



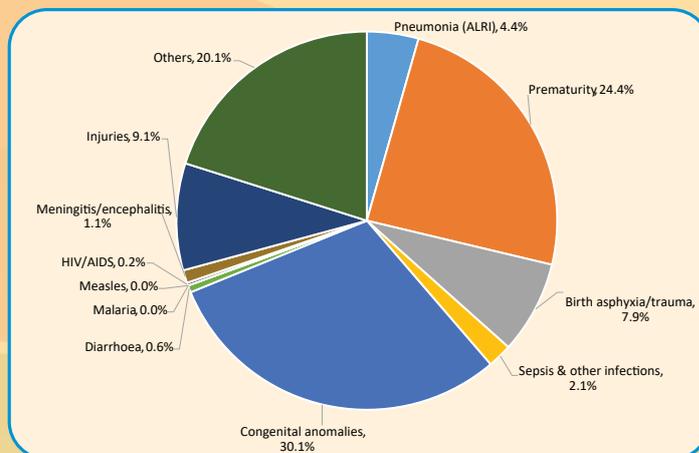
Universal health coverage

UHC service coverage index (2021)	82.0
Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population (2020)	3.7
Hospital beds per 10 000 population (2020)	19.4
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) (2021)	60.3
Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (2020)	98.6
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)	96.0
Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of current health expenditure (2018)	13.0
Domestic general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure (2018)	7.0

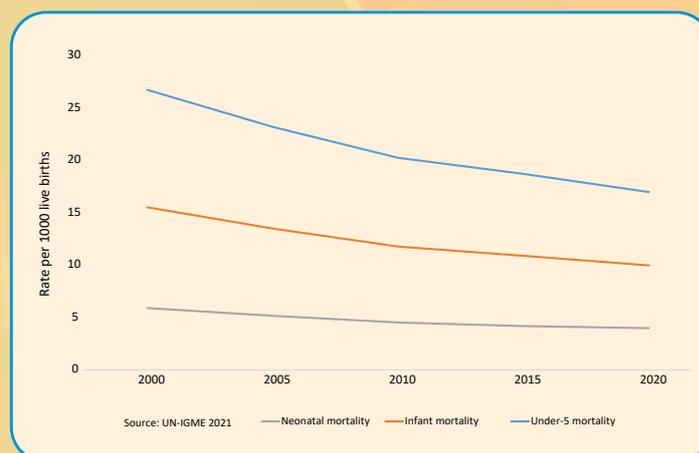
Selected determinants of health

Population living in urban areas (%) (2019)	84.0
Annual GDP growth (%) (2020)	3.9
Population growth rate (%) (2020)	1.0
Children aged < 5 years with pneumonia symptoms taken to a health care provider (%) (2018)	...

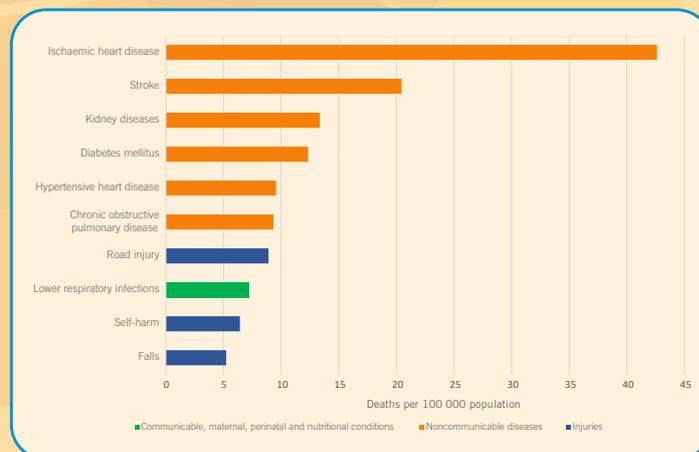
Distribution of causes of death among children aged < 5 years (%)



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) (%) 0.0

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

2 ZERO HUNGER

Children under 5 (%) who are (2019):

stunted	2.6
wasted	0.7
overweight	...

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Literacy rate (15–24 years) (year) (%)	Total	...
	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 (%) 100.0
(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, 2020) 99.0

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unemployment rate (15+ years) (%) (ILO estimate, 2021)	Total	3.1
	Male	2.1
	Female	6.2

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019)	Total	41.7
	Urban	39.0

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

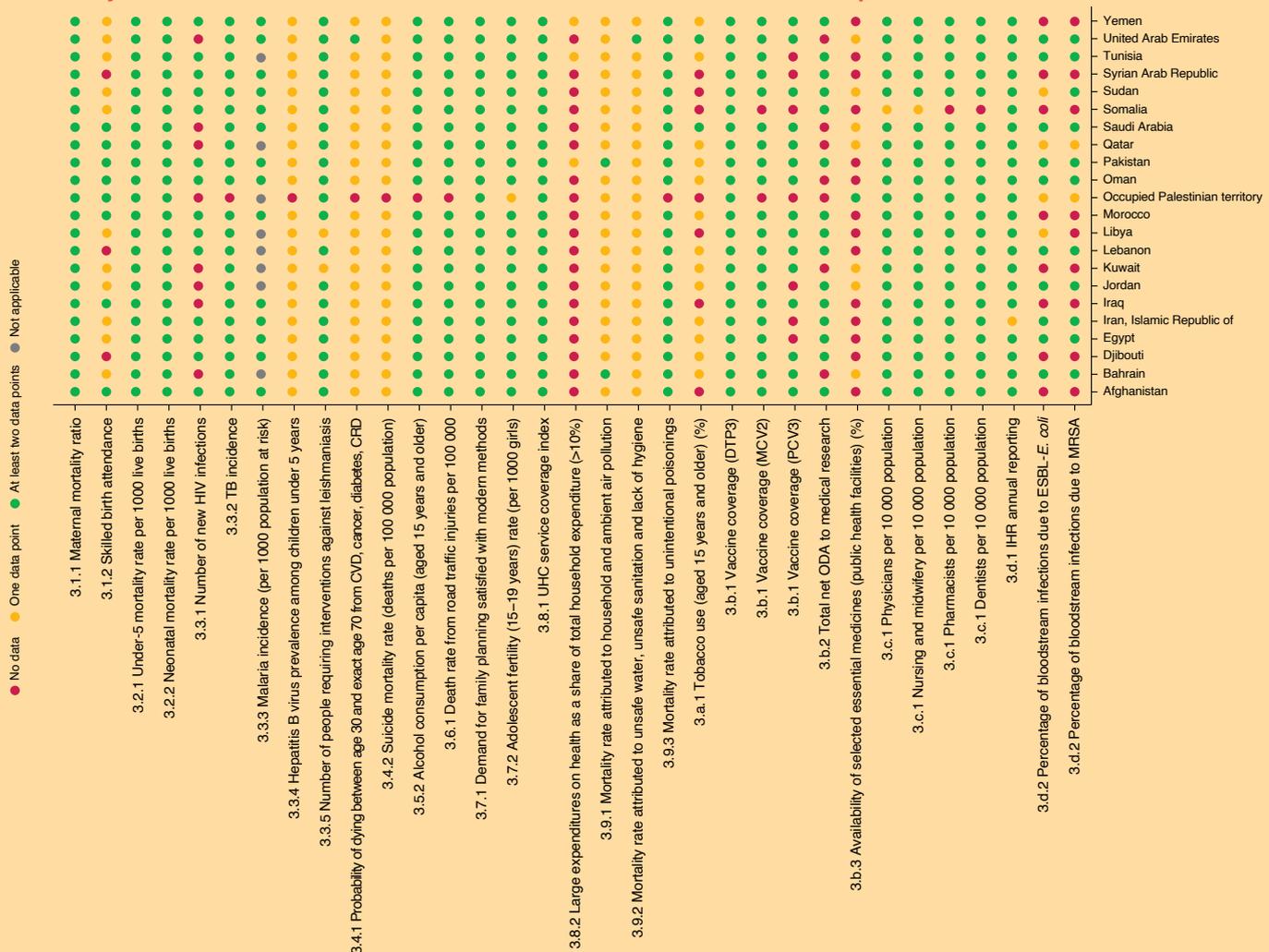
Estimates of rate of homicides (per 100 000 population) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019) 0.7

Key health indicators

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Life expectancy at birth in years (2019)	75.1	78.4	76.1
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years) (2019)	65.8	66.2	66.0
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at 60 (years) (2019)	14.1	15.3	14.5
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) (UN-MMEIG 2020 estimate)	—	—	9.0
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	...	...	3.4
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	5.9	4.8	5.4
Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	6.9	5.7	6.3
Tobacco use among persons 15+ years (%) (2018)	15.7	2.4	9.1
Overweight (18+ years) (%) (2018)	...	...	67.9
Obesity (18+ years) (%) (2018)	...	...	27.8
Raised blood pressure among persons 18+ years (%) (2018)	...	...	28.8
Raised blood glucose among persons 18+ years (%) (2018)	...	...	11.8
Raised cholesterol among persons 18+ years (%) (2018)	44.4	42.9	43.7
Mortality between exact ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (%) (2019)	19.8	15.5	18.5
Cancer incidence per 100 000 (2020)	82.5	171.0	106.7

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



Health and the SDGs at a glance in United Arab Emirates

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Voluntary National Review

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

National Focal Point for 2030 Agenda

Dr Hussain Abdulrahman Al Rand
Assistant Undersecretary, Public Health Sector

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

Dr Alya Harbi,
Director, Statistics and Research Center

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

The United Arab Emirates has integrated the targets of the health-related SDGs in all governmental frameworks. SDG targets have been incorporated within the overarching national agenda, with strategic priority given to the new health-related SDGs targets for reducing noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) mortality and scaling up universal health coverage. Annual targets are based on WHO recommendations, best-in-class benchmarking, year-to-year performance evaluation and national aspirations for growth and prosperity. A multisectoral, multilateral and whole-of-government approach has been adopted to institutionalize, set, achieve and evaluate the targets for the health-related SDGs through effective partnerships and empowered communities.

2. How is the United Arab Emirates incorporating SDG 3 targets in health policy, strategy and planning?

The SDG 3 targets guide health policy-making, strategies, legislation, planning, priority-setting, implementation and surveillance. The Ministry of Health and Prevention has incorporated SDG 3 and other health-related targets into its strategic plans, indicators, policies and programmes to ensure integration of Agenda 2030 and accelerate the achievement of the health-related SDGs. Examples of Ministry strategic plans that have integrated SDG 3 targets include those for maternal and child health, mental health, NCDs and vaccination. The Ministry has also developed short-term proxy-indicators for SDG 3 targets to measure progress for each target.

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

The Ministry of Health and Prevention is one of 16 main governmental members of the National Committee on SDGs. The Ministry has established a national working group that includes health authorities and related entities to develop a framework and governance mechanism for aligning the strategic plans of the government and its partners with health-related SDG targets and indicators. The working group provides guidance on policy and service delivery and coordinates with the national statistics system for monitoring the SDGs. Strategic partnerships also exist with the private sector and communities.

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 national response to the COVID-19 pandemic adopted a multisectoral, whole-of-government approach, involving close coordination with local authorities and WHO. The Ministry of Health and Prevention adopted initiatives to ensure the continuity of services, including “e-clinics” for maternal and child health, NCDs and mental health. To ensure access to medicines, patients were provided with home delivery of a 3-month supply, and mobile vaccination stations were provided to maintain immunization coverage. A hotline to support the mental health of patients and frontline staff was established which proved to be very effective, and online clinics were established for smoking cessation. Guidelines were developed to ensure the quality of services. The Ministry also participated in medical research related to COVID-19, including on vaccines. The United Arab Emirates recorded the highest level of vaccination coverage, reducing morbidity and mortality.