



United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Goal THREE – Good Health and Well-being

A. We have made great progress against several leading causes of death and disease. Life expectancy - the length of a person's - life has increased greatly. The rate of child and maternal death have declined, we've made progress against HIV, and malaria deaths have halved.

B. Good health must exist for continued development and the 2030 Agenda is a result the complicated connection between the two. **It** includes growing economic and social inequalities, rapid urbanization, threats to the climate and the environment, the continuing problem of HIV and other infectious diseases, and new challenges such as noncommunicable diseases. Universal health coverage will be a key part of achieving SDG 3, ending poverty and reducing inequalities. Emerging global health priorities that are not directly included in the SDGs, such as antimicrobial resistance, also need action.

C. But the world is not on target to achieve the health-related SDGs. Progress has been uneven, both between and within countries. There's a 31-year gap between the countries with the shortest and longest life expectancies. And while some countries have made impressive gains, national averages hide that **many** have not. Numerous different approaches are essential to address inequalities and to build good health for all.



At least 400 million people have no basic healthcare

1.6 billion people live where there is limited and basic healthcare services

Every 2 seconds, someone aged 30 -70 dies early

7 million people a year die from fine particles in the air

By 2017, 15 million people were still waiting for HIV treatment

Goal Targets

1. By 2030, reduce the global number of mothers who die whilst giving birth to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
2. By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce deaths of new-borns to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
3. By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
4. By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
5. By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
6. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
7. By 2030, greatly reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution
8. Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries
9. Greatly increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
10. Strengthen the ability of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks