From: ‘[From MDGs to SDGs](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/200009/9789241565110_eng.pdf;jsessionid=A3DD3A189DBE2CAF87C71DA59CF02664?sequence=1)’

Figure 4.3 – SDGs 2.2, 3.1, 3.2 + 3.7

Figure 5.2 – SDGs 3.3, 6.1 + 6.2

Figure 7.4 – SDGs 3.4 + 3.5

Figure 9.1 – most of SDGs Goal 3

MDG - SDG

1.02 – 1.2.1

1.05 – 8.5.2

5.04 – 3.7.2

Relevant text (not comprehensive!)

It is noted that the MDG goals on maternal mortality (3.1), child mortality (3.2) and infectious diseases (3.3) have been retained in the SDG framework, augmented by new and more ambitious targets for 2030, and expanded to include neonatal mortality and more infectious diseases such as hepatitis and waterborne diseases.

The targets on access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (3.7) and access to vaccines and medicines (3.b) are also closely related to the MDG targets. Sexual and reproductive rights are addressed under MDG 5 on gender equality. The SDGs include new targets on NCDs and mental health (3.4), substance abuse (3.5), injuries (3.6), health impact from hazardous chemicals, water and soil pollution and contamination (3.9) and the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) (3.a). Target 3.d addresses reducing and managing national and global health risks, and health financing and health workforce issues in least-developed countries and small island developing states are addressed by Target 3.c. UHC is also a new target (3.8), which provides an overall framework for the implementation of a broad and ambitious agenda in all countries. UHC is the only target that cuts across all targets of the health goals, as well as addresses linkages with health-related targets in the other goals. The issue of UHC in the SDGs is addressed in Chapter 3 where its importance for all health targets, including notably targets for NCDs, is outlined. A simple framework for organizing the health targets in a logical manner is proposed in Chapter 9.

Moreover, inequality is more central in the SDGs than in the MDGs, especially in SDG 10, which calls for efforts “to reduce inequality within and among countries”. Similarly, while globalization and trade-related issues were addressed as part of MDG 8, they have a more prominent position in the SDGs, reflected in the multiple targets on economic, social and environmental issues (e.g. Target 17.10 on trade and Target 3.b on research and access to essential medicines and vaccines).

The target of achieving universal access to reproductive health (MDG 5.B) was only added to MDG 5 in 2007, but some progress has been made, nonetheless (Figure 4.6). MDG 5.B included four specific indicators: adolescent birth rate; antenatal care visits; contraceptive prevalence rate; and unmet need for family planning

As noted, the SDGs also go beyond the MDGs in broadening the scope of attention to include NTDs, waterborne diseases (including 1.5 million deaths due to diarrhoeal diseases) and viral hepatitis (1.4 million deaths). Tackling the 17 NTDs would reduce an important source of disability and chronic illness, NTDs being endemic in 149 countries and putting more than 1 billion people at risk of infection. NTDs represent a disease burden of at least 26 million disability adjusted life years (DALYs), that is roughly half the burden of TB or malaria.1,11 There is also a strong case for tackling hepatitis, which was relatively neglected during the MDG era, despite having a disease burden comparable to infections such as HIV, TB or malaria. Viral hepatitis infection is a major cause of death mostly through liver cirrhosis or cancer due to chronic hepatitis B and C,12 but major reductions can be achieved through prevention and treatment

Unlike the MDGs, the SDGs have several targets for injuries and violence , including an explicit target for road traffic deaths in the health goal (Target 3.6: “By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents”) and Target 11.2 regarding access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all and improving road safety. The four SDG targets addressing the issue of interpersonal violence range from loosely defined targets (Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere) to specific targets on elimination of violence against all women and girls (Target 5.2, discussed in Chapter 4), elimination of harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation (Target 5.3, discussed in Chapter 4) and violence against children (Target 16.2).

The MDGs were silent about the impact of political factors in countries. Yet, most of the countries in which targets are farthest from being met are those that have gone through a period of sustained political turbulence requiring humanitarian and developmental support. Goal 16 of the SDG explicitly recognizes the importance of peace and security as necessary conditions for sustainable development