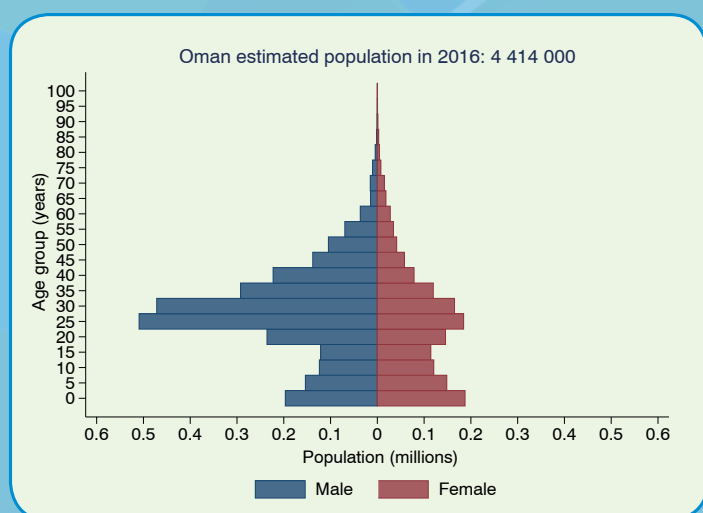




### Universal health coverage

Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population (2015)	1.2
Hospital beds per 10 000 population (2016)	14.9
Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (2015)	25
Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (2016)	74.5
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2016)	100
Tuberculosis treatment success rate of new bacteriologically confirmed cases (%) (2015)	88
DTP3-containing vaccine / Pentavalent coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2016)	100
General government expenditure on health as % of GDP (2014)	3.2
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (2014)	6.8

### Estimated population in 2016



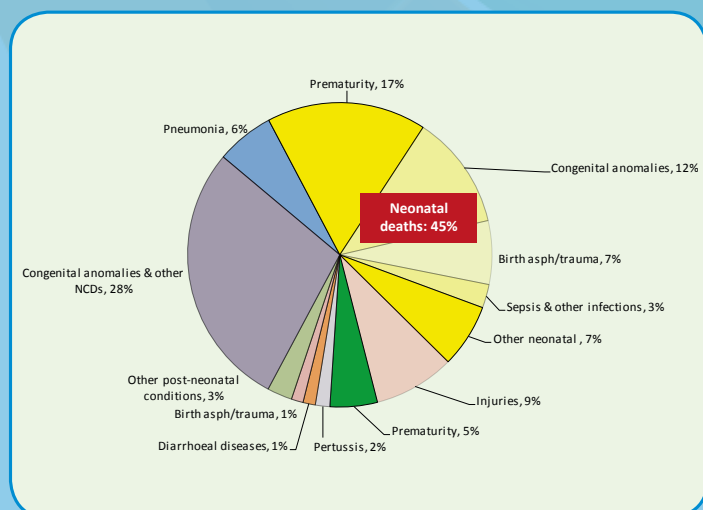
### Selected determinants of health

Population living in urban areas (%)	...
Annual GDP growth (%) (2015)	5.7
Number of refugees <sup>a</sup> (2016)	316
Number of internally displaced persons <sup>b</sup> (2016)	0

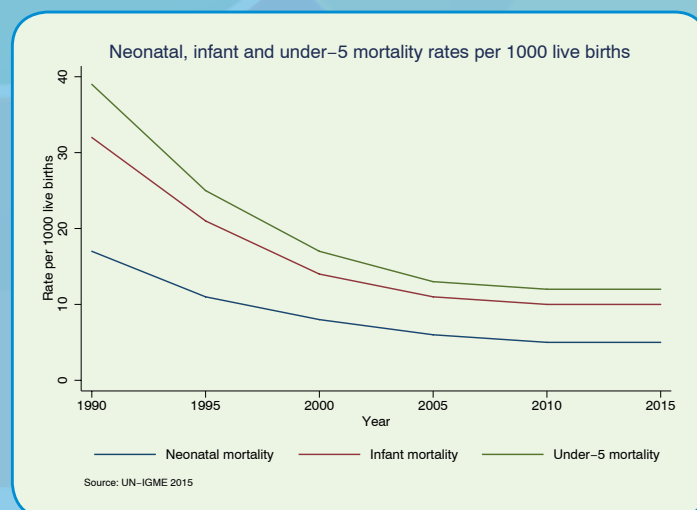
<sup>a</sup> Including persons forcibly displaced from their country of origin due to persecution, war, or violence, as recognized and reported by UNHCR.

<sup>b</sup> Including persons forcibly displaced due to conflict, remaining in their own country, as recognized and reported by UNHCR.

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



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



# Selected SDGs health-related indicators\*

## 1 NO POVERTY

Population below the international poverty line % ...

Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line (ILO estimate, 2016)	Male %	9.7
	Female %	1.3

## 2 ZERO HUNGER

Children under 5 who are (2015)		
stunted	%	9.8
wasted (2014)	%	7.5
overweight (2014)	%	4.4

## 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Literacy rate (15-24 years)	Total %	...
	Male %	...
	Female %	...

Net primary school enrolment ratio per 100 school-age children (2013)	Total ratio	96
	Male ratio	97
	Female ratio	99

## 5 GENDER EQUALITY

Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (UN Population Division estimate, 2015)	%	56.7
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## 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Access to improved drinking water (World Health Statistics, 2015)	%	93
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Access to improved sanitation facilities (World Health Statistics, 2015)	%	97
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## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unemployment rate (15+ years) (ILO estimate, 2012)	Total %	...
	Male %	...
	Female %	...

## 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) (WHO/CEHA, 2014)	Total	48.2
	Urban	47.4

## 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Estimated direct deaths from major conflicts (per 100 000 population) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2011-2015)	0
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\*Because of the scarcity of data, the above presentation is limited. Where available, information is obtained from the Regional Core Indicators Programme

# Key health indicators

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Life expectancy at birth in years (2015)	75.0	79.2	76.6
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) (UN-MMEIG 2015 estimate)	—	—	17
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2015 estimate)	...	...	5
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2015 estimate)	...	...	10
Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2015 estimate)	...	...	12
Tobacco use among persons 15+ years (%) (2015)	12.8	0.3	9.1
Overweight (18+ years) (%) (2014)	...	...	67.4
Obesity (18+ years) (%) (2014)	...	...	30.9
Raised blood pressure among persons 18+ years (%) (2014)	...	...	17.2
Raised blood glucose among persons 18+ years (%) (2014)	...	...	16.4
Raised cholesterol among persons 18+ years (%)	...	...	...
Mortality between ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease per 10 000 (2015)	...	...	18
Cancer incidence per 100 000 (2012)	...	...	82.1

**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 Sustainable Development Goal 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 inter-sectoral action. All countries can and must advance towards UHC by year 2030, if not earlier.

## 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES  
AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING  
FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

## Voluntary National Review

N/A

## National Focal Point for 2030 Agenda

Under-Secretary for Development Affairs, Ministry of National Economy

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

N/A

### 1. How is Oman incorporating the 2030 Agenda into its development policy and planning?

The Supreme Council of Planning is responsible for national policy development and planning. The Council prepared the Oman Vision 2020 in 2015, before the 2030 Agenda was established. Currently, there is a committee for drafting Oman Vision 2040, which will be aligned with the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. In Oman, the National Centre for Statistics and Information (NSCI) is the responsible institution for gathering raw data on indicators from different ministries, it then provides the Supreme Council for Planning with reports to submit to the UN.

The Oman Vision 2020 is available here <https://www.scp.gov.om/en/Page.aspx?l=14>

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

The Health Vision 2050 is an attempt to visualize how Oman would like the health system to develop until 2050. It provides a review of the current health system in Oman as the basis for the development of a long-term health vision for 2050. The Health Vision 2050 was established in 2012. The Ministry of Health (MoH) is formulating a plan every five years to achieve the Health Vision 2050. The Ninth Five Year Plan (2016-2020) was the latest national health policy and strategy, and it was reoriented in line with the SDGs and Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

The Health Vision 2050 is available here: <https://www.moh.gov.om/documents/16506/119833/Health+Vision+2050/7b6f40f3-8f93-4397-9fde-34e04026b829>

### 3. Are there any major partnerships in Oman for advancing the 2030 Agenda?

The Oman Human Rights Commission organized a workshop titled Sustainable Development Goals: Human Rights Perspective on 10-12 April 2017. Two experts from the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) introduced the lectures and the attendees came from different ministries. There are four UN Agencies in Oman such as FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO who work closely together in supporting the government in meeting their SDG targets, however, a formal joint UN partnership or mechanism is not in place.

### 4. Are there any major partnerships in Oman for advancing the health-related SDGs?

The Statistical Centre for the Cooperation Council for the Arab Countries of the Gulf organized a workshop on concepts and procedures in GCC countries for preparing health and SDG indicators on 14-15 February 2016. On 6-8 June, 2017, the MoH participated with a poster presentation titled "Health Indicators and the Sustainable Development Goals in Oman and the Arab Region" during an international conference in Beirut at the American University of Beirut. Moreover, the MoH introduced a presentation titled "Sustainable Development Goals from Health Perspective" in the Ministry of Education on 18 April 2017. WHO organizes an annual workshop about SDGs for the directorate in the MoH. Furthermore, the MoH provides some of the health SDGs indicators and achievements to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation via the Supreme Council of Planning.

### 5. Has Oman reoriented its National Health Policies, Strategies, and Plans to incorporate Universal Health Coverage?

The Ninth Five Year Health Plan 2016-2020 is reoriented towards achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and health related SDGs. The Oman Health Vision 2050, the SDGs, the UN deceleration on NCDs, in addition to other documents were considered as references for the development of the Ninth Five Year Health Plan . As an example, all the seven expected results in the plan of the Directorate General of Primary Health Care addressed the health-related SDG targets.