UNIT 4 – Health and Human Development in a global context
AREA OF STUDY 2 – Health and the Sustainable Development Goals – (we study the 7 health related goals) of the 17 SDGs.
Outcome – 2 – Analyse relationships between the SDGs and their role in the promotion of health and human development, and evaluate the effectiveness of global aid programs.

Key Knowledge -
- Rationale and objectives of the United Nations (UN’s) 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Key features of SDG 3: Good health and Wellbeing – “Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages”

Jacaranda textbook – pages 389 – 414

1. Write the key terms on page 390 into your workbook.
2. What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
3. Explain the 5 Ps which are the areas of importance for humanity and the planet – people, planet, partnership, peace and prosperity.
4. Explain the rationale of the SDGs?
5. Explain the objectives of the SDGs?
6. This area of the course looks at Goal 3 SDG 3 Good Health and wellbeing and how it interrelates with the health-related SDGs: SDG 1 No Poverty, SDG 2 Zero Hunger, SDG 4 Quality Education, SDG 5 Gender Equality, SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation and SDG 13 Climate Action – how are these 7 goals interrelated?
7. Draw the mind map Figure 11.4 into your workbook – showing how goal 3 relates to 1,2,4,5,6 and 13.
8. SDG 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing – has many areas – copy out the overview on page 394 into your workbook (you can photo copy it).
9. On page 395 there is an excellent overview of the key features of SDG 3 – Figure 11.5 – copy this or photo copy and put into your workbook.
10. One of the key features of SDG 3 is maternal and child mortality – with one of the aims to reduce maternal mortality – what is maternal mortality and what are the five main causes of maternal mortality.
11. What are the reasons for improvements in maternal mortality and how can this be achieved?
12. Another key feature is ending preventable newborn and child deaths – what is the crucial time for newborn survival, what is the aim for SDG 3 in terms of infant and child health and wellbeing?
13. How can these targets be met?
14. Another key feature of SDG 3 is to end epidemics in communicable diseases – Aids, malaria, tuberculosis, neglected tropical disease and hepatitis – explain each of these areas.
15. Another feature of SDG 3 is to reduce the incidence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) – cardiovascular disease, cancer, respiratory diseases and diabetes account for two thirds of deaths globally, explain how premature mortality from NCDs can be achieved?
16. The other areas covered in SDG 3 are: mental health and wellbeing, road traffic accidents, drug and alcohol use, deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals, water and soil pollution and contamination. Explain each of these areas and how the burden of disease can be reduced?