





Lecno: Lecture 13

File Title:

Done By: Haneen Frehat



Global Health Challenges

- اصبح هناك انتشار للخدمات والمعلومات
- Impact of financial crisis & globalization Multiple, diverse, emerging health threat
- Failures in delivery & access to both existing and needed interventions.

 Disparities and inequities continue
- Fragile health systems unable to achieve SDGs targets

Universal health coverage (UHC) UHC means that all people have access to the full range of quality health services they need, when and where they need them, without financial problems.



It covers the full range of essential health services, from health promotion to prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care

Millennium Development Goals

The (MDGs) are eight international development goals that all 193 United

Nations member states and at least 23 international organizations have agreed

to achieve by the year 2015. The goals are:

- 1. eradicating extreme poverty and hunger,
- 2. achieving universal primary education,
- 3. promoting gender equality and empowering women.
- 4. reducing child mortality rates,
- 5. improving maternal health,
- 6. combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases,
- 7. ensuring environmental sustainability, and
- 8. developing a global partnership for development.



SUSTAINABLE GEALS





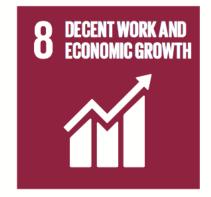
















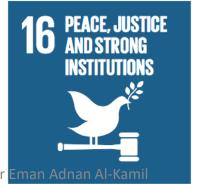
















What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

- The 193 Member States of the United Nations reached consensus on the outcome document of a new sustainable development agenda entitled, "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".
- This agenda contains 17 goals and 169 targets
- This agenda builds on the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were adopted in 2000 and guided development action for the last 15 years. The MDGs have proven that global goals can lift millions out of poverty.
- UN summit for the adoption of SDGs with its 17 goals was held from 25 to 27 September 2015, in New York and convened as a high–level meeting of the General Assembly.

How are the SDGs different from the MDGs?

- The 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 targets are broader in scope and will go further than the MDGs by addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people.
- These goals will cover the three dimensions of sustainable development:
 - economic growth,
 - social Inclusion and
 - environmental protection.
 - The SDGs are universal and apply to all countries, whereas the MDGs were intended for action in developing countries only.
- A core feature of the SDGs has been the means of implementation the mobilization of financial resources, as well as capacity building and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

How will progress of the SDGs be measured?

- The 17 goals and 169 targets will be monitored and reviewed using a set of global indicators.
- These will be <u>complemented</u> by indicators at the <u>regional and national</u> levels, which will be developed by <u>Member States</u>.

When are the SDGs expected to start and end?

The SDGs started on 1 January 2016 and to be achieved by 31 December 2030.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



- reduce the global maternal mortality rate.
- 2. reduce neonatal mortality and under-5 mortality.
- 3. end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
- 4. reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.
- promote mental health and well-being.

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