2020-21 Executive Training Course for Policymakers on the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

The Drivers for SDG Transformations, with Special Focus on Public Health and Wellbeing

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I. Introduction

COVID-19 pandemic calls for SDGs and urgent attention/action for global public health and wellbeing

- COVID-19 exacerbated public health and wellbeing
  - Global public health crisis
    - Regional variation: Cross-country inequality grows in public health, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia regions
- SDGs: Public health and wellbeing is represented in Goal 3 in SDGs, as well as in many interrelated goals of SDGs
  - GDSR 2019 recommendations are critical for tackling the root causes of COVID-19, and should be implemented with force

Recommendations for COVID-19 and global public health crisis:

- GSDR Call for Action
- Action needed at the regional and country-levels
Cross-Country Inequality in Public Health

1. Child Health
   • Despite determined global progress, an increasing proportion of child deaths are in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. Four out of every five deaths of children under age five occur in these regions.
   • Children in Sub-Saharan Africa are more than 15 times more likely to die before the age of 5 than children in high income countries.

2. Maternal Health
   • 94% of all maternal deaths occur in low and lower middle-income countries.
   • Maternal mortality ratio in developing regions is still 14 times higher than in the developed regions.

3. Diseases
   • HIV/AIDS is now the leading cause of death among adolescents (aged 10–19) in Africa.
   • Over 6.2 million malaria deaths have been averted between 2000 and 2015, primarily of children under five years of age in sub-Saharan Africa.
II. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Leave No One Behind, 2016-2030
Global Sustainable Development Report 2019: Science for Achieving Sustainable Development

Critical Assessment of UN SDGs
GSDR 2019: Independent Group of Scientists (IGS)

Co-Chairs

Peter Messerli
Switzerland
Geography, Sustainable
Development, Land System

Endah Murniningtyas
Indonesia
Agriculture Economics, Natural
Resources, Poverty

Parfait Eloundou-Enyegue
Cameroon
Sociology, Education, Inequality

Ernest Foli
Ghana
Tropical Forest Ecology, Climate
Change

Eeva Furman
Finland
Environmental Policy, Socio-
Ecological Process, Bio-Diversity, Eco-
System

Amanda Glassman
US
Global Public Health, Social
Protection, Maternal and
Child Health

Gonzalo Hernández Licona
Mexico
Economics, Poverty,
Economic Development, Social Development
The Brundtland Report (Our Common Future), 1987

UN World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED): 1987

- Environment became a major global issue at the Stockholm Conference

- Environment & Development as One Global Problem ➔ Presented as a major global political problem to be solved by all

- Poverty eradication, gender equality, redistribution of wealth in order to enhance human development are also important for the sustainability of the environment; Need to limit economic growth in order to save the environment for developed and developing countries

- Research, analysis, and recommendations for Solutions for Sustainable Development
UN Secretary General and IGS
September 10, 2019

UN Sustainable Development Summit
– GSDR Fireside Chat
September 24, 2019
1. A Decisive Decade Ahead

Sounding the alarm bell:
The need to scale-up and accelerate implementation

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL</th>
<th>WITHIN 5%</th>
<th>5–10%</th>
<th>&gt;10%</th>
<th>NEGATIVE LONG-TERM TREND</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goal 1</td>
<td>1.1. Evaluating extreme poverty</td>
<td>1.1. Social protection for all</td>
<td>2.2. Ending malnutrition (overweight)</td>
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<td>Goal 2</td>
<td>2.1. Ending hunger (undernourishment)</td>
<td>2.2. Ending malnutrition (underweight)</td>
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<td>Goal 3</td>
<td>3.2. Under-5 mortality</td>
<td>3.3. Maternal mortality</td>
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<td>Goal 4</td>
<td>4.1. Enrolment in primary education</td>
<td>4.2. Early childhood development</td>
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<td>Goal 5</td>
<td>5.1. Women’s political participation</td>
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<td>Goal 6</td>
<td>6.2. Access to safe sanitation (open defecation practices)</td>
<td>6.3. Access to safely managed drinking water</td>
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<td>Goal 7</td>
<td>7.1. Access to electricity</td>
<td>7.2. Share of renewable energy*</td>
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<td>Goal 8</td>
<td>8.1. Use of child labour</td>
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<td>Goal 9</td>
<td>9.5. Enhancing scientific research (R&amp;D expenditure)</td>
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<td>Goal 10</td>
<td>10.1. Remittances costs</td>
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<td>Goal 11</td>
<td>11.1. Urban population living in slums*</td>
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<td>Goal 12</td>
<td>12.2. Absolute material footprint, and B&amp;M*</td>
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<td>Goal 13</td>
<td>Global GHG emissions relative to Paris targets*</td>
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<td>Goal 14</td>
<td>14.1. Continued decimation of coastal habitats*</td>
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<td>Goal 15</td>
<td>15.5. Biodiversity loss*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 16</td>
<td>16.9. Universal birth registration*</td>
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* target not specified  
** based on most recently available data
2. Understanding the Systemic Challenges

Rising inequalities

![Bar chart showing global inequality from 1980 to 2013.](Future Earth, 2017, based on Schellnhuber et al. 2016)

Biodiversity loss

![Graph showing cumulative % of species driven extinct since 1500.](IPBES, 2019)

Climate change

![Diagram illustrating tipping elements.](Future Earth, 2017, based on Schellnhuber et al. 2016)
3. Knowledge-based Transform

Insight (a): From boxes to arrows – a systems perspective

Moving forward:

- address trade-offs
- harness co-benefits
- turn vicious- into virtuous cycles

3. Knowledge-based Transform

Insight (b): Levers for change in a hyper-connected world
3. Knowledge-based Transform

Insight (c): Context and universality matter!
4. Context-specific pathways to transformation for sustainability

Pathways to Transformation as context-specific configurations of levers to achieve transformation in each entry point

Each entry point:
- Impediments
- Levers
- Integrated and context-specific pathways
- Call to Action
5. Summary of Key Points of GSDR 2019

1) Independent and Critical Assessment of SDGs Implementation
   • Meta Analysis of scientific research publications, UN Reports, Country Reports, etc.

2) Evidence-based Research for SDGs
   • Reflect the universal, indivisible and integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda
   • Interlinkages and correlation among the 17 goals: Trade-offs and co-benefits
   • Policy recommendations to be based on scientific evidence including indigenous knowledge

3) Policy Recommendations
   • Message to the UN and Member States to implement SDGs: STRONG POLITICAL WILL → NEED TO MAKE HARD CHOICES and MAKE SDGs TOP PRIORITY!
   • ALARM BELL: We only have 10 years left until 2030
   • BUT, WE CAN DO IT: 6 ENTRY POINTS FOR TRANSFORMATION and 4 LEVERS
   • We all must work together to achieve the SDGs, and it has to start now and here!
Definition of Health: Constitution of the WHO

- Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

- The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.

- The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest co-operation of individuals and States.
Public Health and Wellbeing in SDGs

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, medicines, and vaccines for all

3.1 Reduce maternal mortality
3.2 End preventable newborn and child deaths
3.3 End the epidemics of AIDS, TB, malaria and NTDs and combat hepatitis, waterborne and other communicable diseases
3.7 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services

3.4 Reduce mortality from NCDs and promote mental health
3.5 Strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse
3.6 Halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
3.9 Reduce deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
Public Health and Wellbeing in SDGs

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND
PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, medicines, and vaccines for all

Impacts on

1. NO POVERTY
2. ZERO HUNGER
4. QUALITY EDUCATION
5. GENDER EQUALITY
8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
Public Health and Wellbeing in pandemic crisis

- People are experiencing fear in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Working from home, Temporary unemployment, Home-schooling, School closures, Lack of physical contact

Source: UN (2020)
Critical role of the global health initiatives

• Global health initiatives (e.g. CEPI, GAVI, and WHO) are working together to ensure **fair, rapid and equitable access** to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines for all countries.

• Concerted global efforts will help protect individuals and health systems, as well as minimize the impact on global economy.

• This brings us closer to the **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)** of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), ensuring that **no one is left behind**.
V. Concluding Remarks

1. Cross-Country inequality in public health and wellbeing
2. Action needed at the country-level to tackle SDGs for public health and wellbeing
3. More active response required for the mental health problem
4. We must work hard to achieve SDGs especially for low-income countries to leave no one behind
5. We must cooperate globally to tackle the COVID-19 and enhance global health security
감사합니다!
Thank you very much!