## Universal health coverage

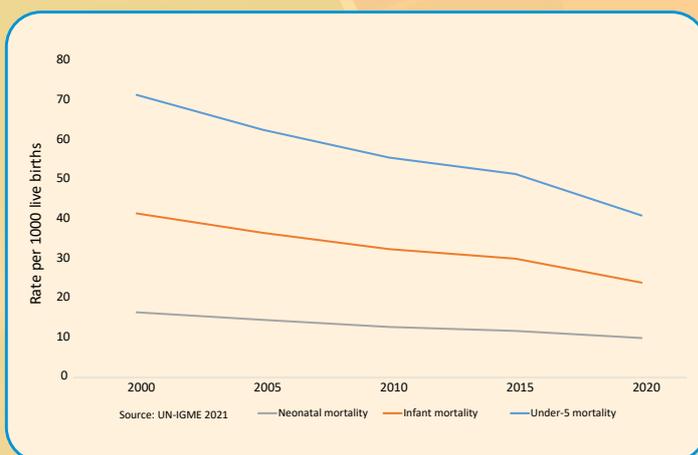| | |
|---|---|
| UHC service coverage index (2021) | 65.0 |
| Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population (2021) | 1.4 |
| Hospital beds per 10 000 population (2021) | 14.9 |
| Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) (2021) | 63.4 |
| Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (2020) | 94.8 |
| Measles immunization coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2021) | 98.0 |
| Tuberculosis treatment coverage rate (2021) | 80.0 |
| DTP3-containing vaccine/pentavalent coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2021) | 95.0 |
| Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of current health expenditure (2020) | 38.0 |
| Domestic general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure (2021) | 14.0 |

## Selected determinants of health

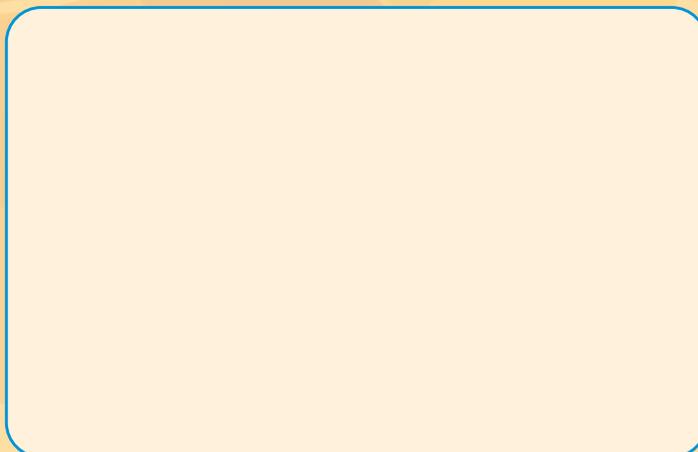| | |
|---|---|
| Population living in urban areas (%) (2021) | 77.0 |
| Annual GDP growth (%) (2021) | 7.1 |
| Population growth rate (%) (2021) | 2.4 |
| Children aged < 5 years with pneumonia symptoms taken to a health care provider (%) (year) | ... |

*: Data not available

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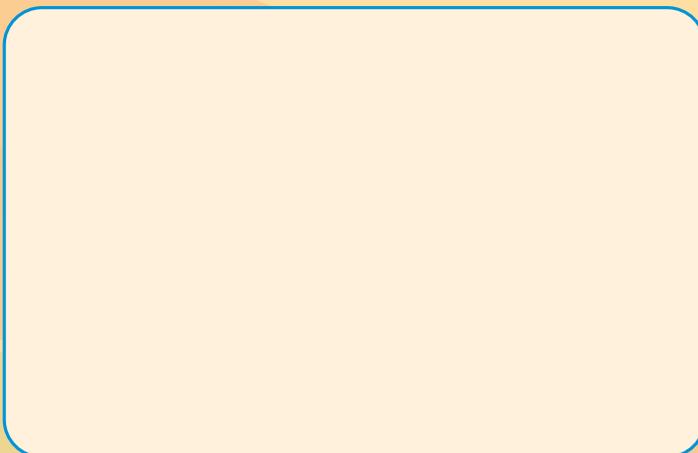


## Neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality rates per 1000 live births



Source: UN-IGME 2021 — Neonatal mortality — Infant mortality — Under-5 mortality

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



World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Eastern Mediterranean

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

# Selected health-related SDG indicators

## 1 NO POVERTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Population below the international poverty line (2017) (%) | | 16.8 |
| Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line 15+ (%) (ILO modelled estimate, 2019) | Male | … |
| | Female | … |

## 2 ZERO HUNGER

Children under 5 (%) who are (2020)

| | |
|---|---|
| stunted | 8.7 |
| wasted | 1.3 |
| overweight | 8.6 |

## 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Literacy rate (15–24 years) (2019) (%) | Total | 99 |
| | Male | 99 |
| | Female | 99 |
| Net primary school enrolment ratio per 100 school-age children (2017) | Total ratio | 97 |
| | Male ratio | 95 |
| | Female ratio | 98 |

## 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

| | |
|---|---|
| Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies at the household level (%) (WHO Global Health Observatory, year) | … |

## 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%) (World Health Statistics, 2020) | 80.0 |
| Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%) (World Health Statistics, 2020) | 67.0 |

## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unemployment rate (15+ years) (%) (ILO estimate, 2021) | Total | 26.4 |
| | Male | 22.4 |
| | Female | 43.0 |

## 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) ($\mu g/m^3$) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019) | Total | 30.8 |
| | Urban | 31.3 |

## 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimates of rate of homicides (per 100 000 population) (WHO Global Health Observatory, year) | … |

# Key health indicators

| Indicator | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Life expectancy at birth in years (2019) | 72.4 | 75.8 | 74.1 |
| Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years) (2019) | 62.9 | 64.1 | 63.5 |
| Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at 60 (years) (2019) | 13.1 | 14.1 | 13.6 |
| Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) (UN-MMEIG 2020 estimate) | — | — | 20.0 |
| Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate) | … | … | 9.3 |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate) | 13.7 | 11.6 | 12.7 |
| Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate) | 16.0 | 13.4 | 14.8 |
| Tobacco use among persons 15+ years (%) (year) | … | … | … |
| Overweight (18+ years) (%) (2016) | … | … | 57.8 |
| Obesity (18+ years) (%) (2016) | … | … | 26.8 |
| Raised blood pressure among persons 18+ years (%) (year) | … | … | … |
| Raised blood glucose among persons 18+ years (%) (year) | … | … | … |
| Raised cholesterol among persons 18+ years (%) (year) | … | … | … |
| Mortality between exact ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (%) (year) | … | … | … |
| Cancer incidence per 100 000 (2021) | 166.5 | 155.3 | 158.8 |

**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
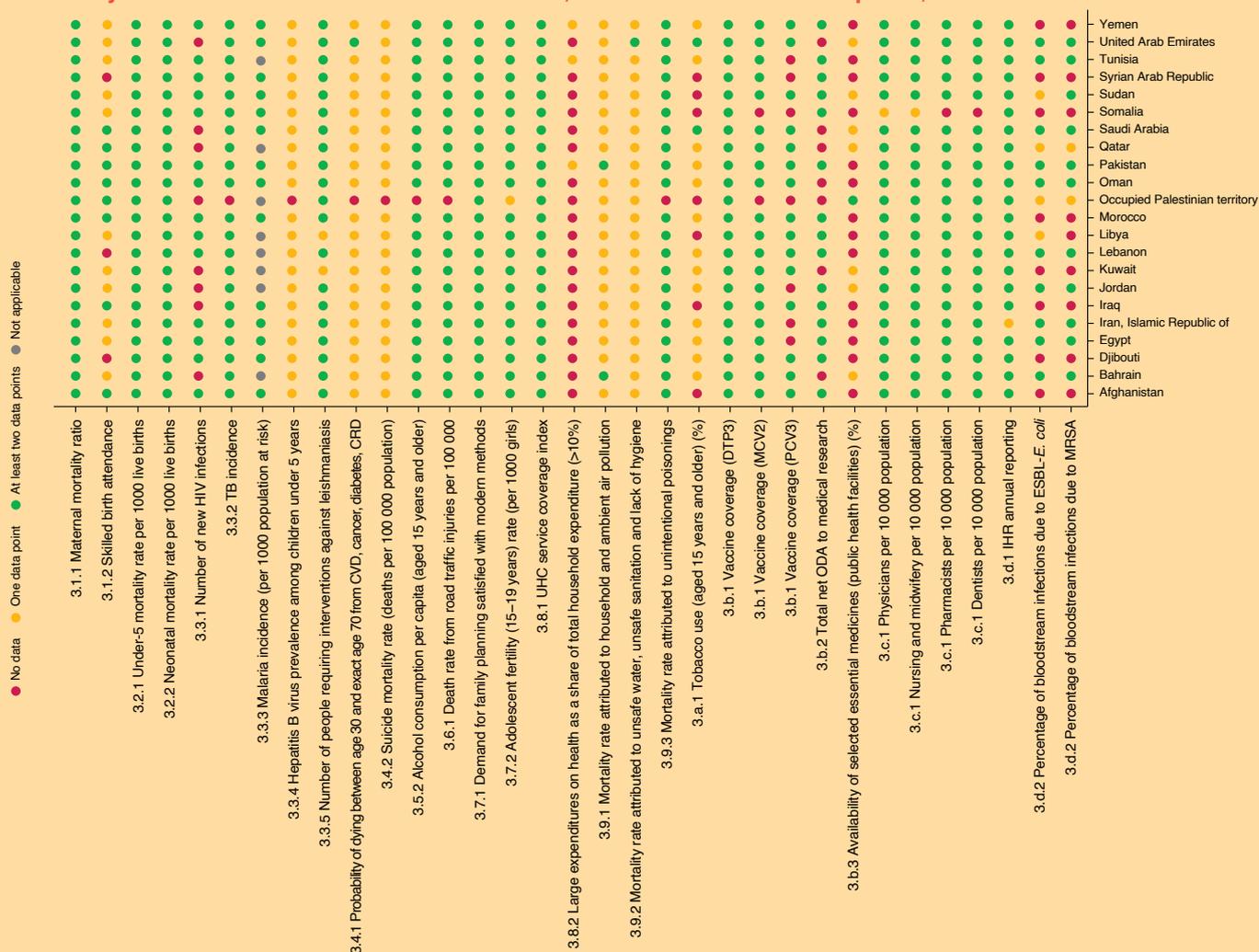


*Source: Progress on the health-related Sustainable Development Goals and targets in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, 2020. Cairo: WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean; 2022.*

## Voluntary National Review

Completed in 2018: https://2030monitor.annd.org/data/report/arabic/63.pdf

## National Focal Point for 2030 Agenda

Mr Mahmoud Ataya,
Office of the Prime Minister, State of Palestine

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

Dr Ola Aker,
Ministry of Health, Director of Health Policy and Planning Unit

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

The Ministry of Health coordinates with health partners to set targets for the National Health Strategy and to monitor progress. The targets and indicators of the health-related SDGs have been integrated in the objectives, desired outcomes, programmes, indicators and targets of the updated National Health Strategy (2021–2023). The Strategy has also been updated in light of the lessons learned and priorities identified during the COVID-19 pandemic.

## 2. How is the occupied Palestinian territory incorporating SDG 3 targets in health policy, strategy and planning?

The National Health Strategy 2021–2023 is the main planning document for health and is aligned with achievement of the SDGs. During preparation of the Strategy, stakeholders were consulted on how to link its strategic objectives to the SDGs, and all strategic objectives are now fully aligned with SDG 3 and its targets, including those for universal health coverage, health financing, recruitment of health workforce, reproductive and sexual health, and control of noncommunicable and communicable diseases.

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

The Ministry of Health, in partnership with WHO, heads a national working group to support and monitor implementation of SDG 3. The group includes representatives from different stakeholders, including other ministries, health service providers and civil society, who work together to improve coordination on SDG-related initiatives and plans.

## 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.

The Ministry of Health was supported by WHO and other United Nations agencies to implement a COVID-19 emergency response plan. This included building the diagnostic capacity of the Central Public Laboratory in the Gaza Strip, consolidating the sometimes unreliable and duplicative efforts of laboratories in the Gaza Strip. Laboratory diagnostic capacity is critical for the diagnosis, surveillance and detection of communicable disease outbreaks and drug resistance, and an efficient and reliable public health laboratory is an essential component of a resilient health system and global health security. Training in the latest evidence-based guidance for disease surveillance and laboratory diagnosis is ongoing, with support from WHO.