Borges Osorio Geraldine

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154547

* ***The SDG target and goal I was assigned to is the “health and well-being” and “quality education”.***

According to the World Health Organization, the child mortality has been reduced in the last few years. Despite the millions of children’s who dies before they reach the age of five. It has reduced a 53% in 2015 compared to 1990. As stated in chapter 6 on the book, it points out that over the past century the average life expectancy worldwide has increased about two thirds. Likely to be at risk to capture the impacts of nonfatal outcomes of disease and injury, specially some poorer countries such as Asia and Sub-Sahara Africa or India. Based on the World Health Organization information between 2015 and 1990, maternal inequality has reduced by 40% mortality in some countries, however, maternal mortality rate is still 14 times higher in developing countries than in developed countries meaning there are chances that can be improve in this area. Health agencies should evaluate more the total cost of disease rather than simply check how many people die. The way SDG is trying to stop the mortality rate is to increase the attention paid to vaccine and medical research, same as the prevention and treatment of drug addiction and alcohol abuse. Including mortality rate that must be less than 70 per 100,000 live births. This way by 2020, the global number of fatal traffic accidents must be reduced by fifty a well as heart disease, cancer and children under five years should at least be reduced to 25 per 1,000 live births. Leading to the next target, the percentage of children and young people who cannot read or write is very high. According to Millennium Development Goals states that the number of children who do not go to school is halved compared from 100 million in 2000 to 57 million in 2015. Although, there is a lot of room for improvement, education has certainly improved worldwide these past years. The SDG explains that their focus is that all students should have the possibility to acquire knowledge and skills about sustainable development, lifestyles, human rights, and equality between men and women and having the access to affordable vocational, technical, and higher education. Their point on this goal is to achieve all children and young people to complete primary and secondary school and by 2030 everyone obtains equal opportunities in all aspects of society.

* Target 3.9 A

The mortality resulting from exposure to ambient (outdoor) air pollution and household (indoor) air pollution from polluting fuels has caused millions of deaths during the same year. Although the proportion of household cooking is slightly decreasing by year, however, it has remained stable over the last 30 years due to population growth. As the older adults increases worldwide, more people are at risk from air pollution. Certainly, the air pollution is a major risk factor in adults as well as for the young people causing different diseases such as cardiovascular, stroke chronic, pulmonary disease, respiratory infections and many others. The WHO believes that as countries develop there will be a pressing need for the large-scale implementation of policies and measures that address the main sources of air pollution, their goal by 2030 is to achieve improvement by accessing cleaner household fuels, implementing clean and efficient city transport systems and regulating industrial and for the monitoring of results in terms of air quality and health. The SDG states that different organizations including United nations are mobilizing efforts and support to reduce the main sources of air pollution and with this SDG can stimulate action on air pollution reduction and yield further health benefits.

* Target 3.9 B

The unsafe water, sanitation and lack of hygiene has caused many deaths for millions of people. The major cause of deaths is concerned by the contamination of drinking water, inadequate hand-washing facilities and by practices resulting from inappropriate or inadequate services. Based on the results of WHO almost half (45%) of the deaths in 2012 was occurred in the African Region. The SDG goal in this indicator is to reduce the burden of disease from inadequate wash services. A way to improve is to secure the safe drinking-water supply to prevent consumption of contaminated water and enable personal hygiene, adequate sanitation in households and requisite hygiene practices such as hand-wishing before food preparation and consumption and last but no least improving access to health care and proper case management of diarrhea. Ensuring the availability and sustainable management will monitor the progress toward target 3.9 B. this indicator required some other targets addressing all the elements required to sustainably reduce the health impacts resulting the lack of WASH services.

* Target 3.9 C

Mortality rate from unintentional poisoning has an estimate of 193,000 deaths worldwide in 2012. Households chemicals, carbon monoxide and drugs plays a big role in causes of poisoning. Some obstacles to reducing the rates of unintentional poisoning include the large number of chemicals available on the market. While some countries still lack the necessary regulatory and policy frameworks needed to assess and prevent the negative health impacts of chemicals. However, between 2000 and 2012 the mortality rate to unintentional poisoning has decreased by 34% and it is expected to decrease more by 2020. Some strategic to achieve this goal was adopted by the chemicals management in 2006 where its overall objective is that by 2020 chemicals will be used and produced in ways that least to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. Matching all these types of actions it is crucial for improving health and reducing preventable deaths in countries.

* Target 4.1

Based on UNESCO the number of children and young people at the end of primary and lower secondary will be measured to new common reading and numeracy scales currently in development. It will be calculated as the number of children and young people achieving or exceeding the minimum proficiency level in the given subject, expressed as a percentage of all children at the end of primary or lower education

Although some assessments are typically administered within school systems, their point is to cover those in school by extending the assessment of competencies to children and young people who are out of school would require household-based types of surveys. Adding individual assessment of learning to such surveys is under consideration but may be very costly and difficult to administer. The existing indicator requires specific information on the ages of children participating in assessments to create globally comparable data. In addition to this, they will be disaggregated by sex and other relevant characteristics enabling a more thorough analysis in learning outcomes between the sexes. All these results are expected to be available within 3-5 years (i.e, by 2020 or 2030)

Reference:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/Metadata-compilation/metadata-goal-4.pdf>

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/Metadata-compilation/metadata-goal-3.pdf>

* ***Why is this SDG target and goal important to Aruba?***

According to the United Nation states that health is a good essential predictor for sustainable development. Besides the service that Aruba provides to its residents, mostly known as AZV card. There is certainly a lot of people that do not receive that benefit or simply do not qualify to receive that help. In view of this, the aim of this target is to take care for those persons with certain disabilities or addiction. Recruiting people to receives assistance to all the undocumented migrants who lives in the island, obtain the treatment necessary to all those people needed to decrease the drug addiction, provide with information needs for family planning so everyone could make informed choices, and help to prevent overweight and obesity during childhood and adolescence. In addition, quality education is another target that is consider an important goal for Aruba. It targets all level of education, able to enhance and motivate students to complete elementary school and high school. However, there are several young people who are not capable to study based on their parent’s income. Based on this, SDG states that their goal is to help every child on Aruba to start their education and acquire knowledge about sustainable development, human rights and promote a culture of peace. By developing new schools and creating specialized centers it will help the island to motivate (young) adults to enroll and start to educate themselves. In fact, everybody should have access to learn new opportunities to acquire knowledge and skills needed to become someone in life or even reach their own personal goal. With these goals, Aruba will have more educational students and a better future for the island.

Reference:

<http://sdgaruba.com/sdgs/health/>

<http://sdgaruba.com/sdgs/education/>

* ***How does this SDG target and goal relate to waste management in Aruba?***

Sustainable development can relate in waste management by certain ways in Aruba since it’s a serious problem on the island. On our recent fieldtrip to the dump, we could’ve seen different unsound management of waste and illegal activities in the dump. For instance, not given the employees to wear a mask that is designated to work on the area is a crucial risk posed by chemicals, emit toxic gases and hazardous waste causing to them to obtain any certain disease that can lead them to death. SDG can improve the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and there is improved hygiene. It can also promote the word by building capacity in the schools or company, by providing simple equipment such as collection bins (for recycling plastic, paper, glass) so it could be turn into a resource that can be sold on creates economic opportunities for in residents to help improve their living conditions now and in the future. Nowadays, most of the schools are being updated by giving assignments or getting the books online to reduce the consumption of paper and reduce the amount of waste. By giving the people the right information of how to recycle all bottles, cans, and papers can be helpful by educating the people of Aruba on the necessity to recycle rather than end up in a landfill and help the sustainable development to get closer their goals.

* ***Find out if the described indicator is being monitored in Aruba:***

In Aruba, the indicator that was provided to me has not been put into use yet. However, their plan is extended until 2030, therefore, it might be possible to implicate it in a future.

According to Universal Health Coverage (UHC) together with SDG their goal is to improve the chances of every person attaining the highest level of health and well-being and contributing to socioeconomic and sustainable development. I believe that if they put in practice these measures, the life expectancy in Aruba will be higher than the average life expectancy in the Caribbean region and the residents in Aruba will be healthier.

Reference:

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?area=ABW#areaPanel