



Module 1

Sustainable

Development Goal No. 3

Good Health and Well-being

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

Agenda

- 1.1 Introduction to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- 1.2 Defining SDG 3
 - Significance
 - Advantages
 - Interdependencies
 - Challenges
- 1.3 Good practices within SDG 3
- 1.4 Exercises
- 1.5 Supplementary Readings and Quizzes (extra doc)

1.1

 SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- What are the SDGs?
- What do they want to achieve?



1.1

 SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- 17 Goals to be reached until 2030 (Agenda 2030)
- Five critical dimensions:
people, prosperity, planet, partnership and peace
- three core elements:
social inclusion, **economic** growth, and **environmental** protection
- holistic approach to tackle the challenges

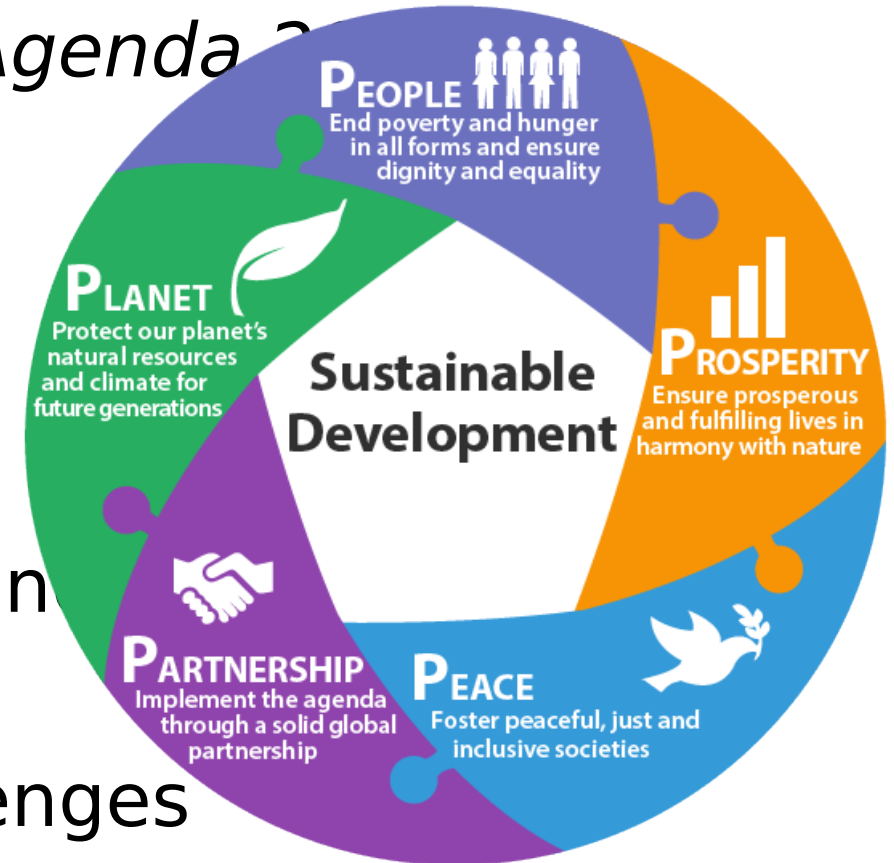


Fig. 1: ©United Nations Department of Public Information (UN DPI) <https://trello.com/c/jb39QPqs/36-infographic-on-the-five-elements-of-the-sdgs>

1.2 Defining SDG 3

- Significance
- Advantages
- Interdependencies
- Challenges



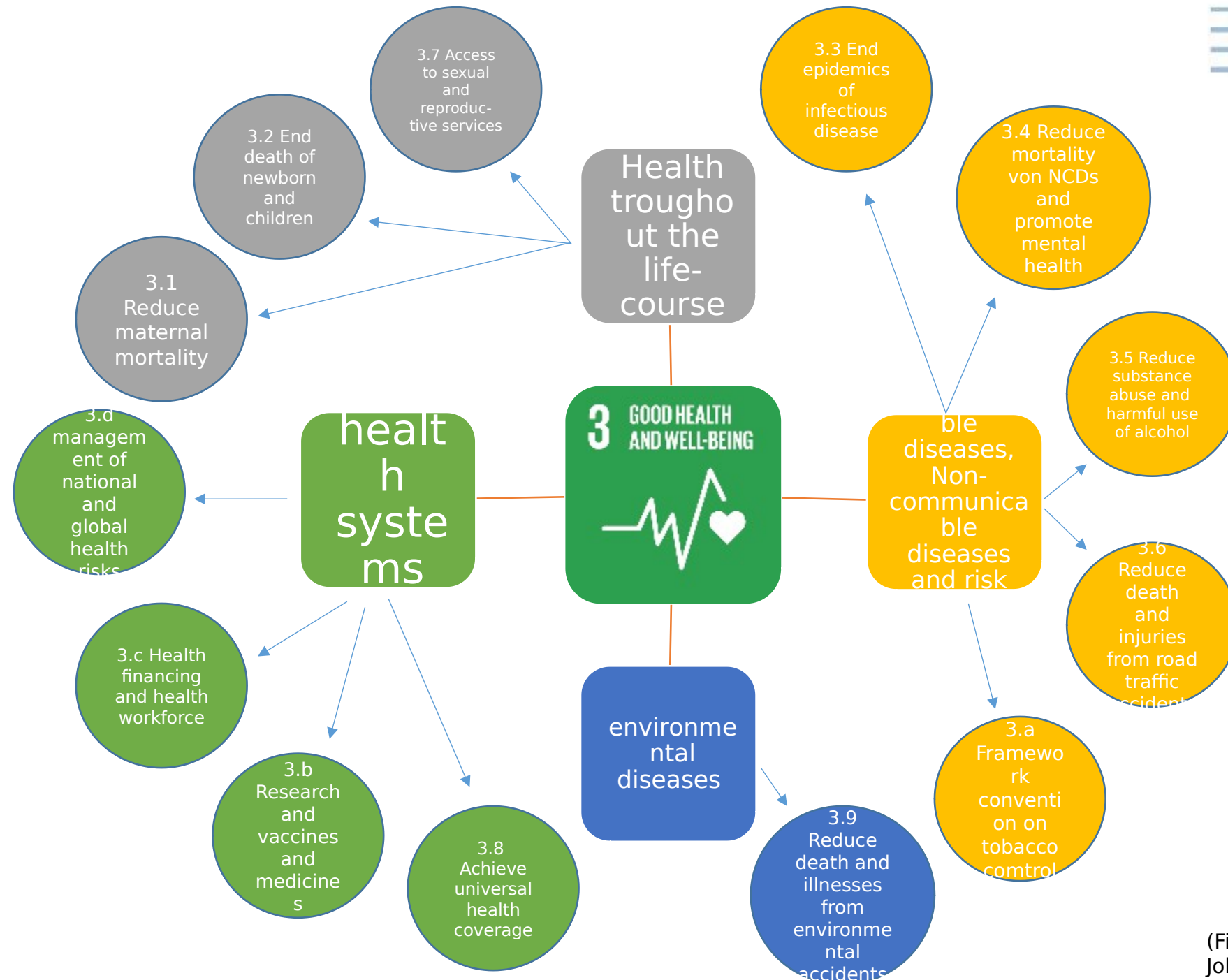
(Source: © <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs> refers to all SDG icons)

Significance of SDG 3 (1)



Significance of SDG 3 (2)

- 13 targets and 26 indicators
- As per World Health Organization (WHO) SDG3 covers four thematic areas: 1) health throughout life, 2) communicable diseases, NCDs and risk factors and 3) environmental diseases and 4) health systems



(Fig. 2: CC BY SA – author: Johanna Heimfarth)

Advantages of SDG 3

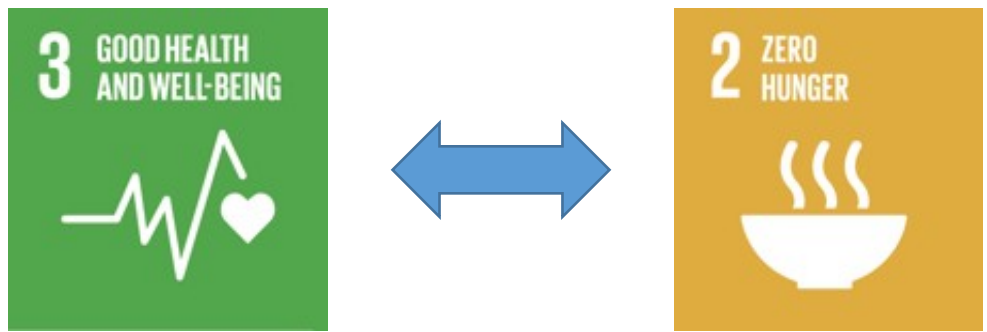
- Global understanding of the importance of health and its interconnections with other areas and SDGs
- Traditionally: health is the “absence of illness”
- Today: a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being (WHO, 2017) -> a new, comprehensive definition of *HEALTH*
- Widens the notion of health beyond the traditional *pathogenesis* approach to a progressive *salutogenesis* one

Interdependencies of SDG 3

- Example of interlinkages between SDG 3 & 4

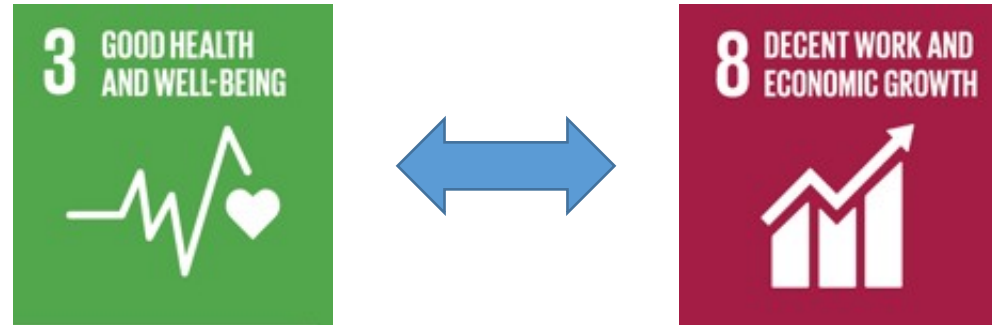


More examples: Interdependencies of SDG 3



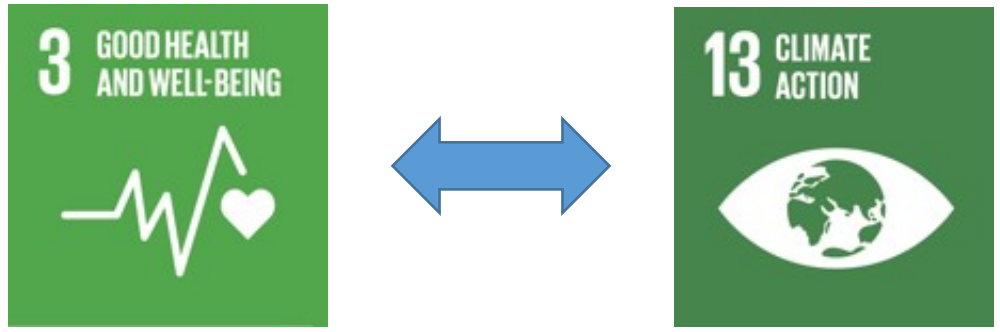
- “Health and nutrition are inextricably linked”
- e.g. SDG 2.3 \square SDG 3.1 + 3.2:
Increasing agricultural productivity and the access to food will improve the health of mothers, newborn and children
- e.g. SDG 3.3 \square SDG 2.3:
Reducing communicable diseases will facilitate availability and health of the labour force to achieve the targets related to agricultural productivity and income growth

More examples: Interdependencies of SDG 3



- The relationship between health and economic growth is highly context-dependent
- e.g. SDG 3 ↔ SDG 8.1, 8.5, 8.6:
 “Increased health/well-being supports people to enter the workforce and contributes to economic growth and employment”
- e.g. SDG 3.3, 3.9 ↔ SDG 8.1:
 Economic growth can have negative effects on the environmental pollution which can increase communicable diseases, illness and death.

More examples: Interdependencies of SDG 3



- There are many direct and indirect effects of climate change on health
- e.g. SDG 3.9 ↔ SDG 13.2:
Climate change measures will improve air quality
- e.g. SDG 3.4 ↔ SDG 13.2:
The integration of climate change measures may lead to job losses and a negative effect on the economy, which indirectly constrains health care

Which can be more interdependencies of SDG 3 ?



Challenges of SDG 3

Premature deaths from cancer, heart disease, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease are declining, but not rapidly enough to meet the 2030 target

Averting a shortfall of 18 million health workers by 2030 is critical to universal health coverage

To reach the 2030 target, the pace of progress in reducing maternal mortality needs to double

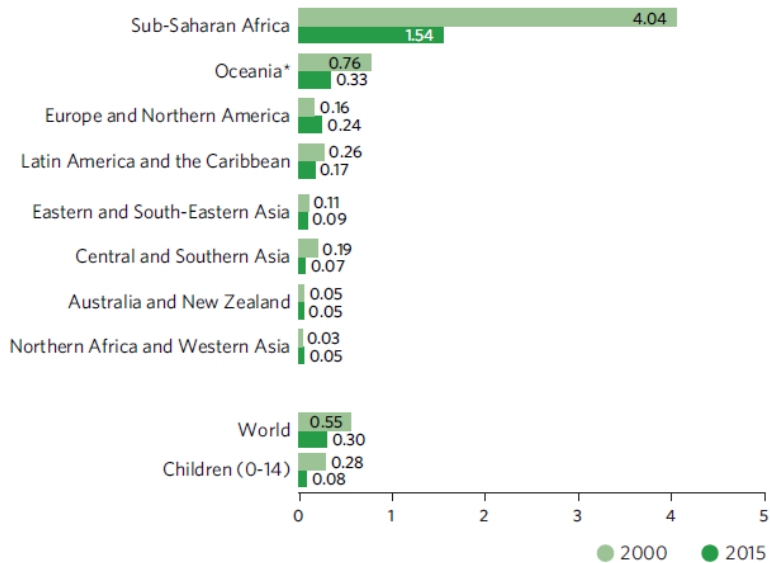
Despite progress, only half of married women in sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania* satisfy their need for family planning with modern methods

* refers to Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand.

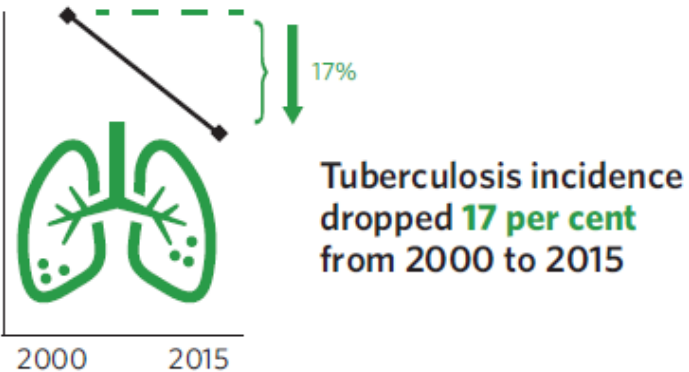
Quotes from the SDG Report 2017 (pp. 20-22)

1.3 Best Practices of SDG 3

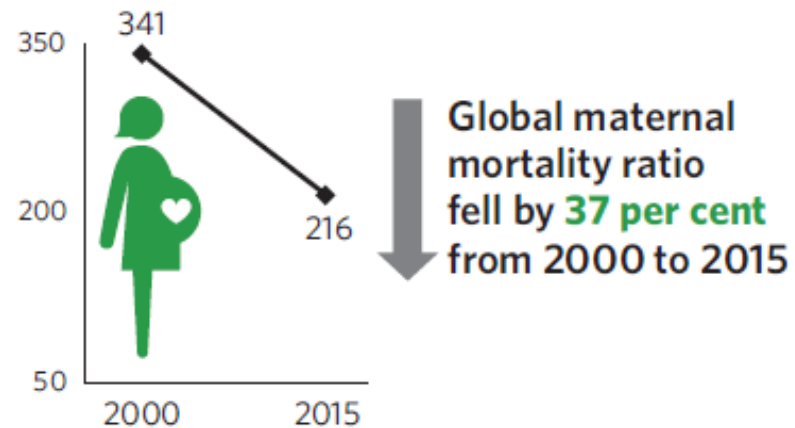
HIV incidence rates, 2000 and 2015 (new cases per 1,000 uninfected population)



Risk of dying between ages of 30 and 70 from one of these four NCDs fell from 2000 to 2015



Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births



1.3 Best Practices of SDG 3 – Case Studies

Prepare and present examples of project- or country-related best practices on the implementation of SDG 3:

- Innovation for Sustainable Development: Local Case Studies from Africa
- CS_SDG 3_Afghanistan
- CS_SDG 3_Bolivia
- CS_SDG 3_Guinea_Bissau
- CS_SDG 3_Malawi
- SA_SDG 3_Rwanda
- Country Success Stories SDG 3 (9 stories)



1.4 Exercises on SDG 3 – MDGs SDGs

Health Millennium Development Goal	SDG 3 Health Targets
 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY	3.1 reduce maternal mortality ratio 3.2 end death of newborns and under-five children 3.3 end the epidemics
 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	3.4 reduce premature mortality from NCDs 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse
 COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	3.6 halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents 3.7 access to sexual and reproductive health-care services 3.8 universal health coverage

- To what extent is SDG3 feasible, especially after consolidating all health-related MDGs into one SDG for health?
- Is there anything you would add differently in the future if you were given a seat on a global committee for health?
- In comparison to the MDGs, how much more realistic and advantageous is SDG3 on the health topic?

Fig. 7: Own representation based on Friedmann & Gostin from <http://www.gpprspring.com/sdg/#page1-3>
Millennium Development Goals Icons © United Nations
www.un.org/millenniumgoals

1.4 Exercises on SDG 3: Describing links with other SDGs



SDG 3+11

Map SDG3 in relation to (all) other SDGs.

- How strong is the link between SDG3 and SDG6 on Clean Water and Sanitation?
- How can SDG9 on Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure support successful completion of SDG3?
- How does the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) address health in

TARGETS	KEY INTERACTIONS
3.4 ← 11.2	Improving transport and particularly supporting active travel modes, promotes physical activity and helps to mitigate or prevent NCDs
3.6 ← 11.2	Improving road safety, with particular regard to vulnerable road users such as cyclists and pedestrians, will reduce harm from traffic accidents
3.8 ← 11.2	Transport systems support access to healthcare, employment, family and friends, and education
3.9 ← 11.2	Compact cities with well-designed public transport, cycling and walking networks enable reduce car use and contribute to reductions in carbon emissions and reduce exposure to air pollution

Fig. 8: Own representation based on ICSU from <https://www.icsu.org/cms/2017/05/SDGs-Guide-to-Interactions.pdf>

1.4 Exercises on SDG 3 – Gather and analyse data on SDG 3

1) Gather and analyse global, regional, national and local data on SDG3. E.g. from the UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg3> and <http://sdg.iisd.org/sdgs/goal-3-good-health-well-being/>)

2) Analyse the WHO's annual World Health Statistics by picking 1-3 of the 21 health-related SDG targets and present them in a visually appealing way.

→ http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2017/en/

3) Collect data on health in your community (classroom/university/house) and analyse the trends in both a qualitative and quantitative manner to find out major narratives, frequencies, correlations and causalities and see how well your data is situated in comparison to the local (if available) or otherwise national data from the other platforms.

□ Helpful link for statistical data visualisation under:
<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.sdg.tp-1?lang=en>

1.4 Exercises on SDG 3 – Gather and analyse data on SDG 3

4) AroundTheWorld4Health: Analyze and discuss health institutions from across the globe. As an example, you can start from international organizations mandated on health issues e.g. WHO through to regional bodies (e.g. PAHO WHO) and all the way to National Health Policies and Strategies of countries. Draw your own conclusions as to whether the rhetoric in policy is aligned with and supportive to SDG3.

5) Analyse and compare how climate actions formulated in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) correspond to SDG3.

□ <https://klimalog.die-gdi.de/ndc-sdg/>



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