

Evaluating the Role of Saudi Arabia's Humanitarian Contributions to Achieving SDG 17: Partnership for the goals

Abdulaziz S Alotaibi¹, ALOTAIBIAB45@MNGHA.MED.SA | Turki A Jarrah⁴, JarrahTu@mngha.med.sa | Khalid M Alotaibi², Kalotaibi64@moh.gov.sa | Sultan S Alotaibi³, S-al-otaibi@psmmc.med.sa | Abdullah M Almanaa⁴, Manaaa@mngha.med.sa | Mohammed F Alghannam⁴, Alghannammo1@mngha.med.sa | Rakan B Binbusayyis⁵, Busayyisra@mngha.med.sa | Yazeed M Dhahi⁶, DHAHIYA@mngha.med.sa | Wael Y Almaili¹, MailiW@MNGHA.MED.SA | Ahmed D Alosaimi¹, alosaimiah@mngha.med.sa

Abstract

The study examines the overview of Saudi Arabia's contribution to humanitarian efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnership for the goals), especially SDG 3 (Health and Well-Being) ensuring everyone has access to global Health and promoting well-being for all. The United Nations 2030 agenda for sustainable development replaces MDGs and has the most significant transformative shift toward a resilient and sustainable path. The critical analysis evaluated the impact of contributions, exploring how they support global efforts for achieving SDG-3.

Saudia Arabia has made significant efforts to address health-related challenges and is committed to enhancing health outcomes. The King Salman Humanitarian Aid Centre contributes to several global projects by providing medical, support healthcare infrastructure and the supplies of medicines and medical equipment, and a global vaccination campaign. KS-relief also sponsored mobile clinics in Yemen to provide 24/7 treatment services to patients.

The study underscores the importance of Saudi Arabia's collaborative efforts in improving global health standards and promoting well-being for all, through its contriputions in partnerships for the goals SDG 17. Despite the success of SDGs-3 worldwide, there are still obstacles to overcome, and global health disasters still need attention. That can be possible by partnerships with national and international organizations, financial assistance, and healthcare initiatives.

Keywords: Sustainable development goal (SDGs), SDG-17 (Partnerships for the Goals), SDG-3 (Health and well-being), KSrelief, Saudi Arabia's Humanitarian and vision-2030

List of abbreviation

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
OECD-DAC	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development–Development Assistance Committee
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council states
G-20	Group of 20 Nations
AA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
ODA	Official Development Assistance
SFD	Saudi Fund for Development
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

¹ Molecular Imaging Department, National Guard Health Affairs

² Third cluster, Ministry of Health

³ Prince Sultan Military Medical City

⁴ Medical Imaging Department, National Guard Health Affairs

⁵ Respiratory Therapy Department, National Guard Health Affairs

⁶ Nursing Department, National Guard Health Affairs

CERF	Central Emergency Relief Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
PRISMA	Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis
SLR	Systematic literature review
KS-Relief	King Salman Humanitarian Aid & Relief Center
UNHCR	United High commissioner for refugees
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
SFD	Saudi Finance for Advancement
WHO	World Health Organization

Chapter-1 Introduction

Saudi Arabia has achieved significant progress toward promoting well-being and global Health, targeting Sustainable Development Goals SDG-3. In its crucial role of assisting the developing countries to achieve the sustainable development goals, The Kingdom has supported healthcare infrastructure worldwide by providing medical aid, health Funding projects and support healthcare infrastructure. The contributions offer insight and information about the efficacy and significance of Saudi Arabia's initiatives to improve health outcomes and address pressing health issues globally. This analysis also highlights the value of cooperative efforts in raising global health standards and clarifies how these initiatives support international measures to attain The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3. However, SDG-3, "Ensuring a healthy life and promoting well-being for all ages", is one of the most transversal goals interconnected with the other SDG indicators (Guégan et al., 2018). All members of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015; the global leaders agreed to adopt the 17 SDGs goal and 169 indicators of the 2030 Agenda for a sustainable future for all. The SDGs were built on the success of the Millennium Development Goals MDGs (Hák et al., 2016). The SDGs goals include No poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and well-being, Gender equality, clean water and sanitation, Affordable and clean energy, Decent work and economic growth, Industry and infrastructure, Reduced inequality, Sustainable cities and communities, Responsible consumption and production, Climate Action, Life below water, Life on Land, Peace, Justice and strong institutions and Partnerships for the goals (United Nations, 2023).

This research aims to evaluate the role of Saudi Arabia's humanitarian contributions in achieving SDG 3, focusing on Health and well-being. However, Health is A state of total physical, mental, and social well-being. It is more than just the absence of illness or disability. Moreover, a complex idea of "Well-being" is predicated on achieving all of one's material, bodily, emotional, and psychological requirements and good living conditions (housing, education, work, etc.) (Mabry et al., 2022).

Table 1 Health and Sustainable Integration

Target 3.1	Target 3.2	Target 3.3
Reducing global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100000 live births. By 2030	Preventable deaths of newborns and children under five years and reduce neonatal mortality to as low as 12 per 1000 and 25 per 100 under-5 mortalities. By 2030	The aim is to end epidemic AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other infectious diseases.
Target 3.4	Target 3.5	Target 3.6
Reduce premature mortality by one-	Treatment and Prevention of	Prevent global deaths and injuries

third from non-communicable diseases.	substance abuse, including Alcohol and narcotic drugs	from traffic accidents by 2020
Target 3.7	Target 3.8	Target 3.9
Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health care services globally, including family planning and integration of reproductive Health, by 2030.	Access universal health coverage, including quality essential health care services, affordable vaccines and medicines for all.	From hazardous chemicals, water and air substantially reduce death and illness.

Understood as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, it can only be achieved through strengthening health systems (SDG 3) and improving all social determinants of Health (Rahman & Qattan, 2021). Additionally, SDG 3 aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for people of all ages. However, achieving this goal requires substantial international cooperation and humanitarian assistance. As a significant player in global humanitarian efforts, Saudi Arabia has made considerable contributions towards this goal (Moran, 2010). The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) also signifies that every citizen's Health and well-being are fundamental rights. They are perceived to provide the best possible health care within the country and worldwide (Rahman & Al-Borie, 2021). KSA provided humanitarian and development assistance worth \$US24.04 billion to middle and low-income countries to enhance the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (Hamid, M. 2022). However, the five humanitarian aid sectors that received the most support from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia were Food Security and Agriculture to developing countries, \$US2.81 billion, and Health, \$US1.56 billion (Hamid, M. 2022). In 2020, the record of UNOCHA financial tracking indicated that KSA ranked sixth among the world's most generous donors while providing around 3 per cent of the world's humanitarian aid. Additionally, KSA ranked third among the world's top donors in October 2021, with its share of the world's humanitarian assistance has risen to 5 per cent (Daher-Nashif & Bawadi, 2020).

KSrelief efforts over the last three years to provide humanitarian aid to 40 countries globally. However, the most significant number of implemented projects in Yemen, around 217, cover Health, food security, and environmental sanitation, focusing on children and women's support to refugees and combating cholera. Additionally, in the past three years, KSrelief provided more than USD 10 billion to Yemen (Ks-relief, 2022).

1.1 KSA and KS-relief Humanitarian Contributions

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) has taken on a pioneering humanitarian role in serving the international community worldwide. KSA has a broad history of helping nations influenced by ordinary catastrophes and nations that require quick help (Al Otaibi, 2017). Saudi Arabia's humanitarian contribution to developing countries is distinguished in several sectors. Similarly, Hamid (2022) Within the early 1950s, KSA gave compassionate assistance to surge casualties within the Punjab locale of South Asia and proceeded to do so for the encompassing nations within the local. In 1974, KSA built the Saudi Finance for Advancement (SFD) to fortify financial development in creating countries. However, the SFD points to funding improvement ventures in developing nations by allowing them concessional advances and specialized help. Additionally, KSA's help has successfully reached various frantic aid requirements. (Hamid, M. 2022).

Official Improvement records show that Saudi help, worth SAR around 246.45 billion, has reached 157 creating nations over this period. Over this period, more than 4,412 ventures have been actualized, leading to millions of individuals profiting (Hamid, M. 2022). Furthermore, The Kingdom signed a \$2000000 contract with Sadar Hospital in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, to expand healthcare services with an emphasis on the Rohingya minority in Myanmar (UNICEF 2024).

One billion Saudi Riyals will be allocated to support the Centre's relief and humanitarian operations to meet this purpose through close collaboration with other essential assistance partners and internationally recognized humanitarian relief groups. (Ks-relief, 2022). The purpose of establishing the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center was to coordinate and deliver global aid to communities affected by crises, easing suffering, supplying necessities for a decent life for everyone, and striving to protect human life and dignity wherever feasible.

The program selection is based on targeted beneficiaries based on (Altalhi, 2017; Ks-relief, 2022). Assistance security, water and sanitation, nutrition, Health, coordination of humanitarian and emergency assistance, logistics, and emergency telecommunication are all included in the aid, which is a big task to do in providing relief and assistance to everyone in need across the globe. Furthermore, KSrelief aims to spread its principles worldwide and establish itself as a preminent hub for humanitarian aid and relief efforts.

1.2 Research objective

The main objective is to shed light on evaluating the role of Saudi Arabian humanitarians in achieving SDG-17 Partnership for the Goals, to Achieve SDG-3, healthcare, and well-being, and also to assess possible outcomes in Health and well-being. To achieve the main objective, the following subjective were set.

1. To investigate the specific health relief programs and initiatives funded or supported by Saudi Arabia on international level, examining their implementation processes, challenges faced, and their success in achieving the targets set under SDG 3.
2. To examine how KSA focuses on collaborative projects to improve global Health and well-being and how these partnerships contribute to the achievement of SDG 3.

1.3 Research question

1. How effectively does Saudi Arabia's relief fund for health programs achieve health and well-being goals?
2. How do KSA collaborations with international health organizations contribute to promoting global Health and achieving SDG 3?

1.4 Significance of the study

This study is critical because it sheds light on how Saudi Arabia's humanitarian efforts affect global Health, with a particular emphasis on SDG 3: Health and Well-being. This research helps practitioners and policymakers use resources more efficiently, create health interventions that work, and build better global health partnerships by assessing the efficacy of health and financial aid programs and international collaborations. Therefore, results enhance the worldwide effort to guarantee healthy lives and promote well-being for people in developing countries. Furthermore, drawing attention to Saudi Arabia's contribution to global Health may inspire other countries to increase their efforts to achieve sustainable development goals.

1.5 Outline of dissertation

This research is organized as follows. The study is divided into five sections; section 1 discusses the introduction, covering an overview of Saudia Arabia's humanitarian, Sustainable Development Goals and Health and well-being. Section 2 reviews the literature. Section 3 reflects the review methodology used to access literature, including the author's proposed framework and literature collection. Similarly, Section 4 contains results and discussions regarding Saudia's Sustainable development goal and vital insight findings. Section 5 includes the conclusion, recommendation and limitations of the study.

Chapter-2 Literature review

Saudi Arabia has a long history of supporting humanitarian aid with significant investment in global initiatives related to Health. Many countries have made substantial contributions to global Health, with Saudi Arabia emerging as a significant force in humanitarian aid, notably in projects about Health. Several studies have highlighted the positive outcome of intervention in Saudi Arabia related to global access to Health and medicine (Alharbi, 2018; Alotaibi et al. 2021; Mani& Goniewicz, 2024). Studies indicated that the relief fund and health programs in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have significantly reduced mortality rates and improved access to essential health services in recipient countries. King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center (KSrelief) has funded numerous health projects across various countries, particularly in regions affected by conflict and natural disasters (KSrelief, 2022). Correspondingly, Arab countries face several challenges to achieving SDGs, especially Health and well-being, which hinder their efforts in terms of Economic, environmental and political factors and add to armed conflict and displacement are also one of challenge for them (Mani& Goniewicz, 2024)

The United Nations set 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) and 169 targets in 2015 as a strategic plan to help the globe develop national plans to achieve the 2030 Agenda for a sustainable future (Hák et al., 2016). The SDG's targets and indicators are based on prosperity for humankind in the universe, peace, and dignity, which will be completed by 2030. However, SDGs are considered a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which began in 2000 and ended in 2015 and have eight indicators (Rahman & Al-Borie,2021). The success of MDGs lift nearly one billion people out of extreme poverty, allow more girls to attend school and combat hunger. Another critical indicator was environmental protection in eliminating the consumption of ozone-depleting substances, planting trees and increasing the total percentage of coastal marine globally (ALHARTHI et al., 2019).

The Vision 2030 of Saudi Arabia's pathway toward Vision 2030 reshapes its healthcare landscape and sets a precedent for sustainable, equitable, and high-quality healthcare worldwide. The foundation established by Vision 2030's initiatives promises a future where the Kingdom's healthcare is not only universally accessible and technologically advanced but also characterized by its resilience and sustainability (Mani & Goniewicz, 2024).

Saudi Arabia's involvement in international humanitarian relief efforts for developing nations in the Arab and Islamic world, as well as for the rest of the globe, during and following devastating natural disasters and armed conflicts between 2005 and 2015 and Saudi Arabia has rightfully earned the title of "Kingdom of Humanity" (Altalhi,

2017). Over the last two decades, Saudi Arabia has complied with several requests from 25 countries (the Philippines, Poland, Malaysia, Sudan, Morocco, Egypt, Yemen, and Iraq) to split apart over 135 sets of conjoined twins as part of its humanitarian initiative. These procedures were completed by knowledgeable doctors at King Abdullah Specialized Children Hospital NGHA, at no cost (Arab news, 2024)(Altalhi, 2017). Furthermore, the KSA government provided about \$71.5 million to construct refugee homes in Gaza and Rafah. UNRWA donated almost \$10 million towards advancing Health and education, and the KSA government supplied more than ten tons of medical supplies to help Gaza.

King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center (KSrelief) donated US\$3.5 million to UNICEF's life-saving nutrition, water, and sanitation under the WASH- program for children and families affected by the earthquake in Syria in August 2023 (UNICEF, 2023). Additionally, the most humanitarian and development aid received from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia since 1975. In order to receive assistance, it was approximately \$US6.69 billion (BN). Egypt, \$US19 BN Yemen, and Palestine, \$US6.68 BN; Syria, around \$US6.64 billion and received \$US4 billion Pakistan (Medina-Hernández, 2024). In 2015, the Supervisor General of KS-Relief took the initiative and assigned a team from the Centre to begin documenting the Kingdom's aid program (Al Otaibi, 2017).

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's COVID-19 worldwide reaction of more than \$US 825 million has been overseen by KS-Relief (Rahman & Qattan. 2021). This sum incorporates financing to buy COVID-19 antibodies, therapeutic suppliers, hardware for 33 nations, and \$US10 million in monetary support for Solidarity Reaction Finance, overseen by the World Well-being Organization (WHO, 2023). Add to this around \$US 300 million in monetary bolster to universal inquiries about education to bolster their investigation into the advancement of COVID-19 antibodies (Rahman & Qattan. 2021). Approximately nine years of conflict in Yemen has taken a dreadful toll on the health infrastructure. More than 20 million civilians need health assistance. COVID-19 also combats pressure on health sectors and citizens in Yemen, who barely have access to basic health facilities. To fill the gap, the WHO-led an essential health service project with the partnership Ksrelief, and US \$ 20 500 000 was allocated to enhance health clusters and improve health services across the country. The package can provide medicines, laboratory supplies, medical equipment, and oxygen to target health facilities (WHO, 2021).

The role of KSrelief in contributing to another humanitarian sector is also distinguished. However, the KSrelief Foundation, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, provides medicines, medical assistance and displacement to the refugees in KSA; according to the United High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), by the end of 2021, around 89.3 million refugees will be displaced worldwide. While more than half of the world's population was displaced in the Region of the Eastern Mediterranean under (UNRWA, including approximately 27.1 million Syrian, 2.7 million Afghanistan originated (World Health Organization, 2023). Additionally, The Royal Court issued a Royal Directive, assigning the task of registering and documenting all of KSA's aid in international aid to KS relief. Capitalizing on this decree, KS-Relief established the Saudi aid database and collated the ID data from the KSAs (Sajjad & Qureshi, 2020). Different aid providers can also proceed with overseas aid via the Financial Tracking Services (FTS). The aid contributes to increased life expectancy and a declined mortality rate, and the performance for all 17 SDGs can be measured and compared by modifying the intervention areas (e.g., Health and sustainable city goals (ALHARTHI et al., 2019).

Chapter-3 Methodology

This section details the research methodology review. First, the study's methodology is introduced in the data collection method. Second, inclusion criteria classify the range of KSA humanitarian contributions to achieve SDG-3; third, literature screening criteria are used to select the process for the research.

3.1 Data collection

The current research employs a structured literature review methodology, analyzing existing research to provide comprehensive insight while utilizing a systematic approach. Similarly, a Conducted study in 2002 published till May 2024 was included in the review process. The present study systematically reviews Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis (PRISMA). Also, the peer-reviewed studies on a widely used search literature database will be recognized from literature research on different databases, including Google Scholar, Scopus, and Web of Science, Science Direct, Elsevier, PubMed, current contents, and Research-Gate. Additionally, the study will focus only on estimating the role of Saudi Arabia's Humanitarian Contributions to Achieving Vision 2030 set by the United Nations, specifically, SDG-3 Health and Well-being. Afterwards, the retrieved articles from database searching were checked for duplication, and those duplicates were removed. Finally, the following keywords were used to access appropriate literature for the study. The systematic classification is based on the following five aspects: KSA, humanitarians, SDGs, and Health and well-being, Partnership for the goals. The assessment of the remaining article will be based on the title, followed by the abstract. In the following, we describe the literature scoping process in detail. The literature was first identified using Scopus.

3.2 Inclusion criteria

The literature review included only those studies published in English. Furthermore, only Peer-reviewed journal articles, conference papers, technical reports, chapters of books, viewpoints, letters, blogs, opinions, and commentaries were excluded from the review. Secondly, the systematic literature on KSA humanitarians and Health and well-being focuses on observation studies to improve Sustainable development goals. Thirdly, this systematic review examines observational studies. Finally, the literature regarding the rest of the indicators of sustainable development goals were removed. However, only observational studies aimed at the prevalence of Health and well-being were included.

3.3 Literature Screening Criteria

The screening process for literature, the prioritized peer-reviewed articles, reports, and case studies directly focused on Saudi Arabia's contribution toward humanitarian to achieve SDG-3. However, the studies that did not address Saudi Arabia's healthcare system, SDG-3 editorials, and abstracts were excluded. Additionally, 400 screened studies were pooled initially, from the exclusions (n = 200) primarily due to a lack of direct relevance to Saudi Arabia Humanitarian contribution SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals), SDG-3 (Health and well-being) or being outside our review scope. Moreover, the category 'Studies not retrieved were' (n = 200) related to publications that did not fit our inclusion requirements. Based on the full article included in the systematic review, n=25.

3.4 Qualitative assessment of selected studies

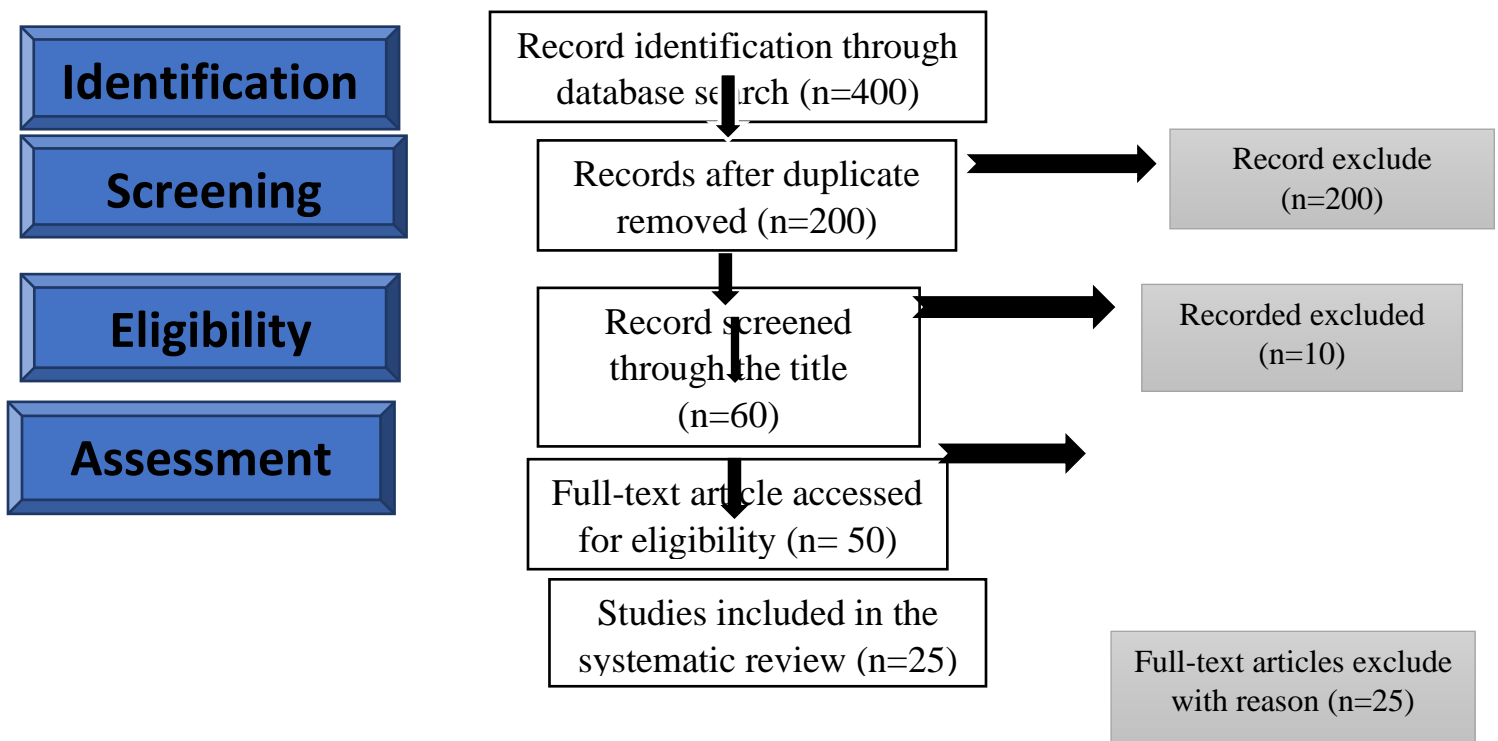


Figure 1 Assessment of quality of selected studies

Chapter-4 Results and Discussion

4.1 Summary of Observational Studies Regarding Health and well-being

The summary of observational studies showed that King Saudi Arabia's role was to contribute humanitarian to achieve the United Nations SDGs goal, particularly SDG-3. KSA and King Salman relief aid have made significant

efforts to address challenges related to Health and their strategies to enhance health outcomes globally. The King Salman Humanitarian Aid Centre also contributes to several projects to provide everyone with access to health facilities globally by providing medical facilities and supporting healthcare infrastructure globally.

4.1.1 Healthcare Vision 2030,

The completion of Vision 2030 marks a pivotal moment in Saudi Arabia's history. It represents a significant departure in the government's strategy and implementation, with an unprecedented speed in enhancing various aspects of the country's economic and social status. The Vision was developed in 2016 under the guidance of Deputy Crown Prince Mohammad bin Salman bin Abdel-Aziz Al Saud during his tenure overseeing economic and development affairs (Rahman & Al-Borie, 2021). Concerning the Efficiency of the Health care system, Saudi Arabia ranked 29th. The Saudi Vision 2030 project recognized the integral role of health research in transforming, modernizing and governing the healthcare system and improving Health. (Alotaibi et al. 2021).

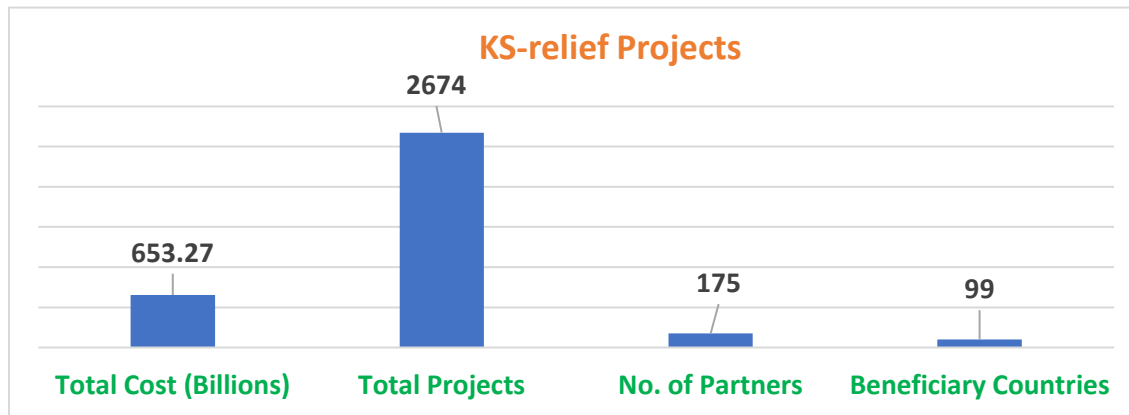
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia endeavours to launch several health initiatives aligned with the National Transformation Program 2020 and the Saudi Vision 2030. This comes as part of a series of more than 40 initiatives. Primary health care (PHC) is one achievement of the Ministry of Health, which constitutes over 80 PHC centres across the Kingdom and brings centres over 2390. The centres provide services to more than 52 million visitors regarding vaccinations and treatments for chronic diseases. Additionally, KSA established 36 new hospitals and two medical cities, with a total capacity of 11,300 beds. (Health sector transformation program vision, 2023)

The Saudi government's Vision 2030 initiated a health sector transformation program for the public to ensure sustainable reforms and increased spending efficiency, building on three fundamental pillars: a thriving economy, a vibrant society, and an ambitious nation (Rahman & Al-Borie, 2021). The initiative of the National Transformation Program increased life expectancy in the United Kingdom from 70 to 80 years. Furthermore, the program also contributes to developing existing centres to become consulting centres offering all medical specialities, including surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics, ENT, dermatology and paediatric, as well as helping internal medicine to improve the quality of healthcare services (Alotaibi et al., 2021). Furthermore, Alharbi (2018) proposed that the Saudi government should address the human issues of a healthcare organization rather than paying attention only to its economic and technical dimensions. Human interactions are the core element that constitutes and makes or breaks an organization. Additionally, engaging in more cooperative behaviour may lead to efficient and effective implementation of the Saudi healthcare transformational plan with fewer complications and less resistance.

World Health Organization (WHO) led the partnership with KSA and Ksrelief organization for the facilitation of health and development partners to support countries in meeting health access globally. Mabry et al. (2022) state that collaboration provides an important platform to enhance coordination and opportunities for joint initiatives of the Global Action Plan for Health and Well-being. The collaboration led to the formation of a healthcare workforce, health information systems, the provision of drugs, health financing, and leadership and management as the essential building blocks of health systems (Rahman & Al-Borie, 2021). Consequently, Eastern Mediterranean countries also committed with KSA to universal health care and Health for all to alleviate poverty, safeguard the environment, and guarantee that everyone lives in peace and prosperity—Eastern Mediterranean Region with an estimated 676 million people, or nearly 9% of the global. However, The Eastern Mediterranean Region's numerous national and regional health initiatives depend heavily on implementing health diplomacy. Likewise, polio eradication requires the cooperation of multiple international parties to control and campaign for safe and secure immunisation settings (World Health Organization, 2020).

4.2 General Statistics about KS-relief Projects (completed – 2023)

Figure 2 General Statistics of KS-relief Projects



Source: (<https://www.ksrelief.org/Statistics/ProjectStatistics>)

Graph 3 represents statistics regarding KS-relief Projects; with a total financial commitment of 653.27 billion, KSrelief has undertaken 2,674 projects, reflecting its substantial investment in global humanitarian aid. These initiatives are supported by 175 partners, highlighting the collaborative approach between KSrelief and several international and national organizations. Moreover, the aid has reached 99 beneficiary countries affected by conflicts or disasters.

Table 2 General Statistics about KS-relief - Project Sectors

Project Sector	No. of Projects	Cost (US \$)
Food Security	870	2,038,407,659
Health	977	1,294,885,227
Humanitarian and Emergency Relief Coordination	54	918,257,107
Camp Coordination	217	562,880,060
Multi-Cluster	125	431,718,814
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	87	277,801,513
Protection	64	261,209,834
Early Recovery	62	253,688,375
Education	130	231,606,282
Nutrition	24	178,932,980
Logistics	16	59,769,665
Emergency Ttelecommunication	1	16,000,000
Charitable Assistance	47	7,553,987
Total	2674	6,532,711,503

Source: (<https://www.ksrelief.org/Statistics/ProjectStatistics>)

Table 2 showsKSrelief projects sector-wise, providing aid and relief in several sectors. However, more projects and funds are allocated forFood and security, and health-related initiatives constitute a significant portion of thehumanitarian efforts. With 977 projects dedicated to Health and 870 related to Food and security. From total investment, they have invested \$1,294,885,227 in the health sector. These health projects aim to enhance medical services and healthcare infrastructureand address urgent health needs in various regions, demonstrating Saudi Arabia's strong commitment to promoting global Health and well-being.

Table 3 General Statistics about KS-relief Projects by country

Country	No of Projects	Cost (US \$)
Yemen	862	4,339,301,403
Syria	303	390,837,289

Palestine	112	369,877,699
Multiple Countries	27	345,255,891
Somalia	106	226,846,815
Pakistan	194	183,400,175
Sudan	123	88,704,134
Indonesia	44	73,851,627
Lebanon	59	68,929,943
Afghanistan	48	45,226,130

Source: (<https://www.ksrelief.org/Statistics/ProjectStatistics>)

KS-relief humanitarian efforts have evidence all around the world. The top ten countries have been selected, and from them, KS-relief primarily focused on Yemen, with 862 projects with a total cost of \$4,339,301,403, respectively. Significant contributions also target Syria, with 303 projects that cost \$390,837,289, and Palestine, with 112 projects at \$369,877,699. Additionally, KSrelief supports multiple countries through 27 projects worth \$345,255,891. Their contribution to other countries is appreciable (see Table 4). These efforts indicated Saudi Arabia's extensive commitment to providing aid and relief across various regions affected by conflicts or facing other challenges.

4.3Key insight

A structured review of 200 observational studies was found using the (PRISMA) framework and published from 2002 to 2024. Additionally, the selected studies were represented graphically based on year and country. The study summary was based on the analysis of the UN Vision 2030, particularly SDG-3. Global Health and well-being can now be considerably improved thanks to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which replaced the Millennium Development Goals. Despite intricate and persistent issues, including poverty, inequality, climate change, and lengthy humanitarian disasters, many nations have seen increases in life expectancy (Alharbi, 2018). KSA perceived that every citizen's Health and well-being are fundamental rights. They are trying to provide the best possible health care. KSA and KSrelief Aid assistants have contributed significantly to providing medical facilities and access to health services globally.

4.3.1 Accelerating progress toward SDG health and well-being

United Nations is committed to achieving target goals and outlining indicators; the main targets are reducing poverty, providing better health care for every individual, and promoting equality for women worldwide (United Nations, 2024). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) propose a new agenda for sustainable development. Habib (2020) to be more precise, SDG 3's "good health and well-being" goal, which goes beyond "ensuring a healthy life and promoting the well-being of all ages", combines two key concepts: Health is a fundamental human right that also serves as a capital insurance that enables nations to settle on a sustainable development plan. On the other hand, well-being is a state associated with several physical or psychological elements that can be considered singly or combined.

Social and political determinants of Health should be considered in the worldwide UN discourse on Health and well-being (Daher-Nashif & Bawadi, 2020). However, SDG-3 explore the track for making progress and improvement in the Health and well-being of millions of people (Sightsaver, 2024). The achievement of SDGs indicated that infectious diseases have declined, and non-communicable premature deaths have declined. The success of indication based on the provision of facilitation in the health sector, as Sajjad & Qureshi (2020), the health system has gained upgrades in several regions through better maternal and reproductive care and elimination and control programs related to Health, including broader vaccination and treatment, provision of primary health facilities and enhanced funding to support medical research and development. However, that can be possible by providing more efficient funding for Health and well-being, improved hygiene and sanitation and significant progress in health-related sectors to save the lives of millions of individuals (UMN, 2023).

However, most countries that need help can contribute to the long-term preservation of Health and well-being. However, SDG 3's significant sectorization raises the possibility that the declared goal will not be met (Guégan et al., 2018). Despite the success of SDGs worldwide, we still need attention to global health disasters. However, between 1990 and 2015, maternal mortality ratio globally declines by 44%, from 385 to 216 deaths per 100,000 live births. Additionally, the women face complications relating to childbirth and pregnancy around 300,000 worldwide.

To save more than one million lives, more attention and increased investment are needed, and the achievement of SDG 3.1 also depends upon it (World Health Organization. 2023).

The KSA's Vision to achieve SDG-3 is to commit to access to health facilities and eradicate diseases containing malaria, TB, AIDS, and other infectious diseases. The main goal is to attain universal health care and give everyone access to affordable medications and qualitative vaccinations (Alotaibi et al., 2021). The KSA has contributed significantly to the well-being of many developing countries. Hamid (2022) aims to improve Health and well-being in Arab countries and other developing countries, which could be possible by cooperating and trading resources within countries to enhance partnerships and improve Health that will lead to achieving targets related to SDG-3.

KSA and KSrelief Fund comprehended that Health and well-being-related challenges worldwide occasionally transform disciplinary knowledge; higher interdisciplinarity is demanded to meet the challenges and compromises of new scientific research and practice directions (Guégan et al., 2018). The key strategies to address the problem are improving sanitation and cleanliness, and more concentration is needed on an efficient health system.

However, with the significant advances in science and health technology that impact every aspect of our lives, millions suffer from various health issues (Man. & Goniewicz, 2024). Even with the significant advancements in health technology, which will impact every aspect of life, people might still suffer permanent or temporary harm from various health issues, significantly affecting how the world functions. More importantly, they should adopt a systems framework to achieve universal health coverage and reduce health inequalities. (Daher-Nashif & Bawadi, 2020) The researchers regarding Health and well-being (Rahman & Qattan, 2021; Sajjad & Qureshi, 2021; Küfeoğlu, 2022) suggested that it is essential to improve the governance of the health sector and improve the capacity of other sectors and strengthen healthcare through partnerships between public and private, coordination and cooperation among service providers and stakeholders, and strengthen administrative and institutional capabilities.

4.3.2 Key Insight Contribution of King Salman Humanitarian Relief in Health

- King Salman Relief Center to support nutrition project for women (pregnant and lasting mothers) and children (under five years of age) in Yemen; the total beneficiaries were 28,021, with 5175 pediatric cases, 296 children with acute malnutrition and 539 with moderate malnutrition and 87 becoming malnourished. Additionally, around 2990 cases of pregnancy and lactation were reviewed (KS-relief, 2022).
- KS-relief has served 53,000 people at Syria's Bab-al-Hawa hospital. They also established emergency departments which provide 24/7 service for more than 6700 cases in one quarter. Additionally, 3099 patients with advanced diagnostic services, CT scans, and the Efficiency of the radiology department and support hospital are valued at USD 3,520,000 by the UOSSM partnership (KSrelief, 2018).
- KS-relief delivers medical aid in Yemen, and Shipments include medical equipment, medicines, and surgical and medical solutions. The shipment contains two mobile surgical clinics along with 47 tons of numerous medical supplies. (KS-relief, 2017)
- KS-relief supported 1538 beneficiaries in the measles vaccination campaign project. Additionally, the Sa'ada governate in Yemen benefited from the campaign with 119 children (KS-relief, 2024)
- The Supervisor General of KS-relief, Dr Abdullah Al Rabeeah, and representatives of the World Health Organization under the supervision of UNICEF delivered health-associated facilities to thirty countries worldwide, focusing on supporting health and child-focused projects. Moreover, KS-relief also sends more than 550 tons of medical equipment and solutions to all areas of Yemen. (KSrelief, 2017) .
- The Supervisor General of King Salman Humanitarian relief representative (Dr.et al.) visited Sadar Hospital in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, facilitating them by increasing patient beds from 250 to 500. Their 50 doctors also received training related to the control of infectious and the Prevention of diseases (KSrelief, 2018)
- Dr Abdullah Al Rebekah met with the Director General of WHO, discussing the two sides of enhancing health care and the medical field; they also discussed the development of "combating the Cholera Epidemic in Yemen". The DG of WHO also appreciate the Kingdom for health assistance to WHO in many countries (KSrelief, 2018)
- King Salman Humanitarian Aid Center launched a project to help lactate, pregnant, and children who face malnutrition in Shabwah Governorate, district Nisab, Yemen. They provide services through mobile field clinics and target approximately 46,000 patients at three health centres (KSrelief, 2022).
- From 13 to January 18 2022, mobile medical clinics supported by KS-relief and King Salman Humanitarian Aid continued to provide service to a total of 574 patients, as follows: 144 in internal

medicine and 96 in epidemic disease, 23 health clinics and nearly 101 patients received service from the nursing department in Harad district and Al Gharza of Yemen (KSrelief,2022)

- Relief Center sponsored mobile clinics to provide treatment services to patients in the Abs district of the Hajjah governorate, Yemen. Several patients were treated within six days, including EP, internal medical, epidemic disease, injury health clinic, pharmacy, and nursing department, actively participating in the health care facilitation campaign. (KSrelief, 2022)
- The Kingdom also hosts health facilities in Suriyan, Rohingya refugees, Iraq and Somalia, who have access to free health care as well as free public education (KSrelief, 2024)
- UNICEF Committed US \$5 million to combat malnutrition in Somalia, the UK government and KSrelief to scale up UNICEF nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in six regions across Somalia. (UNICEF, 2024).

Chapter-5 Conclusion

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's humanitarian efforts significantly contributed to achieving SDG-3, the Kingdom's dedication to accessing global Health and well-being. The initiative significantly enhanced health outcomes in several regions affected by natural disasters and conflicts. The Kingdom and KSrelief contribute through extensive funding, medical facilities, and support for healthcare infrastructure. The study output included three priority agendas: first, the Role of sustainable development Goals; second, KS-relief regarding health and well-being projects; third, more importantly, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia contributes to achieving the sustainable goals set by the United Nations for the prosperity of every individual and making progress and improvement in the Health and well-being of millions of people globally.

The proposed SDGs goals by the United Nations aim to eradicate poverty, provide basic health facilities for everyone, safeguard the Earth from environmental harm and promote equality, peace, and prosperity. These indicators provide a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people worldwide. The world has committed to an ambitious development agenda through the SDGs to improve all people's Health and well-being. It is time for the global community to take bold steps. A new approach to primary health care is central to achieving the SDGs. Progress will require courage and determination, but the time is right. The world has never been better positioned for success.

This review sheds light on SDG-3 extensive impact on Saudi healthcare. It positions the Kingdom as a paradigm of humanitarian relief regarding healthcare and well-being and reform on the global stage, offering valuable lessons for other countries to enhance healthcare policy and practice worldwide. The advancement of Sustainable Development Goal 3, which is centred on Health and well-being, has been significantly impacted by Saudi Arabia's humanitarian contributions. The Kingdom has increased access to healthcare services and improved health outcomes with collaborations with national and international organizations. Kingdom To improve the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, Saudi Arabia (KSA) gave middle-class and low-income nations \$US24.04 billion in development and humanitarian aid. The KSA also declares that Health and well-being are all citizens' rights. They aim to offer the highest quality medical treatment (Rahman & Al-Borie, 2021).

The King Salman Humanitarian Aid Centre has initiated numerous Health and well-being-related projects globally, which are greatly appreciated. Nonetheless, Yemen has implemented the majority of the project. Similarly, a project in Yemen's Shabwah Governorate's Region of Nisab aims to assist lactating women, Pregnant women, and malnourished children. An additional contribution: They target over 46,000 patients at three health centres and offer treatments via mobile field clinics. Additionally, KS-relief offers medical assistance to Yemen; shipments comprise surgical and medical supplies, medications, and medical equipment. Consequently, despite obstacles to overcome, Saudi Arabia's continued dedication and efforts play a critical role in promoting global Health and well-being. However, Humanitarian contribution may strengthen the acceptability and implementation through broader vaccination and treatment, provision of primary health facilities and enhanced funding to support related health sectors.

5.1 Limitation

Various study quality issues and improvements in future study measurements and methods limit the explanation and generalization of the results described. In the current study, a limited number of studies were included, and only English-language published studies were included, while those other than English languages were excluded. Furthermore, the other area for improvement in the current evaluation is that the possibility of bias in the selected research's conclusions was no longer evaluated. However, another significant issue could be the omission of some pertinent research at the summary evaluation level (before the full-text reading level in the PRISMA waft diagram).

Meanwhile, this is because summary word limits vary amongst journals, and some have restricted word limits, which could have resulted in excluding important information from the summary. Consequently, the examination was rejected during the evaluation.

5.2 Recommendations and implication for future study

- KS relief should prioritize targeted health interventions that tackle recipient nations' most urgent health issues, such as maternal and child Health, infectious diseases, and non-communicable diseases.
- There is a need to expand partnerships with international organizations, NGOs, and local governments to harness resources and expertise for more impactful health interventions.. Meanwhile, International Collaboration strengthens the effectiveness of their contribution.
- Additional effort and funding are necessary for a more effective humanitarian contribution to achieve several health and well-being indicators. These indicators are concerning worldwide, including financial risk protection, access to high-quality essential healthcare services, and affordable and accessible essential medicines and vaccines for everyone.
- With the collaboration of the KSrelief funding organization, the Saudi government should allocate resources to initiatives that enhance the capacity of local healthcare systems to ensure the long-term viability of health programs.
- King Salman Humanitarian and Aid Centre should establish a mechanism under a UN or other Arab-Islamic entity to deliver relief and assistance to neglected regions, including medical treatment, Food, medicines, mobile medical centres and medical equipment.
- Research and innovation are needed in health-related sectors to develop new solutions for everyone's access to health facilitation, particularly in deprived regions, access to medicine, and approaches for improving health outcomes.

5 Reference

- Hamid, M. (2022). Why the World Needs Partnership with Saudi Arabia: Saudi Arabia's Global Humanitarian and Development Aid. *KFCRIS Special Report*. Retrieved January, p. 13, 2022.
- Rahman, R., & Qattan, A. (2021). Vision 2030 and sustainable development: state capacity to revitalize the healthcare system in Saudi Arabia. *INQUIRY: The Journal of Health Care Organization, Provision, and Financing*, p. 58, 0046958020984682.
- Hamid, M. (2022). Why the World Needs Partnership with Saudi Arabia: Saudi Arabia's Global Humanitarian and Development Aid. *KFCRIS Special Report*. Retrieved January13, 2022
- United Nations (2018). *The Sustainable Development Goals*, United Nations: New York,
- 1st Voluntary National Review for Saudi Arabia, UN high-level political forum 2018.
- www.sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/saudiArabia. Accessed on: 22
- Aug. 2024
- ALHARTHI, S., ALHARTHI, A., & ALHARTHI, M. (2019). Sustainable development goals in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's 2030 vision. *WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment*, 238, 455-467.
- Moran, M. (2010). Understanding the welfare state: the case of health care. *The British Journal of Politics & International Relations*, 2(2), 135–160.
- Sajjad, R., & Qureshi, M. O. (2020). An assessment of the healthcare services in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: an analysis of the old, current, and future systems. *International Journal of Healthcare Management*, 13(sup1), 109-117.
- Al Otaibi, A. S. (2017). An overview of the health care system in Saudi Arabia. *International Journal of Management and Administrative Sciences*, 4(12), 1-12
- Daher-Nashif, S., & Bawadi, H. (2020). Women's Health and Well-being in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: A Narrative Review of Achievements and Gaps in the Gulf States. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(3), 1059.
- Rahman, R., & Al-Borie, H. M. (2021). Strengthening the Saudi Arabian healthcare system: Role of Vision 2030. *International Journal of Healthcare Management*, 14(4), 1483-1491.

- Hák, T., Janoušková, S., & Moldan, B. (2016). Sustainable Development Goals: A need for relevant indicators. *Ecological indicators*, 60, 565-573.
- Medina-Hernández, E. J. (2024). Challenges of Health and well-being in the world according to SDG indicators. *Ciência & Saúde Coletiva*, 29, e15782022.
- UNICEF (2023) King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre announces new US\$3.5 million contribution to UNICEF's life-saving nutrition, water and sanitation support to the earthquake-affected children and families in Syria (-<https://www.unicef.org/gulf/press-releases/king-salman-humanitarian-aid-and-relief-centre-announces-new-us35-million>) Access-15-6-2024
- Altalhi, H. (2017). Saudi Arabian Humanitarian Aid in Crises Management Periods. *Open Journal of Political Science*, 7(3), 380–393.
- Guégan, J. F., Suzán, G., Kati-Coulibaly, S., Bonpamgue, D. N., & Moatti, J. P. (2018). Sustainable Development Goal# 3," Health and well-being", and the need for more integrative thinking. *Veterinaria México OA*, 5(2), 0-0.
- Daher-Nashif, S., & Bawadi, H. (2020). Women's Health and well-being in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: A Narrative Review of Achievements and Gaps in the gulf states. *International journal of environmental research and public Health*, 17(3), 1059.
- Alharbi, M. F. (2018). An analysis of the Saudi healthcare system's readiness to change in the context of the Saudi National Healthcare Plan in Vision 2030. *International journal of health sciences*, 12(3), 83.
- Alotaibi, A., Saleh, W. M. A., Abdulbaqi, A. H., & Alosaimi, M. (2021). Setting the Health Research Priority Agenda for the Ministry of Health (MoH), Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 2020-2025 Project.
- Vision, S. Health sector transformation program delivery plan. Riyadh: Health Sector Transformation Program; 2021 2023.
- World Health Organization. (2020). Health and Well-being Profile of the Eastern Mediterranean Region: An overview of the health situation in the Region and its countries in 2019.
- Küfeoğlu, S. (2022). SDG-3 Good Health and well-being. In *Emerging Technologies: Value Creation for Sustainable Development* (pp. 229–253). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
- Venkatesh, G. (2022). A brief analysis of SDG 3–Good Health and Well-being–and its synergies and trade-offs with the other Sustainable Development Goals. *Problemy Ekorozwoju*, 17(2).
- Habib, R. (2020, November). HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN ARAB COUNTRIES 13-Annual Conference. AFED: Arab Forum for Environment and Development.
- Mabry, R., Doctor, H., Khair, M., Abdelgalil, M., & Rashidian, A. Health and Well-being in the Eastern Mediterranean Region: Assessment of 18 Voluntary National Reviews, 2016-2022. Available at SSRN 4556574.
- Mani, Z. A., & Goniewicz, K. (2024). Transforming Healthcare in Saudi Arabia: A Comprehensive Evaluation of Vision 2030's Impact. *Sustainability*, 16(8), 3277.
- Aboalshamat, K., Alhuzali, R., Alalyani, A., Alsharif, S., Qadhi, H., Almatrafi, R., ... & Alotaibi, S. (2022). Medical and dental professionals are ready for artificial intelligence for Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Allied Sciences*, 11(4-2022), 52–59.
- Ks-relief,(2022). KSrelief-supported Nutrition Project for Women and Children in Yemen Provided Services to Thousands of Beneficiaries in One Week (<https://www.ksrelief.org/Pages/NewsDetails/BAAA074B-5E2B-47CA-945D-FC9143845FC4>) access 21-06-2024
- KSrelief 2018, KSrelief Project Provides Support for Syria's Bab Al Hawa Hospital (<https://www.ksrelief.org/Pages/NewsDetails/2D1B09B4-2B09-47AB-8968-3D67AEBB74B1>) Accessed: 2-7-2024.
- Ks-relief, (2024). (KSrelief Medical Convoy Arrives to Assist Ma'rib Hospitals)<https://www.ksrelief.org/Pages/NewsDetails/C904DA86-E499-4A71-9F89-F4E5C43DDF32>)- Accessed: 2-7-2024.
- (Ks-relief, (2024) Supported by KSrelief, 1,538 Yemeni Children Benefit from Measles Vaccination Campaign in One Week (<https://www.spa.gov.sa/en/N2118904>)-Accessed: 2-7-2024.
- (KSrelief, 2017) Al Rabeeah Meets Representatives from UNICEF and WHO (<https://www.ksrelief.org/Pages/NewsDetails/E03976FA-10D7-4361-A657-57FDC47641DE>)- Accessed: 4-7-2024.

- KS-relief, (2018). Dr. Al Rabeeah Visits Sadar Hospital in Bangladesh (<https://www.ksrelief.org/Pages/NewsDetails/E83E3AA9-D633-487C-8B6C-F819E6264D95>)- Accessed: 4-7-2024.
- KSrelief, (2018). <https://www.ksrelief.org/Pages/NewsDetails/8CFEE710-9D5C-4EE7-B8F4-68DECB0661AB> (Dr. et al. Meets with Director-General of the World Health Organization)- Accessed: 6-7-2024.
- KSrelief,(2022). 46,000 Yemeni Facing Malnutrition to Receive Medical Aid from KSrelief (<https://www.ksrelief.org/Pages/NewsDetails/8613476C-7E97-4090-B7DA-EE10D7C828E9>)-Accessed: 6-7-2024.
- KSrelief,(2022). KSrelief's Mobile Medical Clinics Continue to Operate in Harad (<https://www.ksrelief.org/Pages/NewsDetails/54F742B6-CDDC-48BA-A909-4AE0D67F7A47> Accessed: 6-7-2024.-
- KSrelief, (2022)KSrelief Supervisor General Meets with Pakistani Media Delegation (<https://www.ksrelief.org/Pages/NewsDetails/D857F5B9-F445-4740-A21F-D92CDB7BBBF6>)-Accessed: 7-7-2024.
- KSrelief, (2024). Essential Health Services Project, supported by the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, is a lifeline for millions across Yemen (<https://yemen.un.org/en/167828-essential-health-services-project-supported-king-salman-humanitarian-aid-and-relief-centre>)-Accessed: 6-7-2024.
- UNICEF (2024), King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief) and the UK Government committed US\$5 Million to Combat Malnutrition in Somalia through UNICE (<https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/king-salman-humanitarian-aid-and-relief-centre-ksrelief-and-uk-government-commit-us5-million-combat-malnutrition-somalia-through-unicef>)-Accessed: 6-7-2024.
- *Health and the environment* (2020) Available at:http://www.afedonline.org/uploads/afed_reports/INAL-AFED_Report_2020-web.pdf (Accessed: July 20 2024).
- UMN (2024), Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being<https://sdg.umn.edu/goal-3-good-health-and-well-being>
- United nation (2024), Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (https://operationeyesightindia.org/sustainable-development-goals/?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwqf20BhBwEiwAt7dtddKOWq0QfmxdwulShrIFAa6VYkfa2U4h07Jkf-q4BHLpBBWV-5SryBoCF0kQAvD_BwE)-Accessed: July 20 2024
- Sightsaver (2024) What are the Sustainable Development Goals? (<https://www.sightsavers.org/policy-and-advocacy/global-goals>)-Accessed: July 21 2024)
- Chowdhury, S., Mok, D., & Leenen, L. (2021). Transformation of health care and the new model of care in Saudi Arabia: Kingdom's Vision 2030. *Journal of Medicine and Life*, 14(3), 347.
- Sharma, P., & Choudhary, N. K. (2019). The role of the social support system is to ensure good Health and well-being.
- Guégan, J. F., Suzán, G., Kati-Coulibaly, S., Bonpamgue, D. N., & Moatti, J. P. (2018). Sustainable Development Goal# 3,“ Health and well-being”, and the need for more integrative thinking. *Veterinaria México OA*, 5(2), 0-0.
- World Health Organization. (2018). *A vision for primary health care in the 21st century: Towards universal health coverage and the Sustainable Development Goals* (No. WHO/HIS/SDS/2018.15). World Health Organization.
- World Health Organization. (2023). Strategy to promote the Health and well-being of refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons and other displaced groups in the Eastern Mediterranean Region.