
RATIONALE/REASONS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SDGS -

THERE WAS A NEED FOR A NEW SET OF GOALS TO GUIDE GLOBAL ACTIONS WHEN THE MDGS EXPIRED IN 2015 -

THERE WAS UNEVEN PROGRESS ACROSS REGIONS AND COUNTRIES -

AND THERE ARE NOW NEW GLOBAL CHALLENGES THAT HAVE EMERGED THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SDGS ARE: -

TO END EXTREME POVERTY

FIGHT INEQUALITY AND INJUSTICE

ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE

THE SDGS ARE ALL INTERCONNECTED AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENT REQUIRES COLLABORATION ACROSS ALL SECTORS
Why is each objective so important –

End extreme poverty - many people in the world still live in extreme poverty which is less than $1.90 US a day they cannot afford the basic resources of life such as food, clean water, sanitation and many people die from preventable deaths.

Fight inequality and injustice - many people in the world face persecution due to sex, religion and race - and these people are not able to lead a happy and healthy life and develop to their full potential.

Tackle climate change - the natural environment provides the world’s people with the basic resources for us to live - food and water - and changes to our climate impact on our fragile world.
SDG 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing

Seeks to reduce maternal and child mortality rates, end epidemics of communicable diseases, reduce premature mortality from communicable diseases, reduce substance misuse, particularly from alcohol and tobacco smoking, reduce deaths from air, water and soil pollution, reduce traffic accidents and promote mental health and wellbeing

SDG 3 includes providing universal health coverage and access to essential medicines, universal health coverage has two main elements - expanding health services and reducing the costs of healthcare.

Maternal health can be improved by better access to prenatal care and the presence of skilled birth attendants during delivery and by increasing access to reproductive health services so the number of children a family will have will be controlled and births are spaced apart.

The communicable diseases are: malaria, HIV/AIDS, TB, hepatitis - HIV/AIDS more common in low-income countries - no cure - no vaccine - but using ART antiretroviral medication can delay the HIV virus turning into AIDS.
SDG 3 – Good health and wellbeing cont-

Malaria – transmitted by an infected mosquito bite prevented by using insecticide-treated bed nets and spraying insecticide in the home and using antimalarial medicines

Tuberculosis – disease that affects the lungs and is spread through coughing and sneezing, treated with medication and prevented through vaccination

Neglected tropical diseases include 18 different diseases mainly occurring in tropical areas where people lack access to safe water and sanitation and healthcare

Hepatitis is caused by a virus that leads to inflammation of the liver. B and C are spread through bodily fluids A and E are from ingested contaminated water and food.

Non-communicable diseases CVD, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease can affect people in low, middle and high income countries – with tobacco use, lack of physical activity, alcohol use and poor diet

Air pollution accounts for the greatest burden of disease from using fuels such as wood, charcoal, coal and dung indoors
LINKS BETWEEN SDG 1,2,4,5,6, AND 13 TO SDG 3

SDG 1 AND 3 – SDG No Poverty – when a country is poor there is not enough money to provide public health services such as safe water and sanitation, healthcare, education and social security benefits – poverty contributes to low levels of childhood vaccinations, low levels of literacy and high death rates from infectious diseases such as measles, TB, whooping cough, cholera, malaria and tetanus.

SDG 2 and SDG 3 – SDG 2 Zero Hunger – Hunger and malnutrition lead to child mortality – it causes 45% of preventable deaths in children under 5

SDG 4 and SDG 3 – Quality education – an educated and skilled workforce brings about greater economic growth – economic growth provides resources to invest in universal health care, essential medicines etc
SDG 5 AND SDG 3 - SDG 5 Gender Equality - achieving gender equality means girls can access education and women can gain employment - and thereby accessing healthcare and food and safe water. Women are underrepresented in political and economic decision-making processes and are often discriminated against by the laws that currently exist - improving gender equality ensures women and girls are empowered, can stay healthy and get work.

SDG 6 and SDG 3 - SDG 6 - Clean water and sanitation - Diarrhoea is the most widely known disease linked to contaminated water, others are cholera, dysentery, hep A, typhoid.

SDG 13 and SDG 3 - SDG 13 - Climate Action - global warming and rising sea levels - affects food production and clean water amongst over issues.
The Work of WHO – World Health Organisation

Provide leadership and create partnerships to promote H and WB
Conduct research and provide H and WB information
Set norms and standards and promote and monitor their implementation
Develop policies to help countries take action to promote H and WB
Provide technical support and help build sustainable health systems
Monitor H and WB and assess H and WB trends

6 WHO leadership priorities
S – social, economic and environmental determinants
H – Health-related SDGs
U – Universal Health Coverage
N – Non-communicable diseases – mental health, violence, injuries and disabilities
I – International health regulations (2005)
I – Increasing access to medical products
Types of Aids

Emergency Aid is provided for immediate distress to relieve suffering during and after emergencies, such as conflict and natural disasters, and includes food, water, medicines and shelter.

Bilateral Aid is provided by the government of one country to another. Its purpose is to help reduce poverty and bring about long-term sustainable development. Bilateral programs can range from small, community based programs to large infrastructure projects – a criticism of this aid is that the donor country could benefit the donor country and not the recipient country.

Multilateral aid is aid that is provided through international organisations such as World Bank, United Nations or the World Health Organisations. This aid is often to address global issues that require a global response.

NGO’s oxfam, world vision, red cross - provide assistance and they usually focus on smaller projects and work in collaboration with government and local aid agencies to improve H and WB and HD.
DFAT - DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE - administers the Australian Government’s aid program - The purpose of our aid program is to promote Australia’s national interests by contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. The Australian government works in partnership with other government departments and agencies, NGOs, businesses and community groups in Australia and overseas to deliver our aid program.

Most of our aid budget goes to bilateral aid, but some goes to international organisations through multilateral aid, some to humanitarian assistance and to registered NGOs. Multilateral aid is one third of our aid budget.

GABEEI is the acronym for the 6 priority areas of Australia’s aid program - main aims being breaking the cycle of poverty and improving H and WB and improving HD:

G - gender equality and empowering women and girls
A - agriculture, fisheries and water
B - building resilience, humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection
E - education and health
E - effective governance policies, institutions and functioning economies
I - infrastructure trade and international competitiveness
WHAT MAKES AN EFFECTIVE AID PROGRAM

1. Has to show ownership by the recipient country - has to meet their needs - has to be socioculturally sensitive - deliver messages in local languages - use visual aids if the group is illiterate

2. Needs to involve partnerships of all the stakeholders - governments, NGOs, a multilateral aid agency eg the United Nations and local communities - all need to have an input - if you train locals then they have the skills to continue the program once outside assistance finishes

3. Need to focus on results - needs to have a lasting impact on reducing poverty, reducing inequality and promoting health and wellbeing and human development - need to look at results to ensure the program was effective

4. Needs to be transparent and accountable - transparency means that all information is available to all - that the funds are used where they are needed - accountability means that there is regular monitoring and assessing of the programs and that this is made available to the community
SOCIAL ACTION

How - be part of a large-scale demonstration, use your purchasing power, use the media, their votes, engage in boycotts, volunteer your time to raise funds, donate money, conduct fund-raising events in the school or community, sign online petitions, lobby governments - write letters, go to meetings.

There is a SDGs in Action app that you can download to your mobile and then get notifications about how to get involved in events or actions.

Who gives a crap - has raised money for sanitation
Fairtrade - for producers in low and middle income countries to get a better deal
Fashion revolution - who made my clothes - aimed at changing the way clothes are sourced, produced and consumed.