



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF HEALTH & PREVENTION

MONITORING SDG3 IN UAE, 2023

Ministry of Health and Prevention,
Public Health Sector



PROSPERITY



PARTNERSHIP



PLANET



PEOPLE



PEACE





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Foreword

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have received unanimous approval from all 193 countries of the United Nations, along with the support of countless stakeholders. This global and multidimensional agenda, ratified in September 2015, marks the halfway point towards achieving the 2030 Agenda.

As a healthcare decision-maker, I understand the pivotal role that credible data and statistics play in shaping debates and informing decisions. Therefore, this **2023 edition of Monitoring SDG3** aims to assist healthcare stakeholders in the UAE in comprehending and navigating our progress towards the 2030 Agenda. This report is especially significant as we face global crises that threaten the very existence of this ambitious agenda. It is worth noting that this is the second report on **SDG3 developed by the Ministry of Health and Prevention**.

Under the wise leadership of **H.H Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan**, the President of the UAE, and with the guidance of **H.H Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum**, the Vice President, Prime Minister, and Ruler of Dubai, the country has wholeheartedly embraced the values of the SDGs from the outset. This comprehensive approach, involving all branches of the government, has led to exceptional achievements that will be thoroughly discussed in this report.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to all those who have provided assistance and support throughout this project, particularly **HE Abdul Rahman Mohammed Al Owais**, the Minister of Health and Prevention, and **HE Dr Mohammad Salim Al Olama**, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Health and Prevention. Their encouragement and support have been invaluable in successfully completing this project. I am also immensely grateful to all the directors and program managers in the Public Health Sector, as well as those in other sectors, who have diligently reviewed and responded to all the questions related to this report.

Lastly, I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to **Dr Haifa Madi**, Public Health Expert and Advisor, and **Ms. Asma Abdulrahman**, Technical Staff, for their dedicated efforts in the development of this report.

Dr. Hussain A.R. Al Rand

Undersecretary for Public Health Sector, Ministry of Health and Prevention

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Why this Report

This is the second health report on the United Arab Emirates' progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a specific focus on SDG3. The first report discussed the transition from Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to SDGs, emphasizing the alignment between UAE's national agenda and the global SDG agenda, as well as the integration of SDGs into the Ministry of Health and Prevention's work. The second report aims to provide an overview of the UAE's progress towards the SDGs at the halfway point of the 2015-2030 period.

To ensure standardized and comparable data, this report draws upon the "UN Sustainable Development Report 2023, Implementing the SDG Stimulus, the WHO document, "Monitoring Health for SDGs, 2023, and UNSDG, UAE country profile, 2024.

In addition to monitoring progress, this report will also address the following areas:

- The global situation of the SDGs, including barriers to progress.
- Recommendations from the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) on accelerating progress towards the SDGs by 2030 and beyond.
- The specific situation of the SDGs in the UAE.
- The UAE government's efforts and commitments towards the SDGs.
- The progress of SDG3 (health-related SDG) in the UAE.
- Trends in health-related SDG indicators.
- The initiatives and programs implemented by the Ministry of Health and Prevention (MOHAP) and other governmental ministries to achieve health-related SDGs, including policies, strategies, national plans, and initiatives.
- Challenges and areas for improvement.
- Recommendations and future actions.

Health SDGs Team

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Health SDGs Highlights



The (UAE) played an active and significant role in the negotiation process for SDGs. As a representative of the Asia Pacific and Arab Groups in the Open Working Group of the UN General Assembly, the UAE contributed to key areas including energy, education, global partnership, health, water, and women’s empowerment. Their participation and contributions were crucial in shaping the SDGs.

TARGET 3.1



Skilled birth attendance proportion has been **between 99-100%** in the last half decade, which resulted in improving the SDGs related indicators, such as: maternal mortality rate (UN SDG UAE Country Profile, 2024).

TARGET 3.2



The UAE accomplished excellent result in achieving indicators related to **3.2 of child mortality with 5.3 per 1000 live births** for under-five mortality rate and 2.6 per 1000 live births for neonatal mortality rate (UN SDG UAE Country Profile, 2024).

TARGET 3.6



The WHO Director General announced that the UAE is among the **10 top countries** to achieve the target of the decade of road safety 2010-2021 by reducing the **road traffic mortality by 50%**. (UN SDG UAE Country Profile, 2024).

TARGET 3.7



The UAE has the lowest **adolescent fertility rate at 3 per (per 1000 girls aged 15-19 years)** among the countries of the EMR (UN SDG UAE Country Profile, 2024).

TARGET 3.8



The UAE has the highest level of **Universal Health Coverage (UHC) at 82%** among countries in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. (UN SDG UAE Country Profile, 2024).

TARGET 3.9



The UAE succeeded in maintaining its rate of mortality attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services to **less than 0.1 per 100 000 population** (target 3.9.2) (Eastern Mediterranean Health Observatory, 2023).

Abbreviation List

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
C-section	Cesarean Delivery
CLIX	Climate Innovations Exchange Initiative
COP 26	Conference of the Parties
CVDs	Cardiovascular Diseases
DOTs	Directly Observed Therapy Short Course
DTP3	3 rd Dose of Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis-Containing Vaccine
EMR	EMR Eastern Mediterranean Region
HBsAg	Hepatitis B Surface Antigen
Hep	Hepatitis
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV	Human Papillomavirus
IHR	International Health Regulations
ISH	Isolated Systolic Hypertension
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCV	2 nd Dose of Measles Vaccine
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOHAP	Ministry of Health and Prevention
NCDs	Non-communicable diseases
MOE	Ministry of Energy

MOI	Ministry of Interior
NKPIs	National Key Performance Indicators
NRC	National Rehabilitation Center
PCV3	Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccines
PHCs	Primary Healthcare Clinics
PLWH	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
RMNCH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDH	Synchronous Digital Hierarchy
TB	Tuberculosis
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nation
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	The World Trade Organization

Introduction

The midpoint of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) marks a critical juncture in the global effort to achieve a sustainable future for all. The SDGs, adopted by the United Nations in 2015, provide a comprehensive framework consisting of **17 interconnected goals** aimed at addressing the world's most pressing social, economic, and environmental challenges. As we reach the midpoint of the SDGs timeline, it is an opportune moment to reflect on progress made thus far and assess the remaining work that lies ahead. This milestone serves as a reminder of the urgency to accelerate action and mobilize resources to achieve the SDGs by the target year of 2030. It is a time to evaluate the effectiveness of strategies, identify gaps, and strengthen partnerships at the global, national, and local levels. The midpoint of the SDGs presents an opportunity for renewed commitment, innovation, and collaboration to ensure a sustainable and inclusive future for current and future generations.



The grim truth is that at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda of the SDGs, we are far off track to achieve them. Globally, averaging across countries, not a single goal of the SDGs is currently expected to be met by 2030, with the poorest countries struggling the most. Furthermore, global cooperation has declined as geopolitical tensions have become tenser. In response to this situation, the UN has encouraged the world leaders to come together at the 2023 SDG Summit to deliver a **“Rescue Plan for People and Planet”**.



The UAE maintains its unwavering commitment to effectively implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by aligning and integrating the global goals into its national development and planning policies. Furthermore, the UAE has been a leader in adopting a multi-sectoral/whole of government approach to ensure the successful implementation of the SDGs while prioritizing inclusivity.



It is worth mentioning that this report of 2023 is the second one to be developed by the Ministry of Health and Prevention in the UAE after the 2022 report. The aim of these reports is to examine the UAE's current situation generally in all SDGs with more focus on SDG3 (health SDG) in terms of current situations, gaps & challenges, government efforts, interventions, and the way forward.

SDGs at the Global Level

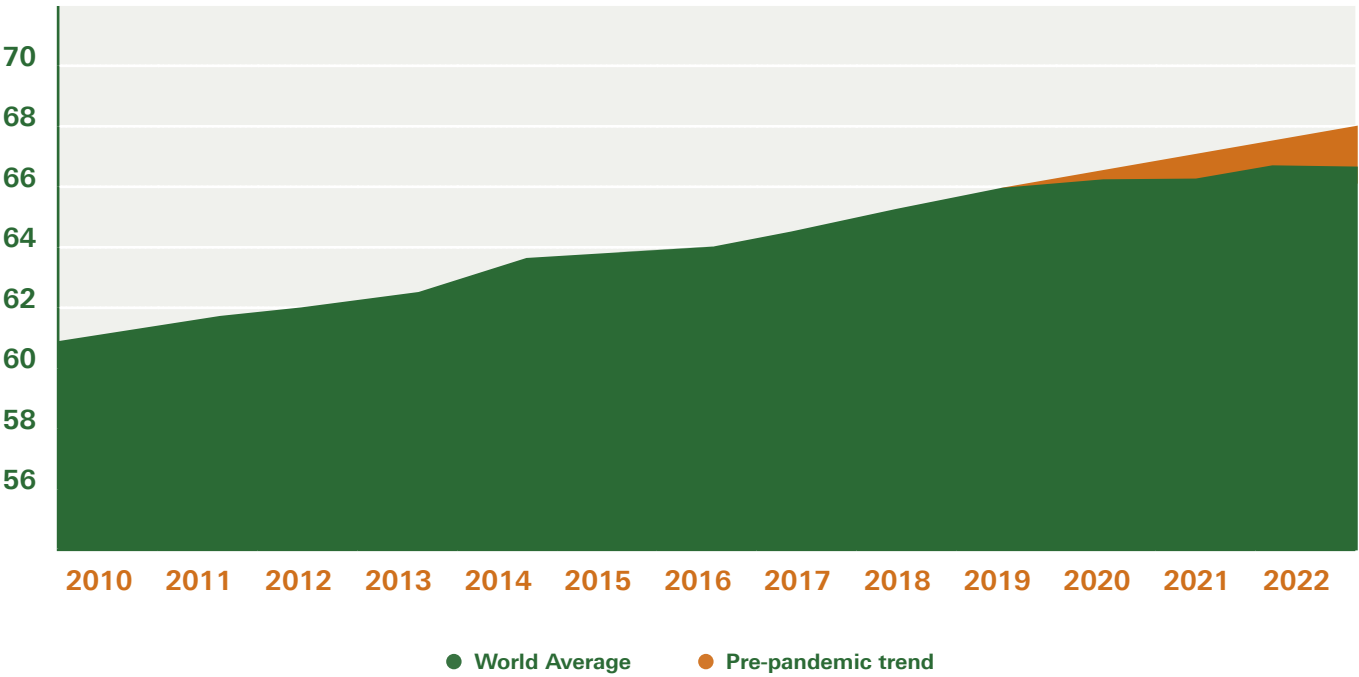


At the global level, the SDGs are facing tough headwinds. Progress towards achieving them has been mixed. While some advancements have been made, significant challenges and gaps persist. Although some countries provided significant efforts, national governments all over the world have fallen short to integrate the SDGs into their national policies and public investments. In addition, societal polarization, populism, and growing geopolitical conflict are factors that hinder the global cooperation needed to achieve the SDGs. On the other hand, the international financial architecture is failing to bridge global savings to SDG investments at the needed pace and scale.

The following are some of the barriers to achieving the SDGs:

1. Covid pandemic: As shown in **Figure 1**, the SDGs are seriously off track. The SDGs progress was already very slow from 2015 to 2020 due to different factors (including Covid 19). The annual SDG Index reports indicate that global achievement of SDGs had a slight rise from 64% in 2015 to 66% in 2019 with huge variations in progress within and between countries. After which, expectedly, the progress stopped with the pandemic.

Figure 1
SDG Index World Average, 2010-2022



Furthermore, Covid 19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the progress towards achieving the SDGs globally for the following reasons:

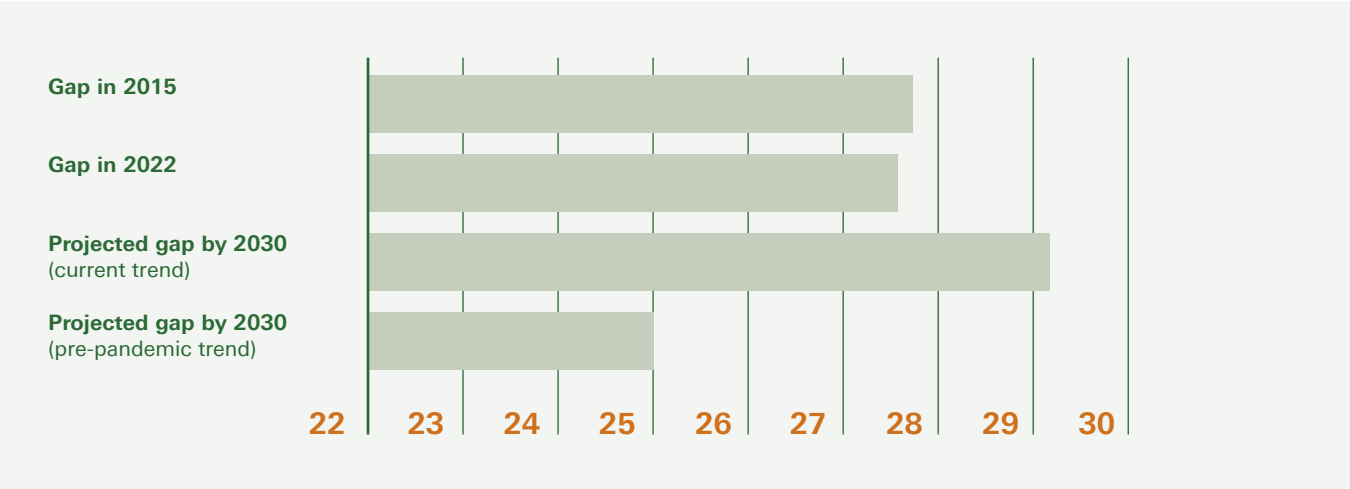
- The pandemic has overwhelmed healthcare systems, diverting resources from other health priorities and causing disruptions in essential services like vaccinations and disease management. In addition, highlighted inequalities in access to basic services and safe living conditions globally.
- The economic downturn and the global recession resulting from COVID-19 has led to job losses, business closures, income reduction, and increased poverty rates. Disruptions in food supply chains have also caused food insecurity and worsened hunger. Informal workers and vulnerable populations have been particularly affected.
- School closures and disruptions in education systems have affected millions of children, exacerbating educational inequalities due to limited access to remote learning tools and the digital divide.
- The pandemic has disproportionately affected women, leading to increased rates of domestic violence, reduced access to reproductive health services, and hindered economic empowerment.

The impact of COVID-19 on the SDGs varied across countries and regions. Global efforts are being made to mitigate the negative effects and ensure that the SDGs remain central to recovery strategies.



2. Increased gap of inequities: In terms of equity, at current trends, the estimations indicate that there is a risk that the SDGs gap outcomes will be even wider between high-income countries and low-income countries in 2030. As shown in **Figure 2**, while the gap was projected to be 25 points between high and low-income countries in 2030, after the pandemic and with the current trend, there will be 29 points difference which widens the inequities and even more than the gap in 2015. Therefore, being at risk of losing a decade of progress towards global convergence.

Figure 2
Observed and projected gaps in SDG Index score between HICs and LICs (in percentage points)



Note: Projected gap by 2030 is based on extrapolation of annual growth rate on the SDG Index over the period 2019-2021. Pre-pandemic projected gap is based on an extrapolation of SDG index annual growth rates over the period 2015-2019.

Source: Sachs, J., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., & Drumm, E. (2023). SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023: Implementing the SDG Stimulus Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards. Dublin University.

3. Insufficient global and regional cooperation to achieve SDGs: The main targets of the SDGs are focused on ensuring human well-being, security, social inclusion, justice, environmental sustainability, and global cooperation for peace and sustainable development. These targets are not limited to the timeframe of 2030 but are long-term responsibilities for future generations, as outlined in documents such as the 2030 Agenda and UNESCO’s Declaration. The UN SDGs Report of 2023 highlighted four key international agreements, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Climate Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Framework for Biodiversity, and the High Seas Treaty. These agreements demonstrate the collective efforts of nations in addressing common challenges. While most governments have committed to adopting the SDGs agenda, there is a need for increased global and regional cooperation to achieve these goals through shared investments, knowledge, and policies. The UN SDG report Sachs et al., (2023) emphasizes the importance of regional coordination in achieving the SDGs, particularly in protecting shared ecosystems and addressing challenges faced by vulnerable areas. It calls for urgent actions, including a proactive commitment to the SDGs with more ambitious targets, and encourages contributions from academia, research, civil society, and businesses to strengthen and enforce the agenda. The role of UN Member States, in collaboration with the G20, is emphasized in improving global governance for the enforcement and implementation of the SDGs worldwide.

- To overcome these barriers and accelerate the achievements of the SDGs toward 2030 and beyond, the UN sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) group, emphasizes that achieving the SDGs depends on the following five pillars of good governance (Sachs et al., 2023):**
1. Developing long-term SDG pathways as a guidance for public policy.
 2. Ensuring SDG financing at the necessary scale and timing.
 3. Encouraging global cooperation and reducing geopolitical conflicts and tension.
 4. Supporting innovation to expand social inclusion and environmental sustainability.
 5. Regular reporting and documenting of SDG progress and performance.

It is worth mentioning that, the SDGs go beyond being just a public policy framework; they are also an ethical imperative. They are based on the principles that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and that promoting friendly relations between nations is essential. The SDGs emphasize the importance of social justice and sustainable development, highlighting the significance of upholding the rights of all individuals. This includes ensuring equal opportunities for girls and women (as emphasized in SDG 5), respecting the rights and voices of Indigenous people globally, and recognizing the role of youth who will bear the consequences of our present actions throughout the 21st century.

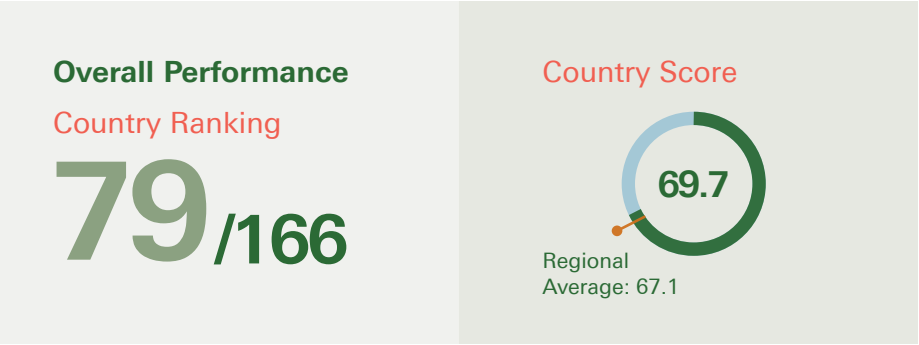
SDGs in the UAE

The UAE focuses on achieving sustainable development goals that would enable access to clean energy, adequate and affordable food, quality education, health care, sustainable economic growth, healthy ecosystems and increased resource efficiency, as all these issues resonate strongly in the country. As can be observed in the **Figure 3** below United Arab Emirates has progressed in achieving most of the targets leading the country to rank **79 out of 166 countries and to score 69.7**.

Figure 3
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Status of SDG targets for the United Arab Emirates (% trend indicators)



Government Efforts and Commitments to the SDGs

The UAE is dedicated to effectively implementing the SDGs by incorporating them into its national policies and plans. The country recognizes the significance of embracing a community approach that involves multiple stakeholders to ensure inclusivity and avoid leaving anyone behind. To achieve this, the UAE is establishing an institutional governance mechanism that promotes engagement from stakeholders across different sectors. The following are the efforts of the UAE to achieve the SDGs.

1. Central government coordination of SDGs.

The PMO formulated a National Committee on SDGs in January 2017 which meets regularly. **The Committee consists of representatives of 15 governmental entities as shown below:**



Members of the UAE's National Committee on SDGs

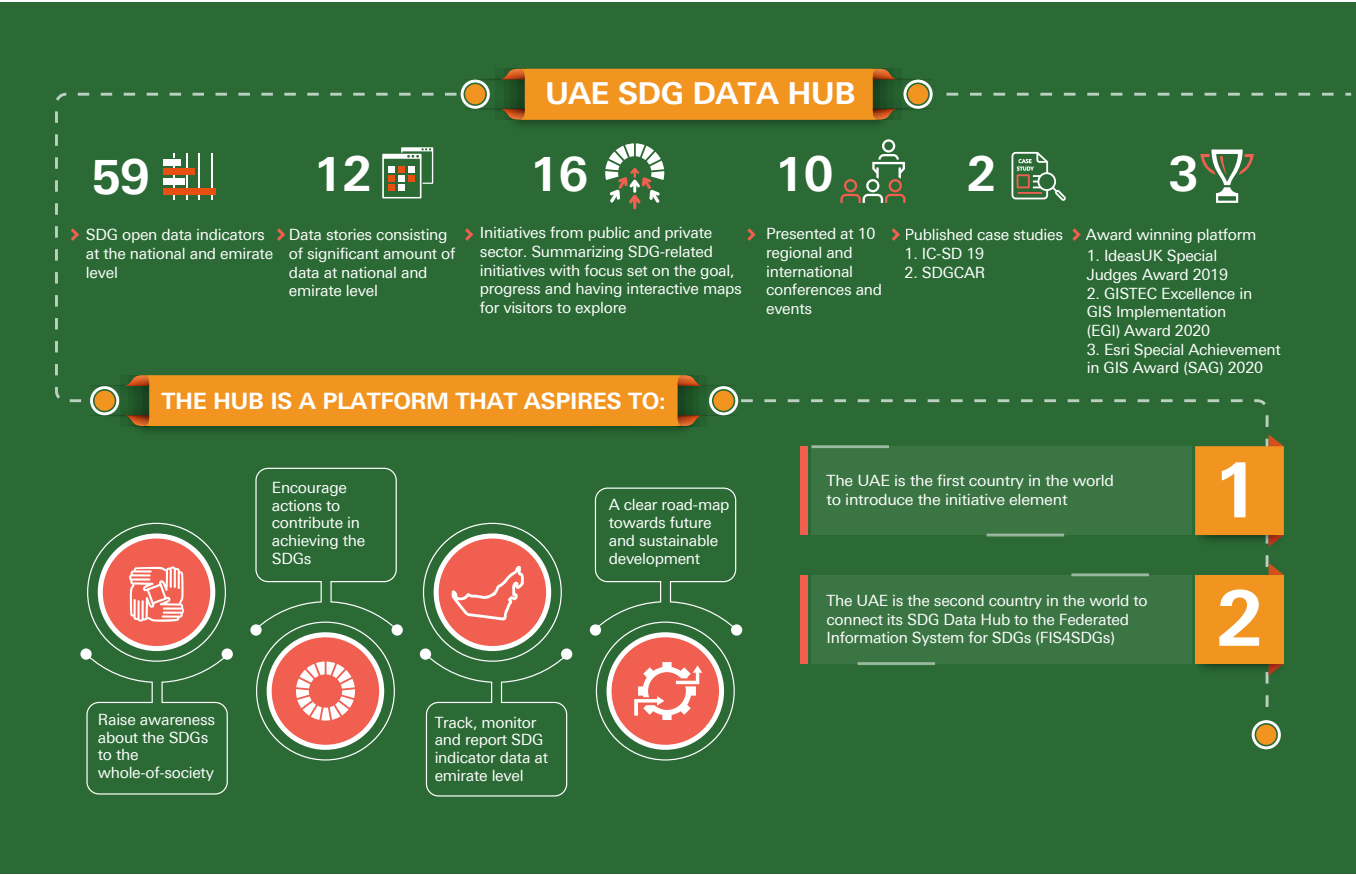
The SDGs were mapped to the stakeholders according to their roles and responsibilities and core businesses as **shown in the table below**:

The table below details the primary roles of the agencies that are National Committee members:

National Committee Member	Role as Custodian Agency
Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre	Secretariat of the National Committee
Ministry of Cabinet Affairs	Cross-cutting role for state sector strategy and performance management
Ministry of Community Development	SDG 1, 10
Ministry of Climate Change and Environment	SDG 2, 12, 13, 14, 15
Ministry of Health & Prevention	SDG 3
Ministry of Education	SDG 4
Gender Balance Council	SDG 5 and cross-cutting role to ensure policy coherence on gender issues
Ministry of Energy & Infrastructure	SDG 6, 7, 11
Ministry of Human Resources & Emiratisation	SDG 8
Ministry of Economy	SDG 9
Ministry of Interior	SDG 16
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation	SDG 17 and cross-cutting role on international engagement
Ministry of Finance	Cross-cutting role liaising with the Central Bank
Central Bank	Cross-cutting role liaising with the Ministry of Finance
Federal Youth Authority	Cross-cutting role to ensure policy coherence for youth welfare and engagement in the implementation of the goals

For goals with targets relevant to multiple agencies, the National Committee member assigned the highest proportion of targets in a particular SDG to a designated custodian agency. For instance, 7 out of 12 targets in SDG 9 are mapped to the Ministry of Economy, which is assigned as the designated custodian agency for that goal.

2. National SDG Framework: The UAE has developed a National SDG Framework that aligns its national priorities with the SDGs. This framework serves as a roadmap for integrating the goals into national policies, programs, and strategies.
3. Voluntary National Review (VNR): The UAE has presented Voluntary National Reviews at the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, showcasing its progress, challenges, and initiatives related to the SDGs. These reviews provided a platform for sharing experiences and best practices.
4. SDGs implementation and monitoring: to regularly monitors the SDGs, the UAE partnered with Esri Global Inc., the world leader in developing geographic information systems (GIS) solutions, to establish the UAE SDGs Data Hub26 (the HUB) that connects the multiple partners across the public-private sector and UAE society. The HUB is also integrated with the UN Open.



In addition, the UAE hosts the Sustainable Development Goals Center for the Arab Region (SDGCAR), which serves as a regional hub for research, capacity-building, and knowledge-sharing on the SDGs. The center supports Arab countries in implementing and monitoring the goals.

5. Investments to achieve the SDGs: Though, UAE does not have a specific budget allocated solely for the implementation of the SDGs, the UAE has integrated the SDGs into its national development plans and strategies. The government has allocated significant resources to various sectors and initiatives that align with the SDGs, such as education, healthcare, renewable energy, infrastructure development, and social welfare programs. These investments contribute to the overall progress towards achieving the SDGs in the country. Additionally, the UAE is committed to clean energy and climate action. It has made significant investments in renewable energy, including the development of large-scale solar and wind projects.
6. Humanitarian Aid and Development Cooperation: The UAE is a significant contributor to humanitarian aid and development assistance globally. It provides support to countries in need, particularly in areas such as healthcare, education, infrastructure development and emergencies.
7. Partnerships and International Cooperation: The UAE actively engages in partnerships and international cooperation to promote the SDGs. It collaborates with governments, international organizations, and civil society to share knowledge, best practices, and resources.

These elements highlight the UAE’s commitment to sustainable development and its efforts to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs both domestically and internationally.

Current Situation and Progress in the SDG3 in the UAE

Health-Related Targets in the UAE

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives promote well-being for all at all ages.

According to UN SDGs Index, 2024, UAE is doing very well in most of the indicators of the sustainable development goal 3 (SDG3) included in the index. They have either been achieved or they are improving. However, there is still room for further improvement.

SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being					
Maternal Mortality Rate (Per 100,000 Live Births)	9.3	2020	●	↑	
Neonatal Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births)	2.6	2022	●	↑	
Mortality Rate, Under-5.3 (Per 1,000 Live Births)	5.3	2022	●	↑	
Incidence of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 Population)	0.8	2022	●	↑	
New HIV Infections (Per 1,000 Uninfected Population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-Standardised death-rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	18.5	2019	●	↑	
Age-Standardised death-rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (Per 100,000 Population)	70.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic Deaths (Per 100,000 Population)	5.9	2021	●	↑	
Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	78.7	2021	●	→	
Adolescent Fertility Rate (Births per 1,000 females aged 15-19)	3.0	2022	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2022	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2022	●	→	
Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	82	2021	●	↑	
Subjective Well-Being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.7	2023	●	↑	

Source: Sachs, J., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., & Drumm, E. (2023). SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023: Implementing the SDG Stimulus Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards. Dublin University.

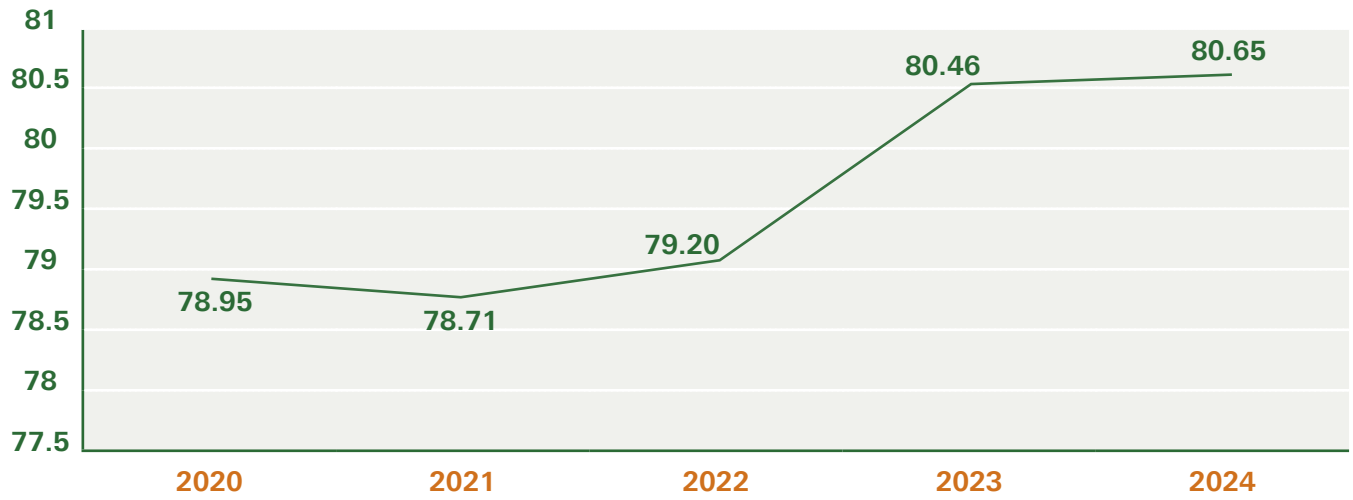
UN SDG UAE Country Profile, 2024, <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/static/profiles/pdfs/SDR-2024-united-arab-emirates>.

SDG3 Progress Indicators in the UAE

It is worth mentioning that the UAE has made good progress in implementing the SDG3 - Good Health and Well-being. However, challenges remain, such as addressing lifestyle-related health issues, ensuring equitable access to healthcare services across all regions, and promoting preventive health measures. The government continues to prioritize investments in healthcare infrastructure and services to further improve the health and well-being of its population.

Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy at Birth



Reference: SDGs health report 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021,2022,2023

<https://population.un.org/dataportal/home>

Life expectancy is a crucial indicator of the overall health and well-being. It reflects the average number of years a person is expected to live, and it is influenced by various factors such as access to healthcare, quality of healthcare, lifestyle choices, socioeconomic conditions, and environmental factors. A higher life expectancy indicates better health outcomes and suggests that individuals are living longer and healthier lives. Improving life expectancy is a key goal for public health efforts as it signifies progress in preventing diseases, reducing mortality rates, and promoting a higher quality of life for individuals and communities.

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

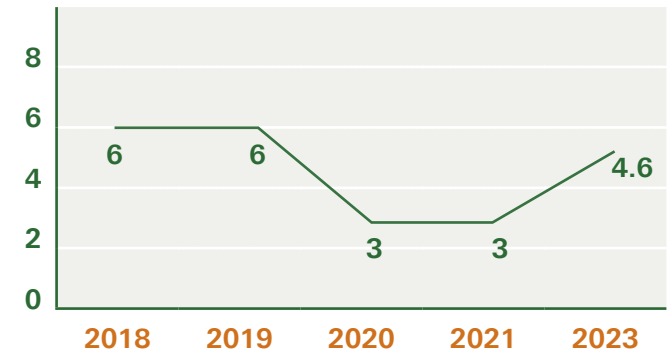
TARGET 3.1



- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
- 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Progress and trends in the UAE

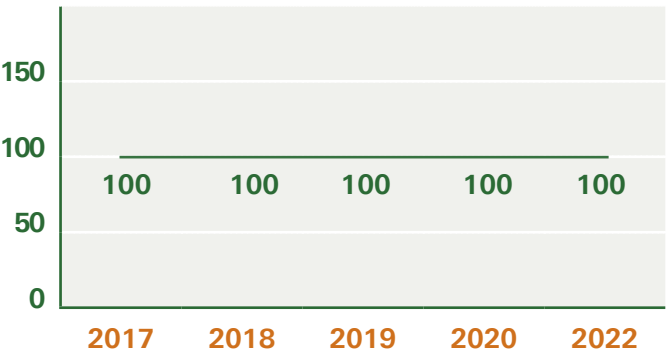
Maternal Mortality Ratio



Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) reached 4.6 per 100,000 live births in 2023. It is worth mentioning that Monitoring Health for SDGs 2023 Report published MMR to be 9 per 100,000 live births. However, the value of 4.6 in this report was calculated by taking the average of the MMR for last 5 years (which is approved by WHO).

THIS SDG TARGET IS ACHIEVED

Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel



The value of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel is 100% since 2015.

THIS SDG TARGET IS ACHIEVED


References: SDGs health report 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021,2022,2023.

UN SDG UAE Country Profile, 2024, <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/static/profiles/pdfs/SDR-2024-united-arab-emirates>.



3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-born and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

TARGET 3.2

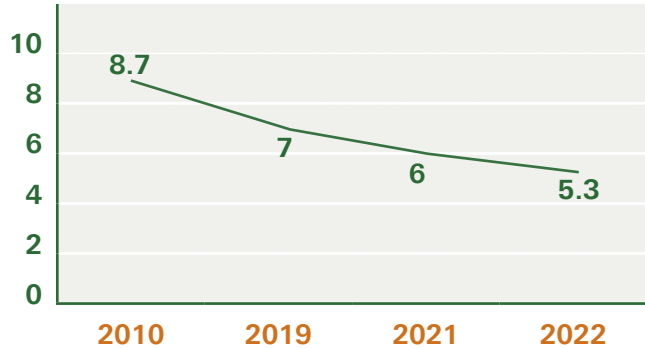
 5+

3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Progress and trends in the UAE

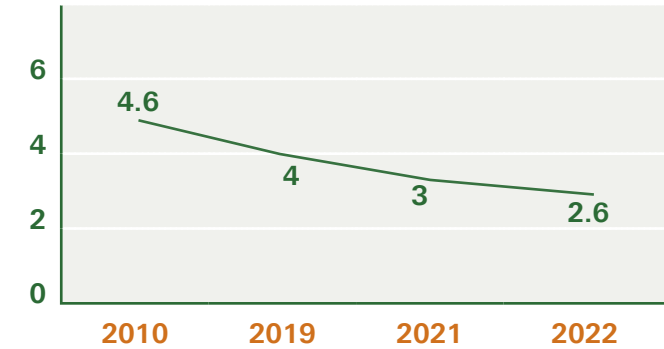
Under 5.3 Mortality



Under-5 mortality has been decreasing since 2010, reaching 5.3 per 1000 live births in 2022, according to UNSDG data, 2024.

THIS SDG TARGET IS ACHIEVED

Neonatal Mortality Rate



Neonatal mortality has been gradually improving, reaching 2.6 per 1000 live births in 2022, according to UNSDG data, 2024.

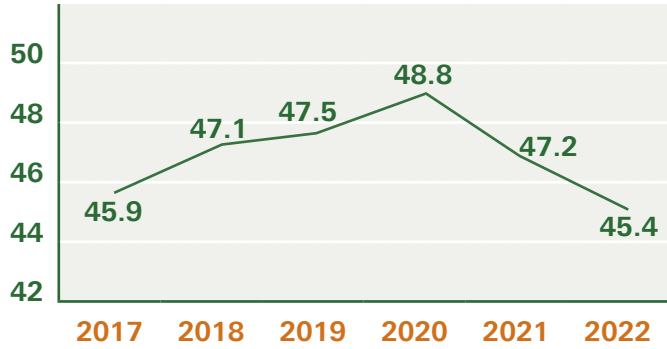
THIS SDG TARGET IS ACHIEVED

Source: monitoring health for SDGs 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022,2023.

UN SDG UAE Country Profile, 2024, <https://dashboards.sdginde.org/static/profiles/pdfs/SDR-2024-united-arab-emirates>.



% of Children that Received Exclusive Breast Feeding in the first 6 months

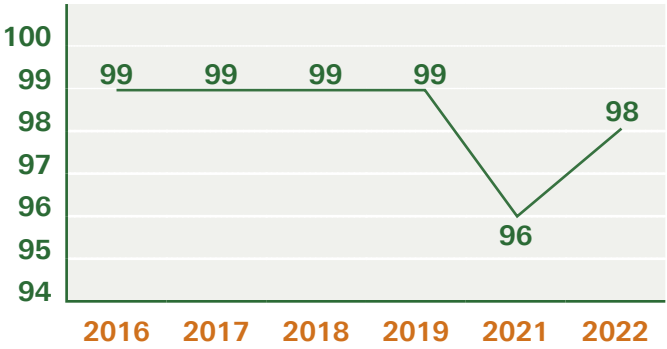


% of exclusive breast feeding has been increasing gradually in accordance with data received from public institutions nationally. However, it started to decline gradually since 2020 after the pandemic.

THIS SDG TARGET IS ACHIEVED

Source: Annual MCH reports on exclusive BF for children under 6 months

% of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines



Estimated national routine immunization coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infants under the age of 12 months who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (3rd dose of DTP and 1st dose of measles).

THIS SDG TARGET IS ACHIEVED

Source: https://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/data/are.pdf.

UN SDG UAE Country Profile, 2024, <https://dashboards.sdginde.org/static/profiles/pdfs/SDR-2024-united-arab-emirates>.

Challenges for Targets 3.1 & 3.2

- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
- 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

- UAE has achieved very good levels in some indicators, which might be challenging for further improvement, such as: maternal mortality ratio and infant mortality.
- Unforeseen circumstances might slow the achievement of the SDGs e.g., Covid 19 pandemic which contributed to the increase in maternal mortality ratio.
- As all SDGs are interlinked with each other’s, some indicators require full commitments and cooperation of other governmental ministries and entities in the country to be achieved.
- Absence of electronic integration between the hospitals & MOHAP in regard to MPDSR program.



MOHAP Initiatives/Strategies that Promote Targets 3.1 & 3.2

Domain	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
National Health Policies, Health Legislations and Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The National Policy for the Promotion of Mental Health 2017.• Federal Law No. 7 for the year 2019 Concerning Medically Assisted Reproduction.• Federal Decree-Law No. (4) of 2016 regarding Medical Liability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The National Immunization Policy 2020.• Federal Law No. (18) of 2009 Concerning the Regulation of Births and Deaths Registration.• Federal Law No. 10 of 2022 regulating the registration of births and deaths.• Public health Law number 13 for the year 2020.• Cabinet Resolution No. (15) of 2020 On Newborn Screening.• Ministerial Resolution (257) of 2020 regarding the implementation of some provisions of Cabinet Resolution No. (21) of 2018 regarding the breastfeeding protection system and regulating the marketing of food and products related to infants and young children.• Ministerial Resolution No. (479) of 2019 regarding the National Immunization Program.• Federal Decree-Law No. (4) of 2016 regarding Medical Liability.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National RMNCH plan 2017-2021.• National RMNCH plan 2022-2026.• MPDSR Program: Developing maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response system to eliminate preventable maternal and perinatal mortality using information to guide public health actions and monitoring their impact.• Preconception care program: which ensures that all women of reproductive age considering pregnancy are provided with needed care to ensure favorable outcome of pregnancy for mothers and children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National RMNCA strategic plan.• Neonatal Screening Policy and Procedures.• Child assessment during well-child visit programme.• National Preconception Care (PPC) Program in UAE.• Breastfeeding and BFHI policy During Emergency (COVID 19) Policy.• Baby friendly initiative.• Code on regulating the marketing of products related to infant and young child feeding.

Strategic plans / Initiatives/ Programs

- Postnatal care program.
- The National Plan for the Promotion of Women's Mental Health, which emanates from the National Mental Health Policy, and its implementation plan.
- Establishment of E-clinics for low-risk pregnant women in the 1st and 2nd trimesters, during Covid 19 pandemic, to provide health assistance, advice and follow up appointments.
- Literacy kits for "Mother and child Health" targeting preconception, pregnancy and child health care.
- Training programme for concerned staffs on how to complete the maternal death surveillance and response forms.
- RMNCH plan including the PCC and Postnatal programs.



Way Forward (Evidence based Interventions)

- Improved access to quality of reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health information and services.
- Address all causes of maternal mortality, reproductive and maternal morbidities, and related disabilities.
- To develop the national Framework of Early Childhood Development and train the trainers on ECD.
- Finalizing MPDSR national program.
- Improved health systems to respond to the needs and priorities of women and girls through the UAE Cabinet release of the National Policy on Promotion of Women's health.
- Proxy indicators to measure the indicator in shorter terms: data to be disaggregated according to: place of residence, socioeconomic situation, education, etc.
- To collect the following indicators from routine data:
 - C-section rate.
 - Percentage of complicated cases that timely managed and treated from complications at birth.
 - Percentage of Anaemia among women of reproductive age.
 - Percentage of Anaemia among pregnant women.

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

TARGET 3.3

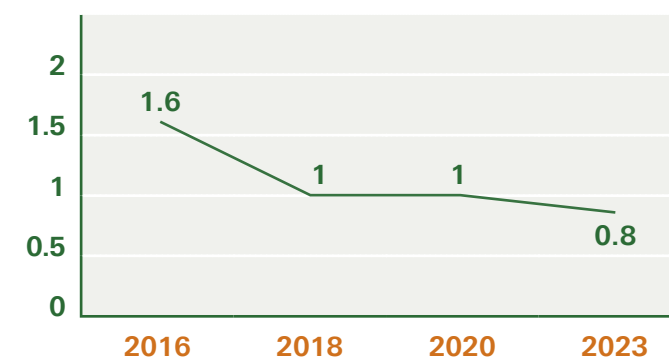


- 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age, and key populations
- 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population



Progress and trends in the UAE

TB Incidence per 100,000



The graph shows that the incidence of TB has decreased from 1.6 in 2015 to 0.8 in 2023.

THIS SDG TARGET IS ACHIEVED

Source: monitoring health for SDGs 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023

Challenges for Targets 3.3.1 & 3.3.2

Lack of behavioral surveys to identify the real key population and put relevant interventions.

MOHAP Initiatives/Strategies that Promote Targets 3.3.1 & 3.3.2

Domain	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
National Health Policies, Health Legislations and Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The National Policy on Combating Communicable diseases in the UAE.The National Policy on Immunization in the UAE.Federal Law No. (14) of 2014 on the Control of Communicable Diseases.Cabinet Decision No. (29) for the year 2010 regarding the system of preventing the society from HIV and protecting the rights of people living with HIV (PLWH).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">National Policy for the Combat Communicable Disease in the UAE.National Immunization Policy for the UAE.Federal Law No. (14) of 2014 on the Control of Communicable Diseases.Public health Law No 13 for the year 2020.Cabinet Resolution No. (5) of 2016 amending some provisions of Cabinet Resolution No. (7) of 2008 regarding the medical screening system for expatriates to the country for work or residence.Resolution No. (33) 2016 of The Executive Regulations of The UAE Federal Law No. 14/2014 on Combating Communicable Diseases.Ministerial Resolution No. (130) for the National TB Consilium aiming for optimal management and treatment for TB.
Strategic plans / Initiatives/ Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Using the new electronic epidemiological investigation system for communicable diseases.Establishment of VCT clinics.HIV screening channels e.g. all donated blood units.All new HIV cases diagnosed in UAE are obligated to be reported by law immediately to the health authorities and periodically to the national program in MOHAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Implement END TB strategy.Using the new electronic epidemiological investigation system for communicable diseases.Follow the implementation of DOTS clinics to ensure access and comprehensive health coverage.Administrative Resolution No. 4475 to add the fixed-dose combination (FDC) for tuberculosis to the unified Drug Guideline.



Way Forward (Evidence based Interventions)

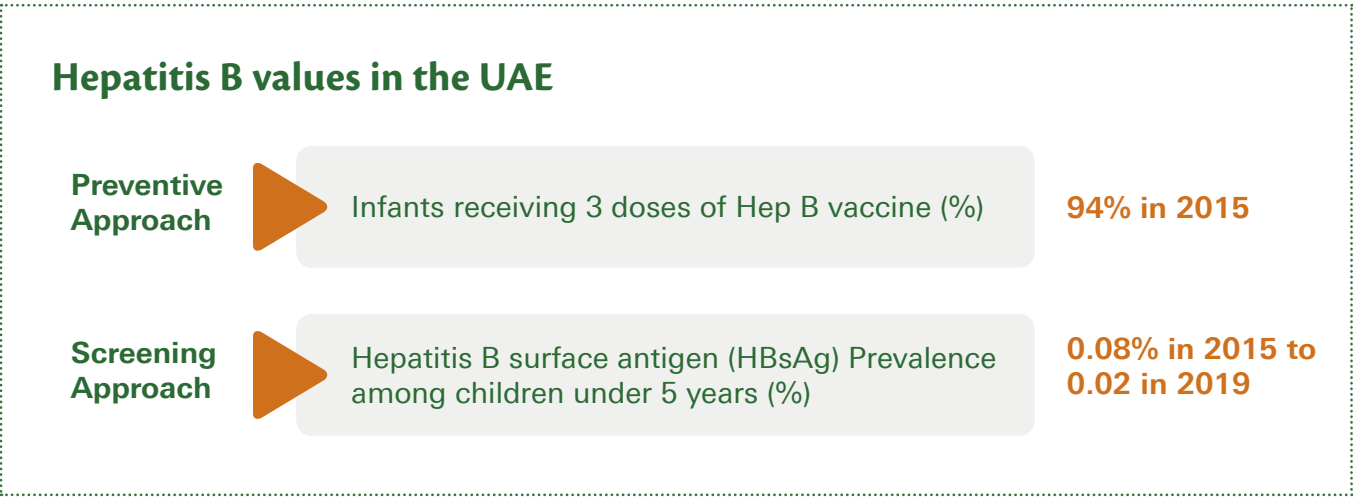
- Update policies and supportive systems.
- Intensified research including behavioral surveys and innovation approaches for HIV and TB.

3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population: UAE is a malaria free country.



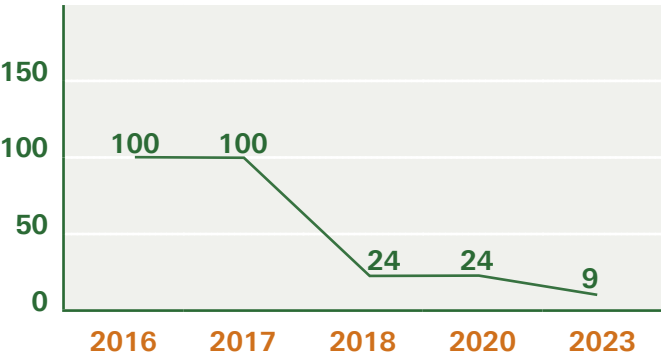
Malaria highlight: The last case of malaria was reported in 1997. Accordingly, UAE was certified by WHO as a malaria free country.

3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population: 09/100,000 (2020)



Source: SDGs health report,2016 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021,2022,2023

Hepatitis B incidence rate per 100,000 population



Due to preventive and screening approaches adopted by MOHAP UAE, the incidences of Hep B per 100,000 has reached only 9 according to Eastern Mediterranean Health Observatory.

Reference: Eastern Mediterranean Health Observatory. (2023). World Health Organization. <https://rho.emro.who.int/index.php/data-r>

Domain	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
National Health Policies, Health Legislations and Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Communicable diseases policy.Federal Law No. (14) of 2014 on the Control of Communicable Diseases.Ministerial Decree No. (752/2002) for establishment of the National Malaria Control Program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Federal Law No. (14) of 2014 on the Control of Communicable Diseases.Executive Regulations of the Federal Law.Ministerial Decree No. (1966) of 1997 Concerning the National Program for the Prevention of Hepatitis B Virus.No. 7 of 2008 Concerning the Medical Examination Scheme for Expatriates to the country.
Strategic plans / Initiatives/ Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Continue to support the malaria vector control program.Using the electronic epidemiological investigation system for communicable diseases.Integrated vector borne management and rename the center to National Center for Malaria and Vector Control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Global end hepatitis plan.Using the electronic epidemiological investigation system for communicable diseases.Update the national hepatitis program to include all types.Reduce the Incidence rate to 2/100,000 by the year 2030.



Way Forward
(Evidence based Interventions)

- To develop essential health services package for infectious diseases within the UHC package.
- Develop national indicators for Rate of effective treatment.
- To finalize the National Policy to combat the Health Risks in the UAE.

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing.

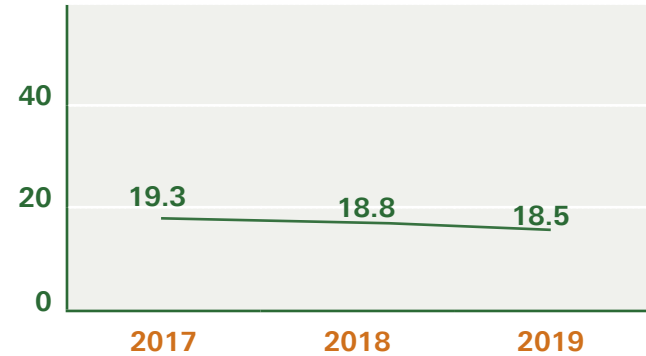
TARGET 3.4



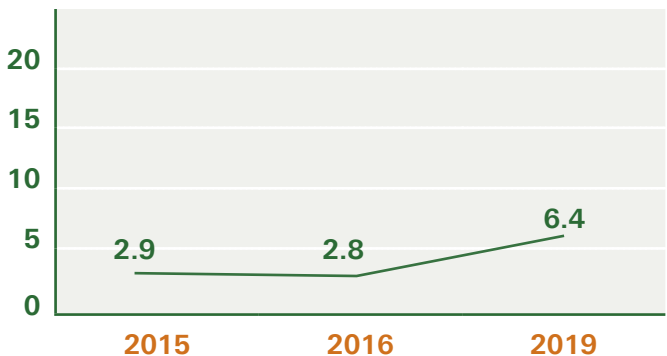
- 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.
- 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

Progress and trends in the UAE

3.4.1 Probability of dying between the age of 30 years and exact age 70 years from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease



3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population)



The graph shows that the probability of dying from NCDs is decreasing but slowly, similar to the trend in other countries.

CHALLENGES REMAIN

CHALLENGES REMAIN

Source: SDGs health report 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021,2022 Sachs, Lafortune, Fuller, & Drumm. (2023). SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023 Implementing the SDG Stimulus Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards. Dublin University Press Dublin



Challenges for Targets 3.4.2

3.4.1 & 3.4.2

- Poor empowerment and implementation of legislation (e.g. smoking, unsaturated fatty acid, salts, & marketing of unhealthy food and beverage for children).
- Multiple health entities (government & private) with insufficient national collaboration.
- Rise in obesity, physical inactivity and unhealthy diets constitute a huge challenge in the UAE.
- No/ weak linkage between coronial and police systems that result in missing data related to suicide deaths in death registration system.
- The delay of determining cause of death related to suicide due to the cultural stigma, social and legal considerations.
- No systematic research and studies are conducted related to this target, especially that SDG health report of 2019 indicates that is much higher in males compared with females (3.7:0.7).

Domain	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
National Health Policies, Health Legislations and Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The National Policy for Promotion of Healthy Lifestyle in the United Arab Emirates.• The National Policy for the Promotion of Mental Health in the United Arab Emirates.• Federal Law No. (15) for the year 2009 concerning Tobacco Control and its implementing regulations.• Federal Law No. (18) for the year 2009 regarding the regulation of registration of births and deaths.• Public Health law no. 13 for the year 2020.• Ministerial Decree No. (44) for the year 2011 regarding the executive regulations of Federal Law No. 18 of 2009 regarding the regulation of registration of births and deaths.• Cabinet Resolution No. (28) for the year 2020 on the National Cancer Registry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The National Policy for the Promotion of Mental Health in the United Arab Emirates.• Federal Law on mental health.
Strategic plans / Initiatives/ Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Cancer Control Plan.• National plan to combat cardiovascular diseases.• National Plan for the Prevention & Control of NCDs, 2017-2021.• UAE National Vision 2021 related to diabetes.• UAE National Vision 2021 related to obesity.• UAE National Vision 2021 related to tobacco.• UAE National Vision 2021 related to cardiovascular diseases.• UAE National Vision 2021 related to cancer.• National Vision 2021 related to No. of physicians to 1000 population.• National Vision 2021 related to No. of nurses to 1000 population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child and adolescent health care program.• School mental health.• Integrate mental health with primary health care.• Updating and linking birth and death service programs.

MOHAP interventions for 3.4.1 & 3.4.2

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Health awareness on CVD and associated risk factors.
- Developing a national strategy to reduce mortality from cardiovascular disease.
- National cardiovascular disease registry.
- Hypertension early detection campaign.
- Clinical practice guideline for the management of arterial HTN in PHC 2019.
- Application of cardiovascular risk assessment tool (WHO/ISH/CVD risk assessment tool).

Cancer

- National cancer control plan 2017-2021.
- Health awareness on cancer early detection, cancer gulf week, HPV vaccine.
- Developing a national strategy to reduce cancer mortality.
- Population based National cancer screening policy (framework 2020-2023).
- National cancer registry.

Diabetes

- Early detection of diabetic retinopathy.
- Diabetes Response Program.
- National Register of Diabetes Diseases.
- Diabetes prevention program (increase community awareness on Diabetes and prediabetes, early detection, and intervention for prediabetic patients).
- National Diabetes Registry.
- National Diabetes Prevention & Control Plan.

NCDs & Risk Factors Interventions

- National Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs 2017-2021.
- Nutrition strategy.
- Program to integrate cost-effective NCDs interventions.
- “Makom” initiative for promoting healthy lifestyle in the community targeting risk factors including healthy diet, physical activity, obesity, and tobacco use.
- (E-etmenan Service) Initiative for Universal Periodic examination of non-communicable Diseases.
- The Global Health Survey of School Students 13-17 years old published in 2017 on the state of physical and mental health and behavior.
- UAE national health survey 2018.
- Masar initiative for school children and their families that aims to enhance student’s lifestyle, school health environment and community collaboration.
- Taxation on SSB-Sugar sweetened beverages.

Obesity

- National obesity Task force/National adult obesity guideline and weight management.
- National program to combat childhood obesity.
- The electronic (Motaba’a) system for monitoring obesity in children at the level of all state schools (the first system regionally).

Tobacco

- Activating the application of the law and the tobacco control regulation.
- Strengthening smoking cessation services.
- Mass Media Campaigns.
- Increase the number of clinics to quit smoking.
- Application of selective tax on tobacco products.
- Applying best practices in standard packaging of tobacco products.
- Cooperate with the municipalities and encourage them to follow the commitment and good application of smoke-free places.
- Capacity building of health care providers.
- Smoking cessation clinic.



Mental Health

The United Arab Emirates has taken significant steps to prioritize mental health within its borders, recognizing its importance in individual well-being and societal progress. The country has implemented innovative programs, initiatives, and policies aimed at promoting mental wellness and destigmatizing mental illness. The UAE has developed a National policy for mental health promotion and an executive plan involving stakeholders from various sectors. The release of the Modified Federal Mental Health Law aligns with the reorganized concept of mental health in the country. The UAE emphasizes awareness and education through campaigns, outreach efforts, and educational programs to reduce stigma and encourage open dialogue. The country has also invested in developing mental health infrastructure and services, including integrating mental health services into primary care settings and providing specialized services for specific groups. These efforts aim to ensure individuals have access to timely and effective support for their mental health needs.

Wellbeing

The United Arab Emirates is dedicated to ensuring health and wellbeing for all citizens and residents across the nation, leaving no one behind. The UAE has been diligent in its efforts to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in accordance with its visionary roadmap (We the UAE Vision 2031). With robust strategic frameworks in place, the UAE is committed to achieving the SDGs related to health and wellbeing. In 2019, the UAE government introduced the National Wellbeing Strategy, which adopts a holistic approach to integrated wellbeing. This strategy encompasses various dimensions of wellbeing, including health, social, economic, and environmental aspects.

Furthermore, globally, the UAE has shown a proactive commitment to global health and well-being by leading the Health Promotion and Wellbeing resolution at the World Health Assembly. This resolution highlights the significance of promoting health and well-being for sustainable development.

Nationally, the Ministry of Health and Prevention leads the national endeavours through a comprehensive framework for health and wellbeing, and implementing specialized strategies tailored to address diverse health needs and population segments, through multisectoral and multi-lateral approaches including the community.



Way Forward (Evidence based Interventions) 3.4.1

- Data to be disaggregation by: sex, age, residency, economic status, and other social determinants of health.
- Development and implementation of strong national plans that emphasize the prevention of key NCD risk factors and treatment access for all.
- NCD mortality rate.
- NCD surveillance system and **monitoring KPIs related to:**
 - a. National NCD control plan.
 - b. National CVD control plan.
 - c. National Cancer control plan.
 - d. National DM & Obesity control plan.
 - e. National tobacco control program.
 - f. Hypertension treatment coverage.
 - g. Prevalence of raised blood pressure/ high salt intake.
 - h. Prevalence of raised blood glucose.
 - i. Tobacco (non-use).
 - j. Prevalence of alcohol consumption.
 - k. Prevalence of physical inactivity/ obesity.
 - l. Prevalence of high cholesterol.
 - m. HPV vaccine coverage.
 - n. Prevalence of CVD risk above 30% who received early medical intervention.



Way Forward (Evidence based Interventions) 3.4.2

- Comprehensive multispectral suicide-prevention strategy that includes the early identification and effective management of suicidal behaviors.
- Follow-up and community-based support for those who attempt suicide.
- Collect data on a core set of mental health indicators to provide reliable information on the extent of service coverage for mental disorders including:
 - Substance abuse rate (e.g. alcohol).
 - Suicide mortality rate.
 - Suicide attempt rate.

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.



3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders



Proposed Interventions to maintain reliable data for target 3.5.1

- Strengthen public health response, **such as:** health measures to prevent drug use and reduce vulnerability and risks.
- Ensuring access to controlled medicines for medical and scientific purposes and appropriate monitoring and evaluation procedures.
- Case management and substance abuse treatment that **include:**
 - a. Defined types of data required for evaluation of case management.
 - b. The methods and approaches that are followed to collect the data and utilization by stakeholders.
 - c. Establishment of a structured feedback loops to ensure that gathered data are returned to stakeholders in a meaningful way so that they have an impact on shaping the future program development and future data needs.

3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol

There is no official database developed specifically for alcohol consumption that includes the age groups, gender, and its health consequences in the UAE. The presence of a database would provide a regular and valid collection and recordings of alcohol consumption in the country.

However, according to the World Health Statistics Monitoring Health for SDGs, reported Total alcohol per capita (≥ 15 years of age) consumption (liters of pure alcohol) to be 2.4 liters.

National Health Policies, Health Legislations and Laws

- National Drug Policy for UAE.
- National Policy for mental health Promotion in UAE.
- Federal Law No. (30) of 2021 regarding combating narcotics and psychotropic substances.
- Federal law number 13 for the year 2020 on public health.
- Development of overall Policy Framework in schools for prevention from drugs and substances use. All phases of the project were fulfilled.
- Federal Law No. (8) of Year 2019 on Medical Products, the Profession of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Facilities.
- Cabinet Resolution No. (21) for the year 2019 amending some tables attached to Federal Law No. (14) of 1995 regarding combating narcotics and psychotropic substances.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (379) of 2019 regarding the unified electronic platform for prescribing and dispensing narcotic drugs, as well as controlled and semi-controlled medicines.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (677) of 2019 regarding the procedures and controls for accompanying narcotic drugs or surveillance with travellers when entering or leaving the country.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (253) of 2020 regarding the rules and regulations for prescribing and dispensing some controlled medicines.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (382) of 2020 regarding the inclusion of drugs in the electronic platform for narcotic drugs and monitoring them.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (49) of 2021 regarding the list of semi-controlled medical materials and products.
- Ministerial Decision No. (888) for the year 2016 regarding the regulations and rules for prescription and dispensing of narcotic drugs and controlled and semi-controlled medicines.

MOHAP Initiatives/Strategies that Promote Target 3.5.2

- Formulating National Committee for Treatment, Rehabilitation and Social Integration related to formation of the Anti-Narcotics Council. It aims to develop a plan to provide treatment and rehabilitation services for drug addicts and psychotropic substances in coordination with partners Through a set of strategic priorities.
- Development of the Maudsley Health Al Amal Addiction strategy that aims to:
 - Improving mental health and addiction outcomes.
 - Developing community opioid substitute treatment programme.
 - Segregated residential detox and recovery.
 - Delivering psychologically sound day recovery program.
 - Integrated approach to complex issues like dual diagnosis, Hep C, COPD etc.
 - Harm minimization and use of technology.
- Development of National Rehabilitation Center (NRC) that provides the best treatment services to patients while getting on with their normal lives, their work and activities in 2010.
- Development of Khalifa Rehabilitation Compound that provides its services to all segments of Emirati society using state-of-the-art equipment and medical tools.
- NRC agreement with WHO that involves experts and specialists in order to adopt International Classification of Addiction and Co-occurring Diseases ICD 11 as a prelude to its adoption and to be put before the UN General Assembly in 2017 for ratification.
- Development a National Surveillance System for addiction and drugs in collaboration with partners and stakeholders.
- During the pandemic of Covid 19 the following initiatives were accomplished:
 - Development of a 24-hour hotline that targets people in distress and frontliners.
 - Development of a network of mental health clinics (Al Amal Satellite Community Mental Health E- Clinics in PHCs), which aims to provide comprehensive psychological services close to patient's residence.
 - Launching virtual mental health sessions to provide therapeutic services and psychological counselling to patients, without the need to visit the hospitals.
 - Medications delivery to patient's home according to specific procedures that ensure safety and privacy.



Way Forward (Evidence based Interventions)

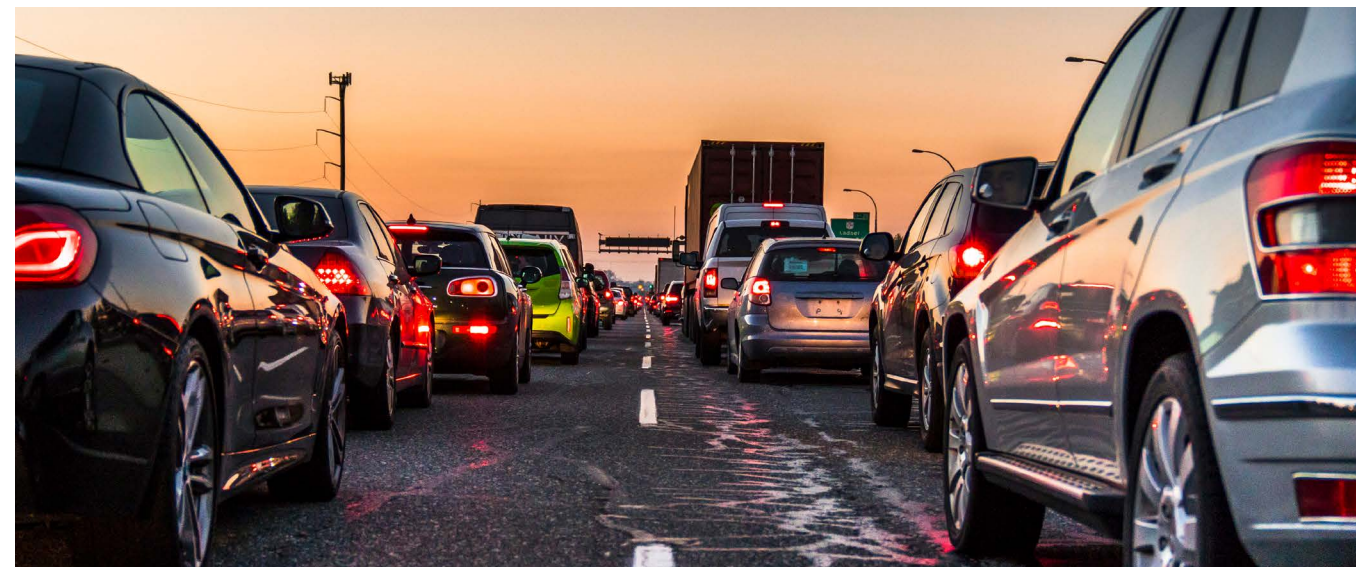
- To release the draft federal law on mental health.
- To release the public health-oriented pricing standards and guidelines.
- To further Restrict the availability of alcoholic beverages.
- To have a comprehensive restriction or bans on alcohol advertising and marketing.
- To strengthen the implementation of the anti-drink-driving policies and effective health services responses.

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

TARGET 3.6

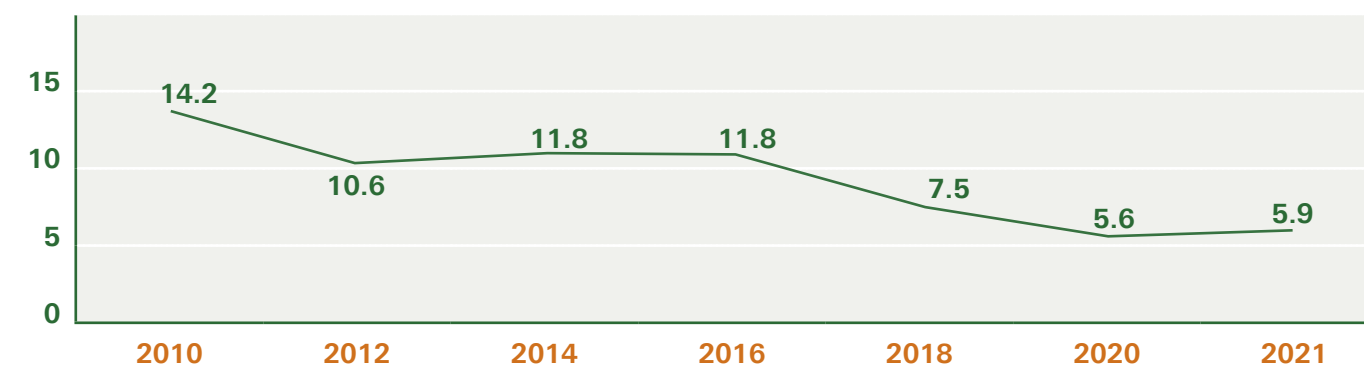


3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries



Progress and trends in the UAE

Road traffic mortality rate (per 100 000 population)



THIS SDG TARGET IS ACHIEVED

The WHO announced that UAE is among the top 10 countries who succeeded in achieving the target of the decade of action 2010-2021 through decreasing the deaths from road traffic accidents by 50% from 14.2 in 2010 reaching 5.9 deaths per 100,000 population. This decrease was achieved through the strong collaboration with the MOI and other stakeholders, sharing of data, triangulation of reported data and implementing the evidence-based initiatives agreed by National Committee of Road Safety.

Reference: Global status report on road safety 2023 ([who.int](https://www.who.int))

UN SDG UAE Country Profile, 2024, <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/static/profiles/pdfs/SDR-2024-united-arab-emirates>.

Federal & Ministerial Decree (s) that support target 3.6.1


- Federal Law on Accident Assistance.
- Federal traffic law came into effect on 1 July 2017. The new regulations aim to further protect the lives of road users and reduce traffic casualties.
- Federal Law, No. 13 of 2020 on Public Health.
- Ministerial Resolution No. 178 of 2017 regarding traffic control rules, the resolution covers many safety and control aspects.

Initiatives/Strategies that Promote Target 3.6.1

- National strategy for road safety with measurable targets to reduce the number of people killed and/or seriously injured in a road traffic crash including targets for evidence-based interventions implementations.
- MOHAP & MOI initiative in collaboration with WHO to improve data reporting in death due to road traffic accidents as the international data is not reflecting the national data.
- National injury registry initiative.
- There are many cost-effective mandatory policies that are implemented by Ministry of Interior (MOI) to reduce traffic deaths, such as:
 - a. Mandatory seat belts for all.
 - b. Imposing penalties for reckless driving such as: fines, black points, and vehicle bans.
 - c. Imposing penalties for driving under the influence the alcohol and drugs.
- A robust surveillance system to monitor deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents with clear definitions. The collected data is disaggregated by gender, age groups and road users. The data is triangulated between MOI data, hospitals data and civil registration data.
- Implementation of penalties demerit point system in the country.
- An audit system in place for new and existing roads infrastructures.
- A systematic programme in the country to target high risk locations on existing roads in order to upgrade and take the necessary measures.
- The presence of central traffic control system ‘SCOOT’ which is installed with sensors that aims to monitor the volume of vehicles at signals to improve traffic flow at main junctions.
- A system for safe crossings and separation from vehicular traffic is in place, to reduce injuries and deaths among pedestrians and cyclists.
- National policies and supporting investment in public transport to increase the percentage of urban population that have convenient access to public transport are in place, such: metro rail, public buses, and minibuses.
- A formal, government-ratified certification pathway for prehospital providers is in place including a pathway for medics, technicians, nurses, or others to be specifically certified as pre-hospital providers.
- There is a unified single emergency care services access number (999) with total country coverage.

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.


TARGET 3.7



3.7 need for women satisfied with modern family planning methods

According to the National Health Survey, 67.2% of women their need for family planning was satisfied.

Domain	MOHAP Initiatives that Promote 3.7.1
National Health Policies, Health Legislations and Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The National Policy for Women’s Health Promotion (in Process).• Public health law No.13 for the year 2020.• Federal law No. (7) year 2019 concerning medically assisted reproduction.• Cabinet resolution No. (64) of 2020 concerning implementing “Federal law No. (7) year 2019 concerning medically assisted reproduction”.
Strategic plans /Initiatives/ Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Plan for the Promotion of Women’s Mental Health.• RMNCH strategic plan.• Postnatal care program.• Preconception care program.• Premarital examination and counselling.• Preparation and implementation of the National Plan for Motherhood and Childhood by the Higher Committee for Motherhood and Childhood.



Way Forward

(Evidence based Interventions) 3.7.1

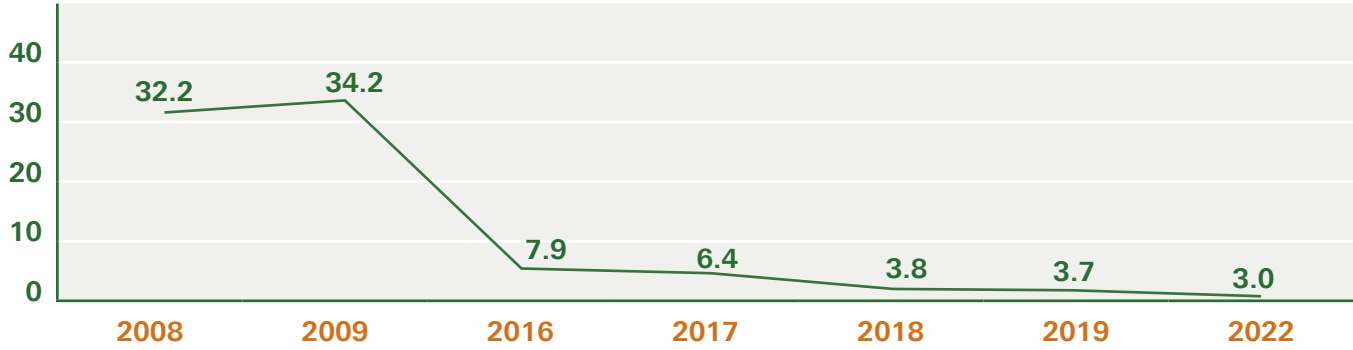
- Include the specific questions regarding the need for family planning satisfaction in the questionnaire of the forthcoming National Health Survey that will conducted early 2024.
- Improving health literacy of mothers regarding family planning/birth spacing and reproductive health.
- Data disaggregation according to age, socioeconomic status, education, and others.

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group



Progress and trends in the UAE

Adolescent fertility rate



UAE has improved gradually in target 3.7.2 in the last 10 years, reaching the value of 3.0 per 1000 adolescent women in 2022.

THIS SDG TARGET IS ACHIEVED

Sources: <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/united-arab-emirates>

Sachs, Lafortune, Fuller, & Drumm. (2023). SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023 Implementing the SDG Stimulus Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards. Dublin University Press.

UN SDG UAE Country Profile, 2024, <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/static/profiles/pdfs/SDR-2024-united-arab-emirates>.

Domain	Federal Ministries Initiatives/Strategies that Promote 3.7.2
National Health Policies, Health Legislations and Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Federal Law No. 28 issued by the Ministry of Justice on 19/11/2005 Regarding personal status (age for marriage only for individuals 18 and above).
Strategic plans /Initiatives/ Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">RMNCH strategic plan.Care of children and adolescents.Dealing with domestic violence in primary health care centers.“Health Education School Guideline” that educates school students on issues related to puberty and reproductive health.Promoting mental health of school children including TOT and training of concerned staff in schools.



Way Forward
(Evidence based Interventions)

- Ensuring access to sexual and reproductive health information and services for all who need them, including adolescents.
- Interventions for improving the health of adolescent girls.
- Improving education levels of mothers.
- Data disaggregation (age + socioeconomic) combined with CRVS systems.

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

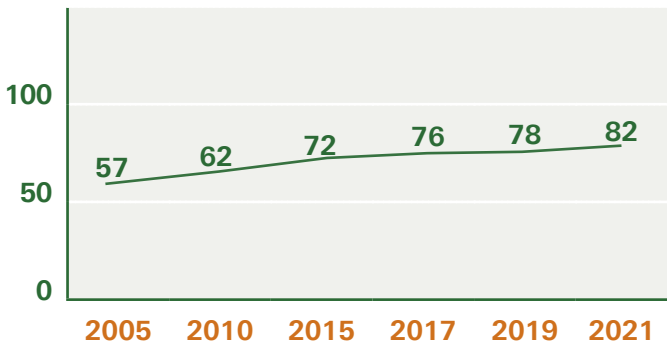
TARGET 3.8



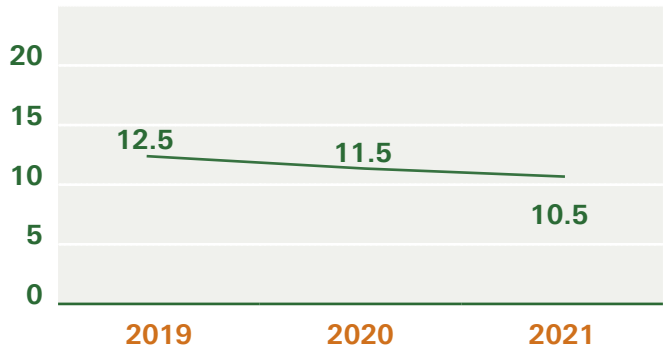
- 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average overage of essential services based on tracer interventions that includereproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)
- 3.8.2 Financial Coverage: Percentage of people covered by health insurance public or a private health system

Progress and trends in the UAE

3.8.1 UHC Service Coverage Index



3.8.2 % out-of-pocket Expenditure



The UAE showed gradual improvement in UHC service coverage index reaching 82 in 2021, according monitoring health for SDGs report, 2023.

According to the National Health Account, the out-of-pocket expenditure indicator in the UAE improved gradually reaching 10.5 in 2021.

CHALLENGES REMAIN

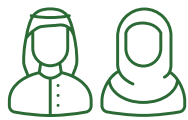
CHALLENGES REMAIN

Sources: World Health Organization. (2023a). UHC Service Coverage Index (SDG 3.8.1). World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/uhc-index-of-service-coverage>

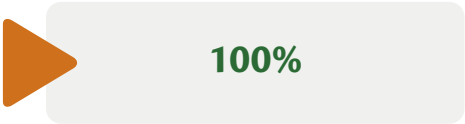
3.8.2 percentage of the population that are covered by a health insurance system either public or private.

Sources: UN SDG UAE Country Profile, 2024, <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/static/profiles/pdfs/SDR-2024-united-arab-emirates>.

It is worth mentioning that MOHAP has a system to monitor the coverage of service indicators as indicated above. Furthermore, a national health account was conducted for the 1st time in UAE and the report was published in 2020, in 2022, a second National Health Account was conducted.



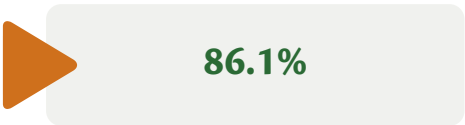
Emirati



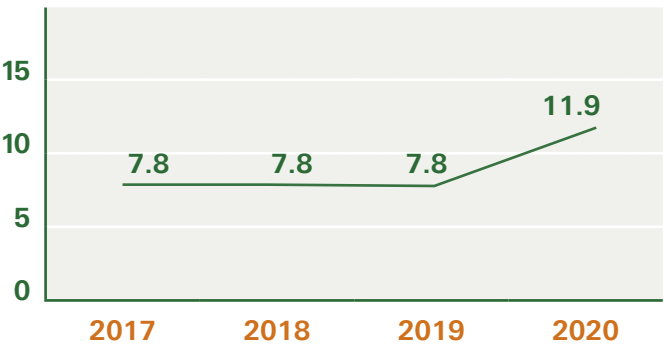
Health Insurance Coverage



Non-Emirati



Percentage of Domestic General Government Health Expenditure



According to the National Health Accounts, the UAE government has spent 7.8% of its general government expenditure on health. However, this expenditure increased to 11.9% during the pandemic. Which denotes the agility and flexibility of the financial system in the UAE, which allows shifting of funds according to priorities.

Challenges for Targets 3.8

- Further data disaggregation by social determinant of health is needed.



MOHAP & Other Federal Ministries Initiatives/Strategies that Promote Target 3.8

- Establishment of the Geographical Information System (GIS) by the Ministry of Energy (MOE) and Infrastructure & Ministry of Health and Prevention which shows the locations and distributions of health facilities with population served. This is done through the compilation of available data from the relevant authorities considering the levels of access to a range of health facilities:
 - a. Hospitals
 - b. Primary Healthcare Centers
 - c. Dental Facilities
 - d. Preventative Medicine Centers
 - e. Ambulance Facilities
- Establishment of DOTS clinics in remote and crowded areas, where and when needed, to ensure access to TB treatment to limit its spread to other areas.
- All Emiratis enjoy free health care services from federal health entities in all the 7 Emirates.
- As for the non-Emiratis: the extent of coverage for employers and their dependents is determined by the employee’s salary, designation etc. The insurance coverage for non-Emiratis (86.1%), the extent of coverage and type of policy/scheme would determine the cost of your medical services.
 - a. In the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, employers and sponsors are responsible for the providing health insurance coverage for their employees and their families (1 spouse and 3 children under 18 years).
 - b. In the Emirate of Dubai, employers are required to provide health insurance coverage for their employees. Sponsors are required to get insurance cover for their resident dependents.
 - c. There are several insurance companies in the UAE. Many also provide Islamic insurance (takaful).

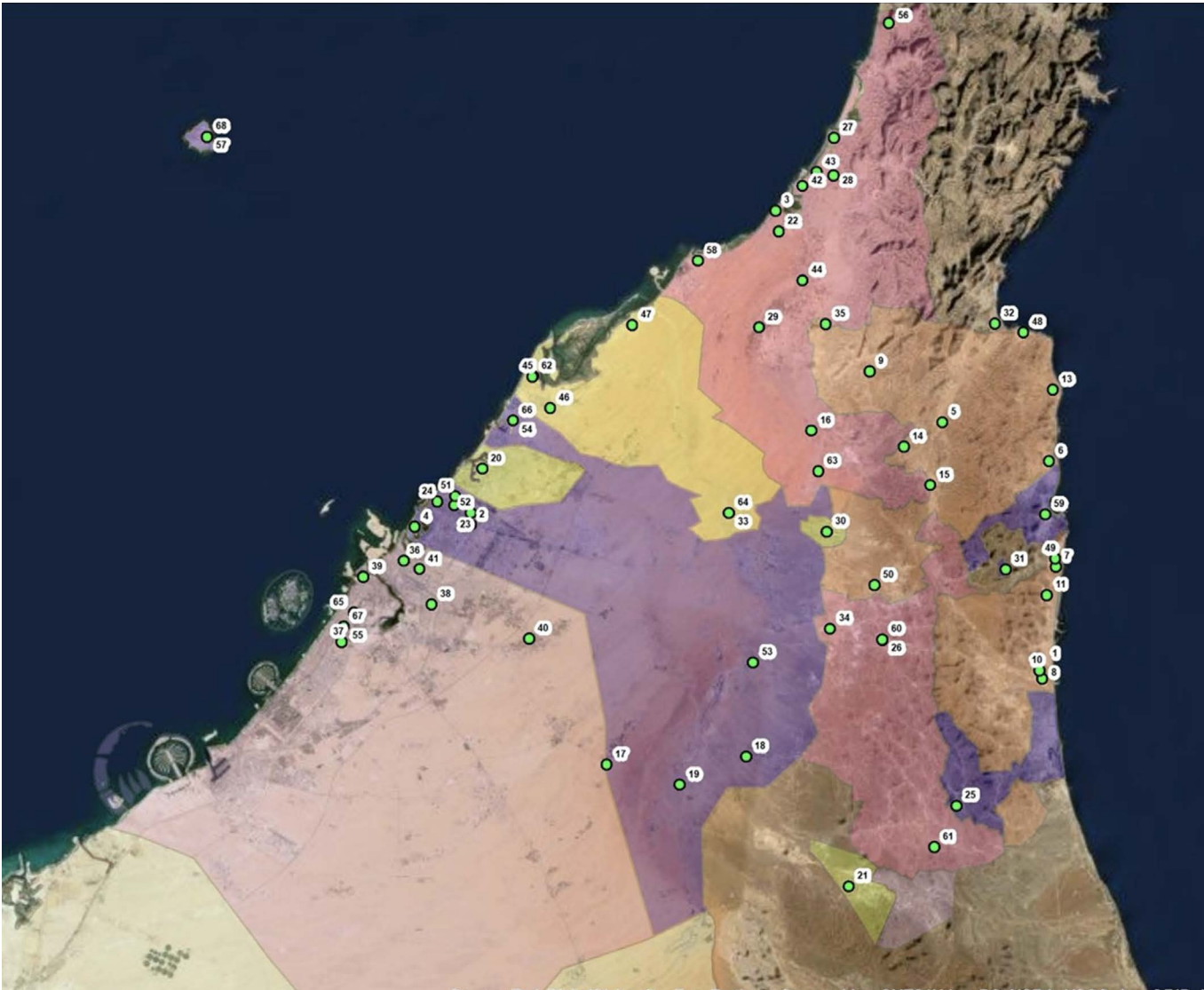


Figure 10 indicates the geographical distribution of healthcare facilities for the northern emirates in 2018 (from Dubai to Fujairah), resulting in:

The time needed to have health access	▶ 20 minutes Value
Specifications	▶ 1 facility for 2500 population



Way Forward
(Evidence based Interventions)

- Monitoring of UHC indicators needs to be embedded within health systems performance assessment frameworks that link changes in coverage to potential drivers of progress caused by changes in inputs, structures, and processes. **These should include:**
 - a. Structural elements related to investments in health.
 - b. Process elements such as health system reforms (such as changes in provider payment mechanisms) designed to improve health service quality and utilization.
 - c. Determinants of health. All available data needs to be disaggregated by SDH.
- It is essential to assess changes in non-health-system social determinants of health (such as educational attainment and poverty rates) as such changes also have great influence on service coverage and health outcomes.
- In order to have a full access to data related to UHC service coverage index (3.8.1) **these indicators should be measured:**

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health:

- Family planning
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Child immunization DTP3
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia

Infectious diseases

- Tuberculosis effective treatment
- HIV treatment with ART
- Insecticide treated nets for malaria
- Water and sanitation

Noncommunicable diseases

- Normal blood pressure
- Obesity
- Mean fasting Plasma Glucose
- Tobacco non-smoking

Service capacity and access

- Hospital bed density
- Health worker density
- IHR core

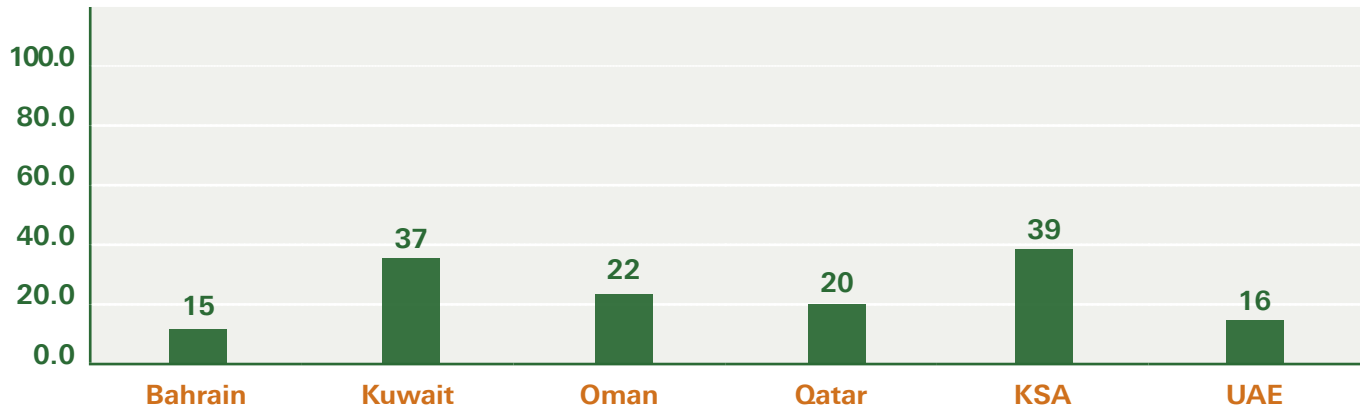
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.



- 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
- 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
- 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Progress and trends in the UAE (comparable estimates)

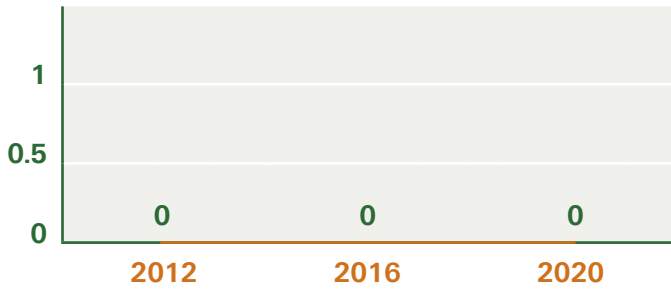
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household & ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)



This graph shows bench marking of the mortality attributed to air pollution in GCC countries in 2020.

CHALLENGES REMAIN

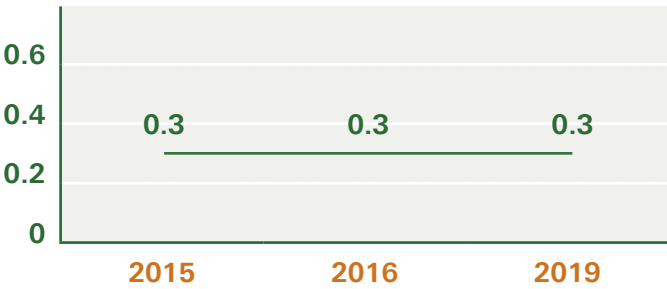
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services (per 100 000 population)



UAE succeeded to maintain its rate to less than 0.1 to this indicator according to the report monitoring health SDGs, 2021, 2022, 2023.

THIS SDG TARGET IS ACHIEVED

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)



Regarding mortality due to unintentional poisoning, UAE had a rate of 0.3 in the last 10 years according to the report monitoring health SDGs, 2021, 2022, 2023.

THIS SDG TARGET IS ACHIEVED

Reference: SDGs health report 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021,2022 & 2023

National Health Policies, Health Legislations and Laws

- Federal Law No. 24 issued on 17/10/1999 on the protection and development of the environment.
- Federal Law No. 13 of 2020 on Public Health.
- Ministerial Decree. (98) of 2019 on using refuse derived fuel (RDF) produced from waste treatment procedures in cement plants by Ministry of Climate Change and Environment.

Federal Ministries Initiatives/Strategies that Promote Target 3.9.1

- UAE national climate change framework for action on climate change and health 2019-2021.
- UAE commitment towards COP 26 health program.
- National Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases by Ministry of Health and Prevention.
- National Policy for Reducing Transport Sector’s Emissions.
- Conducting an assessment on health vulnerability to climate change and changing feedback in the health sector (V&A assessment).
- Carbon footprint analysis project and carbon emissions of the healthcare sector.
- National Climate Change Adaptation Program.
- Climate Innovations Exchange (CLIX) Initiative.
- Ministry of Climate Change and Environment cooperates with its partners in (public/ private) sector, adopt initiatives to overcome the challenges related to 3.9.1, **such as:**
 - a. The transition to a green economy.
 - b. Increasing the use of clean energy in different fields.
 - c. The sustainability of the transport sector.
 - d. The development of an air quality control network.
 - e. The reliance on intelligent technologies and solutions in monitoring types of pollutants.
- UAE Energy Strategy 2050.
- National Climate Change Plan of the UAE 2017-2050.



Way Forward
(Evidence based Interventions) 3.9

- To develop lean household energy indicator.
- To develop ambient air pollution indicators.

COP28 in the UAE



The UN Climate Conference of Parties, COP28, took place in the United Arab Emirates at Expo City Dubai from November 30 to December 12, 2023. On the 3rd December, the United Arab Emirates COP28 UAE Presidency and the Ministry of Health and Prevention (MOHAP), in collaboration with WHO, the Wellcome Trust and partners, hosted the first-ever Health Day at the COP28 UN Climate Conference.

The health Day focused on 5 key topics:

1. Showcasing evidence- based and clear impact pathways between climate change and human health.
2. Promoting “health arguments for climate action” and health co-benefits of mitigation.
3. Highlighting needs, barriers, and best practices for strengthening climate resilience of health systems.
4. Identifying and scaling adaptation measures to address the impacts of climate change on human health (including through One Health).
5. Taking action at the nexus of health and relief, recovery, and peace.

The event featured several sessions, including a health day opening, a climate-health ministerial meeting, a finance roundtable on climate and health, and a public-private partnership for healthcare climate action.

The health day culminated in the ‘COP28 UAE Declaration on Climate and Health,’ signaling a collective effort to prioritize health in climate action and expedite the establishment of resilient, sustainable, and equitable health systems. Garnering support from 143 countries, this groundbreaking Declaration signifies global recognition by governments of the escalating health impacts of climate change on communities and nations.

Notably, it acknowledges the substantial health benefits derived from intensified climate action, such as the reduction of air pollution and diminished healthcare costs. MOHAP played a pivotal role in COP28, collaborating closely with the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment.

MOHAP has effectively participated in COP28 along side the Ministry of Climate change and Environment. During the event, they showcase a number of projects, including: measuring carbon emissions in Health facilities and the National Assessment of the Vulnerability of Health to Climate Change and the adaptation measures. Additionally, a special session was conducted on ATACH for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, emphasising the crucial role of innovative technology and strategic policies in sustainable healthcare.

MOHAP, also participated with Abu Dhabi Public Health Center in a session on the National Framework on Health and climate Change including the current framework and the one to be updated in accordance with the new WHO EM Regional framework.

TARGET 3.a



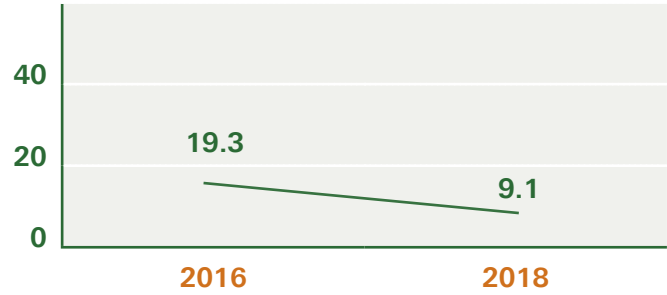
3.a

Age-standardized prevalence of tobacco smoking among persons 15 years and older (%)



Progress and trends in the UAE

3.a Age-standardized prevalence of tobacco smoking among persons 15 years and older (%)



According to the Monitoring Health for SDGs, 2016 report, the prevalence of smoking is 18.2%. According to the National Health Survey conducted in 2018, the prevalence of smoking was 9.1% which denotes marked progress.

CHALLENGES REMAIN

National Health Policies, Health Legislations and Laws

- National UAE Vision 2021 related to tobacco.
- National Policy for Promotion of healthy Lifestyle in UAE.
- Federal Law No. (15) for the year 2009 concerning tobacco control and its implementing regulations.
- Public Health law No.13 for the year 2020.

References: Monitoring Health for SDG Reports: 2016 and the National Health Survey, 2018.

MOHAP Initiatives/Strategies that Promote Target 3.a

- Development of national NCD control plan.
- Working with partners for proper and effective implementation of different articles of law and bylaws.
- Raising public awareness through mass and social media campaigns.
- Expanding cessation services through a network of clinics in PHC.
- Building capacity for PHC physicians to provide effective cessation services.
- Enhance organizations’ capacity for tobacco control like other ministries and municipalities on implementation of the law and by law.
- Working with Federal Tax Authority to reduce the demand on tobacco products by applying excise taxes on all tobacco products.
- Applying best practices in standard packaging of tobacco products.
- Promoting smoke free workplaces and banning all types of advertisement and promotion of tobacco products.



Way Forward
(Evidence based Interventions)

- Need to disaggregate data by sex, age, socioeconomic status.
- To further raise taxes on tobacco.
- Banning smoking in public places.
- Use of pictorial health warnings.
- Bans on tobacco advertising.
- Controlling the illicit trade in tobacco products.
- Identifying alternative crops to tobacco farming.
- Preventing sales to and by minors.
- Collecting and sharing data on tobacco use and prevention efforts.

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

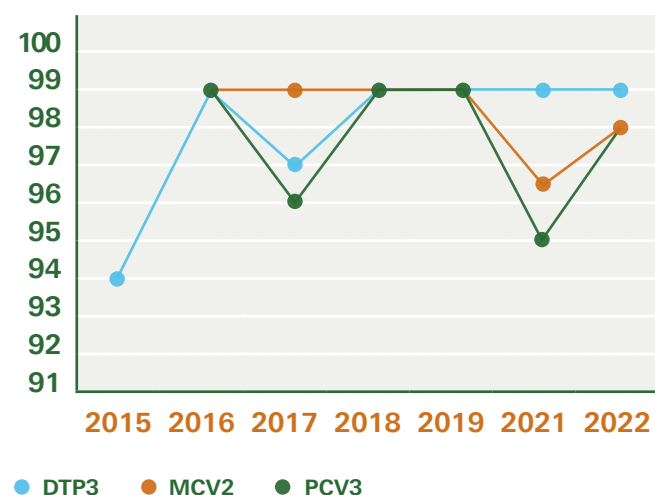
TARGET 3.b



3.B.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis

Progress and trends in the UAE (comparable estimates)

3.b includes DTP3, MCV2 & PCV3 by the Nationally Recommended Age



3.b indicator reflects the percent coverages of three main immunizations: DTP3, MCV2 & PCV3.

THIS SDG TARGET IS ACHIEVED

Reference: SDGs health report 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

UN SDG UAE Country Profile, 2024, <https://dashboards.sdginde.org/static/profiles/pdfs/SDR-2024-united-arab-emirates>.

Though the coverage of immunization is still above the optimal level, a decline in the coverage is noticed during Covid19.

National Health Policies, Health Legislations and Laws

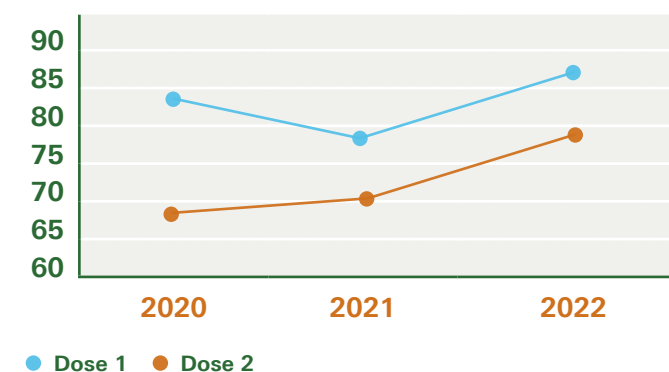
- National Drug Policy for the UAE.
- National Immunization Policy for the UAE.
- The National Policy for Intellectual Property in the Health Field for the UAE, 2018.
- Federal Law No. (8) of Year 2019 On Medical Products, the Profession of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Facilities.
- Federal Law No. 14 of 2014 Concerning the Control of Communicable Diseases.
- Decision of the Cabinet No. (33) for the year 2016 in the Executive Regulation.
- Federal Law No. 14 of 2014 on the Control of Communicable Diseases.
- Cabinet Decree No. 39 for the year 2015 on strategic medical stockpile.
- Ministerial Decree No. (28) of 2018 regarding the registration of innovative and rare medicines.

Efforts to Defeat Human Papillomavirus in the UAE

HPV is a common asymptomatic sexually transmitted infection, which is responsible for almost all conditions of genital warts and cervical cancer and 90% of anal cancers (Cancer Council, 2023). Therefore, MoHAP has adopted many initiatives including HPV vaccines to prevent from this disease.



Trends of HPV Coverage in the UAE (2020 - 2022)



According to MoHAP reports, it has been indicated that HPV coverage has reached (86%) and (79%) for the dose1 and dose 2 respectively.

Meeting the following 90-70-90 targets by 2030 will put the UAE on the path to elimination

- MOHAP with its stakeholders and partners are working together to achieve the global elimination goals by:
- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with HPV vaccine by 15 years of age.
- 70% of women screened using a high-performance test by 35 and 45 years.
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease are treated.
 1. 90% of women with pre-cancer treated.
 2. 90% of women with invasive cancer received appropriate treatment.

MOHAP Initiative strategies and Policies

- Federal Law No. (14) of 2014 on the Control of Communicable Diseases.
- Communicable disease policy.
- National Immunization Policy.
- National Action Plan on the elimination of cervical cancer.
- Inclusion of HPV vaccination in the NIP schedule in 2018.
- Inclusion of males in the school health HPV vaccination program in 2023.

MOHAP Initiatives/Strategies (3.b.1)

Immunization:

- National Policy on vaccinations, 2020.
- COVID 19 National Vaccination Plan.
- Participating in research and clinical trials to develop COVID 19 vaccines.
- Continuation of routine vaccination services during COVID 19 pandemic and developing creative tools to reach the target groups such as drive through vaccination.
- Developing and updating vaccination programs according to international standards and best practices.
- Reporting harmful medicines in which individuals can report any harmful medicine to MOHAP through its hotline 80011111.
- Developing an electronic system for public health called SPHERE that will include the registry data for immunization records of the population and AEFI notifications as well as to provide dashboards for immunization indicators.

Medicines for communicable and noncommunicable diseases:

- The UAE RADR Scheme is vital in helping the MOHAP monitor the safety of all healthcare products in the UAE to ensure they are acceptably safe for patients and those that use them. Reports can be made for all medicines including vaccines, blood factors and immunoglobulins, herbal medicines and homeopathic remedies available on the UAE market.
- Studies were conducted to assess the availability of essential medicines and NCDs medicines in all health facilities showed that the availability is 100%.
- The percentage of local manufacturing facilities that have attained international quality and manufacturing system accreditations is set to increase, ensuring the sustained quality of medical products.

Way Forward
(3.b.1)

- Promoting the exchange of information and looking at greater convergence and harmonization of systems.
- Promotion collaboration with key partners (such as WTO and WIPO) to support Member States in the areas of intellectual property management.
- Innovation and access to medical products by increasing transparency on the patenting of essential medicines and addressing patent barriers to access.
- Supporting the strategy of a multisectoral and all health approach.
- Investing in the research that support the development and identifications of gaps.

3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors.



National Health Policies, Health Legislations and Laws


- National Policy for Intellectual Property in the Field of Healthcare for UAE.
- National Drug Policy for UAE.
- UAE Cabinet Decree for the establishment of National Center Research.
- Ministerial Degree No. (250) in May 2020 on the same issue.

Achievements related to target 3.b.2

- Establishment of national center for health research.
- Development of national health research strategy including development of unified polices and regulations.
- Identification of health research priorities.
- Development of national guidelines and procedures for human health research ethics approval.
- Publishing in 2020, a bibliometric study of research outputs as a measure of health research activity, quality, and international engagement from 2014 to 2018.
- More than 2200 health studies were published in the research bank.
- More than 74 total health surveys and health studies conducted between 2019 and 2021 for decision making and strategic planning.
- Reporting on more than 400 health indicators regionally and internationally.
- According to WHO score analysis for UAE, UAE got the highest score in the Eastern Mediterranean Region in terms of governance, availability, validity, quality, and utilization for decision making.

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

TARGET 3.c



3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution (Doctors, Nurses, Dentists, Pharmacists)

Progress and trends in the UAE

Year/ Indicator	Density of physicians <small>(per 10 000 population)</small>	Density of nursing & midwifery personnel <small>(per 10 000 population)</small>	Density of dentistry personnel <small>(per 10 000 population)</small>	Density of pharmacists <small>(per 10 000 population)</small>
2019	27.0	59.0	7.0	12.0
2020	28.8	63.6	7.4	12.1
2021	29.7	64.4	8.1	13.4

Sources: SDGs health report 2020, 2021,2022,2023

Domain	Federal Ministries Initiatives/Strategies that Promote 3.c
Policies & Legislations (Federal Laws, Cabinet Decisions, and Ministerial Resolution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Federal Law No. (5) of 2019 On the Regulation of the Practice of the Human Medicine Profession.Federal Decree -Law No (4) of 2016 regarding medical liability.Federal Law No. (8) of Year 2019 On Medical Products, the Profession of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Facilities.Federal Law No. (5) of 1984 regarding the practice of some medical professions by non-physicians and pharmacists.
	Human Resources Legislation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Decree by Federal Law No. (11) of the year 2008, Concerning Human Resources in the Federal Government and its amendments.Federal Decree - Law No. (47) of 2021 regarding unified labor rules for work in the United Arab Emirates.Decree by Federal Law No. 33) of 2021, on the regulating of labor relations.Legislation related to Human resources in the health sector.Federal Laws.

Domain	Federal Ministries Initiatives/Strategies that Promote 3.c
Policies & Legislations (Federal Laws, Cabinet Decisions, and Ministerial Resolution)	Cabinet Decisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cabinet Decision No. 9 of 2017 about training graduates of the Faculty of Medicine and medical professions who are not doctors and pharmacists.Cabinet Decision No. (67) for the year 2020 regarding the executive regulations Federal Law No. (5) of 2019 regulating the practice of the profession of human medicine.Cabinet Decision No. (90) of 2021 regarding the executive regulations of Federal Law No. (8) of 2019 regarding medical products, the pharmacy profession, and pharmaceutical facilities.Cabinet Decision No. (20) of 2017 on the adoption of standards for the licensing of health professionals at the UAE level. Ministerial Resolutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ministerial Resolution No. (1318) of 2017 amending some unified standards for licensing health professions at the state level.Ministerial Resolution No. (288) of 2020 regarding the amendment of the unified standards for licensing health professions.Ministerial Resolution (230) for the year 2020 regarding allowing health professionals to transfer to work for any health authority.Resolution No. (40) of 2019 regarding the executive regulations for a decree-law on medical liability.Ministerial Resolution No. (14) of 2021 regarding the adoption of the Patient Rights and Duties Charter.Ministerial Resolution No. (488) for the year 2018 on the adoption of conditions and controls for the training of graduates of medical colleges and medical professions from non-citizens in health facilities.Ministerial Resolution No (1448) of 2020 On Adoption of Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for Health Professional.Ministerial Resolution No. (142) for the year 2018 concerning the definition of medical professions and related professions.
Strategic Plans/ Initiatives/ Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establish a health account for the workforce.Promoting nursing profession.




Way Forward
(Evidence based Interventions) 3.c

- Accelerate progress towards UHC and the SDGs by ensuring adequate and equitable distribution of national health workers within strengthened health systems.

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

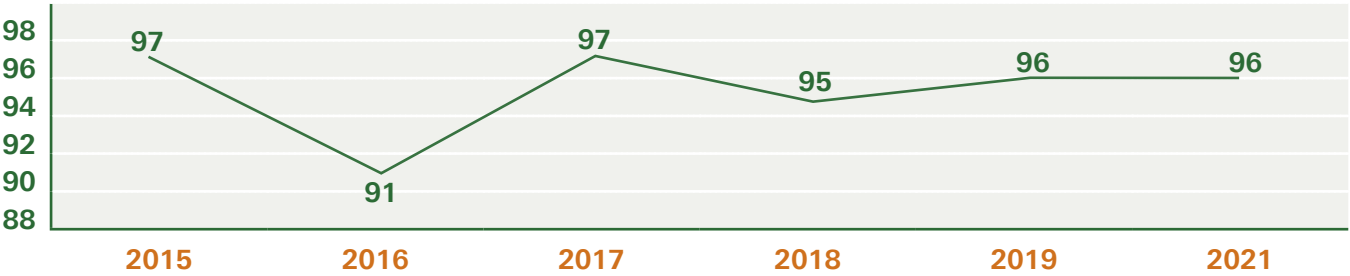
TARGET 3.d



3.d. International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness.

Progress and trends in the UAE

Average of 13 International Health Regulations core capacity scores



Sources: SDGs health report 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021,2022,2023

National Health Policies, Health Legislations and Laws

- National Health policy for combating health risks in the UAE (in process).
- Public health law.
- Federal Law No. 14 of 2014 concerning communicable diseases control.
- Federal Law No. 13 of 2020 concerning Public Health.
- Ministerial decision of the Pandemic Advisory Technical Group.
- The decision of formulation the diagnostic and treatment team for Covid-19.
- Decision of genetic investigation team and of the COVID-19 Research Committee.
- The Decision of Second level of emergency for COVID 19.
- The Gulf framework for the public health plan for emergency preparedness and response prepared by the ministry with partners and officially approved within the supreme statement of the leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council.
- Cabinet Decree No. 39 for the year 2015 on strategic medical stockpile.
- Ministerial Decision (223) of 2020 regarding amending the list of communicable diseases.
- Ministerial Decree of 2015 for the establishment of the IHR Committee to oversee the implementation of the IHR regulations.

MOHAP Initiatives/Strategies that Promote Target 3.d

- The program of developing the examination of expatriate workers for the purpose of residence in the State.
- Occupational Health and Safety Program.
- Travelers Health Program.
- UAE Risk profile development to all hazards based on WHO STAR tool.
- Strengthen national preparedness and response capacities for public health emergencies.
- Artificial Intelligence Initiative in Emergency Departments to Reduce Standby Time 2019.
- IHR Leading the Task Force group for monitoring and verification of human epidemics within the preparation of capacity requirements of national readiness and preparedness (Administrative Resolution No. 7565 of 2019).
- Coordination with all ministries and relevant authorities in the country to reach the stage of recovery.
- Activating the national plan to deal with epidemics and acute respiratory diseases, which are followed in preparation for emergencies and during epidemics, before any local cases arise.
- Building capacity in Risk communication and community engagement system for emergencies.
- Implementation of the National Health Security Plan (NAPHS) based on recommendation of JEET 2017.
- GCC Framework for a Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan.
- GCC Guide to Preparedness and Response Plans for Epidemics and Pandemics.
- GCC Airports public health emergency plan.
- National Protocol For notification of Public Health Events: Circular on 04 April 2019.
- The national protocol for reporting events affecting public health updated in January 2023.
- Guide to the early health warning system in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries.
- Guidance to standardized health procedures at the cross-border Points of the GCC countries, to build IHR core capacities.
- Compliance for Notifying International Public Health concern Formulation of national Teams to build the country capacities in joint planning, prediction future for seen and all hazard risk assessment.
- Implementation and review of Sedai Framework.
- One Health approach to prevent local and global health threats, predict, detect, respond to health threats, and promote sustainable development.
- SPHER surveillance system: An electronic platform that provides epidemiologic monitoring and epidemic management and can connect all public health related sectors.
- Establishing an epidemiological surveillance system for infected cases and contacts at the highest levels and based on international standards for counting the number of injured and tracking contacts and the proportion of cases of injury, recovery and deaths.
- Raise the capacity of hospitals, especially intensive care units, build field hospitals, and allocate isolation centers to obtain the necessary health care.
- UAE National Climate Change Framework for action on Climate Change and Health 2019-2021.
- UAE commitments toward COP26 health program.



Way Forward (Evidence based Interventions) 3.d

- Enhancing the resilience of national health systems, including through the integration of disaster risk management into health care and strengthening IHR implementation in all countries.
- Effective emergency and disaster risk management policies and programs should be guided by comprehensive all-hazards and whole-of-society approaches across the emergency management cycle: prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- Further integration into an all-hazards emergency risk approach with indicators.
- Enhance the implementation of National health security plan 2019-2023.
- Average of 13 International Health Regulations core capacity scores.

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