

MATRIC NUMBER: 18/MHS02/205

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COURSE: INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

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QUESTION: SUMMARY OF THE FOCUS AREAS AND GOALS IN THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS.

- i. 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- ii. WHO GPW 13

Read the SDG goals and Write all out

1. 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". The SDGs, set in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and intended to be achieved by the year 2030, are part of UN Resolution 70/1, the 2030 Agenda.

The Sustainable Development Goals are:

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reducing Inequality
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life On Land

16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

17. Partnerships for the Goals

The goals are broad based and interdependent. The 17 sustainable development goals each has a list of targets which are measured with indicators. In an effort to make the SDGs successful, data on the 17 goals has been made available in an easily-understood form. A variety of tools exist to track and visualize progress towards the goals.

2. **WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION GENERAL PROGRAMME OF WORKS (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.”

QUESTION: RECAP YOUR EXPERIENCE IN ARE-EKITI ENVIRONMENT AND IDENTIFY 5 SDG GOALS THAT RELATES TO THE CURRENT SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY. THEN PROPOSE FEW STRATEGIES ON HOW TO IMPLEMENT THESE GOALS AT LOCAL COMMUNITY LEVEL. FOR EXAMPLE PICK 5 GOALS RELATING TO THE ARE-EKITI AND PROPOSE FEW STRATEGIES OF ACHIEVING YOUR SELECTED GOALS IN THE COMMUNITY.

1. Clean Water

Safe drinking water and hygienic toilets protect people from diseases and enables society to be more productive economically.

Implementation of this goal can be achieved through:

- a. The availability of clean running water in public places such as school, hospitals and workplace.
- b. Addressing the specific needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations, such as the elderly or people with disabilities.
- c. Provision and Implementation of sustainable sanitation system.

2. No Poverty

Poverty is more than the lack of income or resources. People live in poverty if they lack the basic services such as health care, security and education.

Implementation of this goal can be achieved through:

- a. Provision of basic amenities especially in rural settlements.
- b. Funding of basic sector like agriculture which is the major sources of revenue in rural areas.

3. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Manufacturing is a major source of employment. Least developed countries have less manufacturing industries.

Implementation of this goal can be achieved through:

- a. Creation of Industries which means creation of employment
- b. Availability of modern infrastructures.
- c. Innovation in sectors like agriculture to enhance productivity.

4. Reducing Inequality

Implementation of this goal can be achieved through:

- a. Reducing the number of underpaid workers.
- b. Increasing the number of civil servants living on or above minimum wage.

5. Zero Hunger

Agriculture is the single largest employer in the world, providing livelihood for 40% of the global population.

Implementation of this goal can be achieved through:

- a. Doubling agricultural productivity and income of small scale food producers
- b. Increasing access to fertile land
- c. Reducing food waste.