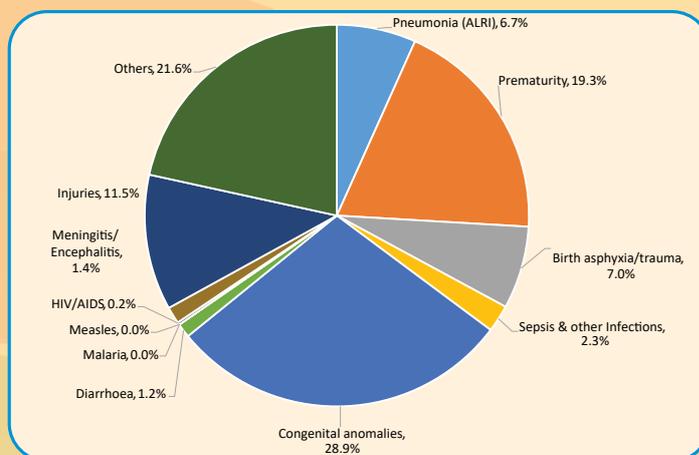
Universal health coverage

UHC service coverage index (2021)	70.0
Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population (2021)	0.5
Hospital beds per 10 000 population (2021)	15.7
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) (2021)	40.3
Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (2019)	73.9
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2021)	99.0
Tuberculosis treatment coverage rate (2021)	87.0
DTP3-containing vaccine/pentavalent coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2021)	99.0
Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of current health expenditure (2021)	7.0
Domestic general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure (2019)	8.0

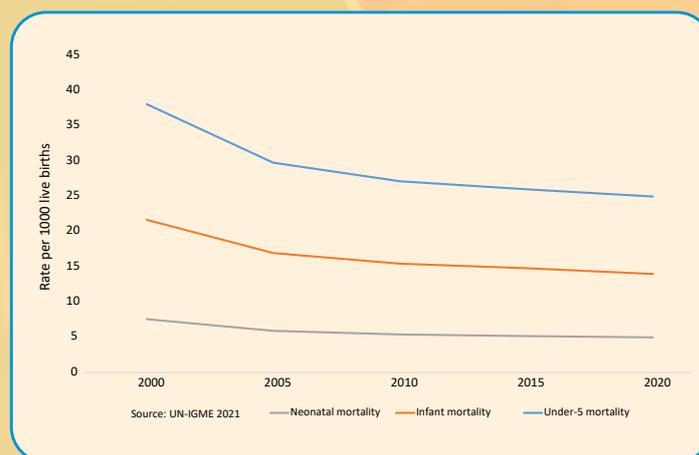
Selected determinants of health

Population living in urban areas (%) (year)	...
Annual GDP growth (%) (2021)	3.1
Population growth rate (%) (2021)	-1.7
Children aged < 5 years with pneumonia symptoms taken to a health care provider (%) (year)	...

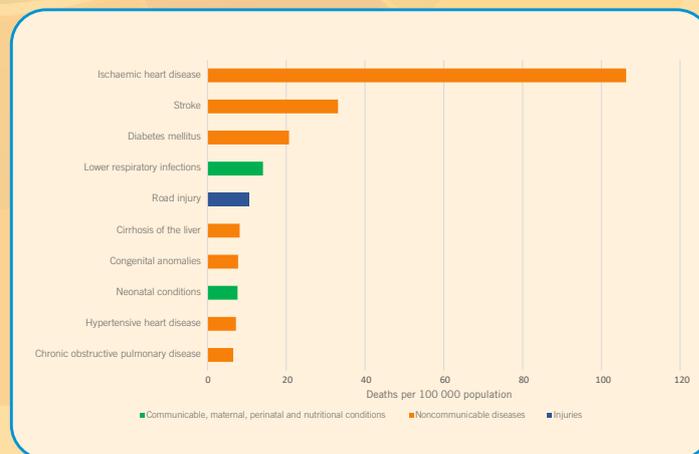
Distribution of causes of death among children aged < 5 years (%)



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 (2019) (%) 0.0

Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line 15+ (%) (ILO modelled estimate, 2019)	Male	0.1
	Female	0.0

2 ZERO HUNGER

Children under 5 (%) who are: (2017)

stunted	11.4
wasted	9.3
overweight	3.1

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Literacy rate (15–24 years) (2021) (%)	Total	100.0
	Male	100.0
	Female	100.0

Net primary school enrolment ratio per 100 school-age children (2021)	Total ratio	99.0
	Male ratio	99.0
	Female ratio	98.0

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) 91.0

Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%) (World Health Statistics, year) ...

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unemployment rate (15+ years) (%) (ILO estimate, 2021)	Total	1.9
	Male	1.1
	Female	5.6

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019)	Total	34.9
	Urban	35.8

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

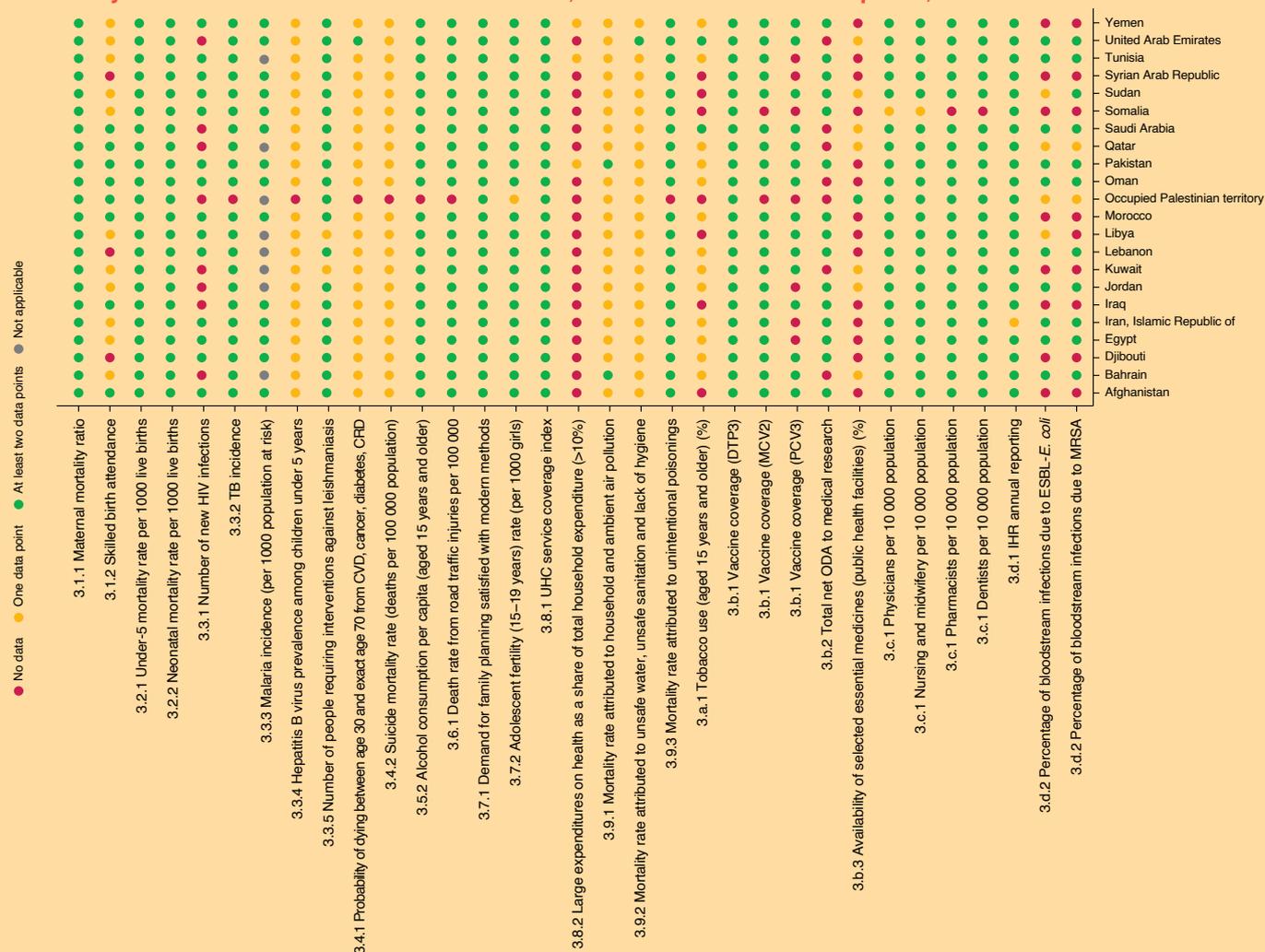
Estimates of rate of homicides (per 100 000 population) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019) 0.7

Key health indicators

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Life expectancy at birth in years (2019)	73.0	75.3	73.9
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years) (2019)	64.5	64.5	64.7
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at 60 (years) (2019)	13.0	13.5	13.2
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) (UN-MMEIG 2020 estimate)	—	—	17.0
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	...	...	4.5
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	9.5	7.8	8.7
Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	11.0	9.1	10.1
Tobacco use among persons 15+ years (%) (2019)	15.6	0.4	8.0
Overweight (18+ years) (%) (2017)	...	...	35.5
Obesity (18+ years) (%) (2017)	...	...	30.7
Raised blood pressure among persons 18+ years (%) (2017)	...	...	33.6
Raised blood glucose among persons 18+ years (%) (2017)	...	...	15.7
Raised cholesterol among persons 18+ years (%) (2017)	29.5	39.9	34.5
Mortality between exact ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (%) (2019)	22.5	20.3	21.5
Cancer incidence per 100 000 (2021)	108.4	108.7	103.8

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



Source: Progress on the health-related Sustainable Development Goals and targets in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, 2020. Cairo: WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean; 2022.



Voluntary National Review

Completed in 2019: <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/oman/voluntary-national-review-2019>

National Focal Point for 2030 Agenda

N/A

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

Dr Sulaiman Salim Al Mashrafi, Acting Director of Information and Statistics Department,
Directorate General of Planning and Studies,
Ministry of Health

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

The health-related SDGs have been integrated into the main pillars of the National Five-Year Plan (2021–2025). A high-level national committee exists for the achievement of the SDGs that includes representatives of ministries and government agencies, councils for sustainable development, the private sector, civil society and academia. The committee oversees the process of integrating the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with those of Oman's Vision 2040, preparing national reports, including voluntary national reports, and developing an integrated monitoring system.

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

Health Vision 2050 was established in 2012 to provide a long-term health vision for the health system. The Ministry of Health formulates a plan every five years to achieve the Vision. The latest plan, the 10th Five Year Plan (2021–2025), is aligned with efforts to achieve the SDGs and universal health coverage. There is an annual evaluation to measure progress.

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

The Directorate-General for Planning and Studies of the Ministry of Health held the Ninth international pharmacy conference in 2018 to address universal health coverage, health system

resilience and the SDGs. In 2017, the Ministry presented on health indicators and the SDGs in Oman and the Arab region at an international conference in Beirut. Moreover, the Ministry presented on the SDGs from a health perspective at the Ministry of Education in 2017. WHO organizes an annual workshop on the SDGs for the Directorate. The Statistical Centre of the Gulf Cooperation Council held a workshop on preparing health and SDG indicators in 2016.

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

During the COVID-19 pandemic, primary health care was deployed to support the national health system, reducing the heavy workload in hospitals and other inpatient care facilities. Primary health care services were able to successfully provide essential medical care, meet general health care needs and reinforce public health strategies and activities. This strategy improves the readiness of the health care system to respond to similar outbreaks in the future. The success of the emergency response was the result of involving stakeholders in developing and executing plans and policies and engaging the community in response activities. A pre-existing culture of including individuals and communities in public health activities facilitated their involvement during the pandemic, especially after the lifting of lockdown measures and restoration of freedom of movement and activity.