



TALTransformers™
NURTURING SOCIAL INNOVATION MINDSET



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



Good

Health and Well-Being



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3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



**Ensure healthy
lives and promote
well-being for
all at all ages**

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



NOTABLE STRIDES HAVE BEEN MADE TOWARDS IMPROVING GLOBAL HEALTH OUTCOMES



146 OUT OF 200
COUNTRIES OR AREAS HAVE ALREADY MET OR ARE ON TRACK TO MEET THE UNDER-5 MORTALITY TARGET

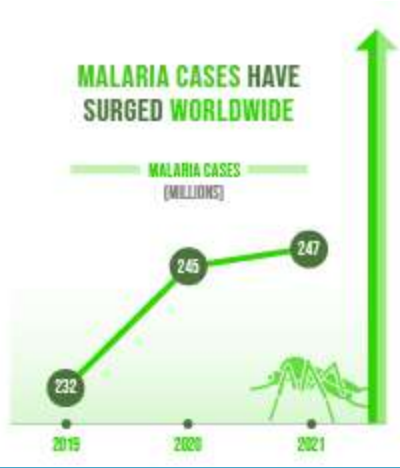


EFFECTIVE HIV TREATMENT HAS CUT GLOBAL AIDS-RELATED DEATHS BY 52% SINCE 2010



AT LEAST ONE NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASE HAS BEEN ELIMINATED IN 47 COUNTRIES





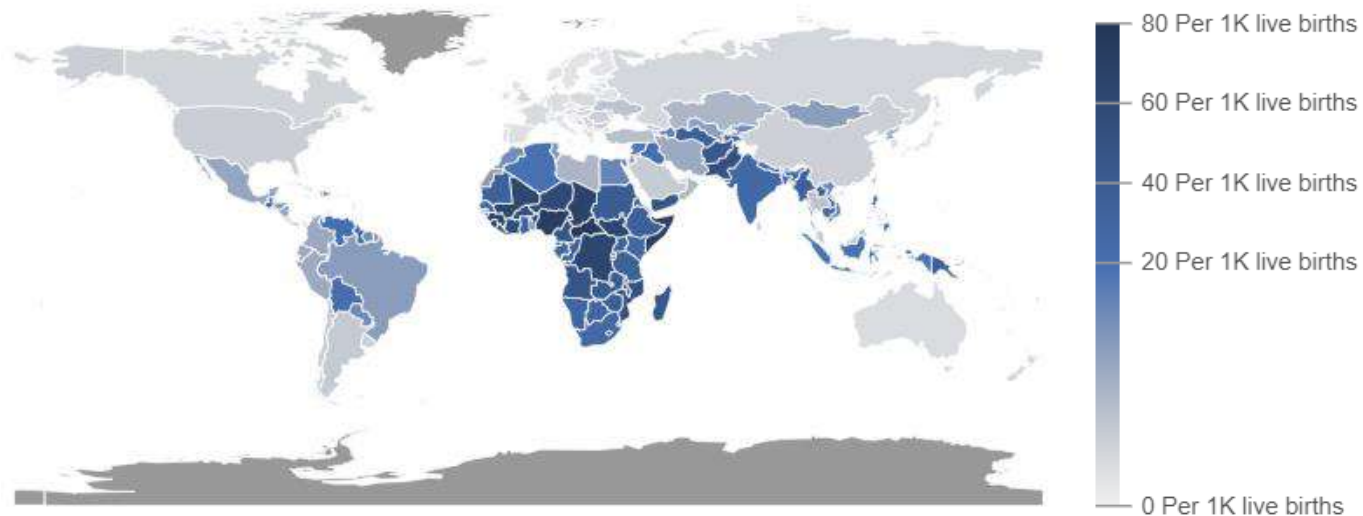
A WOMAN **DIES** EVERY **TWO MINUTES** FROM PREVENTABLE CAUSES RELATED TO PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH
(2020)

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being at all levels is the critical for sustainable development. Before the global pandemic, major progress in various SDG3 indicators helped improved the health of millions of people with significant improvements made in life expectancy, reduction in some factors associated with child and maternal mortality, and so on.

The COVID-19 pandemic, war & geopolitical tensions, and other ongoing crises are hindering progress in SDG3. These factors are exacerbating existing health inequalities and threatening progress on the universal health coverage front. Further, the global pandemic has shone a harsh light on the state of our preparedness as well as the massive disparities in countries' abilities to cope with and recover from such health emergencies. It has highlighted the critical need to invest in public health and strengthen existing health systems.

Infant Mortality Rate [Under 1 Year Old] in the World (2021)*

Source: [Global SDG Database](#)

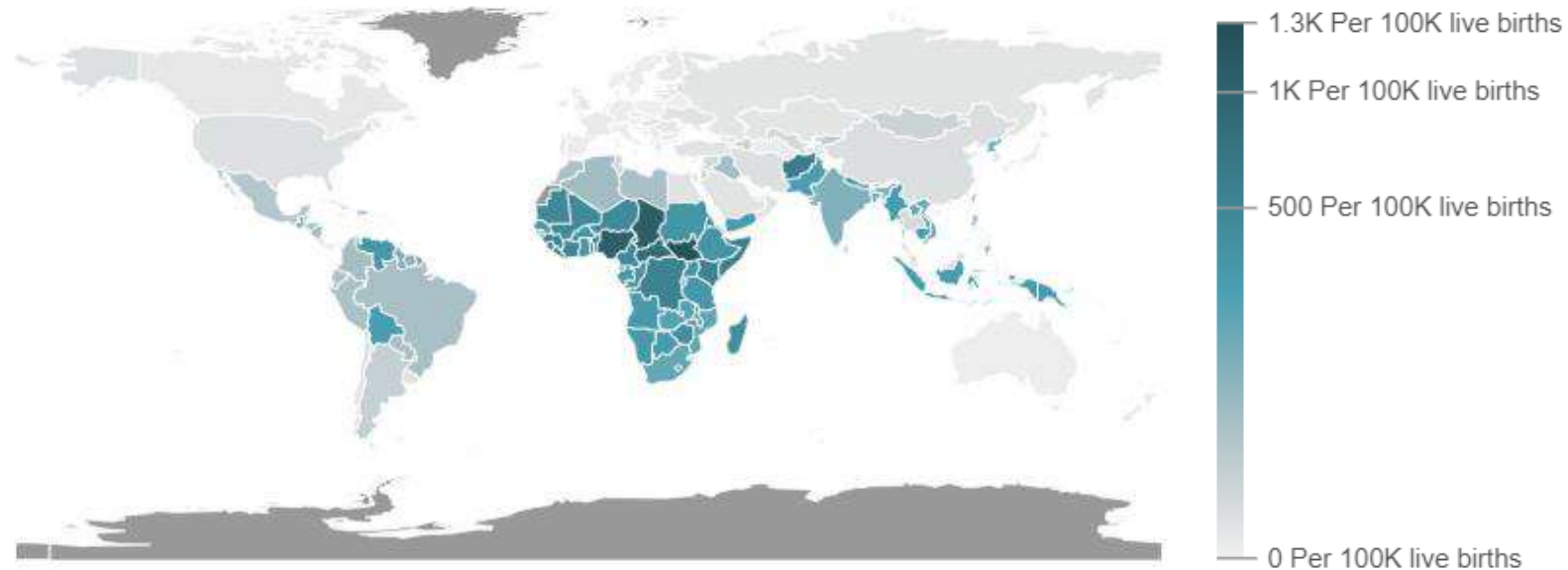


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Maternal Mortality Ratio [Female] in the World (2020)*

Source: [Global SDG Database](#)



Facts and Figures



Globally, progress has been made in global health on some fronts such as reducing infant mortality rates, controlling AIDS-related deaths and eliminating neglected tropical diseases, among others. However, insufficient to no progress has been made on other fronts like maternal mortality, expanding universal health coverage, etc.

Universal Health Coverage

- The Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Service Coverage Index has increased only by three points since 2015 and no change since 2019, reaching a score of 68 in 2021.
- In 2021, approximately 4.5 billion people were not fully covered by essential health services.
- 2 billion people are facing financial hardships including 1 billion experiencing catastrophic out-of-pocket health spending (SDG indicator 3.8.2).
- These massive out-of-pocket expenses and health costs have pushed 344 million people deeper into extreme poverty and 1.3 billion people into relative poverty in 2019.
- At the height of the global pandemic in 2021, 92% countries reported disruptions in essential services while 84% of countries still reported disruptions in 2022.
- In 2021, around 25 million children under 5 years missed out on routine immunization.
- There were also glaring disparities in access to COVID-19 vaccines, with an average of 34% of the population vaccinated in low-income countries vs 73% in high-income countries as of June 2023.
- From 2000 to 2020, the global maternal mortality ratio (MMR) reduced from 339 deaths to 223 deaths per 100,000 live births – a 34% decline.
- With an average annual rate of only 2.1%, the rate of reduction in MMR is only 1/3rd of the targeted 6.4% annual rate need to reach the SDG of 70 deaths per 100,000 live births.

- This stagnation means that 800 women and girls die each day from complications in pregnancy and childbirth, which translates to 1 death from preventable causes every 2 minutes!
- A reduction of 11% in global MMR is necessary between 2020 and 2030 to accomplish the SDG target.
- The highest lifetime risk (1 in 40) of maternal death is faced by 15-year-old girls in sub-Saharan Africa. This figure is approximately 400 times higher than their peers in countries like Australia and New Zealand.
- Around 95% of all maternal deaths in 2020 occurred in low- and middle-income countries.
- Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia alone accounted for 87% of all maternal deaths and Sub-Saharan Africa alone accounted for 70% of maternal deaths.
- Maternal deaths can be prevented when women and girls have
 - proper, timely access to antenatal care, particularly screening and monitoring high-risk pregnancies.
 - access to assisted childbirth wherein they are attended by skilled health personnel such as doctors, nurses or trained midwives. Such personnel will be able to offer proper obstetric care if complications occur during childbirth, provided they have proper training and access to proper equipment and medical supplies.
- The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel across the globe has increased from 81% to 86% between 2015 and 2022.
- However, access to assisted childbirth remains limited in many countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia, leading to higher maternal mortality in those regions.
- Sub-Saharan Africa experienced the fastest growth in assisted childbirth between 2015 and 2022, increasing from 59 to 70%.
- Most women and girls have better access to sexual and reproductive health services now. The proportion of women in the reproductive ages (15-49 years) getting access to modern family planning services have increased from 76.5% to 77.6% between 2015 and 2023.



- The global birth rate among adolescent girls aged 10-14 years has reduced from 1.8 births per 1000 girls to 1.5 births per 1000 girls in 2023.
- The Caribbean region has reported the largest reduction, from 61.7 births per 1000 girls to 51.4 births per 1000 girls aged 15-19 and from 3.3 births per 1,000 girls aged 10–14 in 2015 to 2.3 in 2023.



Child Health

- A significant reduction in child mortality has been achieved over the past 2 decades.
- 146 out of 200 countries/ regions have already met or are on track to meet the SDG target on under-5 mortality.
- The global under-5 mortality rate between 2015 & 2021 fell by 12%, reaching 38 deaths per 1000 live births from 43 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- The global neonatal mortality rate between 2015 & 2021 also fell by about 10%, reaching 18 deaths per 1000 live births from 20 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Despite the progress, 4.9 million children across the world lost their lives before their 5th birthday.
- This translates to 13,400 children under the age of 5 dying each day in 2022.
- 2.3 million of these deaths were recorded during the first of their lives.
- Under 5 mortality of children is the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa at 80%.
- Globally, the leading causes of child mortality are infectious diseases, including pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria, preterm birth, and intrapartum-related complications. Further, malnourishment puts children at a higher risk of death from these common childhood illnesses.
- There is a marked decline in childhood vaccination, leaving children vulnerable to preventable diseases.
 - Only 81% of children received three doses of vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP3) in 2021. This is the largest sustained decline in vaccinations in almost 30 years.

- 25 million missed out on 1 or more doses of DTP in 2021 alone, increasing by 2 million from the last year.
- In 2021, only 70% of children received two doses of vaccines for the highly contagious disease – measles, far below the 95% coverage required to prevent outbreaks.
- In 2021, only 15% received the first dose of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine, which has grave consequences for women and girls' health worldwide.



HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- 39 million people globally were living with HIV in 2022.
- 1.3 million people became newly infected with HIV in 2022.
- 630,000 people died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2022.
- 29.8 million people were accessing antiretroviral therapy in 2022.
- 85.6 million people have become infected with HIV and 40.4 million people have died from AIDS-related illnesses since the start of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.
- In 2022, 1.5 million children (0–14 years) were living with HIV.
- In 2022, 53% of all people living with HIV were women and girls.



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25 MILLION CHILDREN MISSED OUT ON IMPORTANT ROUTINE IMMUNIZATIONS IN 2021
6 MILLION MORE THAN IN 2019

MALARIA CASES HAVE SURGED WORLDWIDE



OUT-OF-POCKET PAYMENTS

FOR HEALTH PUSHED OR FURTHER PUSHED






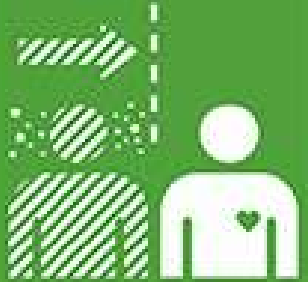



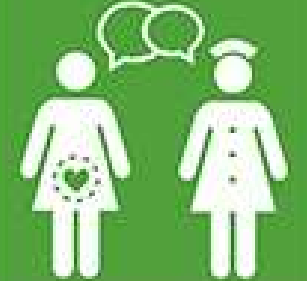



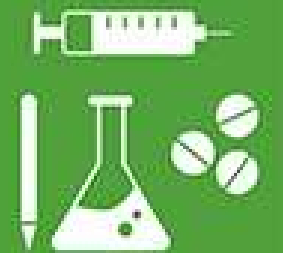



381 MILLION PEOPLE (4.9% OF POPULATION)

INTO EXTREME POVERTY



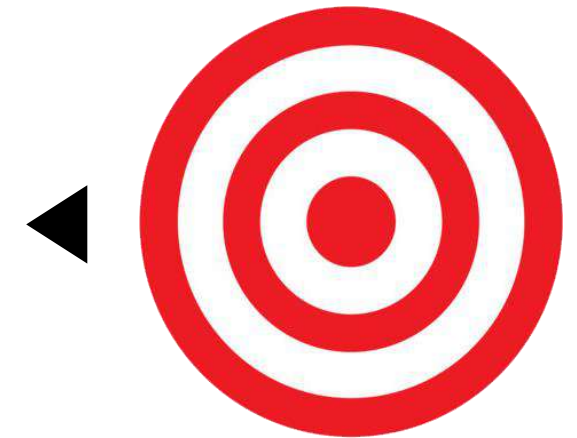
A WOMAN DIES EVERY TWO MINUTES FROM PREVENTABLE CAUSES RELATED TO PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH (2020)

- Every week, 4000 adolescent girls and young women aged 15–24 years became infected with HIV globally in 2022. 3100 of these infections were in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- In sub-Saharan Africa adolescent girls and young women (aged 15-24 years) in were more than three times as likely to acquire HIV than their male peers in 2022.
- As per data, there were 249 million cases of malaria in 85 malaria-endemic countries in 2022.
- In 2021, 1.65 billion people needed mass or individual care for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).
- 10.6 million people were affected by Tuberculosis in 2021.
- The global pandemic severely impacted the diagnosis and treatment of TB worldwide, leading to a 3.6% increase in the number of people falling ill with TB in 2021 vs 2020.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	TARGET 3-1 	TARGET 3-2 	TARGET 3-3 	TARGET 3-4 	
	TARGET 3-5 	TARGET 3-6 	TARGET 3-7 	TARGET 3-8 	TARGET 3-9 
	TARGET 3-A 	TARGET 3-B 	TARGET 3-C 	TARGET 3-D 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 



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TARGETS



3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns & children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.



3.A Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.

3.B Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable & no communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

3.C Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

3.D Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.



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7th APRIL WORLD HEALTH DAY





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How do we achieve the
#GlobalGoals by 2030?



**Mobilize
everyone,
everywhere**



**Demand
urgency
and ambition**



**Design
new innovations
and solutions**



**DECADE
OF
ACTION**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

