



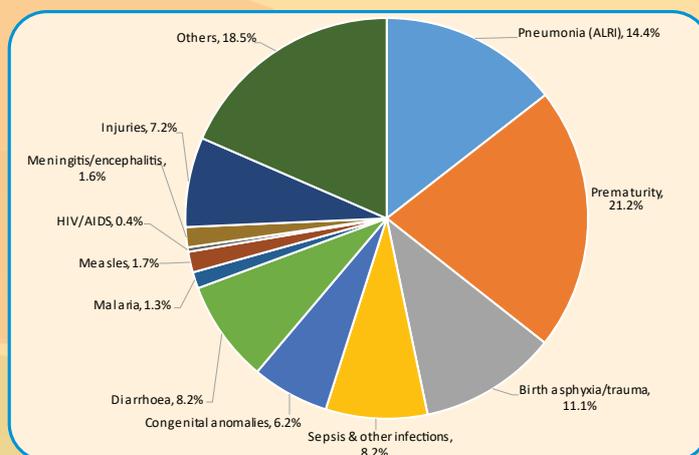
Universal health coverage

UHC service coverage index (2021)	44.0
Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population (2021)	1.3
Hospital beds per 10 000 population (2021)	6.6
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) (2021)	34.5
Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (2021)	83.4
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2021)	81.0
Tuberculosis treatment coverage rate (2021)	69.0
DTP3-containing vaccine/pentavalent coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2021)	84.0
Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of current health expenditure (2018)	41.0
Domestic general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure (2018)	23.0

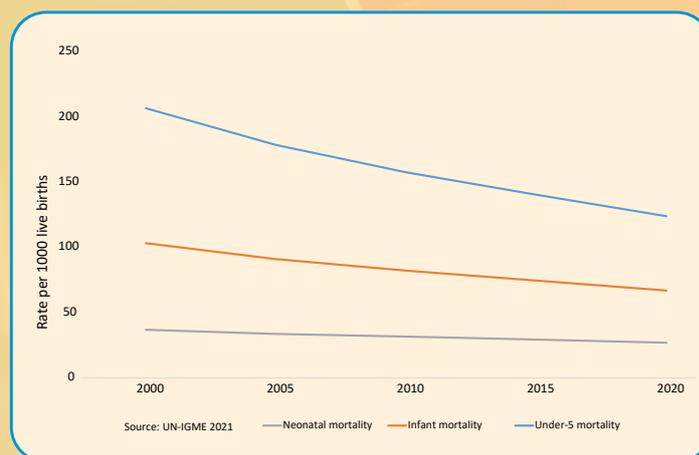
Selected determinants of health

Population living in urban areas (%) (2020)	31.0
Annual GDP growth (%) (2021)	-1.9
Population growth rate (%) (2020)	2.5
Children aged < 5 years with pneumonia symptoms taken to a health care provider (%) (year)	...

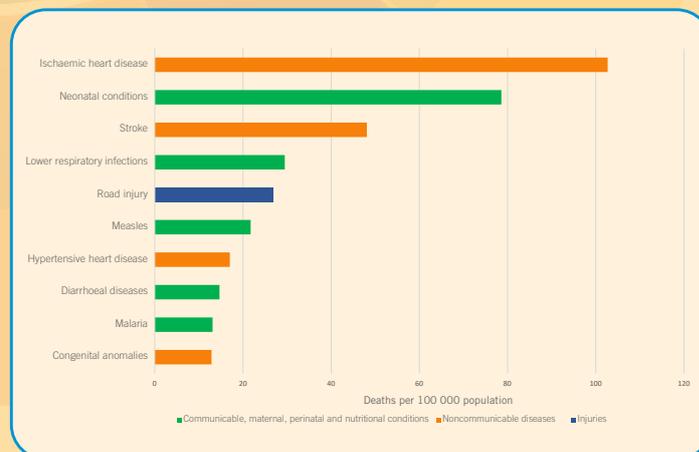
Distribution of causes of death among children aged < 5 years (%)



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 (2018) (%) 46.5

Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line 15+ (%) (ILO modelled estimate, 2019)	Male	11.2
	Female	5.8

2 ZERO HUNGER

Children under 5 (%) who are (2018)	
stunted	36.4
wasted	13.6
overweight	2.4

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Literacy rate (15–24 years) (2020) (%)	Total	60.0
	Male	...
	Female	...

Net primary school enrolment ratio per 100 school-age children (year)	Total ratio	...
	Male ratio	...
	Female ratio	...

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies at the household level (%) 54.7
(WHO Global Health Observatory, 2020)

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

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

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

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unemployment rate (15+ years) (%) (ILO estimate, year)	Total	...
	Male	...
	Female	...

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019)	Total	21.4
	Urban	23.5

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

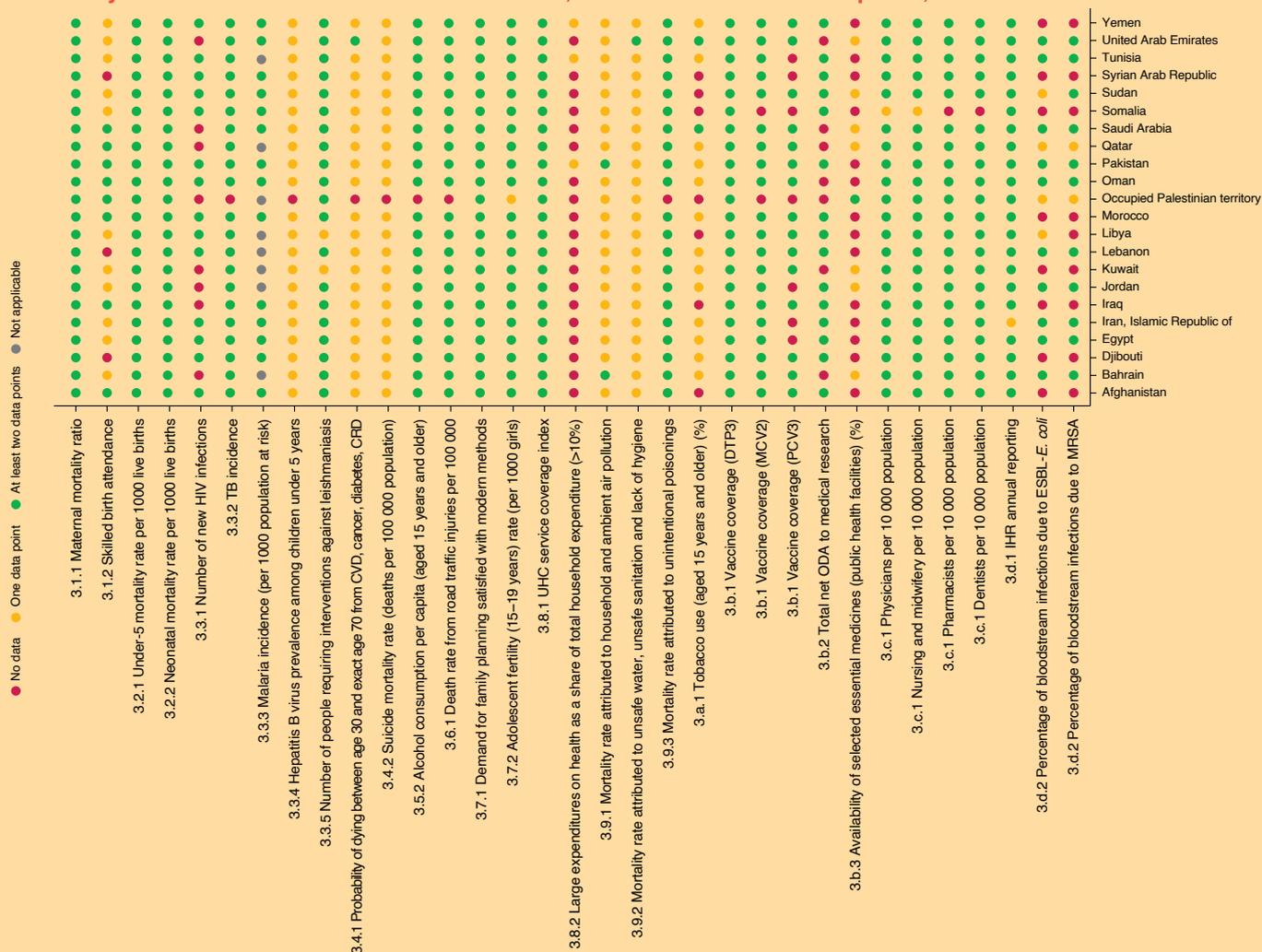
Estimates of rate of homicides (per 100 000 population) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019) 5.8

Key health indicators

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Life expectancy at birth in years (2019)	67.6	70.8	69.1
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years) (2019)	59.6	60.3	59.9
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at 60 (years) (2019)	13.3	14.0	13.6
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) (UN-MMEIG 2020 estimate)	—	—	270.0
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	...	...	26.6
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	43.3	34.2	38.9
Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	59.7	49.7	54.9
Tobacco use among persons 15+ years (%) (2019)	...	...	...
Overweight (18+ years) (%) (2016)	...	...	28.9
Obesity (18+ years) (%) (2016)	...	...	8.6
Raised blood pressure among persons 18+ years (%) (year)	...	...	...
Raised blood glucose among persons 18+ years (%) (year)	...	...	...
Raised cholesterol among persons 18+ years (%) (2018)	8.8	19.5	13.6
Mortality between exact ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (%) (2019)	24.3	21.3	22.8
Cancer incidence per 100 000 (2021)	81.1	109.8	95.7

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 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 2022: <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/sudan/voluntary-national-review-2022>

National Focal Point for 2030 Agenda

Dr Humayun Rizwan,
Health policy advisor, WHO Sudan country office

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

Dr Heitham Awadallah
Undersecretary, Federal Ministry of Health

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

There is a plan to localize the SDGs for Sudan during 2022 as part of national implementation of the Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All. The WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2022–2025 includes milestones and targets for WHO that were set in close consultation with the Federal Ministry of Health and other partners.

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

Sudan has developed a national health sector strategic plan (NHSP) 2021–2024 to empower the health sector, strengthen the health system and ensure access to high quality health care services, and achieve universal health coverage. The focus of the NHSP is on achieving equity in the health system and responding to the needs of poor, underserved and disadvantaged populations. The Federal Ministry of Health is in the process of developing a monitoring and evaluation framework for the NHSP based on SDG indicators and targets.

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

Implementation of the Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All involves partnerships with multilateral health, development and humanitarian partners, facilitated by WHO. All partners have committed to supporting Sudan to accelerate progress on the health-related SDGs. Primary health care, data

and digital health, and innovative programming in fragile and vulnerable settings have been identified as priority areas. In addition, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria are supporting Sudan to advance the health-related SDGs.

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 Federal Ministry of Health, local health authorities, WHO and other partners worked together to enhance local community engagement through institutionalizing community health dialogues. The focus was on internally displaced populations, returnees and host communities in Darfur, where armed conflict has had a huge impact on communities and the health system, disrupting health services, particularly in inaccessible areas. Many communities, for the first time, met with local health authorities and partners in a series of community health dialogues to discuss their priorities and find solutions to the problems faced by the health system. A process was established to actively involve communities in improving local health services through regular participatory meetings with local health authorities to identify health needs and priorities and engage communities in taking concrete steps to rebuild and improve services. Moreover, the institutionalization of community health dialogues in Darfur has helped to promote the Health for Peace approach.

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