

NAME: ESE AKPIROROH

MATRIC NO: 17/MHS08/001

DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC HEALTH

COURSE: INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

QUESTION;

1.2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

2.WHO GPW 13

THE 2030 AGENDA AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: THE CHALLENGE FOR AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

The 2030 Agenda and its seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) but are much broader in scope and ambition, encompassing the eradication of poverty and hunger and improved health and nutrition; reduction of inequality; the building of peaceful, just and inclusive societies; the protection of human rights; the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. It also aims to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities. The 2030 Agenda advocates sustainable development in all of its three dimensions, for all countries (developing and developed), based on the fundamental recognition and protection of human rights, dignity and equity. The Agenda is complemented by two other major global commitments of 2015. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (UN, 2015b), which provides a framework for financial and non-financial means of implementation; and the Paris Climate Agreement (UNFCCC, 2015), with which all actions undertaken to further the Agenda must be compatible. In close collaboration with the rest of the UN system, FAO has been a key player in raising awareness and providing guidance on sustainable aquaculture development and management, primarily through the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (FAO, 1995) and its associated technical guidance. It is therefore appropriate to consider the challenges and opportunities that the Agenda brings in terms of promoting socially, economically and environmentally sustainable aquaculture, and the role of FAO in furthering the Agenda's goals in relation to aquaculture. This

paper aims to inform FAO's constituencies and aquaculture stakeholders about the nature of the SDGs and associated targets, their relationship with the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the Aichi Targets, The Paris Climate Agreement and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda; and their relevance for aquaculture development policy and action.

Sustainable development has been a key term and concept in development terminology since the publication of the Brundtland Report (Our Common Future; WCED, 1987). However, international commitments to the concepts underlying sustainable development go back at least as far as the 1972 Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment (UN, 1972), and even the Club of Rome in 1962. The Stockholm Declaration included a set of principles that foreshadow many of those subsequently articulated in major international agreements on sustainable development, including:

- Human development and economic development depend on, but may also affect the quality of the natural environment and associated resources;
- We have a duty and responsibility to safeguard natural resources and associated ecosystems for future generations;
- Non-renewable resources are finite, should not be exhausted, and use-benefits should be shared;
- Environmental policy and regulation should not hamper present or future development, and the costs of regulation and management should be understood and met where appropriate;
- An integrated and coordinated approach to development planning is needed, and such planning should be capable of reconciling the needs of development and environment, and maximizing social, economic and environmental benefits;
- Science, technology and environmental education may underpin

improved environmental management;

- Nations have sovereign rights to exploit their own resources – and corresponding responsibilities;
- Environmental degradation may have international implications and may need international solutions;
- Standards and requirements may differ between countries at different stages of development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is probably the most comprehensive, far reaching and demanding international agreement made to date. It comprises 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators. It emphasizes throughout that these goals and targets are "integrated and indivisible" and must be implemented together taking full account of all potential synergies and interlinkages. The 2030 Agenda is arguably more comprehensive than its predecessors in integrating social, economic and environmental sustainability.

13TH GENERAL PROGRAMME OF WORK (GPW13)

The WHO 13th General Programme of Work (GPW 13) was adopted by Member States in May 2018. It has three interconnected strategic priorities to ensure healthy lives and well-being for all ages – achieving universal health coverage, addressing health emergencies and promoting healthier populations. The WHO Impact Framework focuses on making a measurable impact for people at the country level, with an emphasis on data and accountability.

The goal of having one billion people better protected from health emergencies is associated with three major outcomes:

- i. countries prepared for health emergencies,
- ii. epidemics and pandemics prevented
- iii. rapid detection and response to health emergencies.

The Country's Health Emergency Preparedness and IHR department is

responsible for measuring and making progress towards the first of those outcomes— countries prepared for health emergencies. A preparedness index has been developed to measure progress and contribute toward the strengthening of country capacities. The index provides a single metric to show the baseline national preparedness level and follow-up levels (2018-2022). The metric can be used to assess the impact of WHO and Member State efforts to increase preparedness.

The metric uses the scores of Joint External Evaluations (JEE) as external benchmarks to adjust for the self-reporting bias of the State Party Self-Assessment Annual Reporting that countries submit as a rating of their capacities. The metric is a single index, averaging the level of country implementation of all 13 IHR core capacities. The WHO goal of having one billion people better protected from health emergencies can be measured through the composite “Health Emergency Protection Index,” which employs the arithmetic means of the “Preparedness Index,” the “Prevention Index” and the “Response Index.”

There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to transform our world;

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

GOAL 3: Good Health and well-being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

GOAL 8: Decent work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

GOAL 13: Climate Action

GOAL 14: Life Below Water

GOAL 15: Life on Land

GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

During my experience at Are-Ekiti, 5 SDGs goals were identified relating to the current situations in the Community, they include:

1. Zero Hunger
2. Quality Education
3. Good Health and well-being
4. Clean Water and Sanitation
5. Reduced Inequality

Few strategies have been proposed on how to implement this goals at Local Community level, they include:

ZERO HUNGER: Hunger can be eliminated if only we create better opportunities for farmers. Fewer natural resources can be used to produce food and we can also reduce food waste and loss. Improved nutrition means reducing both hunger and obesity.

QUALITY EDUCATION: The use of technology can help fundamentally to transform education delivery. With the right mix of policies and incentives more success stories can be told.

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: Innovation in terms of delivery models and technology mean is bringing the goal of healthy living for all

within sight. Business models based on public-private cooperation unlock crucial investment without the need for massive infrastructure investment; meanwhile, telemedicine, precision medicine and other advances are bringing dramatic improvements in terms of effectiveness and cost.

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION; Let's tackle wastewater, especially in towns and cities. This is a good way in, as 80% of it is currently not treated. Accelerating technology, partnership models and financing mechanisms to scale wastewater treatment solutions can create "new" reusable sources of water for industry and agriculture and free up lots more fresh water for humans and nature.

REDUCED INEQUALITY: We need new policy frameworks and solutions that give economies every chance to drive growth that is inclusive and not limited to small elites. This means looking beyond redistribution to other levers that promote broad-based increases in living standards; for example, entrepreneurship, well-functioning financial systems and the upholding of ethical values in business and public spheres.