COVID-19 impact on SDG 3

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Health in the SDG era

Health is a precondition, driver and outcome of sustainable development.
SDG 3: Targets and indicators

Goals within goal 3

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1000 live births.

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

3.8 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.

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

3.c Substantially 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.

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.
Globally, as of 3:35pm CEST, 2 September 2020, there have been 25,602,665 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 852,758 deaths, reported to WHO.

Global Situation

25,602,665
confirmed cases

852,758
deaths

Situation by WHO Region

Americas
13,469,747
confirmed cases

Europe
4,318,231
confirmed cases

Eastern Mediterranean
1,955,384
confirmed cases

Africa
1,061,492
confirmed cases

Western Pacific
301,839
confirmed cases

South-East Asia
4,318,231
confirmed cases
Impact of COVID-19 on Health Care Professionals

For health care workers
• Psychological impact
• Fatigue
• Heat stress and skin damage from working in PPE
• Back injury from patient handling, slips, trips and falls

For healthcare institutions
• Entire wards, ICUs closed
• COVID-19 hospital outbreak
• Low X High bed occupancy
• Fluctuating healthcare workforce

For patients and visitors
• Challenges to establish patient-healthcare workers relationship when you can only see the eyes


Survey among Member States

- Routine immunization: outreach services (70%) and facility-based services (61%),
- Non-communicable diseases diagnosis and treatment (69%),
- Family planning and contraception (68%),
- Treatment for mental health disorders (61%),
- Cancer diagnosis and treatment (55%).
- TB services (ongoing assessment)
- Services for HIV/AIDS (prevention)
Impact on essential services: NCDs

120 countries reported that NCD services are disrupted

- Rehabilitation services
- Hypertension Management
- Diabetes and Diabetic Complications Management
- Asthma services
- Palliative care services
- Urgent dental care
- Cancer Treatment
- Cardiovascular emergencies

% of countries

- Partially disrupted
- Completely disrupted
Direct: uncertainty, anxiety, fear

Physical distancing & lock-downs: isolation, loneliness, lack of social support (youth and children, elderly)

Increased violence & domestic violence, lack of access to social, security and health services

Loss of job, unemployment

Increased risk behaviours (alcohol consumption, smoking, unhealthy eating – problem of persons with eating disorders)

Lack of access to treatment to individual health services at PHC, continuation of treatment for chronic mental health patients

Lack of services for persons with dementia
## Policy measures in WHO European Region countries 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Ban on mass gatherings</th>
<th>All schools closed</th>
<th>Closure of non-essential businesses</th>
<th>Restriction of non-essential domestic movement</th>
<th>Full closure of land borders</th>
<th>State of Emergency declared</th>
<th>Date of first easing of restrictions</th>
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Health policies – a tool to implementing the SDG
Way forward to Building back Better

Transition plan: dual track health system capacity
- address resurgence/waves of covid-19
- ensure access to vaccines and pharmaceuticals
  • Monitor KPIs – SDGs as the key impact indicator
  • Ensure UHC – covid-19 as the opportunity
Way forward: Health at the top of the political agenda

Rethinking policy priorities in the light of Pandemics

“Our goal is to position health at the top of the political agenda within the Sustainable Development Goals, and to strengthen the resilience of health and social care systems in the 53 Member States of the WHO European Region.

This new Pan-European Commission collectively pools the knowledge and wisdom of a continent-wide network of leaders, policy-makers, scientists and civil society to identify, formulate and address key questions about the future of health and social care systems in the WHO European Region.”

27 August 2020, Launch of the Pan-European Commission on Health and Sustainable Development: Rethinking Policy Priorities in the light of Pandemics