

**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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# Table of Contents

- 
- I. Introduction: COVID-19  
Pandemic Crisis for  
Public Health and Wellbeing
  - II. Sustainable Development Goals  
(SDGs) & GSDR 2019
  - III. SDGs and Public Health and  
Wellbeing
  - IV. Concluding Remarks

# 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**

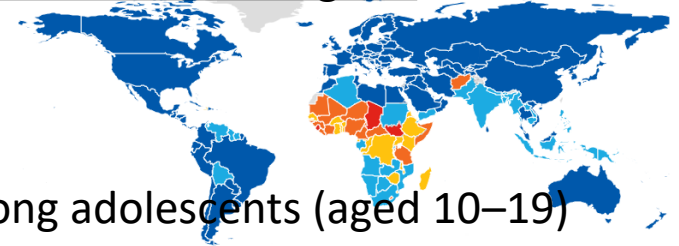
# Cross-Country Inequality in Public Health

## 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**

<b>1</b> NO POVERTY 	<b>2</b> ZERO HUNGER 	<b>3</b> GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	<b>4</b> QUALITY EDUCATION 	<b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY 
<b>6</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	<b>7</b> AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	<b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	<b>9</b> INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	<b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES 
<b>11</b> SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	 <b>THE GLOBAL GOALS</b> For Sustainable Development			<b>12</b> RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 
<b>13</b> CLIMATE ACTION 	<b>14</b> LIFE BELOW WATER 	<b>15</b> LIFE ON LAND 	<b>16</b> PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<b>17</b> PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 

***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  
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Climate Change,  
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and Sanitation  
System



**David Smith**  
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Disaster  
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**Jurgis Staniskis**  
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**Jean-Pascal  
van Ypersele**  
Belgium  
Physics, Climate  
Change, Energy &  
Climate



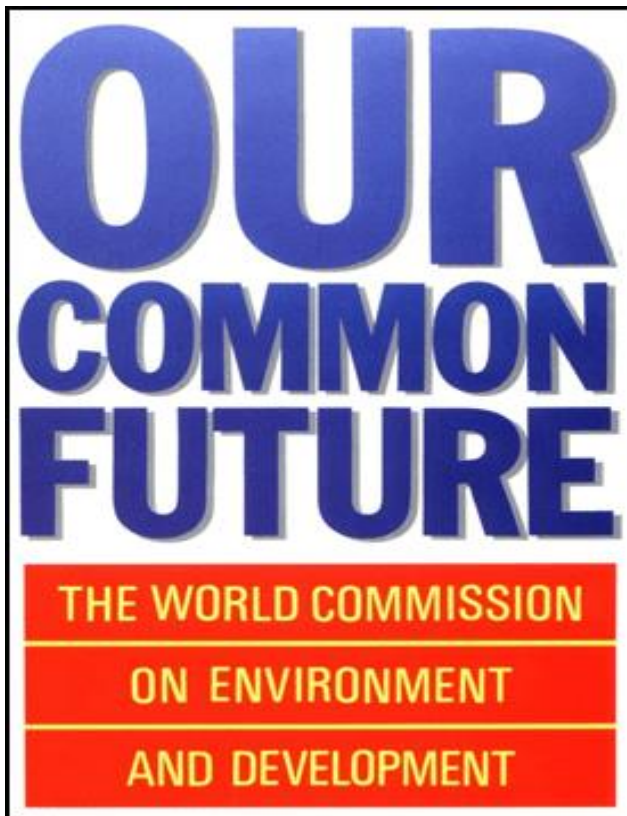
# The Brundtland Report (*Our Common Future*), 1987



The Brundtland Commission Report/ Former Prime of Norway, Gro Harlem Brundtland

## 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*

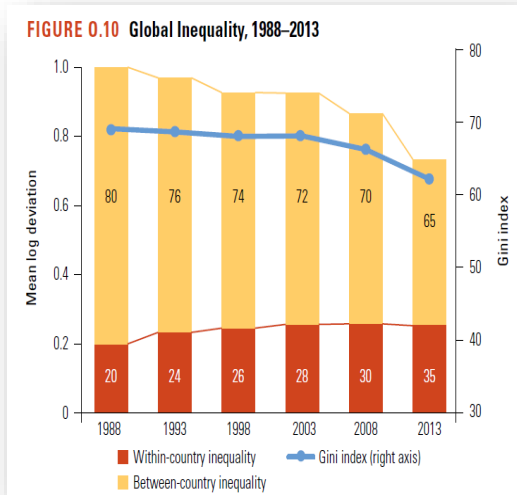
## Business-as-usual approaches

GOAL	WITHIN 5%	5–10%	>10%	NEGATIVE LONG-TERM TREND
 Goal 1		1.1. Eradicating extreme poverty	1.3. Social protection for all	
 Goal 2		2.1. Ending hunger (undernourishment)	2.2. Ending malnutrition (stunting) 2.5. Maintaining genetic diversity 2.a. Investment in agriculture*	2.2. Ending malnutrition (overweight)
 Goal 3	3.2. Under 5 mortality 3.2. Neonatal mortality		3.1. Maternal mortality 3.4. Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases	
 Goal 4	4.1 Enrolment in primary education	4.6 Literacy among youth and adults	4.2. Early childhood development 4.1 Enrolment in secondary education 4.3 Enrolment in tertiary education	
 Goal 5			5.5. Women political participation	
 Goal 6		6.2. Access to safe sanitation (open defecation practices)	6.1. Access to safely managed drinking water 6.2. Access to safely managed sanitation services	
 Goal 7		7.1. Access to electricity	7.2. Share of renewable energy* 7.3. Energy intensity	
 Goal 8			8.7. Use of child labour	
 Goal 9		9.5. Enhancing scientific research (R&D expenditure)	9.5. Enhancing scientific research (number of researchers)	
 Goal 10			10.c. Remittance costs	Inequality in income**
 Goal 11			11.1. Urban population living in slums*	
 Goal 12				12.2. Absolute material footprint, and DMC*
 Goal 13				Global GHG emissions relative to Paris targets**
 Goal 14				14.1. Continued deterioration of coastal waters* 14.4. Overfishing*
 Goal 15				15.5. Biodiversity loss* 15.7. Wildlife poaching and trafficking*
 Goal 16			16.9 universal birth registration *	

\* target not specified \*\* based on most recently available data

# 2. Understanding the Systemic Challenges

## Rising inequalities



World Bank, 2016

## Biodiversity loss

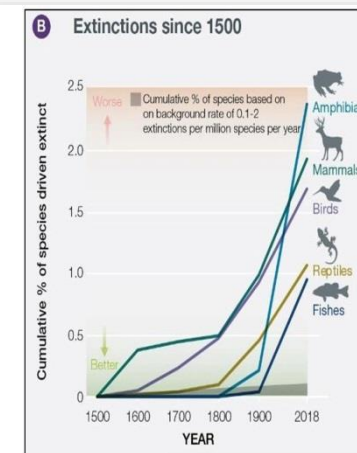
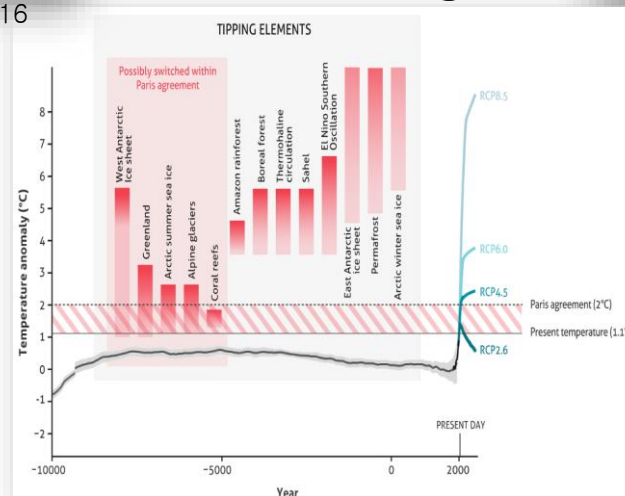


Figure 3 (B) - Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

IPBES, 2019

## Climate change



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



SDG-level interactions

SDGs Targets Interaction Details References

From SDG To SDG

**GEO-6 Regional Assessment for Asia and the Pacific**

UNEP, 2016. (p. xvii)

2.3 → 15.5  
ICSU Score -1: Constraining  
Asia and the Pacific

Ecosystems integrity and biodiversity are threatened throughout the region due to extensive agriculture, oil palm and rubber plantations, aquaculture and illegal wildlife trade

**Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services**

IPBES, 2019 (p. 8)

2.3 → 15.5  
ICSU Score -2: Counteracting

Furthermore, increases in the production of some of nature's contributions are linked to declines in others (L), which also affects people differentially (L). For example, clearing of forest for conventional agriculture has increased the provision of food and feed (NCP 12) and other materials important for people (such as natural fibres, timber and ornamental flowers; NCP 13) but has reduced contributions as diverse as pollination (NCP 2), climate regulation (NCP 4), water quality regulation (NCP 7), opportunities for learning and inspiration (NCP 15) and the maintenance of options for the future (NCP 18).

**Chapter 5: Sustainable Development, Poverty Eradication and Reducing Inequalities. In: Global Warming of 1.5°C**

IPCC, 2018. (p. 501)

2.3 → 15.5  
ICSU Score +1: Enabling

Land-based Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Soil Carbon Sequestration & Conservation of Biodiversity and Restoration of Land (15.1/15.5/15.9): Agricultural intensification can promote conservation of biological diversity by reducing deforestation, and by rehabilitation and restoration of biodiversity communities on previously developed farm or pasture land. However, planting monocultures on biodiversity hot spots can have adverse side-effects, reducing biodiversity. Genetically modified crops reduce demand for cultivated land. Adaptation of integrated landscape approaches can provide various ecosystem services. CSA enrich linkages across sectors including management of land and bioresources. Land sparing has the potential to be beneficial for biodiversity, including for many species of conservation concern, but benefits will depend strongly on the use of spared land. In addition, high yield farming involves trade-offs, and is likely to be detrimental for wild species associated with farm land (Lamb et al., 2016).

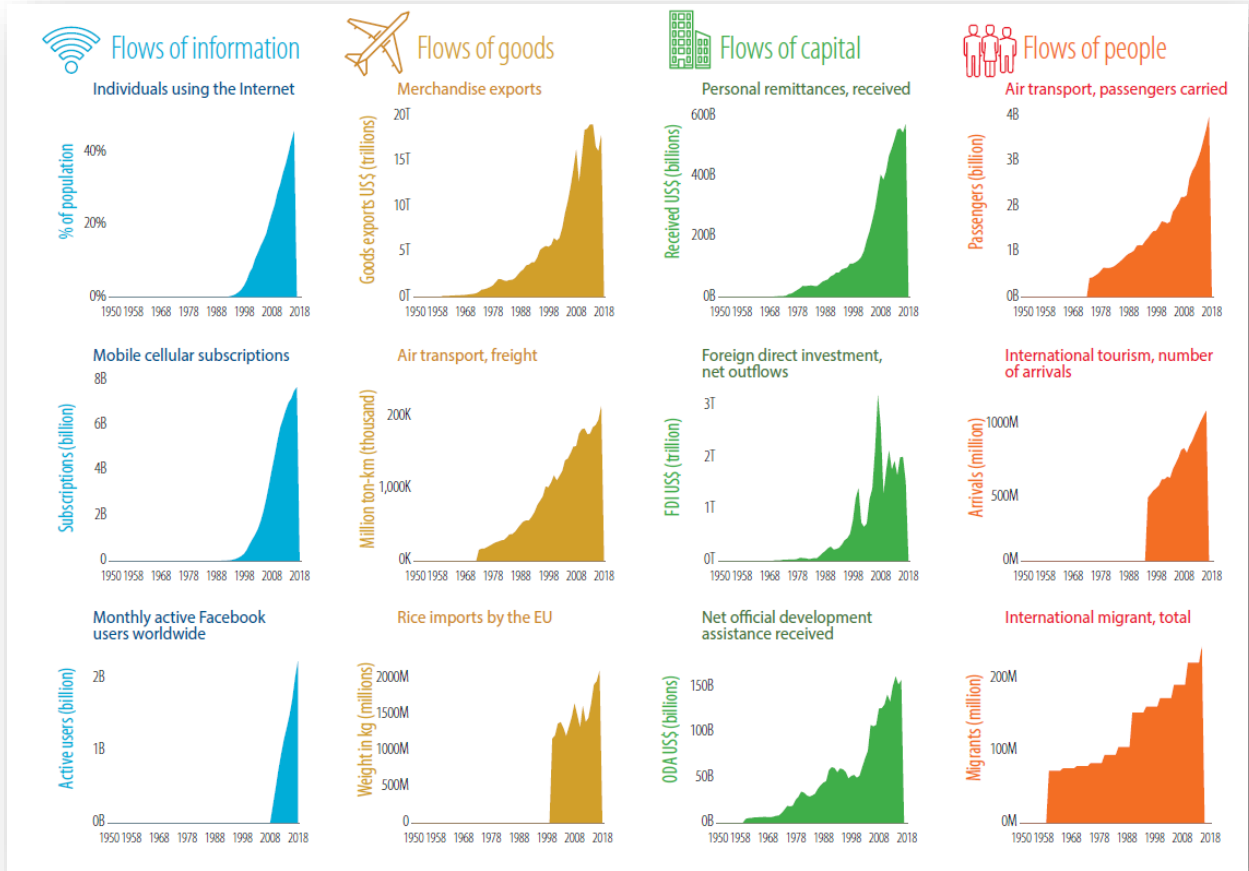
Further material: Lybbert and Sumner, 2010; Behnassi et al., 2014; Harvey et al., 2014; IPCC, 2014; Lamb et al., 2016

Trade-offs  
Co-benefits

<https://datablog.cde.unibe.ch/index.php/2019/08/29/sdg-interactions/>

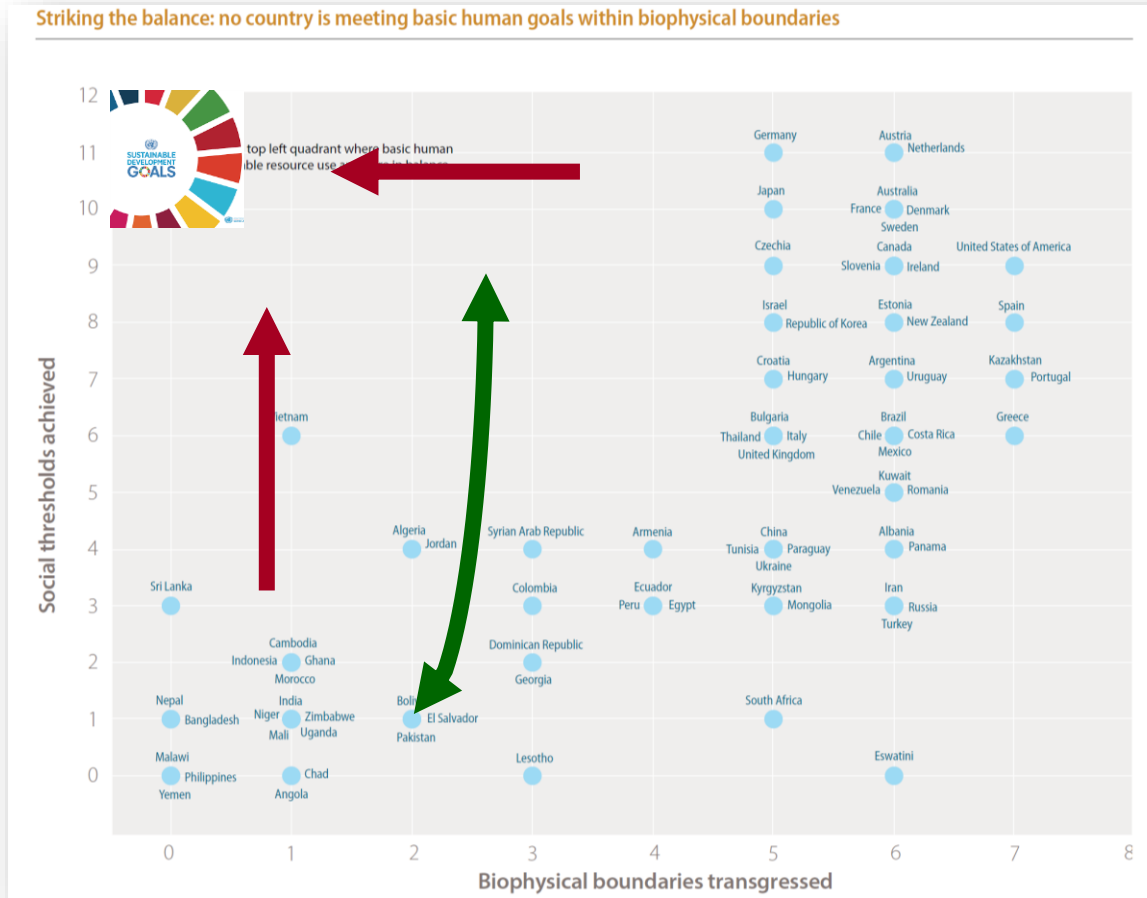
# 3. Knowledge-based Transform

## Insight (b): Levers for change in a hyper-connected world



# 3. Knowledge-based Transform

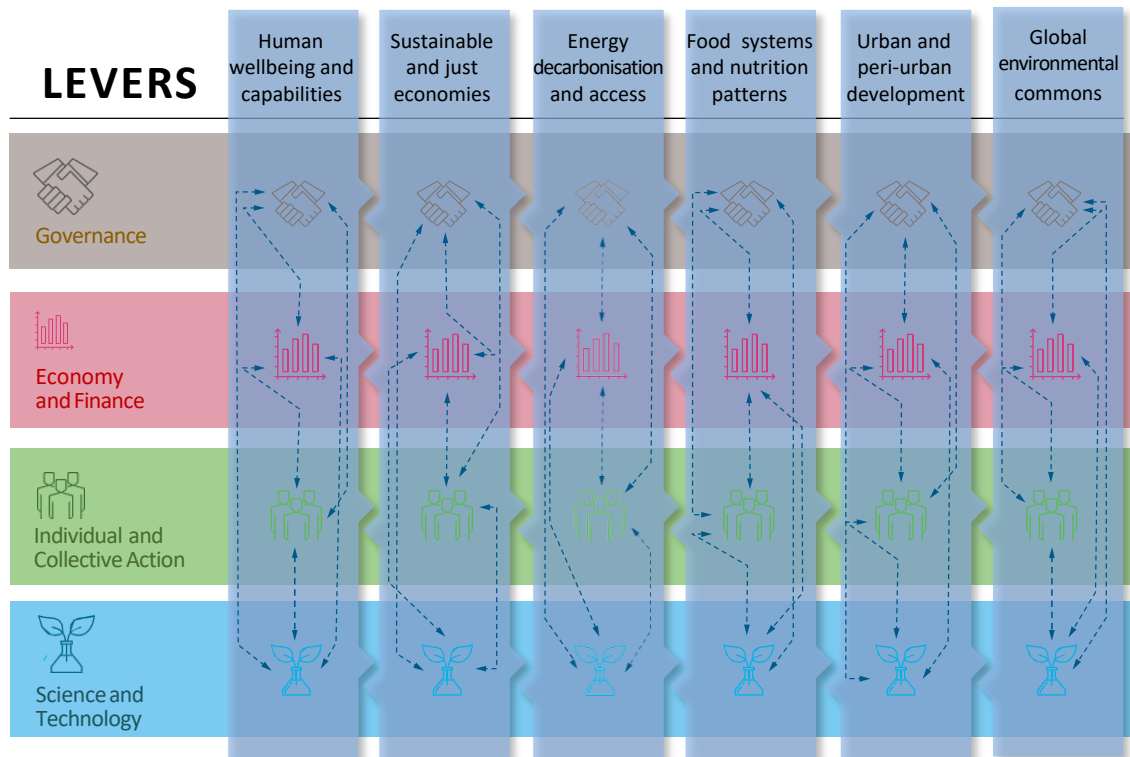
Insight (c): Context and universality matter!



# 4. Context-specific pathways to transformation for sustainability



## ENTRY POINTS FOR TRANSFORMATION



- Each entry point:**
- ✓ Impediments
  - ✓ Levers
  - ✓ Integrated and context-specific pathways
  - ✓ Call to Action

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



# 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!**

# III. SDGs and Public Health and Wellbeing

## Definition of Health: Constitution of the WHO



**World Health  
Organization**

- **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

**3** GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING



## 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

**MDG**  
Unfinished  
& Expanded  
Agenda

- 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

**New SDG**  
3 Targets

- 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

**3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



**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

## BEFORE COVID-19

PROGRESS IN MANY HEALTH AREAS CONTINUED, BUT NEEDS ACCELERATION



## COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

HEALTHCARE DISRUPTIONS COULD REVERSE DECADES OF IMPROVEMENTS



HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ADDITIONAL UNDER-5 DEATHS MAY BE EXPECTED IN 2020

## THE PANDEMIC HAS

INTERRUPTED CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMMES IN AROUND 70 COUNTRIES



ILLNESS AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES WILL SPIKE



SERVICE CANCELLATIONS WILL LEAD TO 100% INCREASE IN MALARIA DEATHS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Mental Health

- 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

LESS THAN HALF OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION



IS COVERED BY ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES

[2017]



# 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!**





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