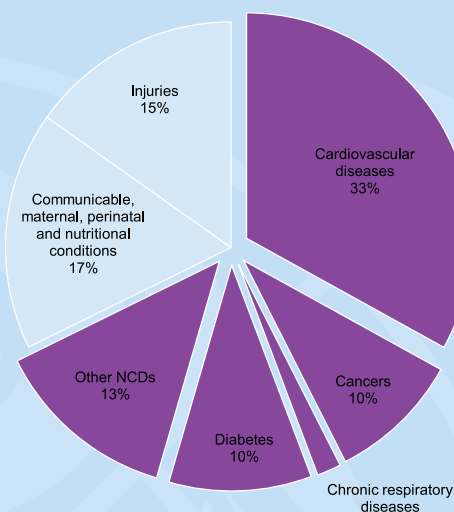


Health status (2015)

Life expectancy at birth in years	<i>total</i>	76.6
	<i>males</i>	75.0
	<i>females</i>	79.2
Maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births	<i>total</i>	17

Proportional mortality (% of total deaths, all ages, both sexes)



Communicable diseases (2015)

Tuberculosis notification rate per 100 000 (2014)	8.5
Incidence rate of malaria per 1 000 population	...
Number of newly reported HIV cases	142

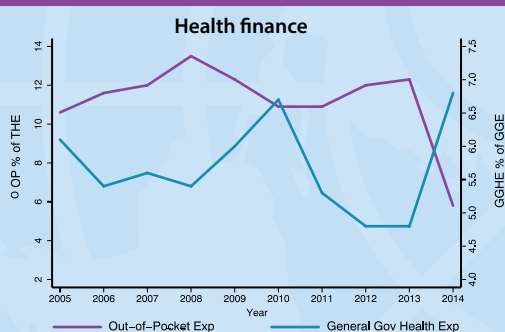
Behavioural risk factors

Estimated prevalence (%)	males	females	total
Current tobacco smoking (2014)*	19.5	1.0	13.5
Insufficient physical activity (2010)

Metabolic risk factors

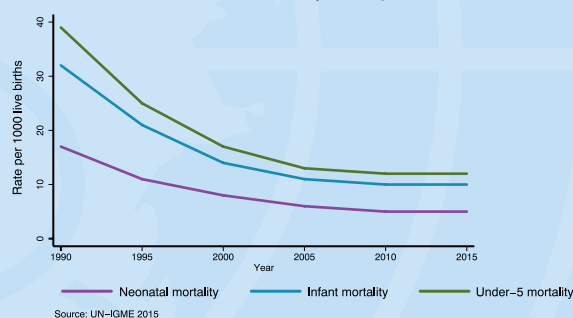
2014 estimated prevalence (%)	males	females	total
Raised blood pressure	17.2
Raised blood glucose	16.4
Overweight	67.4
Obesity	30.9

Expenditure and mortality trends



*GGHE % GGE is the general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure
 **OOP % THE is the out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total health expenditure

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



Health system: selected coverage interventions

Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (2014)	76.5
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (2015)	100.0
Treatment success rate of new bacteriologically confirmed TB cases (2013)	96.0
DTP3-containing vaccine / Pentavalent coverage group among children under 1 year of age group (2015)	99.0

Health system: finance (2014)

General government expenditure on health as % of general government expenditure	6.8
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total health expenditure	5.8
Per capita total health expenditure at exchange rate (US\$)	675

Health system: workforce (2015)

Health workforce per 10 000 population		
Physicians	21.4	
Nurses/midwives	46.3	
Dentists	2.8	
Pharmacists	5.8	

Health system: information (2012-2015)

Percentage of births registered	97.0
Percentage of deaths registered	85.0

Health system: medicines and medical devices (2011)

Availability of selected essential medicines and medical products in health facilities (%)	public	96.7
	private	70.3
Number of scanners (in public facilities) per million population ^a	CT	6.9
	MRI	4.4

Health system: service delivery (infrastructure) (2015)

Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population	1.2
Hospital beds per 10 000 population	15.6

... No data available

^a Computed tomography (CT) and Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

* Age-standardized estimated

Please note the data sources are in the attachment

Health System Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Challenges, and Priorities - Oman 2016

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained investment in economic development and highest level of political commitment to health • Good health infrastructure based on PHC with near universal access • Well-established evidence-based 5-year planning process involving all levels of health personnel • Existence of a National drug policy, a commitment to rational use of medicines and good governance, an efficient government supply system and general availability of essential medicines/ technologies at all levels of care • Well-established health information system including a strong surveillance system and a commitment to research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High dependence on non-nationals, particularly in specialized areas • Gaps and maldistribution of health personnel (in actual numbers and competencies/skill mix) • Performance/accountability measures (i.e., extent of coverage, compliance to treatment, quality outcomes, etc.) needs improvement • Health services, particularly at 2nd and 3rd level, are provider friendly rather than patient-friendly • Weak referral system with sub-optimal distribution of resources (both human resources as well as equipment) • Limited capacity for pharmacovigilance (human resources, regulatory framework, information management, etc.)
Opportunities	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health sector involved in setting National Development Strategy (2040) • Commitment to long-term planning (Health Vision 2050 has been finalized and approved), strengthening and expanding health service provision • Expansion in the production of various cadres of health professionals both nationally and internationally and with it possibility to promote the “professionalization” of a various cadres of health workers • Potential to build on existing examples of intersectoral collaboration/partnership (governmental and private) • Commitment to decentralization • Establishment of a Central Public Health Laboratory and commitment to ensuring implementation of IHR • Building on efforts to strengthen public health emergency preparedness and response system • Development of a Medical City will enhance advanced specialized health care delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic and epidemiological transition • Limited non-health involvement in health to address social determinants of health and the changing behaviors and lifestyles • Strengthening human resource capacity to meet increasing demand for better quality of health care services • Health system finance sustainability • Growing unregulated private health care sector • Awareness on the strategic planning process and up-to-date health system thinking requires more attention • Sub-optimal productivity in service delivery based on available resources • Co-ordination between levels of care and service provision as well as between institutions needs strengthening

Priorities

- Restructuring health institutions and organization chart of the Ministry of Health (within Health Vision 2050)
- Strengthening human resource capacity including restructuring health professions (quantity and quality)
- Financing options for the health system for ensuring long term sustainability
- Strengthening capacity in formulating, monitoring and evaluating policies and plans including regulating the private health care sector
- Developing an appropriate mix and distribution of skilled health professionals based on a national human resource development plan and career path for all cadres of health professionals
- Expanding health information and research system to monitor disease trends, risk behaviors and health system performance at national and regional levels and ensure evidence-based policies and plans
- Establishing a national health accounting system including improving allocation of resources based on need
- Developing a quality management/health performance system to ensure provision of quality services at all levels of care