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**COURSE TITLE: INTERNATIONAL  
HEALTH (PUH 202)**

**LEVEL: 300 LEVEL**

**ASSIGNMENT: TERM PAPER**

Read and summarize

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.

Recap your experience in Are-ekiti environment and Identify 5 SDG goals that relates to the current situations in the community. Then propose few strategies on how to implement this goals at local community level. For example pick 5 goals relating to the Are-Ekiti and propose few stategies of achieving the your selected goals in the community

## 1. 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

The 2030 Agenda – which consists of a Declaration, 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets – seeks to ensure that all nations and all people everywhere are reached and included in achieving the SDGs. It offers a universal, integrated, transformative and human rights-based vision for sustainable development, peace and security, which is applicable to all people and all countries, including the most developed.

The 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) to transform our world:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its form everywhere

Goal 2: End hunger, achieved food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Goal 7.

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

## Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

The means of implementation targets under Goal 17 and under each Sustainable Development Goal are key to realizing our Agenda and are of equal importance with the other Goals and targets. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development paid close attention to ensuring that the appropriate means of implementation were given attention in the formulation of each Sustainable Development Goal. The means of implementation are as follows:

- Financing for Development;
- Trade;
- Science, Technology and Innovation;
- Systemic issues: Capacity building, Multi-stakeholders partnership and Data, monitoring and accountability

## 2. WHO GPW 13

The World Health Organization (WHO) convened its 71st World Health Assembly (WHA) from 21 to 26 May 2018 at its headquarters in Geneva. During the week-long event, ministers of health and other delegates from the WHO's 194 member states met to discuss a variety of pressing global health issues and to finalise the organisation's 13th General Programme of Work (GPW 13).

The WHA is the global health organisation's top decision-making body. Approved by the assembly, GPW 13 will serve as the WHO's five-year strategic guide for planning, monitoring, and evaluation of its work from 2019-2023. The central focus of GPW 13 is impact in countries. It articulates WHO's mission to promote health, keep the world safe and serve the vulnerable.

The programme is strongly informed by the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in particular Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 on good health and well-being. 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.

These priorities are linked to three bold targets: One billion more people to benefit from universal health coverage, One billion more people better protected from health emergencies; and One billion more people enjoying better health and well-being

They are supported by three strategic shifts: stepping up leadership, driving public health impact in every country, and focusing global public goods on impact.

Lastly, Implementation of these organizational shifts will be guided by the Global Policy Group, which will advise the Director-General on mobilizing change, sequencing and implementation of shifts; and ensuring that change builds on best practices from across the Organization. by: Measuring impact to be

accountable and manage for results, Reshaping the operating model to drive country, regional and global impact, Transforming partnerships, communications and financing to resource the strategic priorities, Strengthening critical systems and processes to optimize organizational performance and Fostering culture change to ensure a seamless high-performing WHO

Universal health coverage, the first of the three targets, depends in large part on access to medicine. Referencing SDG 3.8, GPW 13 defines UHC to include protection from financial risk, as well as “access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.”

In order to mitigate the financial hardship caused by out-of-pocket payments for medicine, the WHO will help to ensure policies are in place that allow fair pricing and access.

GPW 13 also emphasises the need for access to generic medicines as well as quality-assurance through regulation. Recent years have seen an increase in substandard and falsified medical products that undermine the safety and efficacy of medicines and vaccines.

WHO is committed to ensuring gender equality, equity and rights-based approaches to health that enhance participation, build resilience and empower communities.

### **3. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

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Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

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Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

#### **4. SDG GOALS THAT RELATE TO THE COMMUNITY**

a) Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

b) Goal 2: End hunger, achieved food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

c) Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

d) Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

e) Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

#### **5. STRATEGIES ON HOW TO IMPLEMENT THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AT LOCAL COMMUNITY LEVEL**

##### **Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

Is this goal ambitious? Yes. But it can be achieved. By dedicating ourselves to a human-centric, rights-based approach across all the other 16 sustainable development goals will not only end poverty but also bring dramatic improvements in quality of life, the environment and governance for everyone.

Poverty is a multifaceted, complex social phenomenon with severe implications for all affected – individuals, families, communities and society as a whole. Poverty may also prevent the full exercise of human rights. The following strategies can be used in reducing and ending poverty:

- Specific resources to cope with diverse family needs: a family support person, a flexible basket of services consisting of material assistance aimed at removing obstacles and providing opportunities, and group and community programs;
- Training and instruction aimed at instilling program concepts and utilizing resources wisely: recognition of the family's unique characteristics, needs, and resources with regard to its financial situation, employment, exercise of rights, management of household budget, and integration into the community;

- Structured outcome-oriented models of intervention for different areas of the program: a model for the active exercise of rights, promotion of employment and utilization of the community as a resource.
- Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- Ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
- Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
- Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

## **Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

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

Many developed countries today are confronted with the problem of inadequate nutrition due to economic difficulties. In contrast to developing countries, where food shortages may be severe and result in serious, life threatening malnutrition demanding emergency medical intervention, in developed countries the problem is defined as “a lack of regular access to a sufficient quantity of nutritious food permitting a healthy, active life and the fulfillment of one’s developmental potential.” Nutrition insecurity is greatly affected by the dimensions of poverty and the trend of the poverty rate. The main obstacle to achieving food security in the Western world relates to a household’s financial ability to purchase food. The following are strategies that can be used to end hunger by:

- Supporting agricultural productivity and sustainability: The government is supporting projects for increasing the productivity and sustainability of agriculture including the adoption of new technologies in the field of precision agriculture, soil conservation management, and regional projects of agriculture and environment. Various support measures are implemented to increase agricultural productivity by research funds, grants for investments, agricultural extension service and sector-specific reforms (e.g., the dairy sector).

- Maintaining the genetic diversity of seeds
- Supporting mechanisms and export subsidies
- End hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
- By address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
- Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
- Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
- Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

### **Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

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. An effective method is through health education, sensitizing the public on what they need to do, to promote their wellbeing. The following are strategies we can take in ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all ages:

- Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- End preventable deaths of newborns and 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
- End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water borne diseases and other communicable diseases by creating more awareness to the society through public speaking
- Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well being

- Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- Halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

#### **Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

Technology can help us to fundamentally transform education delivery and, with the right mix of policies and incentives, we can scale up early success stories. But we need to move beyond “first study, then work” to a model based on lifelong learning. Content and quality, too, must change, with the emphasis on critical thinking, collaboration and flexibility alongside “hard skills”. The strategies in order for goal 4 to be achieved are as follows:

- Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education and access to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- Increasing the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
- Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- Ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development
- Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- By expanding globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and



communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

- Substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
- More well-built schools should be established with effective facilities and equipment
- More curriculum should be added to the school timetable, not only academics but students should also participate in sports, recreational activities, etc.

### **Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

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" re-usable sources of water for industry and agriculture and free up lots more fresh. More strategies are as follow:

- Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- Protect and restore water related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- Expand international cooperation and capacity building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- By Supporting and strengthening the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

This can be achieved by building more water supply system for the society and ensuring adequate channeling of the drainage system.

Health education on the dangers of water pollution and how it affects living things both animals, the human body and, ecosystem etc.

