# Monitoring health and health system performance in the Eastern Mediterranean Region

Core indicators and indicators on the health-related Sustainable Development Goals

## 2021

**World Health Organization**

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REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE **Eastern Mediterranean**

# Contents

# Foreword

Accurate, timely and comparable health-related statistics are indispensable for understanding population health trends. Decision-makers need the information to develop appropriate policies, allocate resources, prioritize interventions, and monitor and evaluate the public health situation, health care delivery and outcomes. WHO's Thirteenth General Programme of Work (GPW 13) for 2019–2023 emphasizes the use of data for health policy development and implementation. The focus in GPW 13 on the three "1 billion" goals (1 billion more people with universal health coverage, 1 billion more people better protected from health emergencies, 1 billion more lives made healthier) underlines the need for greater capacity in data collection, research and health information within countries and WHO. Investing in strengthening country health information systems to improve the timeliness of data could have a huge positive impact and is vital for countries to be able to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Improvement in health information not only relies on the generation and collection of valid data, it also requires the appropriate management and analysis of the data. Both the indicators for the SDGs and GPW 13 require subnational disaggregation of data for assessing progress made on the equity dimensions of care and population needs. The provision of the data presented in this booklet aims to enhance evidence-informed decision-making, in line with our other activities to strengthen the capacities of ministries of health in the use of evidence in policy development.

The strengthening of health information systems is a priority for WHO in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, as highlighted in Vision 2023, our regional vision for public health, and as illustrated by the challenge of getting accurate data on COVID-19 related deaths. Intensive work with countries since 2012 has resulted in a clear framework for health information systems. The selected core indicators reported on focus on three main components: 1) monitoring health determinants and risks; 2) assessing health status, including morbidity and cause-specific mortality; and 3) assessing health system response. The regional core indicators were endorsed by the WHO Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean at its 61st session in 2014, after which countries started to adopt and report on the indicators. In 2016, the core indicator list was expanded in consultation with countries to add a set of additional SDG-related indicators, bringing the total number of core indicators to 75.

This year's report replicates the innovative design that was adopted in 2018 and welcomed by countries. All SDG 3 indicators are included in the core list that now includes the percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms, which is being reported for the first time. A comprehensive regional report charting the progress towards the health-related SDGs is being published for the first time for the Region, drawing largely on data from January 2010 to September 2020.[1]

WHO will continue in its efforts to support the countries of the Region in strengthening their national health information systems. This includes undertaking comprehensive health information system assessments, developing national strategies and improving national capacity in death certification and analysis, as well as International Classification of Disease (ICD) coding and (where appropriate) use of DHIS2 platforms to enhance the reporting of routine data. Additionally, we are working closely with countries to: introduce, pilot and scale-up ICD-11; provide practical guidance to implement rapid mortality surveillance and measure excess mortality in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, with a focus on implementation in low-resource settings; implement COVID-19 sero-epidemiology studies; and support countries to develop e-prescription systems and electronic health records and ensure that key information is available in a timely manner.

This publication uses available data drawn from multiple sources, including figures provided by countries, the latest World Health Statistics publications, the Global Health Observatory and estimates developed by United Nations agencies, including WHO. Every effort has been made to incorporate the most comprehensive, recent and reliable data, and to validate the data with countries within a very short time frame. I welcome any input and observations on the data presented here.

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[1] Progress on the health-related Sustainable Development Goals and targets in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, 2020. Final draft, June 2021. Cairo: WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean; 2021 (http://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/est/documents/progress-on-health-related-sdgs-and-targets.pdf?ua=1).

**Dr Ahmed Al-Mandhari**
WHO Regional Director
for the Eastern Mediterranean

| Country | Population 2020 | | Population growth | | Life expectancy at birth (years) | | | | Life expectancy at birth (years), 2019[g] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Urban | | | | | | | | | |
| | (000s) | % | % | Y | T | M | F | Y | T | M | F |
| Afghanistan | 33 569 | 25 | 2.1 | 2020 | 65.3 | 63.8 | 66.7 | 2020 | 63.2 | 63.3 | 63.2 |
| Bahrain | 1 503[a] | 100 | 0.1 | 2018 | 77.2 | 76.5[d] | 78.1 | 2018 | 75.8 | 75.0 | 77.0 |
| Djibouti | 974[g] | 24 | … | … | 63.8 | 62.2 | 65.5 | 2016 | 65.8 | 64.1 | 67.8 |
| Egypt | 92 115[c] | 42[b] | 2.4 | 2015 | 72.6 | 71.2 | 74.2 | 2018 | 71.8 | 69.6 | 74.1 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 79 926[d] | 74 | 1.2 | 2016 | 75.7 | 74.6 | 76.9 | 2019 | 77.3 | 75.7 | 79.1 |
| Iraq | 40 150 | 70 | 2.0 | 2020 | 71.0 | 71.0 | 72.0 | 2020 | 72.4 | 69.9 | 75.0 |
| Jordan | 10 806 | 90 | 2.3 | 2020 | 73.3 | 72.3 | 75.1 | 2019 | 77.9 | 77.0 | 78.8 |
| Kuwait | 4 651[a] | 100[a] | 9.9 | 2019 | 81.8 | 81.0 | 83.0 | 2019 | 81.0 | 79.3 | 83.9 |
| Lebanon | 4 594 | … | 1.4 | 2019 | 76.3 | 75.1 | 77.7 | 2016 | 76.3 | 74.0 | 79.2 |
| Libya | 6 931 | 85 | 2.0 | 2020 | 72.0 | 70.0 | 74.0 | 2016 | 75.8 | 74.2 | 77.3 |
| Morocco | 35 951 | 63 | 1.1 | 2020 | 76.6 | 74.9 | 78.3 | 2020 | 73.0 | 71.7 | 74.3 |
| Occupied Palestinian territory | 5 101 | 77 | 3.0 | 2020 | 74.0 | 73.0 | 75.0 | 2020 | … | … | … |
| Oman | 4 603 | … | -0.3 | 2020 | 75.7 | 73.6 | 78.3 | 2020 | 73.9 | 73.0 | 75.3 |
| Pakistan | 227 780 | 37 | 2.1 | 2019 | 65.0 | 64.0 | 66.0 | 2019 | 65.6 | 64.6 | 66.7 |
| Qatar | 2 833 | 100 | 1.2 | 2020 | 80.5 | 80.2 | 81.2 | 2020 | 77.2 | 78.0 | 76.6 |
| Saudi Arabia | 35 013 | 86[a] | 2.4 | 2020 | 75.0 | 73.7 | 76.3 | 2018 | 74.3 | 73.1 | 76.1 |
| Somalia | 15 443[g] | 42[b] | … | … | 56.7 | 58.4 | 55.0 | 2017 | 56.5 | 54.0 | 59.2 |
| Sudan | 41 138 | 31 | 2.5 | 2018 | 65.1 | 63.4 | 66.9 | 2016 | 69.1 | 67.6 | 70.8 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 22 400 | … | 2.2 | 2018 | 73.0 | 69.0 | 76.0 | 2019 | 72.7 | 71.2 | 74.3 |
| Tunisia | 11 708 | 70 | 1.0 | 2020 | 75.0 | 74.0 | 78.0 | 2018 | 77.0 | 74.9 | 79.2 |
| United Arab Emirates | 9 503[a] | 84[a] | 1.5 | 2019 | 79.9 | 78.0 | 81.6 | 2018 | 76.1 | 75.1 | 78.4 |
| Yemen | 30 416 | 31 | 3.4 | 2020 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 65.0 | 2018 | 66.6 | 64.4 | 68.9 |

a 2019  b 2018  c 2017  d 2016  e 2015  f Country reported, 2020  g Data as reported in World Health Statistcs 2021 report
T Total  M Male  F Female  Y Reference year for the data provided  … Not available for 2015–2019 or not reported
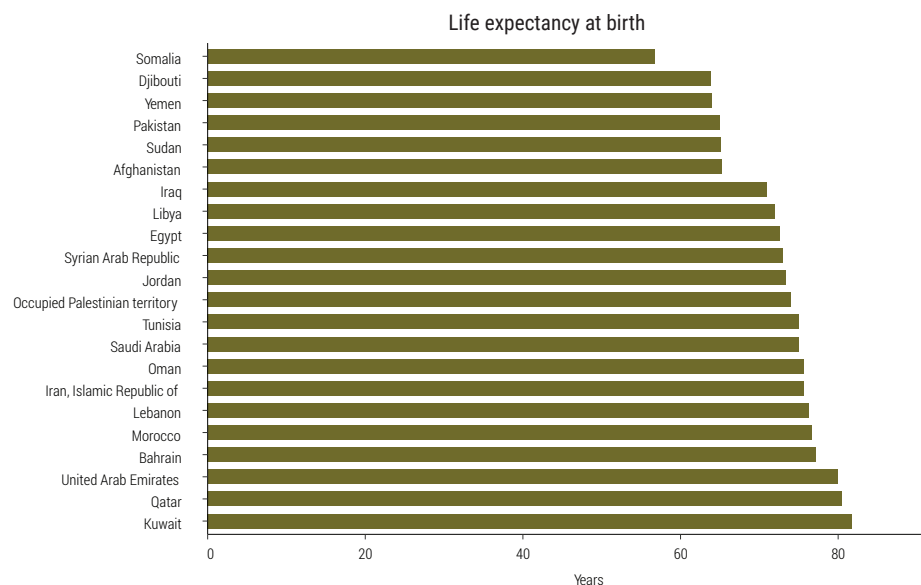
### Life expectancy at birth

| Country | Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), 2019[g] | | | Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at age 60 (years), 2019[g] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | T | M | F | T | M | F |
| Afghanistan | 54.0 | 54.7 | 53.2 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 10.6 |
| Bahrain | 65.8 | 66.0 | 65.5 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.9 |
| Djibouti | 58.0 | 57.2 | 58.9 | 13.6 | 12.9 | 14.4 |
| Egypt | 63.0 | 62.3 | 63.7 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 14.0 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 66.3 | 66.0 | 66.5 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 15.8 |
| Iraq | 62.7 | 61.6 | 63.7 | 14.2 | 13.3 | 15.0 |
| Jordan | 67.6 | 68.1 | 67.2 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.2 |
| Kuwait | 70.1 | 69.5 | 71.1 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 18.9 |
| Lebanon | 66.0 | 65.1 | 67.1 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 16.2 |
| Libya | 65.2 | 64.9 | 65.5 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 15.8 |
| Morocco | 63.7 | 63.7 | 63.7 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 14.6 |
| Occupied Palestinian territory | … | … | … | … | … | … |
| Oman | 64.7 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 13.5 |
| Pakistan | 56.9 | 56.9 | 56.8 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.6 |
| Qatar | 67.1 | 68.1 | 65.1 | 14.2 | 15.1 | 13.1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 64.0 | 63.8 | 64.4 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 14.4 |
| Somalia | 49.7 | 48.3 | 51.3 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 12.2 |
| Sudan | 59.9 | 59.6 | 60.3 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 14.0 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 62.9 | 62.5 | 63.3 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 14.2 |
| Tunisia | 66.9 | 66.1 | 67.7 | 16.0 | 15.2 | 16.8 |
| United Arab Emirates | 66.0 | 65.8 | 66.2 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 15.3 |
| Yemen | 57.5 | 56.9 | 58.2 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 13.7 |

[g] Data as reported in World Health Statistcs 2021 report

Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at age 60 (years), 2019



No data available
10–12
13–15
16–18
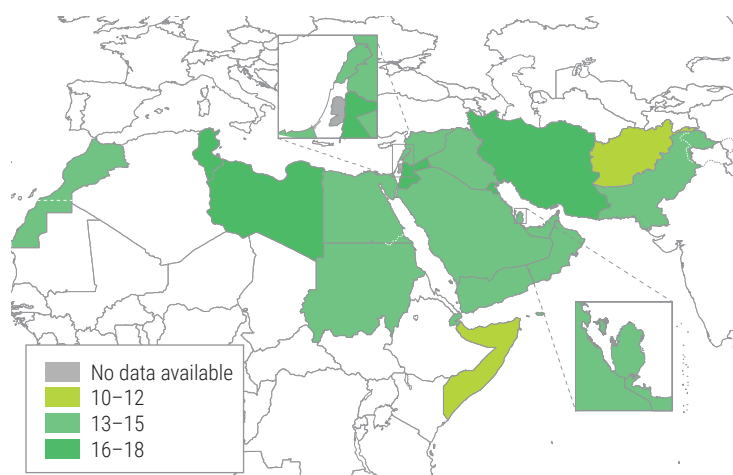
Health life expectancy (HALE) at birth, 2019
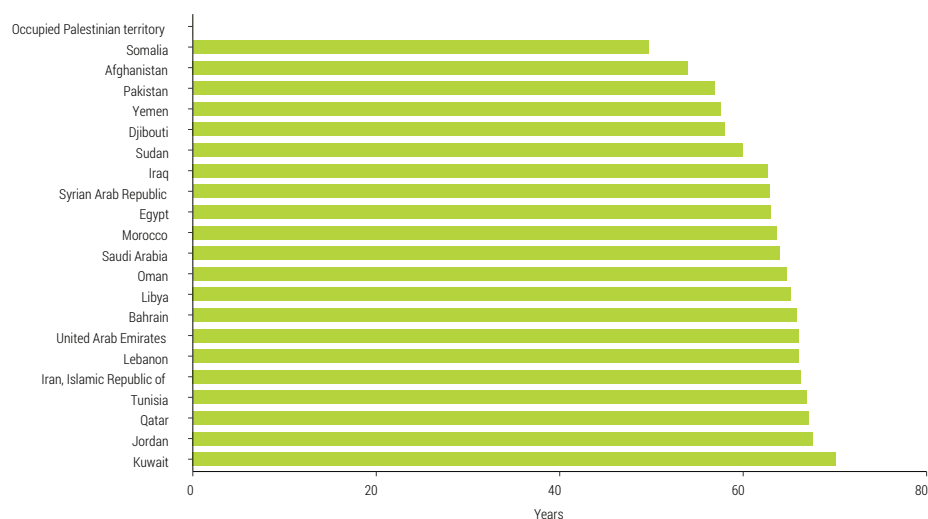
# Demographic and socioeconomic determinants (3/3)

| Country | Literacy rate (15–24 years) | | | | Net primary school enrolment ratio per 100 school-age children | | | | Population below the international poverty line | | Total fertility — Per woman | | Adolescent fertility (15–19 years) — Per 1000 girls | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | T | M | F | Y | T | M | F | Y | | Y | R | Y | R | Y |
| | % | % | % | Y | Ratio | Ratio | Ratio | Y | % | Y | R | Y | R | Y |
| Afghanistan | 54 | 68 | 39 | 2017 | 56 | 66 | 46 | 2017 | … | … | 5.1 | 2018 | 62.0 | 2018 |
| Bahrain | 98 | 99 | 95 | 2018 | … | … | … | … | … | … | 1.8 | 2018 | 12.4 | 2018 |
| Djibouti | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | 20.6 | 2016 |
| Egypt | 93 | … | … | 2015 | 53 | 52 | 48 | 2015 | … | … | … | … | 56.0 | 2016 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 97 | 97 | 96 | 2019 | 95 | 98 | 96 | 2016 | 0.4 | 2019 | … | … | 22.7 | 2020 |
| Iraq | 94 | 95 | 92 | 2017 | 92 | 93 | 90 | 2018 | … | … | 4.0 | 2020 | 54.1 | 2020 |
| Jordan | 95 | 97 | 93 | 2019 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2019 | 17.8 | 2018 | 2.7 | 2017 | 5.0 | 2017 |
| Kuwait | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2019 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2019 | … | … | 1.1 | 2019 | 5.6 | 2019 |
| Lebanon | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | 1.8 | 2017 | 13.1 | 2018 |
| Libya | 100 | … | … | 2016 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2016 | … | … | … | … | 10.0 | 2018 |
| Morocco | 89 | 93 | 86 | 2016 | 82 | 82 | 81 | 2017 | … | … | 2.4 | 2018 | 19.4 | 2018 |
| Occupied Palestinian territory | 99 | 99 | 99 | 2020 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 2020 | 16.8 | 2017 | 4.0 | 2020 | 43.0 | 2020 |
| Oman | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2020 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 2020 | 0.0 | 2019 | 3.6 | 2020 | 7.1 | 2020 |
| Pakistan | 72 | 79 | 64 | 2019 | 53 | 54 | 51 | 2019 | 37.0 | 2018 | 3.6 | 2018 | 46.0 | 2018 |
| Qatar | 100 | 99 | 100 | 2019 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 2019 | 0.0 | 2020 | 1.7 | 2020 | 6.8 | 2020 |
| Saudi Arabia | 100 | 100 | 99 | 2020 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 2019 | … | … | 1.9 | 2018 | 7.4 | 2018 |
| Somalia | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … |
| Sudan | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | 46.5 | 2018 | … | … | … | … |
| Syrian Arab Republic | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | 65.0 | 2019 | 2.8 | 2019 | 54.0 | 2016 |
| Tunisia | … | … | … | … | 94 | 94 | 94 | 2018 | 15.2 | 2015 | 2.1 | 2018 | 8.0 | 2019 |
| United Arab Emirates | 99 | 100 | 99 | 2015 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 2015 | 0.0 | 2019 | 2.3 | 2018 | 5.4 | 2018 |
| Yemen | … | … | … | … | 65 | 67 | 62 | 2016 | … | … | 4.3 | 2020 | 37.0 | 2020 |



Total fertility rate (per woman)

No data available
≤ 2.0 (Low fertility)
2.1–3.2 (Moderate fertility)
3.3–4.4 (High fertility)
4.5+ (Very high fertility)



Net primary school enrolment

Ratio per 100 school-age children
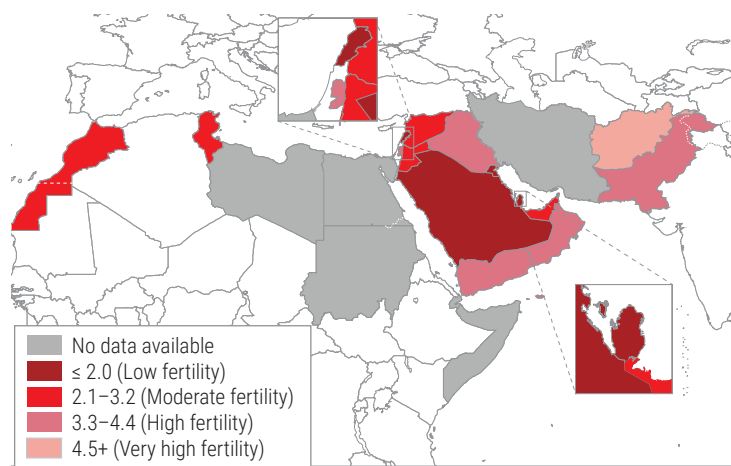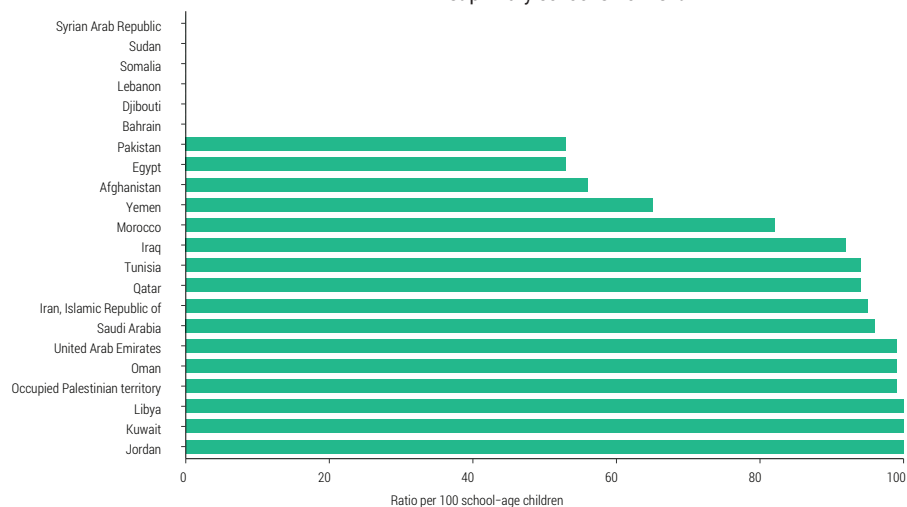
# Health determinants and risks (1/2)

| Country | Low birth weight among newborns % | Y | Exclusive breastfeeding 0–5 months of age % | Y | Adults (18+ years) (age-standardized) Raised blood glucose, 2020 % | Raised blood pressure, 2020 % | Children under 5 who are stunted % | wasted % | overweight % | obese % | Y | Youth (13–18 years) Overweight % | Obesity % | Y | Adults (18+ years), (age-standardized) Overweight % | Obesity % | Y | Anaemia among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) % | Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | 57.5 | 2018 | 9.2[b] | 17.7[b] | 36.6 | 5.0 | 4.0 | ... | 2018 | ... | ... | ... | 25.8 | 17.0 | 2018 | 42.0 | 2016 |
| Bahrain | 10.2 | 2018 | 12.6 | 2018 | ... | 21.4[e] | 4.4 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 2018 | ... | ... | ... | 65.8 | 29.8 | 2016 | 45.9 | 2017 |
| Djibouti | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26.8[e] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38.6 | 13.5 | 2016 | 32.7 | 2016 |
| Egypt | 7.0 | 2017 | ... | ... | ... | 25.0[e] | ... | ... | 20.4 | ... | 2018 | ... | ... | ... | 63.5 | 32.0 | 2016 | 28.5 | 2016 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 8.3 | 2020 | 47.5 | 2017 | 10.8[d] | 26.4[d] | 4.8 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 2017 | 9.0 | 12.2 | 2016 | 35.3 | 20.8 | 2020 | 30.5 | 2016 |
| Iraq | 8.7 | 2019 | 37.0 | 2020 | ... | 25.2[e] | 10.0 | 2.0 | 7.0 | ... | 2018 | ... | ... | ... | 64.6 | 30.4 | 2017 | 29.1 | 2016 |
| Jordan | 10.9 | 2020 | 26.0 | 2017 | 8.2 | 22.8 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 2020 | ... | ... | ... | 28.3 | 32.3 | 2020 | 23.9 | 2020 |
| Kuwait | 11.6 | 2019 | 7.8 | 2019 | 19.1[a] | 19.3[a] | 7.0 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 2019 | 22.0 | 32.1 | 2019 | 36.4 | 41.7 | 2019 | 37.6 | 2018 |
| Lebanon | 8.6 | 2020 | ... | ... | 10.5[c] | 35.3[c] | 7.3 | 6.6 | 16.7 | 6.3 | 2015 | ... | ... | ... | 65.0 | 27.0 | 2017 | 31.2 | 2016 |
| Libya | 7.1 | 2015 | 67.0 | 2015 | ... | 23.7[e] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66.8 | 32.5 | 2016 | 32.5 | 2016 |
| Morocco | 10.8 | 2018 | 35.0 | 2018 | 10.6[c] | 29.3[c] | 15.1 | 2.6 | 10.8 | 2.9 | 2018 | ... | ... | ... | 33.0 | 20.0 | 2017 | 34.4 | 2019 |
| Occupied Palestinian territory | 10.0 | 2020 | 43.3 | 2020 | ... | 35.8[e] | 9.0 | 1.0 | 9.0 | ... | 2020 | ... | ... | ... | 57.8 | 26.8 | 2016 | ... | ... |
| Oman | 12.1 | 2020 | 23.2 | 2017 | 15.7[c] | 33.6[c] | 11.4 | 9.3 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 2017 | 29.0 | 12.5 | 2015 | 35.5 | 30.7 | 2017 | 27.8 | 2017 |
| Pakistan | 22.0 | 2018 | 48.0 | 2018 | 26.3[c] | 46.2[c] | 37.6 | 7.1 | 2.5 | ... | 2018 | ... | ... | ... | 41.3 | 14.9 | 2016 | 42.7 | 2018 |
| Qatar | 8.9 | 2020 | 33.7 | 2020 | ... | 22.4[e] | 3.4 | 1.7 | 8.0 | 2.4 | 2020 | 45.8 | 23.3 | 2019 | 45.8 | 23.3 | 2019 | 35.8 | 2020 |
| Saudi Arabia | 8.5 | 2020 | 41.4 | 2018 | 9.6[a] | 15.5[a] | 7.1 | 3.3 | 8.3 | 4.1 | 2020 | 14.5 | 7.8 | 2019 | 39.9 | 20.6 | 2019 | 43.7 | 2018 |
| Somalia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32.9[e] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28.4 | 8.3 | 2016 | 44.4 | 2016 |
| Sudan | ... | ... | 61.5 | 2018 | ... | 30.2[e] | 36.6 | 14.1 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 2018 | ... | ... | ... | 28.9 | 8.6 | 2016 | 53.6 | 2016 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 4.9 | 2019 | 28.5 | 2019 | ... | 24.5[e] | 12.6 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 2019 | ... | ... | ... | 61.4 | 27.8 | 2016 | 30.6 | 2019 |
| Tunisia | 7.3 | 2018 | 13.5 | 2018 | 8.0[d] | 17.0[d] | 8.3 | 2.1 | 17.2 | 6.5 | 2018 | 23.0 | 10.0 | 2016 | 61.0 | 27.0 | 2016 | 36.1 | 2016 |
| United Arab Emirates | 11.8 | 2019 | 59.7 | 2018 | 11.8[b] | 28.8[b] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38.4 | 16.6 | 2016 | 67.9 | 27.8 | 2018 | 24.3 | 2019 |
| Yemen | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48.8 | 17.1 | 2016 | 69.6 | 2016 |

Raised blood pressure adults (18+ years), 2020



No data available
12–24
25–34
35–50

Low birth weight among newborns



Yemen
Syrian Arab Republic
Egypt
Libya
Tunisia
Iran, Islamic Republic of
Saudi Arabia
Lebanon
Iraq
Qatar
Occupied Palestinian territory
Bahrain
Morocco
Jordan
Kuwait
United Arab Emirates
Oman
Pakistan

0   5   10   15   20   25

| Country | Insufficient physical activity (13–18 years), 2016 % | Insufficient physical activity (18+ years), 2020 % | Tobacco use (13–15 years)[h] T % | M % | F % | Y | Tobacco use (15+ years)[h], (age-standardized) T % | M % | F % | Y | Harmful use of alcohol (aged 15 years) Litres per calendar year per 1000 | Y | Access to improved drinking water % | Access to improved sanitation facilities % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | 88.1 | 26.5[b] | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26.2 | ... | ... | 2019 | 0.2 | 2018 | 75 | 51 |
| Bahrain | 81.0 | ... | 18.7 | 26.5 | 10.2 | 2016 | 21.9 | 31.5 | 4.2 | 2015 | 0.1 | 2018 | 100 | 100 |
| Djibouti | 85.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9.9 | 18.6 | 1.1 | 2015 | 0.4 | 2018 | 76 | 67 |
| Egypt | 87.5 | 31.0[d] | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22.8 | 44.2[e] | 0.2[e] | 2017 | 0.4 | 2018 | 99 | 97 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 56.4[a] | 56.4[d] | 10.2 | 12.9 | 7.7 | 2016 | 14.2 | 25.2 | 4.0 | 2016 | 1.0 | 2018 | 98 | 90 |
| Iraq | 85.0 | 52.0[d] | 15.7 | 19.5 | 11.4 | 2019 | ... | ... | ... | | 0.4 | 2018 | 98 | 100 |
| Jordan | 84.8 | 25.0[d] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0.7 | 2018 | 99 | 97 |
| Kuwait | 84.3 | 62.7 | 16.7 | 24.2 | 9.8 | 2016 | 18.5 | 31.0 | 1.6 | 2015 | 0.0 | 2019 | 100 | 100 |
| Lebanon | 82.1 | 61.0[c] | 31.5 | 35.3 | 27.9 | 2017 | 38.7 | 32.6 | 17.6 | 2017 | 1.7 | 2018 | 93 | 99 |
| Libya | 83.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0.2 | 2018 | 100 | 92 |
| Morocco | 87.3[f] | 21.1[c] | 6.0 | 7.3 | 4.4 | 2016 | 11.3 | 21.9[b] | 1.0[b] | 2019 | 0.5 | 2019 | 90 | 87 |
| Occupied Palestinian territory | ... | 75.3[d] | 31.3 | 43.3 | 19.7 | 2016 | 20.2 | 37.6 | 2.6 | 2015 | ... | ... | 98 | 99 |
| Oman | 88.3 | 63.1 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 3.9 | 2016 | 8.2 | 15.1 | 0.4 | 2017 | 0.8 | 2018 | 92 | 99 |
| Pakistan | ... | 41.5[d] | ... | 0.9 | 0.4 | 2015 | 16.2[e] | 22.0 | 2.0 | 2018 | 0.3 | 2018 | 90 | 68 |
| Qatar | 88.0 | 36.8[d] | 12.1 | 15.7 | 8.7 | 2018 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.6 | 2018 | 100 | 100 |
| Saudi Arabia | ... | 82.1[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19.8 | 30.0 | 4.2 | 2019 | 0.2 | 2018 | 100 | 100 |
| Somalia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0.0 | 2018 | 57 | 39 |
| Sudan | 90.3 | 14.1[d] | 10.3 | 17.6 | 0.5 | 2016 | 9.6 | 17.1 | 0.7 | 2015 | 0.5 | 2018 | 60 | 37 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 87.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0.2 | 2018 | 94 | 90 |
| Tunisia | 81.5 | 94.0 | 12.0 | 19.0 | 5.0 | 2017 | 28.3[d] | 48.0 | 3.0 | 2018 | 2.1 | 2018 | 98 | 97 |
| United Arab Emirates | 81.9 | 70.8[b] | 12.7 | 17.8 | 7.7 | 2016 | 9.3 | 15.7 | 2.4 | 2018 | 3.9 | 2018 | 100 | 99 |
| Yemen | 86.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14.3 | 23.6 | 5.0 | 2015 | 0.1 | 2018 | 61 | 54 |

h WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2017

Insufficient physical activity (18+ years), 2020



No data available
0–20
21–41
42–62
≥ 63

Access to improved drinking water



Somalia
Sudan
Yemen
Afghanistan
Djibouti
Pakistan
Morocco
Oman
Lebanon
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
Occupied Palestinian territory
Iraq
Iran, Islamic Republic of
Jordan
Egypt
United Arab Emirates
Saudi Arabia
Qatar
Libya
Kuwait
Bahrain

Percentage
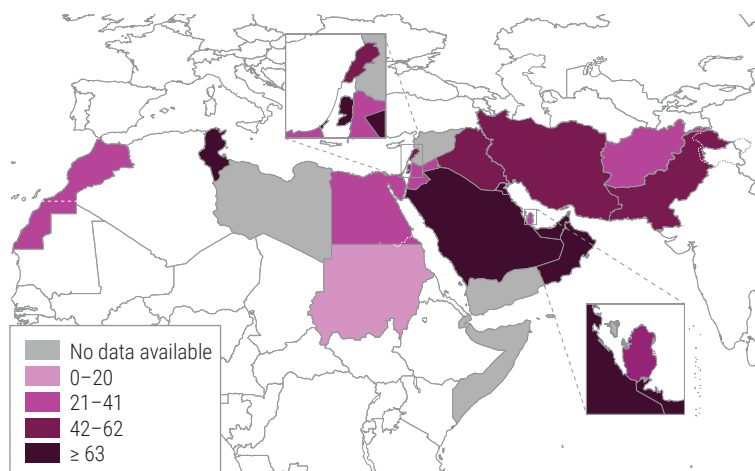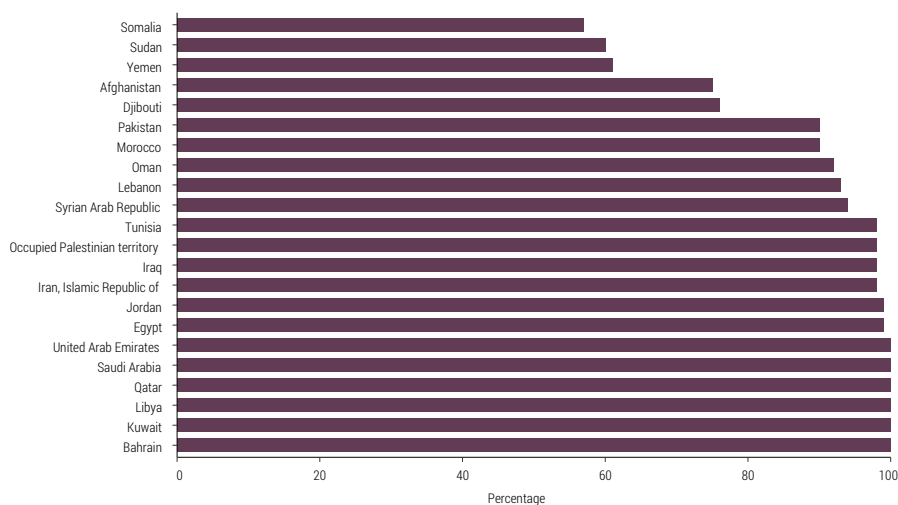
# Health status (mortality)  (1/2)

| Country | Neonatal | Infant | Under-5 | Neonatal | Infant | Under-5 | | Maternal mortality ratio | | | Age-standardized mortality rates by major cause, 2019 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mortality rate per 1000 live births, UN-IGME 2020 estimates | | | Country reported | | | | Per 100 000 live births, UN-MMEIG 2017 estimate | Country reported | | Per 100 000 population | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Communicable diseases | Noncommunicable diseases | Injuries |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | Y | Ratio | Ratio | Y | | | |
| Afghanistan | 35 | 45 | 58 | 23 | 41 | 50 | 2018 | 638 | 638 | 2017 | 204.3 | 881.2 | 187.6 |
| Bahrain | 3 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 2018 | 14 | 20 | 2018 | 32.2 | 644.3 | 25.7 |
| Djibouti | 30 | 47 | 56 | … | … | … | … | 248 | … | … | 311.2 | 610.9 | 96.9 |
| Egypt | 10 | 17 | 19 | 8 | 16 | 20 | 2020 | 37 | 43 | 2018 | 49.5 | 733.8 | 30.9 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 8 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 2019 | 16 | 25 | 2019 | 34.4 | 445.7 | 47.9 |
| Iraq | 14 | 21 | 25 | 14 | 19 | 24 | 2020 | 79 | 34 | 2020 | 44.6 | 610.8 | 88.3 |
| Jordan | 9 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 9.5[b] | 12.4[b] | 2020 | 46 | 32 | 2019 | 29.6 | 441.2 | 34.6 |
| Kuwait | 5 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 2019 | 12 | 9 | 2019 | 33.1 | 324.4 | 31.2 |
| Lebanon | 4 | 6 | 7 | 5.5 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 2020 | 29 | 16.9 | 2020 | 31.6 | 526.9 | 32.8 |
| Libya | 6 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 2017 | 72 | 12 | 2017 | 47.4 | 479.0 | 61.7 |
| Morocco | 12 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 2018 | 70 | 73 | 2018 | 57.8 | 644.0 | 48.5 |
| Occupied Palestinian territory | 10 | 14 | 17 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 2020 | 40 | 28 | 2020 | 65.0[f] | 339.0[f] | 9.0[f] |
| Oman | 5 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 2020 | 19 | 29 | 2020 | 59.8 | 683.6 | 42.2 |
| Pakistan | 40 | 54 | 65 | 42 | 62 | 74 | 2018 | 140 | 140 | 2019 | 213.5 | 753.4 | 58.1 |
| Qatar | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2020 | 9 | 3 | 2020 | 30.9 (13.6)[f] | 650.1 (306)[f] | 32.4 (15.5)[f] |
| Saudi Arabia | 3 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 2018 | 17 | 12 | 2018 | 44.1 | 558.1 | 83.7 |
| Somalia | 37 | 73 | 115 | 39 | 80 | … | 2017 | 829 | … | … | 654.7 | 769.2 | 134.6 |
| Sudan | 27 | 40 | 57 | … | … | … | … | 295 | 114 | 2018 | 151.6 | 625.7 | 71.3 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 11 | 18 | 22 | 12 | 19 | 24 | 2018 | 31 | 68 | 2015 | 49.1 | 633.5 | 101.0 |
| Tunisia | 12 | 14 | 17 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 2018 | 43 | … | … | 36.8 | 462.5 | 38.7 |
| United Arab Emirates | 4 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 2019 | 3 | 3 | 2019 | 56.5 (10)[a] | 528.4 (113)[a] | 35.3 (12.2)[a] |
| Yemen | 28 | 46 | 60 | … | … | … | … | 164 | … | … | 136.4 | 717.1 | 124.1 |

UN-IGME: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

UN-MMEIG: United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group

## Neonatal mortality rates, 2020



Legend:
- 1–10
- 11–20
- 21–40
- 40+

## Maternal mortality ratio



Deaths per 100 000 live births
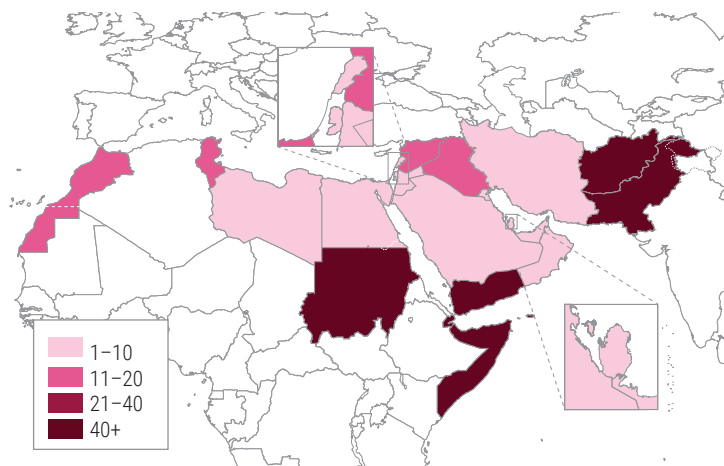
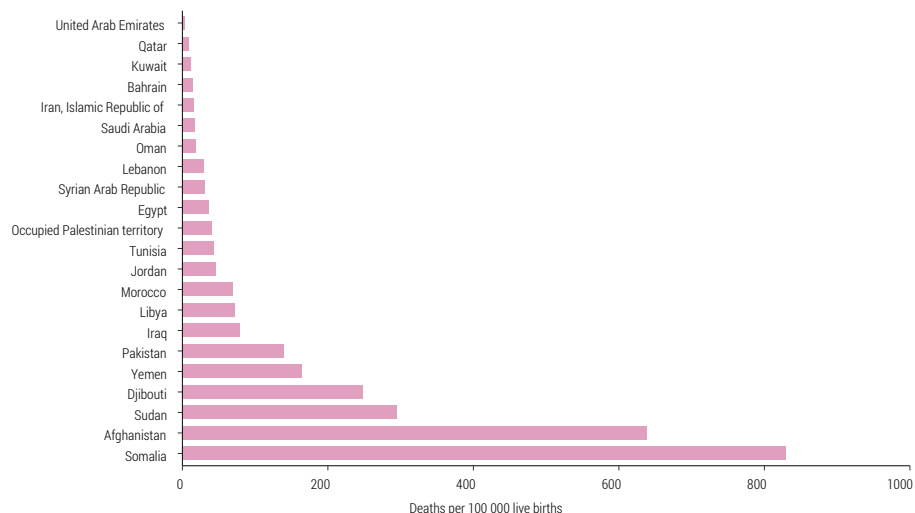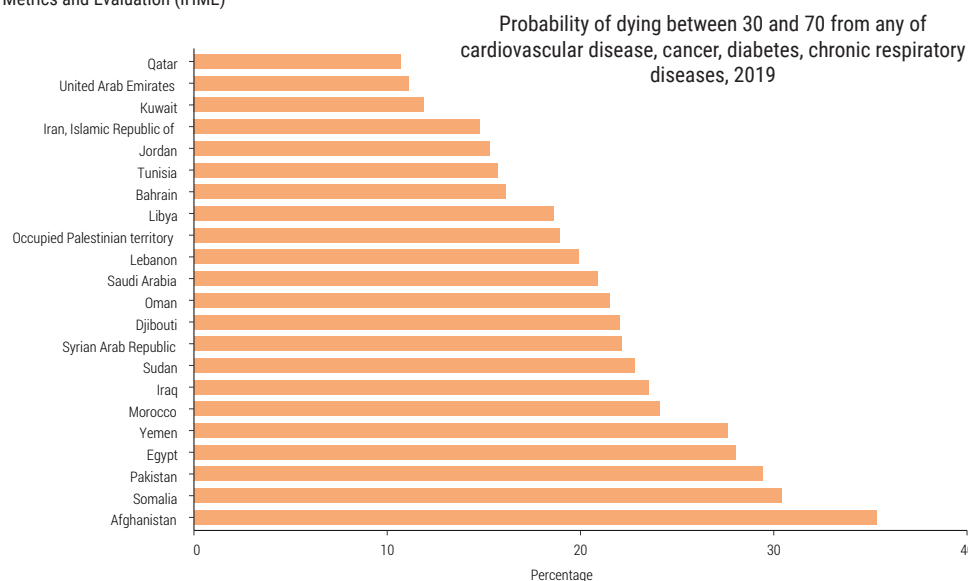| Country | Probability of dying between age 30 and exact age 70 from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, 2019 | Mortality rate from road traffic injuries | | Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, 2016 | Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, 2016 | Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, 2019 | Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, 2019 | Suicide mortality rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Country reported, 2020 | WHO estimate, 2019 | | | | | | |
| | % | Per 100 000 population | | Per 10 000 population | Per 100 000 population | Country reported | Country reported | Per 100 000 population | |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | Y |
| Afghanistan | 35.3 | 5.3[a] | 15.9 | 95 | 13.9 | ... | ... | 4.7 | 2016 |
| Bahrain | 16.1 | 4.8[a] | 5.2 | 15 | < 0.1 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 2018 |
| Djibouti | 22.0 | ... | 23.5 | 99 | 31.3 | ... | ... | 6.7 | 2016 |
| Egypt | 28.0 | 5.9[a] | 10.7 | 73 | 2.0 | ... | ... | 4.0 | 2016 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 14.8 | 21.2[a] | 21.5 | 35 | 1.0 | ... | ... | 4.7 | 2016 |
| Iraq | 23.5 | 11.2 | 27.3 | 35 | 3.0 | ... | ... | 1.1 | 2020 |
| Jordan | 15.3 | 6.0 | 17.0 | 26 | 0.6 | ... | ... | 2.9 | 2016 |
| Kuwait | 11.9 | 9.7 | 15.4 | 37 | < 0.1 | ... | 0.0 | 1.7 | 2019 |
| Lebanon | 19.9 | 9.9[e] | 16.4 | 52 | 1.63[f] | ... | ... | 1.0 | 2019 |
| Libya | 18.6 | 31.6[c] | 21.3 | 43 | 0.6 | ... | ... | 5.2 | 2016 |
| Morocco | 24.1 | 8.4 | 17.0 | 40 | 1.9 | 28 | 1.9[d] | 7.2 | 2020 |
| Occupied Palestinian territory | 18.9[f] | 2.8 | ... | 26[j] | 1.8[j] | ... | ... | 0.0 | 2020 |
| Oman | 21.5 | 8.1 | 10.6 | 22 | < 0.1 | 11.0 | 0.02 | 1.0 | 2020 |
| Pakistan | 29.4 | 13.0[a] | 13.0 | 113 | 19.6 | 17.3 | ... | 8.9 | 2019 |
| Qatar | 10.7 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 20[f] | 0.0[f] | ... | ... | 2.8 | 2020 |
| Saudi Arabia | 20.9 | 13.2 | 35.9 | 39 | < 0.1 | ... | ... | 2.1 | 2020 |
| Somalia | 30.4 | ... | 27.4 | 152 | 86.6 | ... | ... | 4.7 | 2016 |
| Sudan | 22.8 | 0.3[a] | 26.8 | 105 | 17.0 | ... | ... | 8.1 | 2016 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 22.1 | 2.3 | 14.9 | 44 | 3.7 | ... | ... | 0.3 | 2019 |
| Tunisia | 15.7 | 10.4[a] | 16.5 | 57 | 1.0 | ... | ... | 3.3 | 2016 |
| United Arab Emirates | 11.1[f] | 3.1 | 8.9 | 16 | < 0.1 | ... | ... | 1.4 | 2019 |
| Yemen | 27.6 | ... | 26.9[d] | 90 | 10.2 | ... | ... | 8.5 | 2016 |

[j] Data from Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME)

Probability of dying between 30 and 70 from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, 2019

# Health status (morbidity, 2020)

| Country | Cancer (all types) | Tuberculosis | HIV | | Hepatitis B | Malaria | | Measles |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Incidence | Case notification | Estimated number (N) of new infections | Number of newly reported cases | Hepatitis B incidence rate[k] | Incidence of confirmed cases | Total number of reported cases | Incidence |
| | Rate per 100 000 population | | | | Per 100 000 population | Per 1000 population | | Per 1 000 000 population |
| | R | R | N | N | | R | N | R |
| Afghanistan | 108.2 | 117.0 | 1 600 | 129 | 370 | 3.5 | 105 295 | 14.00 |
| Bahrain | 112.2 | 11.1 | … | … | 340 | … | 15* | … |
| Djibouti | 91.0 | 172.0 | 200 | 307 | 570 | 99.3 | 75 535 | … |
| Egypt | 159.4 | 7.0 | 3 300 | … | 70 | … | 177 | … |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 152.7 | 11.2 | 4 400 | 2055 | 180 | … | 1 051* | 99.00 |
| Iraq | 134.9 | 12.0 | … | 221 | 590 | … | 2* | 8.40 |
| Jordan | 155.3 | 3.0 | 100 | 21 | 190 | … | 16* | … |
| Kuwait | 115.7 | 2.0 | 66 | 73 | 340 | … | … | … |
| Lebanon | 156.8 | 10.0 | 200 | 168 | 340 | … | 77* | 2.60 |
| Libya | 132.2 | 25.0 | 500 | … | 340 | … | 10 | 2.90 |
| Morocco | 148.3 | 78.0 | 720 | 730[f] | 30 | … | 533* | 0.14 |
| Occupied Palestinian territory | 158.8 | 1.0 | … | 5 | 240 | … | 0* | 17.00 |
| Oman | 103.8 | 6.0 | … | … | 340 | … | 276* | … |
| Pakistan | 110.4 | 124.0 | 25 000 | 6 921 | 760 | 1.7 | 371 828# | 12.10 |
| Qatar | 107.2 | 30.0 | 100 | … | 340 | … | 157* | 1.10 |
| Saudi Arabia | 96.4 | 7.0 | 1 000 | 596 | 340 | … | 3658** | 0.92 |
| Somalia | 118.1 | 108.0 | 500 | … | 5 580 | … | 27 333 | 198.80 |
| Sudan | 95.7 | 39.0 | 3 800 | 2 527 | 910 | 38.7 | 3 412 499*** | 7.60 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 149.3 | 15.0 | 100 | 30 | 1 230 | … | 9* | 0.61 |
| Tunisia | 133.5 | 22.0 | 500 | 186 | 250 | … | 109* | 0.96 |
| United Arab Emirates | 106.7 | 1.0 | 100 | … | 340 | … | 915* | 5.50 |
| Yemen | 97.0 | 48.0 | … | 336 | 770 | 8.5 | 164 066 | 16.40 |

k    Cumulated incidence of chronic HBV infection in children 5 years of age     l    Imported cases; no local transmission     *    Zero indigenous cases

**    83 indigenous cases     ***    1 698 394 confirmed     #    only confirmed cases



Cancer incidence rate (all types per 100 000 population)

- 90–110
- 111–131
- 132–152
- 153–160
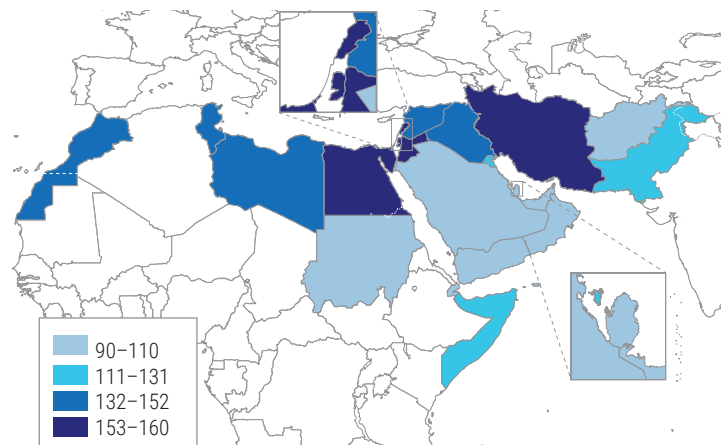
# Health status (neglected tropical diseases, 2019)

| Country | Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of new cases requiring individual treatment and care | | | | | | Number of people requiring mass treatment (preventive chemotherapy) | | | | |
| | Dracunculiasis[m] | Cutaneous leishmaniasis | Visceral leishmaniasis | Leprosy | Rabies | Mycetoma | Lymphatic filariasis[n] | Onchocerciasis[o] | Schistosomiasis | Soil-transmitted helminthiases | Trachoma |
| | | | | | | *N* | | | | *N* | |
| Afghanistan | 0 | 55 225 | 20 | 31 | … | … | … | … | 0 | 16 222 053 | 429 310 |
| Bahrain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | … | … | … | … | 0 | 0 | … |
| Djibouti | 0 | 0 | 1 | … | … | … | … | … | 0 | 110 561 | … |
| Egypt | 0 | 1 811 | 0 | 537 | 37[b] | … | … | … | 6 894 411 | 0 | 1 916 624 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 0 | 8 161 | 72 | 18 | 12[b] | 0 | … | … | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iraq | 0 | 7 056 | 170 | 2 | 12[b] | … | … | … | 0 | 2 170 486 | … |
| Jordan | 0 | 70 | 2 | 0 | … | … | … | … | 0 | 0 | … |
| Kuwait | 0 | 5 | 0 | 13 | … | … | … | … | 0 | 0 | … |
| Lebanon | 0 | 320 | 0 | 0 | 3[b] | … | … | … | 0 | 0 | … |
| Libya | 0 | 6 744 | 28 | 2 | 2[b] | … | … | … | 0 | 0 | … |
| Morocco | 0 | 5 466 | 91 | 15 | … | … | … | … | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Occupied Palestinian territory | 0 | 166 | 5 | … | … | … | … | … | 0 | 0 | … |
| Oman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | … | … | … | … | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pakistan | 0 | 53 574 | … | 347 | 28[b] | … | … | … | 0 | 25 234 450 | 4 027 192 |
| Qatar | 0 | 18 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | … | 0 | 0 | 0 | … |
| Saudi Arabia | 0 | 1 096 | 0 | 32 | … | … | 0 | … | 0 | 0 | … |
| Somalia | 0 | … | 294 | 2 425 | … | … | … | … | 1 663 712 | 1 972 987 | … |
| Sudan | 0 | … | 2 851 | 478 | … | 308 | 10 867 188 | 156 867 | 8 080 706 | 1 217 659 | 3 796 261 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 0 | 71 704 | 48 | 1 | 2 | … | … | … | 0 | 2 440 286 | … |
| Tunisia | 0 | 7 058 | 27 | 0 | 4 | … | … | … | 0 | 0 | … |
| United Arab Emirates | 0 | 99 | 2 | 55 | 1 | 0 | … | N/A | 0 | 0 | … |
| Yemen | 0 | 4 440 | 132 | 316 | … | … | … | 628 728 | 3 943 893 | 9 833 727 | 2 897 379 |

m All countries are certified free of dracunculiasis except Sudan  
n All countries have validated elimination of lymphatic filariasis as a public health problem except Sudan  
o Onchocerciasis is only endemic in Sudan and Yemen

### Monitoring framework for neglected tropical diseases in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR)

| Target | Baseline 2020 | Milestones 2023 | Milestones 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leprosy: To maintain the rate of grade-2 disability (G2D) to less than 1 per million in all countries by 2025 (except Somalia, Sudan) | EMR: 0.3 | 1> EMR | 1> EMR |
| Visceral leishmaniasis: To reduce case fatality by primary visceral leishmaniasis to less than 1% in selected countries in the Region by 2025 | 6 | 7 | 10 |
| Cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL): To increase detection and treatment of CL cases by 2025 in all endemic countries | Unknown | Will be determined based on the tools and guidance available from WHO to estimate all CL cases. | |
| Onchocerciasis: To increase coverage of preventive chemotherapy treatment to at least effective coverage levels in all endemic countries | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Lymphatic filariasis: To scale down treatment in Sudan | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Schistosomiasis: To eliminate schistosomiasis as public health problem | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Soil-transmitted helminthiases: To increase coverage of preventive chemotherapy treatment to at least effective coverage levels in all endemic countries by 2025 | 2 | 6 | 7 |
| Trachoma: To eliminate trachoma in selected endemic countries | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| Mycetoma: To strengthen surveillance of mycetoma in 11 EMR countries by 2025 | 1 | 5 | 11 |
| Scabies: To scale up management of scabies in 2 endemic countries by 2025 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Rabies: To enhance the annual country reporting and to reduce the number of countries reporting new human rabies cases in the Region | 7 | 9 | 11 |
| Dracunculiasis: To certify eradication of dracunculiasis in all EMR countries by 2022 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Yaws: To certify eradication of yaws | 0 | 0 | 1 |

# Health financing

| Country | Per capita current health expenditure (CHE) | Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPS) as percentage of CHE | Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of general government expenditure (GGE) | Y | Incidence of catastrophic expenditure at 25% of household consumption or income | Incidence of impoverishment due to out-of-pocket health expenditure | Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | 50 | 78 | 2 | 2018 | 24.7 | 9.6 | 2017 |
| Bahrain | 994 | 30 | 7 | 2018 | … | … | … |
| Djibouti | 71 | 29 | 4 | 2018 | … | … | … |
| Egypt | 126 | 62 | 5 | 2018 | … | … | … |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of[p] | 484 | 36 | 22 | 2018 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 2018 |
| Iraq | 239 | 51 | 6 | 2018 | … | … | … |
| Jordan | 330 | 31 | 12 | 2018 | … | … | … |
| Kuwait | 1 711 | 11 | 9 | 2018 | … | … | … |
| Lebanon | 686 | 33 | 13 | 2018 | … | … | … |
| Libya | … | … | … | 2018 | … | … | … |
| Morocco | 175 | 47 | 7 | 2018 | 0.9 | 8.2 | 2019 |
| Occupied Palestinian territory | 1 572 | 40 | 12 | 2018 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 2019 |
| Oman | 678 | 6 | 8 | 2018 | … | … | … |
| Pakistan | 43 | 56 | 5 | 2018 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 2015 |
| Qatar | 1716 | 10 | 6 | 2018 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2020 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1485 | 14 | 11 | 2018 | 0.6 | … | 2018 |
| Somalia | … | … | … | 2018 | … | … | … |
| Sudan | 60 | 66 | 8 | 2018 | 7.0 | … | 2018 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | … | … | … | 2018 | … | … | … |
| Tunisia | 252 | 39 | 14 | 2018 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 2015 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1817 | 13 | 7 | 2018 | 0.0 | 0.0 | … |
| Yemen | 73 | 81 | 2 | 2015 | … | … | … |

[p]  country data

Out-of-pocket expenditure as a percentage of current health expenditure



Legend:
- ≤ 5
- 15–29
- 30–49
- 50+
- No data available
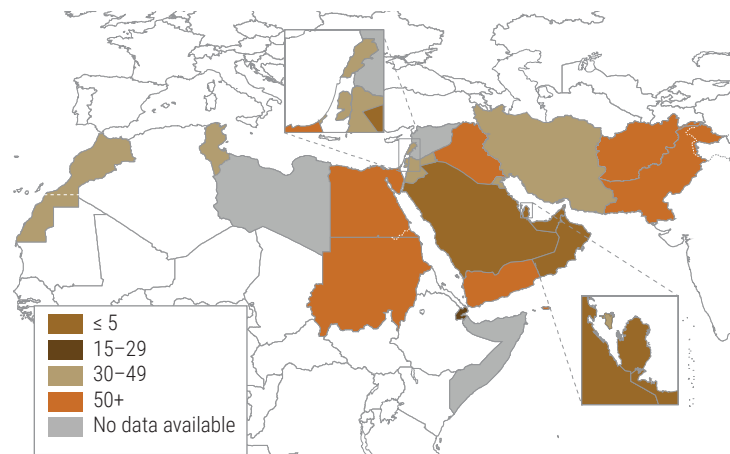
# Health workforce

| Country | Personnel per 10 000 population | | | | | Registered recent graduates of health profession educational institutions per 100 000 population | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Physicians | Nursing and midwifery | Dentists | Pharmacists | | Physicians | Nursing and midwifery | Dentists | Pharmacists | |
| | R | R | R | R | Y | R | R | R | R | Y |
| Afghanistan | 3.5 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2019 | 28.0 | 30.0 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 2019 |
| Bahrain | 22.6 | 45.4 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 2017 | … | … | … | … | … |
| Djibouti | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … |
| Egypt | 8.2 | 15.5 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 2018 | 12 | 11.5 | 1.8 | 13.6 | 2016 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 15.4 | 21.3 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2018 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2019 |
| Iraq | 9.3 | 22.5 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2019 | 9.4 | 20.3 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2017 |
| Jordan | 27.8 | 29.8 | 7.7 | 13.7 | 2020 | 10.2 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 6.4 | 2019 |
| Kuwait | 25.7 | 66.0 | 7.3 | 9.4 | 2019 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 2018 |
| Lebanon | 33.3 | 38.6 | 15.6 | 20.3 | 2019 | … | … | … | … | … |
| Libya | 22.9 | 68.8 | 8.8 | 6.2 | 2018 | … | 2.0 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 2017 |
| Morocco | 7.2 | 9.3 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 2020 | 3.4[a] | 9.7 | 0.7[a] | 0.5[a] | 2020 |
| Occupied Palestinian territory | 22.4 | 30.0 | 8.1 | 11.5 | 2020 | 7.5 | 29.0 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 2020 |
| Oman | 19.7 | 43.7 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 2020 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2019 |
| Pakistan | 10.8 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 1.6[a] | 2020 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2020 |
| Qatar | 27.3 | 81.0 | 6.5 | 9.7 | 2019 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 2017 |
| Saudi Arabia | 27.2 | 56.2 | 5.6 | 7.9 | 2020 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 2020 |
| Somalia | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … |
| Sudan | 23.1 | 34.1 | 2.2 | 6.2 | 2019 | … | … | … | … | … |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 14.1 | 16.2 | 8.3 | 2.1 | 2020 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 2017 |
| Tunisia | 13.2 | 24.1[b] | 4.8 | 2.4 | 2019 | … | … | … | … | … |
| United Arab Emirates | 27.0 | 59.1 | 6.9 | 12.4 | 2019 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 2019 |
| Yemen | 1.7 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 2020 | … | … | … | … | … |

# Country capacity

| Country | International Health Regulations (IHR) technical areas | | | | | IHR annual reporting 2020 | JEE score 2016– 2020 | UHC service coverage index, 2019[q] | Health information system, 2019 | | Completeness of cause-of-death data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Detect | Prevent | Respond | Points of entry and other IHR-related hazards | | | | | Birth registration coverage | Deaths registration coverage | | |
| | R | R | R | R | Y | | | | % | % | % | Y |
| Afghanistan | 34.7 | 50.8 | 42.9 | 20.0 | 2016 | 48 | 31 | 37 | 42[e] | 12[e] | … | … |
| Bahrain | 72.0 | 86.2 | 88.6 | 60.0 | 2016 | 88[a] | 71 | 71 | 100[e] | 90[e] | 87 | 2014 |
| Djibouti | 33.0 | 43.0 | 26.0 | 23.0 | 2018 | 31 | 28 | 48 | … | 17[e] | … | … |
| Egypt | 76.0 | 81.0 | 75.7 | 86.7 | 2018 | 86 | 58 | 70 | 98[d] | 96d | 99 | 2019 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | … | … | … | … | … | 88 | … | 77 | 98[e] | 96[d] | 88 | 2017 |
| Iraq | 41.3 | 52.3 | 44.2 | 53.3 | 2019 | 74 | 49 | 55 | 99 | 79 | 62 | 2016 |
| Jordan | 53.3 | 63.1 | 57.1 | 46.7 | 2016 | 43 | 52 | 60 | 98[c] | 100 | 51 | 2015 |
| Kuwait | 72.0 | 73.8 | 75.7 | 76.7 | 2017 | 84 | 72 | 70 | 100 | 100 | 68 | 2019 |
| Lebanon | 54.7 | 58.5 | 48.6 | 56.7 | 2016 | 69 | 55 | 72 | 99 | 80 | 64 | 2019 |
| Libya | 44.0 | 54.0 | 34.0 | 37.0 | 2018 | 56 | 40 | 60 | 100 | 85 | 81 | 2018 |
| Morocco | 53.3 | 56.9 | 77.1 | 60.0 | 2016 | 75 | 64 | 73 | 97 | 62[e] | 26 | 2016 |
| Occupied Palestinian territory | … | … | … | … | … | 38 | … | 64[c] | 93 | 79[c] | 77 | 2019 |
| Oman | 81.3 | 75.4 | 90.0 | 80.0 | 2017 | 79 | 81 | 69 | 99 | 89[c] | 81 | 2019 |
| Pakistan | 52.3 | 42.7 | 45.7 | 60.0 | 2016 | 52 | 54 | 45 | 42[b] | 35[e] | … | … |
| Qatar | 64.0 | 72.3 | 70.0 | 60.0 | 2016 | 92 | 64 | 74 | 100 | 100 | 75 | 2019 |
| Saudi Arabia | 60.0 | 66.0 | 73.0 | 77.0 | 2017 | 79 | 77 | 73 | 99 | 98[b] | … | … |
| Somalia | 24.0 | 38.5 | 37.1 | 20.0 | 2016 | … | 27 | 27 | … | 0 | … | … |
| Sudan | 53.3 | 50.8 | 65.7 | 43.3 | 2016 | 53 | 50 | 44 | … | 28[e] | … | … |
| Syrian Arab Republic | … | … | … | … | … | 49 | … | 56 | 85[e] | 65[e] | … | … |
| Tunisia | 54.7 | 66.2 | 57.1 | 50.0 | 2016 | 74 | 55 | 70 | 100[b] | 99 | 39 | 2017 |
| United Arab Emirates | 85.3 | 84.6 | 98.6 | 90.0 | 2017 | 96 | 90 | 78 | 100 | 100 | 63 | 2019 |
| Yemen | … | … | … | … | … | 52 | … | 44 | 35[e] | 10[e] | … | … |

[q] Universal health coverage index

IHR annual reporting, 2020



Legend:
- 31–51
- 52–72
- 73–93
- 94–96
- No data available
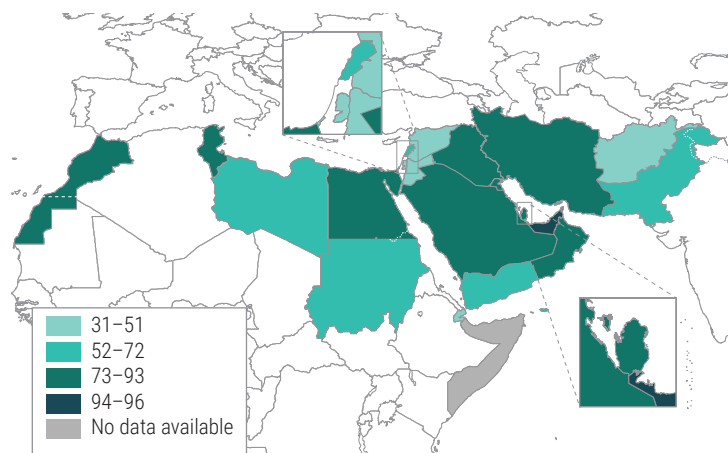
# Service delivery

| Country | Availability of selected essential medicines in public and private health facilities, 2020 | | Medical devices, 2020 — Density per million population of selected medical devices in public and private health facilities | | | | | Primary health care facilities | Hospital beds | Surgical wound infection | | | Proportion of bloodstream infection due to *Escherichia coli* resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin, median (%), 2019 | Proportion of bloodstream infection due to methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), median (%), 2019 | Annual outpatient visits per capita | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Public | Private | Computed tomography | Radiotherapy | Magnetic resonance imaging | Ventilators | Mammographs | Per 10 000 population | Per 10 000 population | | | | | | | |
| | % | | | | | | | R | R | Y | % | Y | % | % | Ratio | Y |
| Afghanistan | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | 1.2 | 4.0 | 2019 | … | … | … | … | 2.2 | 2020 |
| Bahrain | 100.0[a] | 100.0[a] | … | … | … | … | … | 0.2[c] | 17.8 | 2018 | … | … | 54.0 | 40.0 | 4.9 | 2017 |
| Djibouti | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … |
| Egypt | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | 0.6 | 14.3 | 2015 | … | … | 87.8 | 79.6 | … | … |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 96.7[a] | 96.7[a] | 9.17 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 156 | 19[a] | 3.5[a] | 17.8 | 2019 | … | … | 71.0 | 39.1 | 4.1 | 2019 |
| Iraq | … | … | 171.0 | … | 97.0 | 4545.0 | 70.0 | 7.1 | 12.0 | 2019 | … | … | … | … | 1.3 | 2020 |
| Jordan | 100.0[a] | 100.0[a] | 5.5[a] | 0.8[a] | 2.1[a] | 0.0 | 129.1[a] | 7.0 | 14.0 | 2020 | 1.7 | 2019 | 65.5 | 48.5 | 0.7 | 2020 |
| Kuwait | 100.0 | 100.0 | 5.5[b] | 0.9[b] | 5.3[b] | … | 3.5[b] | 0.2 | 19.0 | 2019 | 2.8 | 2019 | 49.8 | 46.7 | 1.5 | 2019 |
| Lebanon | … | … | 110.0[a] | … | 41.0[a] | … | … | 2.5 | 27.3 | 2016 | … | … | 57.6 | 25.0 | … | … |
| Libya | 13.0[a] | … | 12.0 | 0.7 | 7.0 | … | 2.4 | 2.1 | 32.0 | 2017 | … | … | 58.3 | … | 3.0 | 2016 |
| Morocco | … | … | 0.3 | 0.4[c] | 0.7 | … | 2.3 | 0.8 | 10.3 | 2020 | … | … | … | … | 0.7 | 2017 |
| Occupied Palestinian territory | 92.0 | 100.0 | 15.0 | 0.2[b] | 5.5 | 38.0 | 10.4 | 1.4 | 12.8 | 2020 | … | … | 44.3 | 62.7 | 2.1 | 2019 |
| Oman | … | … | 8.3[a] | 3.8[a] | 1.9[a] | 352.9[a] | 134.5[a] | 0.5 | 15.6 | 2020 | … | … | 52.5 | … | 3.7 | 2020 |
| Pakistan | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | 0.6 | 5.8a | 2020 | … | … | 88.6 | 65.0 | 0.9 | 2020 |
| Qatar | 100.0 | 100.0 | 9.1[c] | 2.9[c] | 11.2[c] | … | 225.1 | 3.2 | 11.2 | 2019 | 0.5 | 2017 | 49.0 | 32.8 | 1.2 | 2019 |
| Saudi Arabia | 98.4 | … | 6.4 | 0.4[a] | 3.0 | … | 2.9 | 0.6 | 22.4 | 2020 | 0.7 | 2020 | 57.1 | 48.9 | 4.5 | 2019 |
| Somalia | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … |
| Sudan | 48.7[a] | 59.0[a] | 1.1[a] | 0.2[a] | … | … | 9.7[a] | 1.5 | 6.6 | 2018 | … | … | … | 48.4 | 0.5 | 2018 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | 0.9 | 13.9 | 2020 | … | … | … | … | 1.0 | 2019 |
| Tunisia | … | 11.6[a] | 16.0 | 2.1[a] | 5.4[a] | … | 2.4[b] | 1.9[b] | 24.3 | 2019 | … | … | 32.6 | 17.4 | 1.3 | 2018 |
| United Arab Emirates | 100.0[a] | 100.0[a] | 25.4[a] | 1.3[a] | 10.6[a] | 354[a] | 21.8[a] | 3.1 | 17.8 | 2020 | 1.2 | 2020 | 44.7 | 35.0 | 2.4 | 2019 |
| Yemen | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | 1.4 | 5.7 | 2019 | … | … | … | … | … | … |

Density of hospital beds per 10 000 population



Legend:
- < 5
- 5–10
- 11–20
- 21+
- No data available

| Country | Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods, All women (UN Population Division estimate, 2020) | Antenatal care coverage (1+ visits) | Antenatal care coverage (4+ visits) | Skilled birth attendance | | Children under 5 with diarrhoea treated with oral rehydration therapy, 2020 | DTP3-containing vaccine/ pentavalent coverage among children under 1 year, 2019 | Measles immunization coverage, 2019 | Coverage of services for severe mental health disorders | | Treatment coverage for opioid dependence, 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | Y | % | % | % | % | Y | |
| Afghanistan | 45.7 | 63.8 | 20.9 | 58.8 | 2018 | 48.5[a] | 70 | 66 | ... | ... | Very limited (1–100%) |
| Bahrain | 58.6 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 99.9 | 2018 | ... | 98 | 99 | 3.6 | 2015 | More than 40% |
| Djibouti | 48.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | 62 | ... | ... | ... |
| Egypt | 80.8 | 90.3 | 87.8 | 91.5 | 2015 | ... | 94 | 94 | 20.0 | 2015 | Limited (11–20%) |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 75.2 | 80.5 | 59.0 | 99.2 | 2019 | 85.0[d] | 99 | 98.1 | 56.0 | 2019 | More than 40%[a] |
| Iraq | 56.7 | 46.0 | 25.0 | 90.2 | 2020 | 81.0[d] | 74 | 76 | ... | ... | ... |
| Jordan | 55.9 | 98.0 | 83.2 | 99.8 | 2020 | 44.4[d] | 76[f] | 76[f] | 100.0 | 2019 | ... |
| Kuwait | 66.7 | ... | ... | 100.0 | 2019 | ... | 99 | 98 | 100.0 | 2015 | 100%[a] |
| Lebanon | 60.4 | 94.0 | 90.0 | 96.0 | 2017 | ... | 71 | 74 | ... | ... | ... |
| Libya | 37.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 | 73 | ... | ... | ... |
| Morocco | 74.3 | 88.5 | 60.9 | 86.6 | 2018 | 10.8[c] | 99 | 99 | ... | ... | Limited (11–20%) |
| Occupied Palestinian territory | 64.3 | 98.7 | 94.3 | 99.7 | 2020 | ... | 99 | 99 | 100.0 | 2020 | 100% |
| Oman | 38.3 | 99.6 | 73.9 | 99.9 | 2020 | 45.7[a] | 99 | 99 | 100.0 | 2020 | ... |
| Pakistan | 50.5 | 87.4 | 51.4 | 71.0 | 2019 | 42.6[b] | 77 | 83 | ... | ... | Very limited (1–10%) |
| Qatar | 63.0 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 100.0 | 2020 | 69.0[a] | 82 | 90 | 100.0 | 2020 | ... |
| Saudi Arabia | 42.9 | 94.6 | 79.7 | 98.7 | 2019 | 100.0 | 95 | 96 | 100.0 | 2020 | 100%[b] |
| Somalia | 19.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 46 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sudan | 32.5 | 44.0 | 31.0 | 93.0 | 2018 | 57.7[a] | 90 | 86 | ... | ... | ... |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 61.0 | 80.4 | ... | 99.3 | 2017 | ... | 49 | 59 | 65.0 | 2018 | ... |
| Tunisia | 70.0 | 95.3 | 84.1 | 99.5 | 2018 | 39.6[a] | 92 | 93 | ... | ... | ... |
| United Arab Emirates | 59.4 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 2019 | 100[a] | 90 | 99 | 100.0 | 2019 | Substantial (21–40%) |
| Yemen | 46.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29.0 | 87 | 76 | ... | ... | ... |

Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods, 2020



| | |
|---|---|
| 19–39 | |
| 40–60 | |
| 61–81 | |
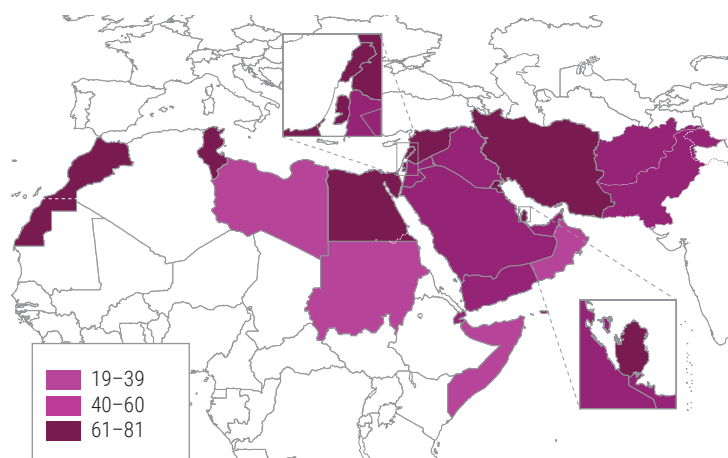
# Coverage of selected interventions (2/2)

| Country | Tuberculosis treatment success rate of new and relapse cases notified, 2019 % | Tuberculosis treatment coverage rate, 2020 % | Suspected malaria cases that have had a diagnostic test % | Percentage of population sleeping under insecticide-treated nets % | Y | Adults and children currently receiving ARV therapy among all adults and children living with HIV, estimates, 2020[s] % | Key populations at higher risk who have received an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results PWID % | SW % | MSM % | Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | 91 | 61 | ... | ... | ... | 13[b] | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bahrain | 17 | 87 | ... | N/A | 2017 | 72[c] | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Djibouti | 82 | 77 | ... | ... | ... | 30[b] | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Egypt | 87 | 61 | ... | N/A | 2018 | 31[b] | 95.4 | 30.2[c] | 96.7[c] | 2018 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 85 | 57 | 100 | 56.5 | 2019 | 89[a] | 50.6 | 34.7 | ... | 2019 |
| Iraq | 94 | 46 | 0 | N/A | 2020 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jordan | 82 | 52 | 100 | N/A | 2020 | 33[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kuwait | 74 | 87 | 100 | N/A | 2020 | 62[b] | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lebanon | 80 | 76 | 99 | N/A | 2019 | 67[a] | ... | ... | 92.3 | 2019 |
| Libya | 70 | 43 | ... | N/A | 2020 | 44[b] | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Morocco | 89 | 80 | 99 | N/A | 2019 | 70[a] | 36.1 | 0.1 | 58.1[c] | 2018 |
| Occupied Palestinian territory | 86 | 100 | | ... | N/A | 2019 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oman | 48 | 87 | 100 | ... | 2019 | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pakistan | 93 | 48 | 98 | N/A | 2020 | 12 | 47.1 | 72.8 | 44.7 | 2018 |
| Qatar | 73 | 87 | 100 | N/A | 2019 | 100 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Saudi Arabia | 90 | 87 | 100 | 71.4 | 2019 | 96 | 100 | ... | ... | 2019 |
| Somalia | 92 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 30[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sudan | 83 | 62 | 95[a] | 34.7[d,r] | 2016 | 46[a] | ... | 84.2 | 84.4 | 2018 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 89 | 80 | ... | N/A | 2019 | 20[b] | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tunisia | 90 | 62 | ... | N/A | 2019 | 39[a] | 28.6 | 7.7 | ... | 2017 |
| United Arab Emirates | 81 | 87 | 100 | N/A | 2019 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Yemen | 85 | 61 | 95 | ... | 2020 | 21[c] | ... | 21.0 | | 2018 |

AR: Antiretroviral    PWID: People who inject drugs    SW: Sex workers    MSM: Men who have sex with men    [r] In targeted areas    [s] WHO/UNAIDS modelled HIV estimates
N/A: Not applicable

Adults and children receiving ARV therapy among all adults and children living with HIV, 2020



Legend:
- 12–32
- 33–53
- 54–74
- 75–100
- No data available
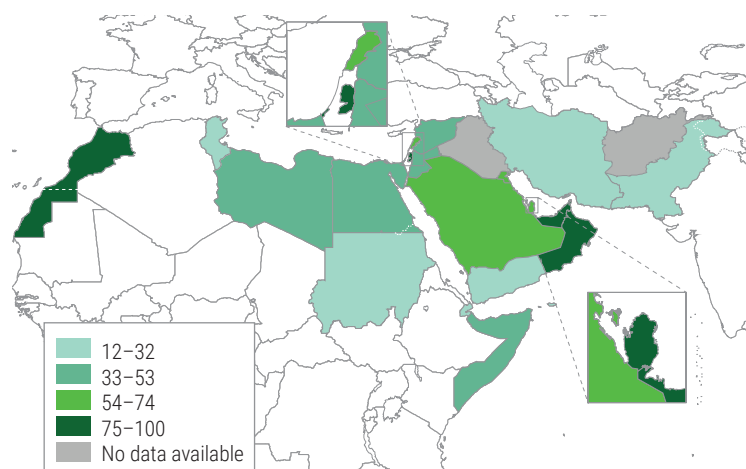
# List of regional core health indicators

## Health determinants and risks

### Demographic and socioeconomic determinants

Population size
Population growth rate
Total fertility rate
Adolescent fertility rate (15–19 years)
Net primary school enrolment
Population below the international poverty line
Literacy rate among persons 15–24 years
Access to improved sanitation facilities
Access to improved drinking water
Health life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years)
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at age 60 (years)

### Risk factors

Low birth weight among newborns
Exclusive breastfeeding rate 0–5 months of age
Children under 5 who are stunted
Children under 5 who are wasted
Children under 5 who are overweight
Children under 5 who are obese
Overweight (13–18 years)
Obesity (13–18 years)
Overweight (18+ years)
Obesity (18+ years)
Tobacco use among persons 13–15 years
Tobacco use among persons 15+ years
Harmful use of alcohol (15+ years)
Insufficient physical activity (13–18 years)
Insufficient physical activity (18+ years)
Raised blood glucose among persons 18+ years
Raised blood pressure among persons 18+ years
Anaemia among women of reproductive age

## Health status

### Life expectancy and mortality

Life expectancy at birth
Neonatal mortality rate
Infant mortality rate
Under-five mortality rate
Maternal mortality ratio
Mortality rate by main cause of death (age-standardized)
Probability of dying between age 30 and exact age 70 from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases
Mortality rate from road traffic injuries
Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene
Suicide mortality rate

### Morbidity

Cancer incidence by type of cancer
Tuberculosis notification rate
Estimated number of new HIV infections cases
Estimated number of new HIV reported cases
Incidence of hepatitis B
Incidence of confirmed malaria cases
Incidence of measles cases
Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
Number of new cases requiring individual treatment and care
Number of people requiring mass treatment (preventive chemotherapy)

## Health system response

### Health financing

Per capita current health expenditure
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of current health expenditure
Domestic general government health expenditure as % general government expenditure
Incidence of catastrophic expenditure at 25% of household consumption or income
Incidence of impoverishment due to out-of-pocket health expenditure

### Health workforce

Density of health workers:
a-Physicians
b-Nursing and midwifery
c-Dentists
d-Pharmacists
Density of recent graduates of registered health profession educational institutions

### Country capacity

International Health Regulations (IHR) technical areas
IHR annual reporting
Joint external evaluation (JEE) score
UHC service coverage index

### Health information system

Birth registration coverage
Death registration coverage
Completeness of cause of death data

### Medicines and medical devices

Availability of selected essential medicines in health facilities
Density per million population of selected medical devices in public and private health facilities

### Service delivery

Density of primary health care facilities
Hospital bed density

Surgical wound infection rate
Proportion of bloodstream infection due to *Escherichia coli* resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin, median (%)
Proportion of bloodstream infection due to methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), median (%)
Annual number of outpatient department visits, per capita

### Service coverage

Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods All Woman
Antenatal care coverage (1+; 4+)
Skilled birth attendance
Children under 5 with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy
DTP3/pentavalent immunization coverage rate among children under 1 year of age
Measles immunization coverage rate (MCV1)
Coverage of service for severe mental health disorders
Treatment coverage for opioid dependence
Tuberculosis treatment success rate of new and relapse cases
Tuberculosis treatment coverage rate
Percentage of suspected malaria cases that have had a diagnostic test
Percentage of population sleeping under insecticide-treated nets
Antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage among all adults and children living with HIV
Percentage of key populations at higher risk (who inject drugs, sex workers, men who have sex with men) who have received an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results

# Annex:
# Metadata for blood stream infections (anti-microbial resistance)

| Metadata for blood stream infections (anti-microbial resistance) | |
|---|---|
| **Abbreviated name** | Bloodstream infections caused by resistant organisms. |
| **Indicator name** | Reduce the percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial resistant organisms. |
| **Domain** | Antimicrobial resistance. |
| **Related terms** | Antimicrobial resistance, Surveillance, Prevention and Control. |
| **Definition** | Frequency of bloodstream infections among hospitalized patients caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) or by *Escherichia coli* resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin. |
| **Numerator** | Number of patients with bloodstream infection due to MRSA or extended-spectrum beta-lactamases *E. coli* among patients seeking hospital care. |
| **Denominator** | Number of patients seeking hospital care and from whom the blood specimen was taken due to suspected bloodstream infection and the blood specimens have been cultured and AST performed. |
| **Measurement method** | The WHO Global AMR Surveillance System (GLASS) supports countries to implement national antimicrobial resistance (AMR) surveillance systems. At national level, cases are reported for patients from whom routine clinical samples have been collected for blood culture at surveillance sites according to local clinical practices, and antimicrobial susceptibility tests (AST) are performed for the isolated blood pathogens. The microbiological results (bacteria identification and AST) are combined with the patient data and related to population data from the surveillance sites. GLASS does collect information on the origin of the infection either community origin (less than 2 calendar days in hospital) or hospital origin (patients hospitalized for more than 2 calendar days). Data are collated and validated at national level and reported to GLASS where epidemiological statistics and metrics are generated. |
| **Estimation method** | See Annex 3: Analysis and interpretation of data on antimicrobial resistance published in GLASS Report: Early Implementation 2020, available at https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240005587. |
| **Disaggregation** | Geographical. |
| **Primary data sources** | National AMR data collected through the national AMR surveillance system and reported to GLASS. |
| **Alternate data sources** | Published and non-published data from national centres and research/academic institutions and from others surveillance networks. |
| **Measurement frequency** | Annual. |

# Health information and research in the Eastern Mediterranean Region at a glance – 2021

## National data for health

In **2020** in the Region, on average **82**%, **77**% and **62**% of the core indicators were reported by high-income, middle-income and low-income countries, respectively

**9** countries have NOT conducted a census in the last 10 years

Low/lower middle income 6
Upper middle income 3
High income 0

**10** countries have conducted population-based surveys that meet international standards within the last 5 years

Only **74**% of births and **59**% of deaths in the Region are registered appropriately and in a timely manner

**8** countries have conducted comprehensive assessments of their national health information systems since 2016

**17** countries use ICD-10 for mortality and morbidity recording

**5** countries are piloting ICD-11

ICD-10

**11** countries have reported cause-specific mortality data in the last 5 years

– Only 4 countries reported to WHO cause of death data by ICD in 2020

## Research and dissemination

**47** WHO collaborating centres are currently active in the Region (September 2021)

**16** out of **21** countries reported having a health research governance unit/body within the ministry of health (2021) **76%**

**12** out of **20** countries reported having a national research ethics committee (2021) **60%**

**3** countries have national primary clinical trial registries

## Evidence to policy

**19** out of **22** countries are members of the Regional Network of Institutions for Evidence and Data to Policy (NEDtP) initiative

Only **4** countries have established national guideline development programmes

Only **2** countries systematically use health technology assessment reports in national policy-making

## Publications

Academic journals in the Region indexed in PubMed & IMEMR
– 755 peer-reviewed journals indexed in IMEMR
– 593 journals; among these 755 are open access (79%)
– 154 journals are indexed in PubMed (21%)

**5** countries produce **82%** of the Region's public health research publications (PubMed 2004–2018)

**5** universities alone produce over **17**% of all the Region's health-related research publications indexed in PubMed (2004–2018)

During **2014** to **2018** the average health research production was 4.71 papers per 100 000 population (PubMed)