The Sustainable Development Goals:

The implications for health post-2015

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Outline

SDGs: general process and features
- 2030 Agenda: the Declaration and Sustainable Development Goals
- Financing for development

Health in the SDGs: goals and targets
- Health goal and its links with the other Sustainable Development Goals
- SDG 3 on Health: Targets
- Health targets in other goals
- Global monitoring framework

Potential priority action areas for health
- Integrated health agenda: universal health coverage
- Leaving no one behind: focus on equity
- Addressing risks and determinants of health: intersectoral action
- Monitoring and review of progress
Sustainable Development Goals
General process and features
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Process of development

• Started in 2010: a member state-led process with UN system inputs

• Selected key events:
  – 2012: UN conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20; established Open Working Group
    • 2012: High level panel of eminent persons report: proposing 12 targets and 54 targets
    • 2013: UN Development agencies complete global conversation: "The world we want"
    • 2014: UN General Assembly accepts proposals from Open Working Group
    • 2014: UN Secretary General synthesis report on the post-2015 agenda
  – 2015
    • March: Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction
    • July: Addis Ababa Agenda for Action on financing for development
    • September: New York adoption of the SDG declaration by all heads of state
    • December: Paris UN framework on climate change
  – 2016
    • March: proposed indicators by UN Statistical Commission
    • July: ECOSOC (UN High Level Panel)
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

• The SDG are "integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable":
  – they are applicable to all countries
  – they are about addressing the needs of the poor or otherwise disadvantaged groups wherever they may live (not just in poor countries)

• The SDG are "unprecedented in scope and significance"
  – The MDGs were about a limited set of human development targets
  – The SDGs cover the economic, environmental and social pillars of sustainable development with a strong focus on equity
  – The wide range of SDG goals more closely reflect the range of issues with which a government has to contend in reality
Financing the SDGs

• Addis Ababa Action Agenda offered general principles but little concrete in terms of e.g. numerical targets
  – Emphasis on increasing country capacity to raise and spend funds domestically
  – Focus on making tax systems more efficient nationally; combat tax evasion and illicit tax flows globally; to incentivize the private sector to align their investment with the principles of sustainable development

• Moving away from the MDG era poverty reduction in developing countries to focus on sustainable development everywhere

• Development assistance:
  – Increasingly focus on fragile and conflict countries
  – Target of 0.7% of ODA/GNI (one third to least developed countries) adopted by (some) developed countries (it is target in means of implementation SDG 17)
Health goal and its targets
Linkages with other goals and targets
The 17 Sustainable Development Goals

1. Poverty
2. Food security and nutrition
3. Health
4. Education
5. Gender equality
6. Water and sanitation
7. Energy
8. Economic growth and employment
9. Infrastructure, industrialization, innovation
10. Equity
11. Cities
12. Consumption and production
13. Climate change
14. Oceans, seas and marine resources
15. Ecosystems
16. Peaceful and inclusive societies
17. Means of implementation

Health in the SDG Era

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
The 17 Sustainable Development Goals
*Linkages between health and other goals*

### Goal 3
**Promote healthy lives and wellbeing at all ages for all**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk factors for health (direct effect on health)</th>
<th>Determinants of health (indirect effect on health)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2- Food security and nutrition</td>
<td>9 - Infrastructure, industrialization, innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - Water and sanitation</td>
<td>10 – Equity</td>
</tr>
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<td>7 - Energy</td>
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1 - Poverty
4 - Education
5 - Gender equality
8 - Economic growth and employment

17 – Means of implementation
17 Goals with 169 Targets

One specific health goal with 13 targets

• The SDG targets are a mixed bag, e.g.:
  – Some are purely aspirational and visionary: will be impossible to achieve by 2030
  – Some are only useful to some countries, some are only useful globally
  – Many targets providing little guidance for priority setting or accountability

• Health goal targets
  – 13 mostly concrete targets, includes almost all major health subject areas
  – Some are complex, and include multiple targets within one target
Towards a logic of the targets within the health goal

- The health targets are not organized in a logical way, and yet an integrated approach should be central.

- SDG text on the new agenda (point 26 of declaration) provides more clarity:

  “To promote physical and mental health and well-being and to extend life expectancy for all, we must achieve universal health coverage and access to quality health care. No one must be left behind. We commit to…” (thereafter follows a brief summary of health targets).

- This place **UHC** as the target that underpins and is key to achievement to all the other health targets.
Sustainable Development Goal 3 and its targets

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

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

New SDG 3 targets

3.1: Reduce maternal mortality
3.2: End preventable newborn and child deaths
3.3: End the epidemics of HIV, TB, malaria and NTD and combat hepatitis, waterborne and other communicable diseases
3.4: Reduce mortality from NCD and promote mental health
3.5: Strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse
3.6: Halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
3.7: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services
3.9: Reduce deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

MDG unfinished and expanded agenda

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

SDG3 means of Implementation targets

3.a: Strengthen implementation of framework convention on tobacco control
3.b: Provide access to medicines and vaccines for all, support R&D of vaccines and medicines for all
3.c: Increase health financing and health workforce in developing countries
3.d: Strengthen capacity for early warning, risk reduction and management of health risks

Interactions with economic, other social and environmental SDGs and SDG 17 on means of implementation
# Health linkages with other targets

## Risk factors for health (direct effect on health)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2 end <strong>malnutrition</strong>, achieve targets for reductions child stunting and wasting</td>
<td>1.1 eradicate poverty everywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2: eliminate all forms of <strong>violence</strong> against all women and girls</td>
<td>2.3 double agricultural productivity and income of small-scale food producers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1 achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable <strong>drinking water</strong></td>
<td>4.1 ensure all boys and girls complete quality primary and secondary education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 achieve universal and equitable access to adequate <strong>sanitation and hygiene</strong></td>
<td>5.1 end all forms of discrimination against girls and women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1 affordable access to affordable, <strong>reliable and modern energy</strong></td>
<td>8.6 reduce proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.6 reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities (<strong>air pollution</strong>)</td>
<td>9.1 develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to <strong>climate-related hazards and natural disasters</strong></td>
<td>11.1 adequate, affordable, quality, resilient housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.1: reduce all forms of <strong>violence</strong> and related death rates everywhere etc.</td>
<td>12.5 reduce waste generation</td>
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## Determinants of health (indirect interaction)

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<th>Target</th>
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<tr>
<td>... and others</td>
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### 10 – Equity

### 17 – Means of implementation
Health and the SDGs
Potential priority areas for action
Potential priority actions areas for health

1. Address *specific health targets*:
   - RMNCH, HIV, TB, malaria, hepatitis, NTD
   - NCD & tobacco, mental health,
   - Environmental health risks,
   - Health systems strengthening (UHC, workforce, access to medicines),
   - Health security

2. Integrated health agenda: *universal health coverage*

3. Addressing risks and determinants of health: *intersectoral action / health in all policies*

4. Leaving no one behind: greater focus on *equity*

5. *Monitoring and review of progress*
2 A Framework for UHC as part of the SDGs

Global public health security and resilient societies

Equitable health outcomes and wellbeing

Inclusive economic growth and employment

**Universal Health Coverage**
All people and communities receive the quality health services they need, without financial hardship

**Health Systems Strengthening**
3 Intersectoral action

• Address the risk to health / Effective linkages with determinants

• Build on/expand work on "Health-in-all-policies"

• Examples:
  – NCD risk factors
  – Environmental risks
  – Health security
  – Antimicrobial resistance
  – Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health
Global Strategy 2010-2015: MDG focus, led to acceleration but many fragmented initiatives

Global Strategy 2016-2030: well-aligned with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- 20 SDG targets have been used to develop 17 targets for Survive, Thrive, Transform
  - Health (SDG3): 8 targets
  - Risk factors 6 targets: nutrition, W&S, gender
  - Determinants 5 targets: economic, social
  - Means of implementation: 1 target
4 Leave no one behind

- Greater focus on health and related inequalities

- Include multiple dimensions of inequality: age, sex/gender, socioeconomic, geographic, minorities, migrants

- Centrality of local data and within country differences: districts, counties, provinces, states etc.

- Address specific inequality patterns in different health areas: RMNCAH, NCD, infectious disease control

- Major role for data, advocacy and accountability
5 Monitoring and Review

• **Country**
  – "Follow up and review will be voluntary and country-led taking into account the different national realities, capacities and levels of development"
  – Monitoring: central role of national statistical offices
  – Review:
    • Possibly general SDG reviews
    • Link with health sector reviews
    • Given the more political nature and breadth of the SDG agenda, civil society and others may use the SDGs to hold their governments to account

• **Regional**
  – the SDGs are intended to give much greater focus to regional mechanisms of review; peer review mechanisms

• **Global**
  – 230 indicators
  – a high level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of ECOSOC: annual, informed by a global SDG progress report form UNSG;
  – UN General Assembly to review in 2019 – first report in preparation 2015
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Skilled birth attendance</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Under-5 mortality</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Neonatal mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>5-8</td>
<td>HIV, TB, malaria and hepatitis incidence rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Number of people exposed to NTD risk</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>NCD mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Suicide mortality rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Treatment coverage substance abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Harmful use of alcohol (APC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Road traffic injury mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Family planning coverage</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Adolescent birth rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Coverage of essential interventions (index)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Financial protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>19-21</td>
<td>Mortality due to air pollution, WASH, unintended poisoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.a</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Tobacco use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.b</td>
<td>23-24</td>
<td>Access to medicines; ODA on health research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.c</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Health workforce density &amp; distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.D</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>IHR implementation rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusion

- SDGs are very broad and complex, but health is in a relatively good place
  - With a very comprehensive set of health targets
  - With multiple linkages to other SDGs as contributor and beneficiary

- Even though alignment with current health priorities is good, reorientation is needed
  - **UHC** as platform for an integrated approach for the SDG health-related targets; also include health security and greater consideration of economic interactions
  - **Intersectoral action**: much better integration with the economic, social and environmental dimensions
  - **Equity**: central, and an issue in all countries, focus on local data and actions
  - **Financing shifts** further to domestic financing; ODA focus on least developed and fragile countries are likely to continue to need assistance; need for simplified global health governance
  - **Monitoring framework** big and complex, but in health feasible