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**ALL SDG GOALS**

In September 2015, the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development that includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Building in the principle of “leaving no one behind “, the new Agenda emphasizes a holistic approach to achieving Sustainable Development for all.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to transform our world are:

1. Goal 1- No poverty
2. Goal 2- Zero hunger
3. Goal 3- Good health and well-being
4. Goal 4- Quality education
5. Goal 5- Gender equality
6. Goal 6- Clean water and sanitation
7. Goal 7- Affordable and clean energy
8. Goal 8- Decent work and economic growth
9. Goal 9- Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Goal 10- Reduced inequality
11. Goal 11- Sustainable cities and communities
12. Goal 12- Responsible consumption and production
13. Goal 13- Climate action
14. Goal 14- Life below water
15. Goal 15- Life on land
16. Goal 16- Peace and justice strong institution
17. Partnership to achieve goal

**RECAP ON EXPERIENCE IN ARE EKITI ENVIRONMENT**

During my few days community posting in Are Ekiti, we were able to visit the Primary Health Care. It was the official visiting day for maternal and child health care. Breastfeeding mothers and their babies came to collect various vaccines. The Primary Health Care workers were also available to direct and teach us on how to record birth and newborn babies information, how to weigh the baby, and how to give various injections and vaccines.

However, 5 of the SDG goals relate to the current situations in the community. They are;

* Clean water and sanitation
* Good health and well being
* Zero hunger
* No poverty
* Partnership to achieve goal

Therefore in other for these goals to be implemented, various strategies must be put in place;

* Hunger can be eliminated within this lifetime, if we create better opportunities for farmers and focus on the needs of undernourished groups. Sustainability means using fewer natural resources to produce food and reducing food waste and loss. Improved nutrition means reducing both hunger and obesity through improved education, and access and availability of quality foods
* 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” reuseable sources of water for industry and agriculture and free up lots more fresh water for humans and nature.
* Achieving access to nutritional food and clean water for all, while protecting the biosphere and the oceans, requires more efficient and sustainable food systems – for example by increasing agricultural productivity and reducing meat consumption.
* By multi sectoral approach, meaning all sectors should come and work together for the accomplishment of the common goal.

**2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets was adopted on 25 September 2015 by Heads of State and Government at a special UN summit. The Agenda is a commitment to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development by 2030 world-wide, ensuring that no one is left behind. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda was a landmark achievement, providing for a shared global vision towards sustainable development for all.

The scale, ambition and approach of the Agenda are unprecedented. One key feature is that the SDGs are global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account national realities, capacities and levels of development and specific challenges. All countries have a shared responsibility to achieve the SDGs, and all have a meaningful role to play locally, nationally as well as on the global scale.

In addition, the 2030 Agenda integrates in a balanced manner the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. The 2030 Agenda is also indivisible, in a sense that it must be implemented as a whole, in an integrated rather than a fragmented manner, recognizing that the different goals and targets are closely interlinked.

Moreover, in order to ensure progress and long-term accountability, the 2030 Agenda includes a strong follow-up and review mechanism which will allow all partners to assess the impact of their actions.

**WHO GPW 13**

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 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.”

**REFERENCES**

**Sachs J D, Schmidt-Traub G, Mazzucato M, Messner D, Nakicenovic N, Rockström J (2019). Six Transformations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.  Nature Sustainability. doi: DOI 10.1038/s41893-019-0352-9**