

السلطنة  
عمان  
1416


The Government in the past years, as you know, has given a significant attention to development in all fields. Through the many and fruitful achievements, it has been able of establishing sound basis for the comprehensive renaissance, and prepared Oman to assume the position it deserves among the nations, and its appropriate place among the international community. Such achievements are self-explanatory and elaborate to what extent we have been able to achieve together what we resolved to do despite the major challenges that faced our blessed process.

*Ogboos bin Said*

4th of Mahram 1416 A.H.  
Corresponding to 2nd June 1995



## INTRODUCTION

 (1) The world leaders, through the United Nation's Millennium Declaration that was adopted by the General Assembly in September 2000, emphasized their resolve to "spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty" and their commitment to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want.\*

(2) This declaration, which includes a number of the resolutions that covered all aspects pertaining to sustainable development, comes as a result of continuous efforts in the form of conferences that were organized by the UN in various fields during the last quarter of the twentieth century. Such resolutions constituted the basis for sustainable development strategies formulated by many countries of the world. They were reformulated in eight development objectives which together constituted the millennium development goals. They were further drafted into eighteen quantified and scheduled targets and adopted by the world leaders who reaffirmed their commitment to strive to achieve them within the frameworks of their countries priorities.

The achievement of those development goals in 1990-2015 period means succeeding in reducing income poverty and hunger by half; achieving universal primary education; promoting gender equality and empowering women; reducing under-five mortality rate by two thirds; reducing maternal mortality ratio by three quarters; halting and begin reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; ensuring environmental sustainability; ensuring the commitment of developed countries towards the provision of more assistance; establishing a more equitable trading system and providing more calculation of debts.

(3) The Sultanate of Oman took part in many conferences that lead to the Millennium Declaration. Oman was pioneering in following the scientific approach in planning to create sustainable development for its population, by formulation of the Vision for Oman's Economy: Oman 2020. The Vision constitutes the sustainable development strategy for the Sultanate, which has been drafted into phased Five-Year Plans in order to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of their implementation performance. Since the start of its development renaissance in 1970 and until now the Sultanate has implemented six successive development plans. Through these plans the Sultanate has made tangible progress in the various fields.

(4) The Sultanate's participation in the various international activities related to sustainable development and ratification of the charters issued in this regard is a manifestation of its commitment to its essence and its resolve to go forward toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Targets.

\* UN General Assembly (2000). Article 11 of United Nation's Millennium Declaration



## REPORT PREPARATION STEPS

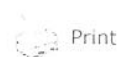
(5) In its effort to assist member states in monitoring the progress achieved toward realizing their Millennium Goals, the UN Sustainable Development Commission developed a set of indicators. Furthermore, it encouraged the countries to use them as basis for developing their own, provided that the output of indicators should be amiable for international comparisons. The Commission allowed the opportunity to select alternative indicators in case of lack of data and to add others pertaining to country specific priorities.

(6) The Statistics Advisory Committee formed a committee for developing the sustainable development indicators. The committee is chaired by the Under Secretary for Development Affairs, Ministry of National Economy. The committee has been entrusted with the task of reviewing the formats of the indicators suggested by the Commission and to add new indicators if necessary.

The committee formed four teams to develop the indicators of the sustainable development dimensions. In forming such teams attention has been given to that it should consist of specialists in each one of the four dimensions and that the specialists should be from both governmental and nongovernmental organizations. In addition, the teams sought the assistance from several organizations that constitute sources of the data necessary for the calculation of its indicators.

The works of the teams resulted in models that have been applied to the available data and the results were used in measuring the progress realized by the Sultanate toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Due to the inconsistency of some of the statistical inputs available for use in computing the indicators of monitoring the performance in implementing the various targets, and also due to the nature of the phenomena being monitored and their expected trends of change, an exponential growth function\* has been used in calculating the annual growth rates realized and required for achieving the targets.

\*  $P_t = P_0 \cdot e^{rt}$ , where  $P_0$  and  $P_t$  are the values of the phenomenon being studied in the base and the current years,  $t$  is the number of years,  $r$  is the annual growth rate

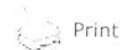


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## ACHIEVEMENTS

(7) The table at the end of the report contains the values of the indicators calculated using the adopted formulae and the available data about the Sultanate for some years, as well as the sources of such data. It is worth noting here that most of the formulae used in calculating the indicators are identical to those proposed by the United Nation's Sustainable Development Commission.

The calculated indicators show the reality of the situation in the Sultanate and the progress realized toward achieving the MDGs. Following is a review of that reality and the achievements realized.



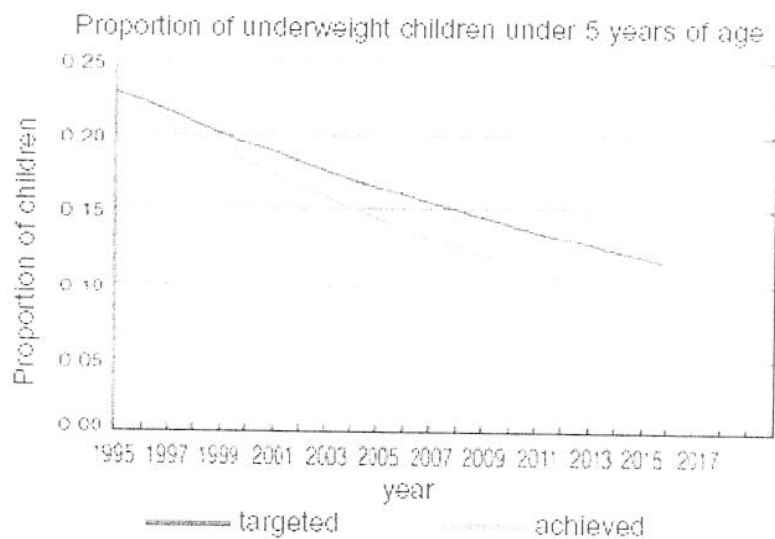
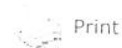


Figure 2. The proportion of underweight children of less than 5 years of age was 23% in 1995. It decreased by an annual rate of 4.9% to reach 18% in 2000. Of this proportion 1.5% constitutes acute cases, while the remaining 16.5% are medium cases. The realized annual reduction rate in this proportion exceeds the required rate of (3.5%) for achieving this target.

## 2. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

There are no available statistics about the proportion of population that does not receive the minimum of dietary energy consumption, and efforts are currently being made to provide such data.



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## SECOND MILLENNIUM GOAL



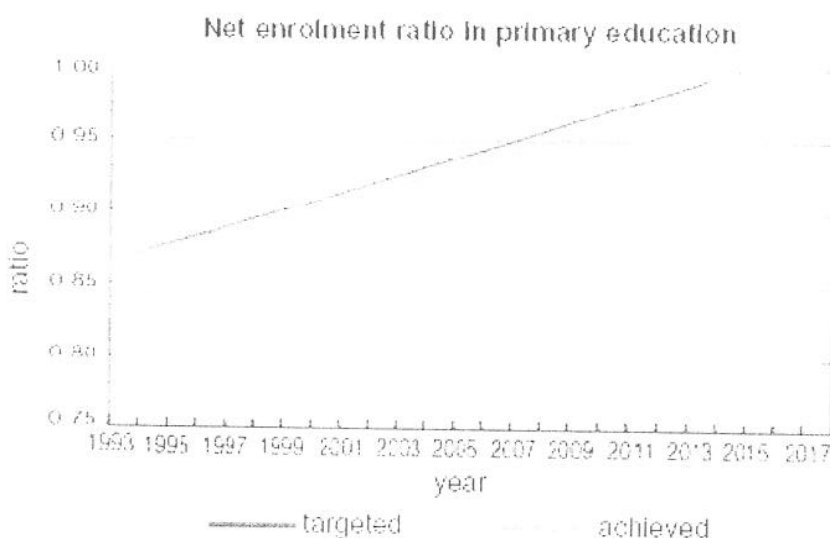
### Achieve Universal Primary Education

**Target(3): Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete full course of primary schooling**

Recognizing the complementary relationship between education and sustainable development, the UN "Education for All" conference, held in Jomtien, Thailand in 1990, recommended exerting efforts to achieve universal primary education by 2000. This recognition was translated into making the universality of primary education one of the millennium targets that the world leaders shall achieve by 2015 as part of the twenty first century agenda. It is worth mentioning here that Ministry of Education in the Sultanate of Oman reduced the admission age for the primary education stage from 6 years to 5 years and 10 months in government schools and 5 years and 6 months in the private schools. Primary education in the sultanate includes the grades from first to sixth, and the preparatory stage includes the grades from seventh to the ninth, while the secondary education includes the grades the tenth to twelfth.

#### Sultanate's Achievement

##### 1. Net enrolment ratio in primary education

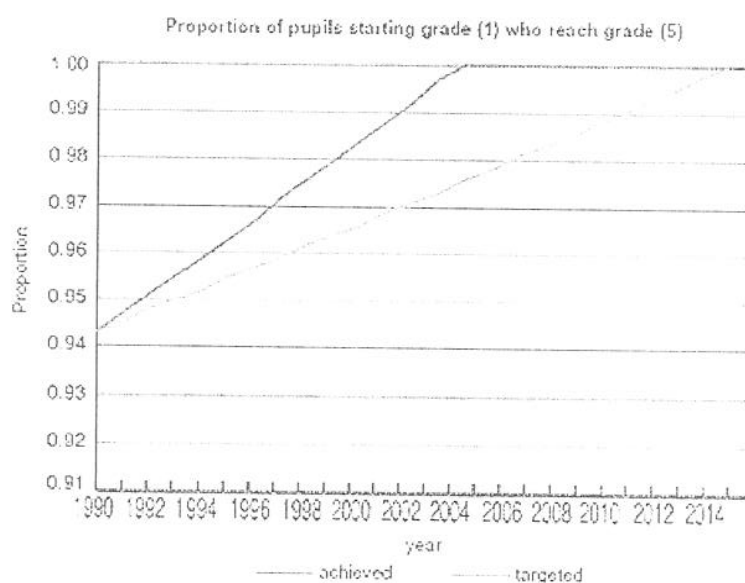


Net enrolment ratio in primary education was 86.6% in the academic year 93/1994 and increased to 92.1% in 03/2004, thus realizing 0.62% annual rate of increase. Such positive

progress is attributable to the noticeable extension in the educational service, which was concurrent with reduction of population growth rate. Taking 93/1994 as base year, it is evident that raising enrollment ratio to 100% by 2015 requires an increase at an annual rate of 0.64%. This means that the Sultanate will not achieve this target with its current mode of progress, particularly since the achievement of the 100% constitutes a challenge by itself due to the existence of children with special needs whose enrolment in regular schools is quite difficult.

## 2. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5

This indicator measures the capacity of the educational system to keep the students from one class to another, i.e. the internal effectiveness of the educational system. Its low values usually indicate poor quality of education system, which are caused by a number of factors. The most important of these factors is the direct and indirect costs of study, lack of teachers, classes, and school facilities. Since quite long ago the Sultanate has been meeting these factors, which led to a noticeable increase in the values of this indicator

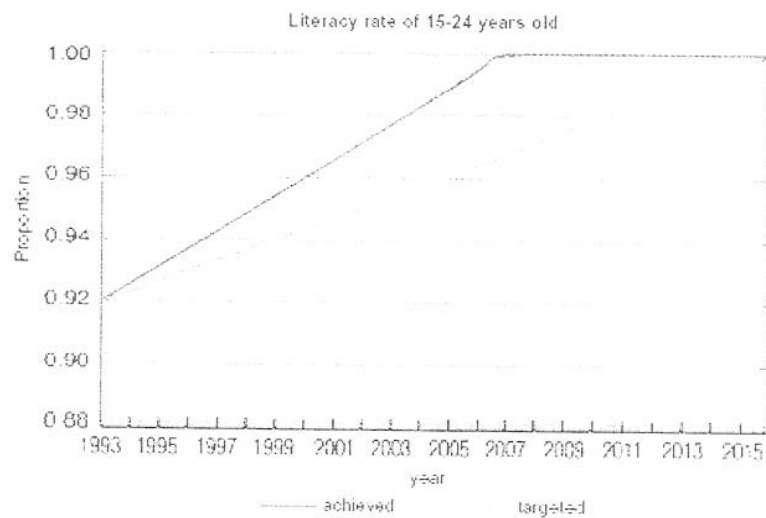


Available data shows that proportion of pupils started grade 1 and reached grade 5 was 94.3% and 98.4% in 1990 and 2000 respectively, achieving an annual increase of 0.42%. Considering 1990 as base year, when this percentage was 94.3% and the target is to achieve 100% in academic year 2014/2015, i.e. after 25 years, the required annual growth rate is 0.235%. This percentage is less than what the Sultanate has been achieving annually in this field. If its efforts that aim at broadening education opportunities and improving enrolment in education continue, this target is expected to be achieved in the academic year 2004/2005, i.e. ten years ahead of the specified date



### 3. Literacy rate of 15-24 years old

This indicator is the percentage of population within age group 15-24 years who are able to read and write at the same time together with understanding a brief or simple statement about daily life. Its value was about 92% and 98% in 1993 and 2003 respectively, thus achieving a growth rate of 0.63% per year. However, the required annual growth for achieving the target is 0.39%.



This means that the Sultanate's is pursuing its programme that aims at eradicating illiteracy of the youth and strengthening their skills necessary for life. If these present rates of progress are maintained by the Sultanate it will be able to achieve this target longtime before the specified date.



## THIRD MILLENNIUM GOAL



### Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

**Target(4): Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015**

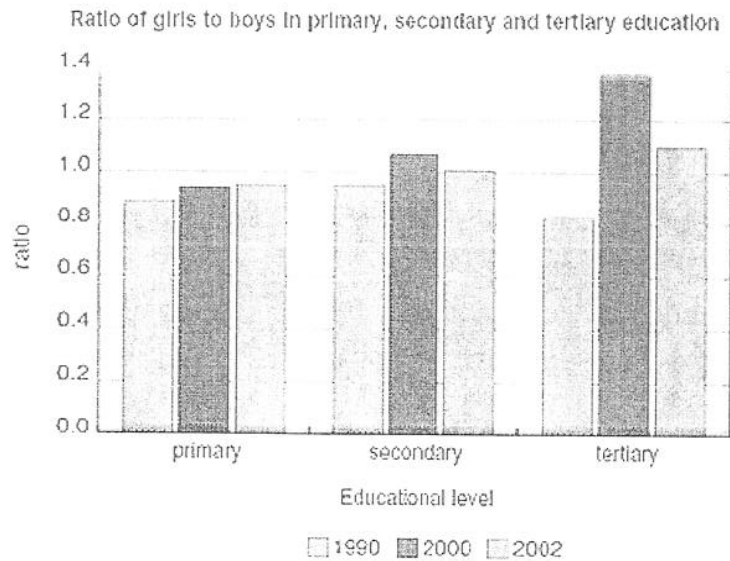
The Millennium Declaration considered gender equality and empowerment of women as established rights within the basic human rights that have significant importance in combating poverty, hunger and diseases, and as bases for real sustainable development. It called for formulating strategies for achieving the goal of women empowerment in education, work and political participation in making decisions and all other fields. Women all over the world are playing highly significant roles in economic growth and development through their direct impact on management of household, and the health, nutrition and education of its members. Without enabling women to have access to education, particularly higher education, employment opportunities to earn money and senior positions for decision making they will not be able to provide the required contribution to development and the MDGs will not be realized.

#### Sultanate's Achievement

In order to determine the Sultanate's achievement in this field the following indicators have been used:

#### 1. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

Abolition of gender disparity in all stages of education will help in promoting women status and capacities. This is exactly what the Sultanate has achieved in the secondary and university education in 2002 as illustrated by the indicator values stated in the table Goals and Targets and their Indicators.



With regard to primary education, however, the Sultanate has been achieving an annual rate of growth of 0.51% in this indicator. From mathematical standpoint it is expected to achieve this target by 2015. But if the prevalent gender ratio in the Omani society is taken into consideration, which is 102.2 males per 100 females in 2003, what the Sultanate achieved in this field will be very close to the desired target. The high ratio of girls in the secondary and university stage relative to the boys is attributable to the high dropout rates among boys, and the high rates of failure and repetition, specially in the preparatory and secondary stage (7th- 12th grades).



## 2. Ratio of literate women to men among 15-24 years old

In its efforts to eliminate disparity among the sexes and empower women to take care of themselves and gain access to the broader learning world, the Sultanate strived to eliminate illiteracy of youth from both sexes and providing more learning opportunities for young women. The Omani woman has proven her ability to continue education whenever allowed an opportunity to enroll. This is clearly evident from the ratio of literate women to men among 15-24 years old, which has been increasing at an annual rate of 1.44% since 1993. In view of such rate of growth it is expected to eliminate gender disparity – i.e. the ratio will be 100% - by 2005.



### 3. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

The results of 1993 and 2003 population censuses indicate that waged occupations in the non-agricultural sector held by women in the Sultanate of Oman are increasing continuously. They increased from 7.9% in 1993 to 17.9% in 2003, reflecting an average annual growth rate of 8.3%. The woman achievement in terms of participation in employment in 2003 is by far less than the gender ratio prevailing in the same year. Females constitute 49% of the Omani society, which is the percentage that should be targeted in order to achieve equality among both sexes in the non-agricultural sector.

### 4. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

This indicator measures the opportunities available to women to participate in the political and public life, that is why it is linked to the women empowerment. It can be noted from the data illustrated in the Goals and Targets and their indicators' table that the parliamentary seats filled by women in the Sultanate reached 2.4% in the Majlis Ash Shura and 14.2% in the Majlis Addawla in 2002.

Despite the significance of these proportions in measuring the extent of women participation in the political life, however this does not adequately reflect the level of women empowerment. The women in Oman occupy senior executive positions; if this aspect is taken into consideration then their level of empowerment will definitely be better than in many countries.



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## FOURTH MILLENNIUM GOAL



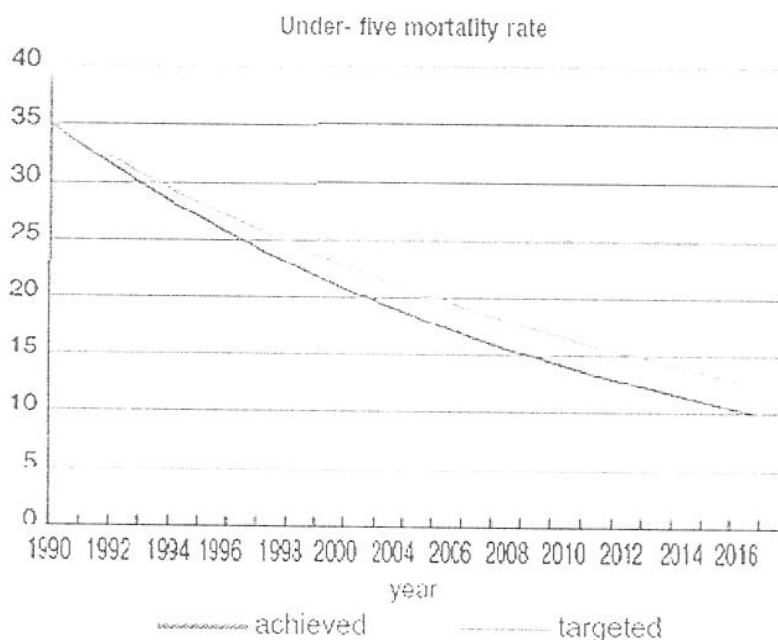
### Reduce Child Mortality

**Target(5): Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the less than 5 mortality rate**

#13 This target indicates the reduction in under 5 child mortality from 35 cases per 1000 live births in 1990 to 12 death cases per 1000 live births by 2015.

#### Sultanate's Achievement

The following indicators were used in order to measure the progress achieved toward realizing such target:



#### 1. Under-five mortality rate

#13 This indicator draws a picture of the socio-economic condition in which children live. The low level of the indicator indicates an improvement in such conditions. Its value in the Sultanate was about 19.3 per 1000 live births in 2002. When comparing such value with its 1990 level we will find that the Sultanate achieved an annual reduction of 4.96%, which exceeds the required reduction level of 4.39% per annum.

#### 2. Infant mortality rate

In order for the Sultanate to reduce by two thirds its infant

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mortality rate ,which stands at 29 cases per 1000 live births in 1990, i.e. to 10 cases per1000 live births by 2015, it has to reduce this rate annually by 4.26%. When comparing the Sultanate's achievement in this field in 2002 it will be noticed that it reduced the rate by 4.85% during the period 1990-2002, i.e. at a pro-portion that exceeded what is required to achieve such target. If it maintains such rate the Sultanate will be able to achieve this target by 2013.


In spite of the decrease in these rates, however, the challenge will be in that a significant proportion of infant mortalities take place during the first month of age. Deaths during this period are due to causes that are difficult to control given the currently used methods of public health. In addition, a change in community behavior in this regard is needed which usually takes relatively to occur. The Sultanate has adopted a number of strategies directed towards these challenges and in an attempt to achieve the stated targets.

### 3. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles

This is the percentage of less than 1 year-old children who received at least one dose of measles vaccine. This indicator allows measuring the comprehensiveness of child healthcare system and its quality.

#15  
Immunization is one of the important elements affecting the under 5 mortality rate. Of the preventable diseases measles is considered as the main reason of child mortality. That is why the Sultanate strived to increase coverage of vaccination against measles so that it coverage reached 98% and 99% in 1990 and 2002 respectively. These ratios are close to total coverage, which is a challenge that is yet to be addressed by the authorities concerned with health in the Sultanate. .



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## FIFTH MILLENNIUM GOAL



### Improve Maternal Health

**Target(6): Reduce, by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Reproductive health is a means for achieving sustainable development, an established human right and part of the right in health. Investment in reproductive health saves souls and improves life, limits the spread of HIV/AIDS and promotes gender equality. These matters help in turn in the stability of population growth and in limiting poverty. The benefits of the reproductive health extend from the individual to the household and from the household to the society at large. Therefore the reduction of maternal mortality was one of the goals that countries should work to achieve.

#### Sultanate's Achievement

Two indicators were identified for monitoring such achievement:

##### 1. Maternal mortality ratio

#1/6 Maternal mortality ratio was 27 per 100000 live births in 1994. It decreased to 23 cases in 2001. However it increased to 37.5 per 100000 in 2002, which may give the impression of a deterioration in the situation related to this phenomenon. This is not consistent with the Sultanate's policy that works toward improving the health situation. Therefore, such increase maybe attributable to improvement in the monitoring approaches of the case sand their registration in the public and private health institutions. This is particularly true that the Civil Registration system which started by mid 2004 was not started then in those years.

Taking 2002 as base year, when cases monitoring and registration have improved, the required growth rate for achieving such target by 2015 is 10.7%. It is worth noting here that the Sultanate has so far implemented a number of strategies and activities that contributed to the reduction of such rates. They include, among other things, the national programme of birth spacing, the activities directed toward prenatal and antenatal care, pre-marriage medical tests and the other activities that are expected to have positive impact in this field.

##### 2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

17. Births under medical attention were 87% and 95% in 1990 and 2002 respectively, thus achieving an annual increase of 0.73% during this period. Such growth exceeds what is required to achieve this goal (0.56%). Accordingly, if the Sultanate maintains this rate it will achieve this goal by 2010.





## SIXTH MILLENNIUM GOAL



### Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

#### Target(7): Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

The impact of AIDS on health and socioeconomic stability of the countries, particularly those where it spreads in epidemic form, has been increasing at unprecedented rates. Half those liable for infection are the youth in the age group 15-24 years. Prevention is the focus of the war waged against AIDS by the countries and organizations, which explains why it is included in the health programmes all over the world. Prevention includes encouragement of youth to adopt safe sex behavior. However, on the side of measuring the degree of spread of the AIDS virus it is worth to indicate that it is very difficult in many countries to carryout a precise diagnosis of the spread of such virus and the other sexually transmitted diseases (STD)s. This is because the available figures about the number of cases may not reflect the reality. Despite the formulation of four indicators for use in monitoring the degree of spread of such disease, the lack of appropriate information, however, did not allow their evaluation. Accordingly, the provision of appropriate data for such indicators constitutes a challenge that need to be addressed.

#### Sultanate's Achievement

The proposed indicators are the following:

##### 1. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years

Data not available.

##### 2. Estimates of HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years

Available statistics indicate an annual decrease in the rates of infection with AIDS virus (from 6.4 in 1996 to 4.3 in 1999 per 100,000 population). The cumulative rate, however, is increasing and is attributable to the decrease in mortalities due to AIDS (from 4.5% in 1996 to 1.5% in 1999). The Sultanate has implemented several strategies to combat AIDS and dedicated a full-fledged national programme for its control in 1987 .

##### 3. Prevalence of male condom use + contraceptives use rate

#119 Available data indicate that male condom use rate was 1.5% in 1995 and increased to 3.3% in 2000. Relying on qualitative analysis, however, due to the difficulty of obtaining accurate data, shall render the real situation of this practice unknown. Furthermore, any efforts exerted toward making such type of data available are not expected to achieve any success. Therefore the available values of the rate do not reflect the reality of the practice.

#### **4. Number of orphaned children because of HIV/AIDS virus is not available due to its insignificance.**

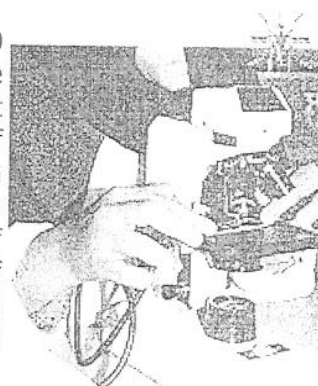
**Target(8): Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria and other major diseases**

#### **Sultanate's Achievement**

The following indicators have been identified for measuring the progress made in this field:

##### **1. Prevalence rate of Malaria**

Recorded cases of Malaria in 1990 were about 33,000 cases. The seriousness of the situation at that time required the commencement of the Malaria Eradication Programme in areas where there was increase in intensity of infection. As a result of those efforts the recorded cases of Malaria decreased to 590, of which 6 were secondary infection that occurred inside the country in 2002.



##### **2. Mortality rates associated with Malaria**

# 216 Available statistics indicate that Malaria did not cause any death during the previous decade.

##### **3. Proportion of population residing in Malaria risk- area using effective Malaria prevention and treatment measures**

In view of the efforts exerted by the Sultanate toward eradicating Malaria, there are no areas of spread of infection with this disease that require the residents to take any preventive measures.



#### 4. Prevalence of tuberculosis and Death rates associated with tuberculosis

In 1981 the Sultanate established a programme for Tuberculosis control. The programme activities were strengthened and reorganized in 1991 to achieve the desired targets of controlling the disease. Through these activities a noticeable decrease has been achieved in the number Tuberculosis cases, from 405 cases in 1991 to 288 cases in 2002. The rate of positive sputum Tuberculosis cases was 9.85 cases per 100000 populations in 1990. This rate decreased to 5.95 cases in 2002, achieving thereby an annual rate of decrease of 4.2%.

#### 5. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS

Statistics indicate that 84% of the detected cases in 1995 and 93% of those detected in 2000 have been cured. This constitutes an annual increase of 2% which is more than what need to be done to cure all the detected cases by 2015. Such positive development is attributable to the Sultanate's adoption of the WHO's strategy that aims at discovering 70% of the existing cases and treating 85% of them by 2005.



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## SEVENTH MILLENNIUM GOAL



### Ensure Environmental Sustainability

**Target(9): Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources**

The following indicators were used to measure the progress achieved toward realizing this target:

#### 1. Proportion of land area covered by forests.

According to the international classifications, the land area covered by forests in the Sultanate are very meagre, as most of Oman is desert, semi-arid plains and mountains.

#### 2. Land area protected to maintain biological diversity (square kilometers)

Available statistics indicate that the Sultanate has made 8% of its lands as land areas protected to maintain biological diversity in 1995 and has been increased to about 10% in 2002. This is considered an indication of the Sultanate's positive direction toward conservation of environment.



#### 3. Energy used (kg oil equivalent) per 1,000 dollar of Gross Domestic Product(GDP) (purchasing power parity)

This indicator recorded regular increase from 284.48 kg per 1000 dollar in 1990 to 336 kg in 2000, i.e. at an annual growth rate of 1.7%.

#### 4. Carbon Dioxide emissions (Metric Tons per capita)

Estimates of the Ministry of Regional Municipalities, Environment and Water Resources indicate that Carbon Dioxide emissions reached 1.7 MT per capita in 1990 and is expected to increase to 3.8 MT per capita in 2020, i.e. at annual increase of 2.59%.

#### 5. Consumption of the Ozone-depleting Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) gas (ODP tons)

The consumption rate of Ozone-depleting CFC was 232.8 MT in

1995 and 283.9 MT in 2000, i.e. an annual increase of 3.97%

## 6. Proportion of population using solid fuels

Oman is an oil producing country. This means that the population has sufficiency of non-solid fuels and they don't resort to the already scarce forest resources as a source of solid fuel. In 1993 it was found that 2.5% of the population used wood as fuel for cooking, while 1.3% depended on kerosene, 94.8% on Gas, and 1.4% on electricity as fuel for cooking. This emphasizes the small proportion of population using solid fuels.

Target  
(10):

**Halve, by 2015, the proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation**



Sultanate of Oman is located with in the arid regions of the world where water resources are limited. Demand for water has multiplied by many folds during the last three decades. This is attributable to increase in the population that is associated with the major development and increase in the standard of living. The problem of demand for water also has been aggravated with the decrease in efficiency of its use and the significant waste in the rate of using water for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes. Therefore the Sultanate of Oman strived to provide potable water for its population and for the civil, industrial and agricultural purposes. Its efforts involved establishing dams and expansion of desalination plants as well as wastewater treatment plants. As a result the proportion people who have sustainable access to improved water source in urban and village areas of the Sultanate reached 75.3% in 2003. This includes people receiving water form the government piped network, the private network, government water point, and bottled mineral water. In case of adding water sources, such as private wells, this percentage will increase to 79.2%

Target  
(11):

**By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million dwellers**

### Sultanate's Achievement:

The following two indicators have been proposed for measuring the progress made toward achieving this target:

### 1. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitary facilities

Proportion of population dwelling in houses with equipped toilets were 76.1% and 93% in 1993 and 2003 respectively, while the proportion of those living in houses with equipped bathrooms were 79.5% and 95% in the respective years. This means a tangible improvement in the housing environment.

### 2. Proportion of households with access to secure housing (owned or rented)

The 1993 Population Census data indicate that the total proportion of traditional houses (owned or rented) was 97.6%, and increased to 98.4% in 1999. In view of the realized annual growth rate of (0.14%) during the period 1993 through 1999, it is expected that such proportion will reach 100% by 2011.



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## EIGHTH MILLENNIUM GOAL



### Develop a Global Partnership for Development

**Target (12):** Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system including a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction- both nationally and internationally

**Target (13):** Addressing the special needs of the least developed countries which involves: Tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.

**Target (14):** Address the special needs of landlocked countries and Small Island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the Twenty-second special session of the General Assembly) Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.

**Target (15):** Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.

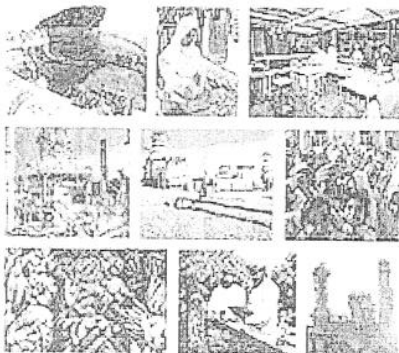
The following indicators have been developed in a cumulative form to monitor the achievement of the targets (12) through (15):

#### First: Official Development Assistance

1. Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income.
2. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation).
3. Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DACdonors that is untied.
4. ODA received in landlocked countries as a proportion of their

gross national incomes.

5. ODA received in Small Island developing States as proportion of their gross national incomes.



### **Second: Market Access:**

6. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from the least developed countries, admitted free of duty incomes.

7. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries.

8. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product.

9. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity.

### **Third: Debt sustainability:**

10. Total numbers of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative).

11. Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative.

12. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services.

It can be noticed that these indicators do not apply to the Sultanate, because it is not one of the poor countries targeted in the Millennium Declaration, and it does not receive assistances for development purposes from outside organization. On the contrary to that the Sultanate has been donating development assistance for some poor countries in a direct way but not however through DAC.

**Target  
(16):**

**In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth**



Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years was used as an indicator of the progress achieved toward realizing such target. Available statistics indicate that unemployment among Omani aged 15-24 was 25% in 1993 and increased at an annual growth rate of 13.5% to 37.5% in 1996. This situation is attributable to the major expansion witnessed by the education sector during the past quarter of a century which had not been associated with similar development in the employment opportunities available for Omanis. In this context the government adopted the Omanisation policy for the public and private sectors jobs and took appropriate measures to improve this rate.



**Target  
(17):**

**In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries**

In order to monitor the progress realized toward achieving this target, it has been suggested to use as an indicator the "Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis". Despite the lack of necessary data to calculate this proportion, however the Sultanate's adoption of a policy of providing health services for all – as a national policy it can be said that this proportion has been achieved.

**Target  
(18):**

**In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications**

Telephone lines and personal computers facilitate the exchange of expertise and learning between individuals and societies. This would enable reaping greater return from investments and avoiding the problems of wastage, duplication and lack of information. The following indicators have been used for measuring the extent of progress realized toward achieving such target:

- 1. Telephone lines per 1000 population**
- 2. Cellular phone subscribers per 1000 population**
- 3. Personal computers in use per 1000 population**
- 4. Internet users per 1000 population**
- 5. Worldwide web subscribers per 1000 population**

Available statistics indicate an increasing number of populations benefiting from the Information and Communication Technology (ICT), particularly since the

beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Number of fixed telephone lines per 1000 population increased from 35.91 in 1990 to 100.9 in 2003. The number of cellular phones subscribers increased from 67.53 per 1000 population in 2000 to 253.5 in 2003.

With regard to personal computers and internet use, however, the number of users of PCs and internet per 1000 population reached 154 and 61 respectively in 2003. The Sultanate is still facing the challenge of spreading the ICT and its uses and extending its use to all sectors of the society and particularly the village societies. It is worth to indicate here that the Sultanate has introduced computer subject in the curriculum of all the educational stages including the primary stage and has developed teaching methods using the modern means of information technology.



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small and medium scale enterprises. In spite of all these efforts by the Sultanate, unemployment still constitutes a challenge that merits more measures to pre-vent its aggravation and limit the negative economic and social impacts emanating from it.

6) During the thirty four years of the blessed renaissance the Sultanate of has been able to preserve the seamless environmental diversity given by almighty God at the time of the start of the march of sustainable development, manufacturing and building. The directives of His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said, Sultan of Oman, emphasized that resources are the property of all generations and therefore it necessary to preserve these resources, rationalize their use. The ambitious development process should be consistent with the plans for preserving the environment and protecting the natural resources. Each of these should complement the other. The Sultanate strived to emphasize the principle of tem working with the regional and international organizations in order to highlight the environmental dimension as one of the national priorities of the development process. This is done through creating appropriate mechanism for observance of environmental systems and standards, and establishing a balance between the development requirements and the maintenance of environmental safety.

The achievement made to ensure environmental sustainability so far is below the ambitions of the Sultanate, particularly as regards halving, by 2015, the proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water, and the indices of energy consumption and Carbon Dioxide emissions. No doubt that the nature of the Sultanate's climate, and its significantly oil-dependent economy, will make the progress slow toward achieving these targets. Since the start of the blessed renaissance the Sultanate has taken many actions in terms of institutional measures. These involved establishing ministries that are concerned with such aspects, like the Ministry of regional Municipalities, Environment and Water Resources, as well as the enforcement of environmental legislations. All these are manifestation of the Sultanate's resolve and commitment to maintain the improvement of and upgrading the environmental indicators. However, it is still facing some challenges, the most important of which are the following:

- Modernizing and updating the environmental legislations so as to cope with national and international developments, providing the sector with qualified human cadres in the various specializations related to the environment, and activating the environmental information and enlightenment plans and programs.
- The water resources sector is facing many challenges, such as the high level of demand for water, low economic value of the water used for

agricultural purposes, and the irrational use of water.

7) Like in other similar countries undergoing growth, it has been noticed that there is lack of detailed data about the Sultanate that would enable monitoring the progress achieved in some targets. Due to the adoption of the planning approach that is based on information, the Sultanate has been striving to provide the infrastructure, and establishing sound database that would enable it to measure many indicators. Any support from the various organizations, and particularly those affiliated to the United Nations, should be directed to the informatics infrastructure and building the capacities in the statistical fields at the various levels. These in general are methodological problems which do not mean that the sultanate is not striving to achieve sustainable development, which the Sultanate has been pioneering in adopting its themes and translating them into a vision for its economy. All these indicate that what the Sultanate has planned to achieve in terms of growth rates in the various fields will ensure its achievement of its desired targets.



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## Goal (1)

**Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**

Sr	Targets	Indicators	Data Source	1990	1995	2000
1	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.	1. Proportion of population whose income less than the purchasing power of one dollar a day		-	-	-
		2. Poverty gap ratio		-	-	-
		3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	HHEIS 1999/2000	-	-	5.1(95
		4. Per capita GDP in US \$	National Accounts Bulletin <sup>(1)</sup>	7190.9	6477.1	8273.
2	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	1. Prevalence of under-weight children under 5 years of age	Annual Health Report <sup>(2)</sup>	-	23%	18%
		2. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption		-	-	-

- refers to data not available

(1) Ministry of National Economy

(2) Ministry of Health

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Goal (2)

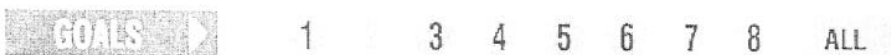
**Achieve Universal Primary Education**

Sr	Targets	Indicators	Data Source	1990	1995	2000
3	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete full course of primary schooling	1. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	Statistical Year Book <sup>(3)</sup>	-	86.6% (93)	-
		2. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	Statistical Year Book <sup>(3)</sup>	94.3%	95.5%	94.4%
		3. Literacy rate of 15-24 years old	Population Census <sup>(1)</sup> 93,2003	85.6%	92% (93)	-

- refers to data not available

(1) Ministry of National Economy

(3) Ministry of Education



## Goal (3)

## Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Sr	Targets	Indicators	Data Source	1990	1995	2000
4	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015	1. Ratio of girls to boys in educational stages -Primary -Secondary -University	Statistical Year Book <sup>(3)</sup> Statistical Year Book <sup>(3)</sup> Ministry of Higher Education	89% 96% 83%	93% 110% -	94% 107% 138%
		2. Ratio of literate women to men among 15-24 years old	Statistical Year Book <sup>(3)</sup>	79%.	91%.	97%.
		3. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	Population Census <sup>(1)</sup> 1993,2003	-	7.8% (93)	-
		4. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments: - Majlis Ash Shura - Majlis A'dawla	Majlis Ash Shura Majlis Ad'Dawla	- -	- -	- -

- refers to data not available

(1) Ministry of National Economy

(3) Ministry of Education



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## Goal (4)

## Reduce Child Mortality

Sr	Targets	Indicators	Data Source	1990	1995	2000
5	Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under- five mortality rate	1. Under-five mortality rate	Annual Health Report <sup>(2)</sup>	35	27	21.7
		2. Infant mortality rate	Annual Health Report <sup>(2)</sup>	29	20	16.7
		3. Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles	Annual Health Report <sup>(2)</sup>	98%	97.5%	99.8%

(2) Ministry of Health



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Goal (5)

Improve Maternal Health

Sr	Targets	Indicators	Data Source	1990	1995	2000
6	Reduce, by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate	1. Maternal mortality rate	Annual Health Report <sup>(2)</sup>	27(94)	22	16.1
		2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	National Health Survey <sup>(2)</sup> 2000	87%	91.1%	95%

(2) Ministry of Health



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Goal (6)

**Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases**

Sr	Targets	Indicators	Data Source	1990	1995	2000
7	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	1. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24years		-	-	-
		2. Estimates of HIV prevalence among 15-24 years old men	Annual Health Report (2)	-	6.4(96)	4.3(95)
		3. Prevalence of male condom use + contraceptives use rate	National Health Survey(2) 2000 + Gulf House hold Health Survey 1995	-	1.5% & 23.7%	3.3% & 31.7%
		4. Number of orphan children due to HIV/AIDS		-	-	-
8	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria another major diseases	1. Prevalence of Malaria (reported cases per 100,000 population)*	Annual Health Report(2)	2050	85	29
		2. Mortality rates associated with Malaria		-	-	-
		3. Proportion of population residing in Malaria risk-area using effective Malaria prevention and treatment measures		-	-	-
		4. Prevalence of tuberculosis reported cases per 100,000 population)**	Annual Health Report (2)	9.85	6.34	7.0
		5. Mortality rates associated with Tuberculosis	Annual Health Report (2)	-	0.9	0.6
		6. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS	HD Report 2003	-	84%	93%

- refers to data not available

(2) Ministry of Health

\* Stated rates are for the annual infection with parasite (per 100000 populations)

\*\* Stated rates are for sputum - positive TB cases (per 100000 populations)



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## Goal (8)

## Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Sr	Targets	Indicators	Data Source	1990	1995	2000
12	Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	Indicators are being developed	Not Applicable			
13	Addressing the special needs of the least developed countries involves: Tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	1. Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income.	Not Applicable			
		2. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation).	Not Applicable			
		3. Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied.	Not Applicable			
14	Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the Twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	1. ODA received in landlocked countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes.	Not Applicable			
		2. ODA received in Small Island developing States as proportion of their gross national incomes.	Not Applicable			
15	Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.	1. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing and least developed countries, admitted free of duty incomes.	Not Applicable			
		2. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries	Not Applicable			
		3. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product.	Not Applicable			
		4. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	Not Applicable			

		5. Total numbers of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	Not Applicable			
		6. Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative.	Not Applicable			
		7. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services.	Ministry of Finance	-	-	5.7
16	In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, according to gender and global total	Census(1993) <sup>(1)</sup> and Labour Force Survey (1996) <sup>(1)</sup>	25% (1993)	(37.5) (1996)	-
17	In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis		-	-	-
18	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	1. Telephone lines per 1000 population	Omantel + MONE	35.91	92.22	93.85
		2. Cellular phone subscribers per 1000 population	MONE +Census(2003)	-	-	67.53
		3. Personal computers in use per 1000 population	Census <sup>(1)</sup> (2003)	-	-	-
		4. Internet users per 1000 population	Census <sup>(1)</sup> (2003)	-	-	-
		5. Internet subscribers per 1000 population	Omantel + MONE	-	-	9.94

- refers to data not available

(1) Ministry of National Economy

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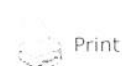


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## Summary of the progress realized toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Targets

Achievement Potential Targets	Achieved	Achievable	Probable	Unlikely
<b>Absolute Poverty:</b> Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people below the poverty line*				
<b>Hunger:</b> Halving the proportion of under 5 years and under-weight children		✓		
<b>Primary Education:</b> Ensure, by 2015, primary education for every one		✓		
<b>Gender Equality:</b> Eliminating gender disparity in all stages of education by 2015	✓			
<b>Maternal Health:</b> Reducing maternal mortality rate by three fourth by 2015		✓		
<b>Infant mortalities:</b> Reducing under 5 infant mortality by two thirds by 2015		✓		
<b>HIV/AIDS:</b> Controlling the spread of the disease and reversing its incidence by 2015	✓			
<b>Malaria and Tuberculosis:</b> Controlling the spread of Malaria and other major diseases by 2015 and starting its reduction as of that date	✓			
<b>Basic Services:</b> Halve, by 2015 the proportion of population who don't have access to safe drinking water	✓			
<b>Provision of appropriate and productive employment opportunities for the youth:</b> Reducing unemployment among the youth from the age group 15-24 years		✓		
<b>Ensure obtaining basic medications at reasonable cost:</b> Increase the proportion of population who are able to obtain basic medications at affordable cost and in a sustainable way	✓			
<b>Ensure dispersion of ICT benefits:</b> To increase the number of fixed telephone lines, mobile phone subscribers, PCs used, and internet subscribers		✓		
<b>Environmental sustainability:</b> Reverse, by 2015, the direction in loss of environmental resources*				

\* Data not available at present



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