



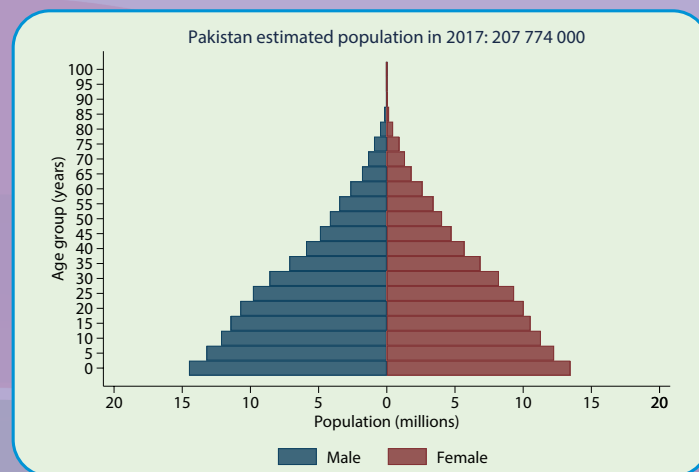
Universal health coverage

UHC service coverage index (2017)	45
Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population (2018)	0.5
Hospital beds per 10 000 population (2018)	6.3
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) (2017)	51.7
Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (%) (2018)	51.4
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2018)	66
Tuberculosis treatment success rate and relapse TB cases notified (%) (2017)	93
DTP3-containing vaccine / Pentavalent coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2018)	72
Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPS) as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (2016)	65.2
Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) as % of General Government Expenditure (GGE) (2016)	3.9

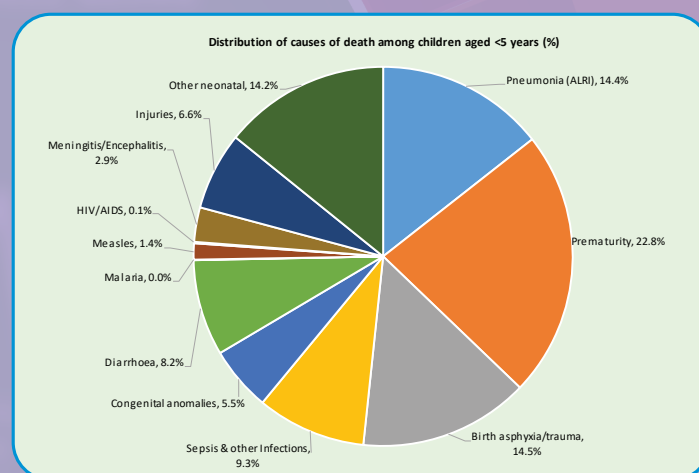
Selected determinants of health

Population living in urban areas (%) (2018)	36
Annual GDP growth (%) (2018)	5.4
Population growth rate (%) (2017)	2.4
Children aged < 5 years with pneumonia symptoms taken to a healthcare provider (%) (2013)	64.4

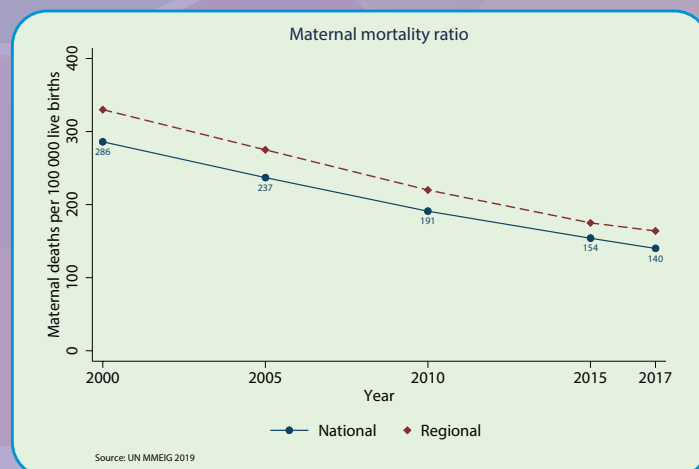
Estimated population in 2017



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 (2018) % 3.6

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

Male %	2.6
Female %	3.2

2 ZERO HUNGER

Children under 5 who are (2018)

stunted	%	40.2
wasted	%	17.7
overweight	%	9.5

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Literacy rate (15-24 years) (2015)

Total %	57
Male %	68
Female %	45

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

Total ratio	57
Male ratio	60
Female ratio	53

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies at the household level (Global Health Observatory, 2017) % 44

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Access to improved drinking water (World Health Statistics, 2018) % 94

Access to improved sanitation facilities (World Health Statistics, 2018) % 71

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

Total %	3.0
Male %	2.4
Female %	5.1

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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

Total	55.2
Urban	...

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Estimated direct deaths from major conflicts (per 100 000 population) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2012-2016) 6.9

*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 (2017)	66.0	70.0	68.0
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) (UN-MMEIG 2017 estimate)	—	—	140
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2017 estimate)	...	...	44
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2017 estimate)	...	...	61
Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2017 estimate)	...	...	75
Tobacco use among persons 15+ years (%) (2018)	29.5	2.3	16.2
Overweight (18+ years) (%) (2016)	...	...	28.4
Obesity (18+ years) (%) (2016)	...	...	8.6
Raised blood pressure among persons 18+ years (%) (2014)	...	...	30.5
Raised blood glucose among persons 18+ years (%) (2015)	...	...	12.4
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	...	...	24.7
Cancer incidence per 100 000 (2018)	...	...	114.0

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)

Completed in 2019:

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23381VNR_2019_Pakistan.pdf.

National Focal Point for 2030 Agenda

Mr. Shahid Naeem, Secretary and Chief SDGs Secretariat, Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms, Islamabad

National Focal Point in Ministry of Health for health related SDGs

Dr Anjum Javed, Director Programs, Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination, Islamabad

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

In 2016, the SDGs were adapted in the National Development Agenda through a unanimous Parliamentary Resolution that constitutionally emphasizes meeting of SDGs targets by all sectors including Health by 2030. With the support of WHO, Ministry of Health and Provincial Health Departments in collaboration with Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms and provincial planning departments led an exercise to localize targets and indicators which was completed and launched in 2018. The universal health coverage (UHC) index was developed as part of this exercise. In addition, the WHO global tool “SCORE for health data technical package” was launched for monitoring and strengthening health management information system and is aligned with SDG3+.

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

Pakistan’s National Health Vision 2016-2025 reflects true alignment to the SDGs as a separate pillar and cross-cutting. It presents a national directive for health which is in harmony with the country’s Vision 2025 and concurrently addresses international health priorities, yet is based on provincial realities within the framework of the post 18th Amendment. The intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the National Health vision is also directed towards SDG implementation and reporting through multi-sectoral collaboration. Given that the delivery of quality health care services is a provincial responsibility, the priority actions and operational plans and strategies emanating from the vision document are well aligned with provincial needs, expectations and priorities. The National Health Vision 2016-2025 is available here: http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/pakistan/national_health_vision_2016-25_30-08-2016.pdf

In the context of devolution, provincial health strategies are being apprised with SDGs targets and aligned with the National Health Vision. Punjab Health Sector Strategy was also launched.

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

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Planning Commission of Pakistan and the UN to support the government in

localizing the SDG agenda and creating an enabling environment for implementation. This “National Initiative on SDGs” includes a multitude of activities at national, provincial, and district level involving multiple stake holders and facilitating vertical and horizontal policy coherence. The UN Country Team has set up an SDG taskforce to harmonize the inter-agency approach to mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda, to maximize effectiveness and reduce duplication of UN efforts. Pakistan is a ONE UN country. Current UNDAF/One UN Programme (2018-2022) United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) is based on SDGs, a medium-term strategic planning document declaring to pursue the national priorities enshrined in Pakistan’s Vision 2025, and the localization of the SDGs framed by the 2030 Agenda.

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

The National Health and Population Consortium led by the Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination (co-chaired by WHO) is currently providing direction to partners to streamline support to the health-related SDGs. Furthermore, an inter-ministerial forum for health was established with designated technical focal points for the National Health Vision in each province. The government aims to promote cross-sectoral action for advancing health, through concepts of “One Health” and “Health in all policies”. WHO has provided support to the Federal Health Ministry and Provincial Health and Planning Departments to launch and advocate for SDG 3 in 2016-17 through a number of events at national and provincial level. One of the key objectives of these events was to identify synergies and partnerships for building collective commitment and harnessing resources for SDG 3 implementation in Pakistan. Key outcomes of these various events were declarations of commitments to work on SDG 3 and integration in policy frameworks.

With the support of WHO Pakistan a National Strategic Framework for Action on Health in All Policies (HiAP) was also developed.

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

Localization of SDG-3 targets and indicators is one of the success stories that established leadership of health sector towards implementation and monitoring of SDG-3; system strengthening and emerging needs for building capabilities. It contributed towards linkages of multi-sectors for achievements of health related goals. Pakistan is one of the lead countries in the Region that accomplished this milestone. SDG-3 Application for Mobile Phones was developed. This app serves as an online mechanism for android users to easily get updated SDG3 Goals/Target and Indicators status for Pakistan as and when required

With support from WHO, and in collaboration with Imperial college of London, a training course for senior managers across sectors and across Pakistan was conducted in July 2019. The course was entitled “Country Leadership on Health and Well-Being Under the 2030 Agenda-Accelerating Progress Towards Health-related SDGs in Pakistan”.

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