



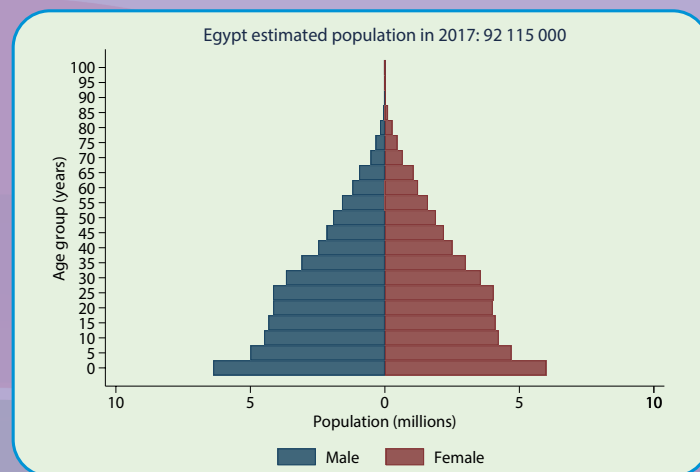
Universal health coverage

UHC service coverage index (2017)	68
Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population (2015)	0.6
Hospital beds per 10 000 population (2015)	14.3
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) (2017)	81.0
Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (%) (2015)	87.8
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2018)	94
Tuberculosis treatment success rate and relapse TB cases notified (%) (2017)	86
DTP3-containing vaccine / Pentavalent coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2018)	95
Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPS) as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (2016)	62.0
Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) as % of General Government Expenditure (GGE) (2016)	4.2

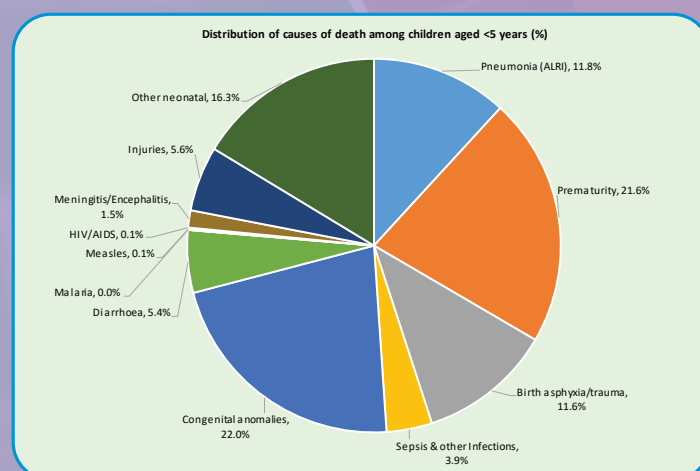
Selected determinants of health

Population living in urban areas (%) (2018)	42
Annual GDP growth (%) (2018)	5.3
Population growth rate (%) (2015)	2.4
Children aged < 5 years with pneumonia symptoms taken to a healthcare provider (%) (2014)	68.1

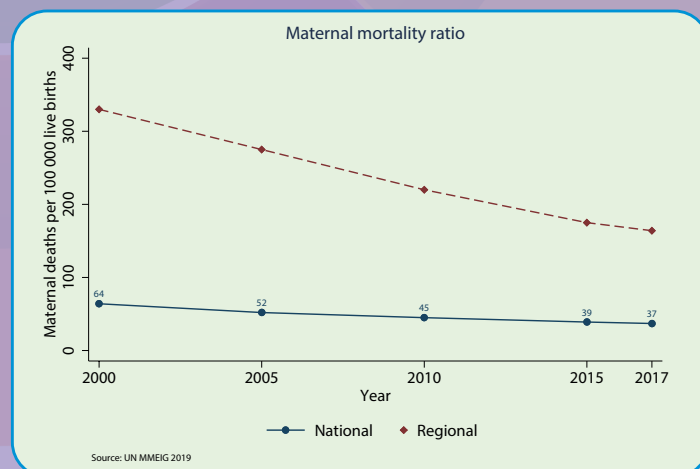
Estimated population in 2017



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



Trends in estimates of maternal mortality ratio



Selected SDGs health-related indicators*

1 NO POVERTY

Population below the international poverty line (2014) % 26.4

Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line (ILO estimate, 2019)

Male %	0.4
Female %	0.4

2 ZERO HUNGER

Children under 5 who are (2014)

stunted	%	22.3
wasted	%	9.5
overweight	%	20.4

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Literacy rate (15-24 years) (2015)

Total %	93
Male %	...
Female %	...

Net primary school enrolment ratio per 100 school-age children (2015)

Total ratio	53
Male ratio	52
Female ratio	48

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies at the household level (Global Health Observatory, 2017) % >95

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Access to improved drinking water (World Health Statistics, 2015) % 99

Access to improved sanitation facilities (World Health Statistics, 2015) % 95

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unemployment rate (15+ years) (ILO estimate, 2019)

Total %	11.4
Male %	7.6
Female %	23.2

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (WHO/CEHA, 2016)

Total	79.3
Urban	...

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Estimated direct deaths from major conflicts (per 100 000 population) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2012-2016) 0.6

*Because of the scarcity of data, the above presentation is limited. Where available, information is obtained from the Regional Core Indicators Programme

Key health indicators

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Life expectancy at birth in years (2018)	68.2	73.0	70.5
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) (UN-MMEIG 2017 estimate)	—	—	37
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2017 estimate)	...	...	12
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2017 estimate)	...	...	19
Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2017 estimate)	...	...	22
Tobacco use among persons 15+ years (%) (2018)	44.2	0.2	22.2
Overweight (18+ years) (%) (2016)	...	...	63.5
Obesity (18+ years) (%) (2016)	...	...	32.0
Raised blood pressure among persons 18+ years (%) (2014)	...	...	25.0
Raised blood glucose among persons 18+ years (%) (2015)	...	...	17.9
Raised cholesterol among persons 18+ years (%) (year)	...	...	...
Probability of dying between age 30 and exact age 70 from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, (%) 2016	...	...	27.7
Cancer incidence per 100 000 (2018)	...	...	156.9

Universal health coverage (UHC) means provision of quality services to everybody without discrimination of any kind and without exposing people to financial hardship. UHC is one of the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 3, and attaining UHC will also contribute directly or indirectly to achieving the other SDGs. Achieving UHC means ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages with explicit affirmative action for vulnerable populations including refugees and migrants. Thus, disaggregated data will be necessary to assess and address inequities in health. UHC requires inter-sectoral action. All countries can and must advance towards UHC by year 2030, if not earlier.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



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

Voluntary National Review, include year(s) and link(s)

2016:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10738egypt.pdf>

National Focal Point for 2030 Agenda

Minister Dr. Hala El Saied, Ministry of Planning Monitoring and Administrative Reform

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

Minister's Technical Office

1. What efforts have been made to agree on national targets for SDG3+?

In 2019, Egypt's Ministry of Health and Population developed the Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) 2030 that includes a health pillar. The health pillar of SDS 2030 is available at: <http://www.cabinet.gov.eg/English/GovernmentStrategy/Pages/Egypt'sVision2030.aspx>

The indicators used for monitoring progress toward achieving the SDS goals were derived from WHO core health indicators. SDG indicators and current indicators used for monitoring and evaluation according to the Regional Framework for Health Information System (HIS) core indicators 2018. The framework is composed of three pillars: health determinants and risks; health status; and health systems response.

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

Through the ministerial decree No.34/2019 issued by the Ministry of Health and Population a team was established to monitor progress of the SDG targets and indicators on a quarterly basis. Collaboration with the Ministry of Planning is in place to build the team's capacities to monitor the progress of the indicators.

Actions addressing these national targets have been organized under 7 pillars:

- Universal health insurance
- Development of the service provision in the secondary and the tertiary healthcare entities
- Building capacity of the health workforce

- Presidential initiatives including Hepatitis and NCD screening, child health screening for anemia, stunting and obesity, breast cancer screening and national food regulations.
- Promotion of local manufacture of oncology medications and technology transfer of manufacturing.
- Data collection and analysis such as the Demographic and Health Survey, 2019-2020 through collaboration with UNFPA and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
- Expansion of the family planning programme

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

Under Egypt's SDS 2030 a national, inter-ministerial committee was established to track its implementation and monitor progress of the SDGs. This has been done in alignment with other responsible ministries to support the monitoring of related programmes and policies in close collaboration with relevant UN agencies.

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

WHO country office has taken a proactive role as the co-chair of the Health Development Partners Group (which includes formal and informal information sharing, coordination meetings and actions), and as an active member of UN monitoring and evaluation task force working on harmonization of SDS within the UN and national monitoring system. All of these actions direct the country's efforts towards advancing the 2030 Agenda.

5. Describe a success story or an example of efforts to accelerate action on the health-related SDGs.

The prevalence of Hepatitis C in Egypt is one of the highest in the world and the country has made extensive efforts in the last five years to control this disease which is covered under SDG 3.3. In October 2014, the country began treating people living with the disease. In two years, around 835,000 patients were treated before the country started active screening. In two years around 7 million people were tested and 1 million identified and linked to treatment. In October 2018, the country launched the 6-month presidential initiative, 100 Million Healthier lives, that involved nationwide screening aimed to reach around 50 million people about the age of 18 years. By May 2019, around 2.2 million people were diagnosed and registered for treatment.