

U N	G o a l	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
	T a r g e t	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-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, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
	I n d i c a t o r	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

I. Global indicator

〈Type 4〉

Indicator	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis
Definition	<p>The proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable, which is expressed as a multidimensional composite index. Health facilities include pharmacies, hospitals, clinics, primary care centers, etc. There are three core concepts that are used for measuring this indicator.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of medicine: A medicine is available in a facility when it is found in this facility by the interviewer on the day of data collection. Availability is measured as a binary variable with 1 = medicine is available and 0 = otherwise. 2. Affordability of medicine: A medicine is affordable when no extra daily wages (EDW) are needed for the lowest paid unskilled government sector worker (LPGW wage) to purchase a monthly dose treatment of this medicine after fulfilling basic needs represented by the national poverty line (NPL). Affordability is measured as a ratio of the sum of the NPL and the price per daily dose of treatment of the medicine (DDD), over the LPGW salary. This measures the number of extra daily wages needed to cover the cost of the medicines in the core set, measured as a binary variable (affordable, non-affordable). 3. The core set of relevant essential medicines is a list of 32 tracer essential medicines for acute and chronic, communicable and non-communicable diseases in the primary health care setting (Table 1, UN metadata annex 1). This list of medicines is intended as a global reference. However, to address regional and country specificities in terms of medicine needs, the medicines in this basket are weighted according to the regional burden of disease. The global burden of disease is an assessment of the health of the world's population. More specifically, disease burden provides information on the global and regional estimates of premature mortality, disability and loss of health for causes. The summary measure used to give an indication of the burden of disease is the disability adjusted life years (DALYs), which represent a person's loss of the equivalent of one year of full health.

Global
indicator link

■ Metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-0b-03.pdf>
■ Data: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>