Swiss TPH
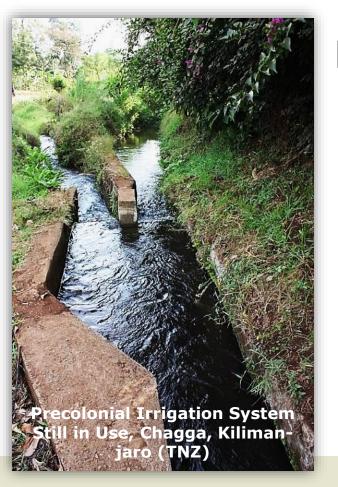
Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute
Schweizerisches Tropen- und Public Health-Institut
Institut Tropical et de Santé Publique Suisse

TNT-9: Sustainable Development Goals and Swiss TPH

From 'Sustainable Development' to the 'SDGs'

Precolonial Irrigation System Still in Use, Chagga, Kiliman-jaro (TNZ)

HEALTH IN THE SDG ERA

Basel, 6 August 2018
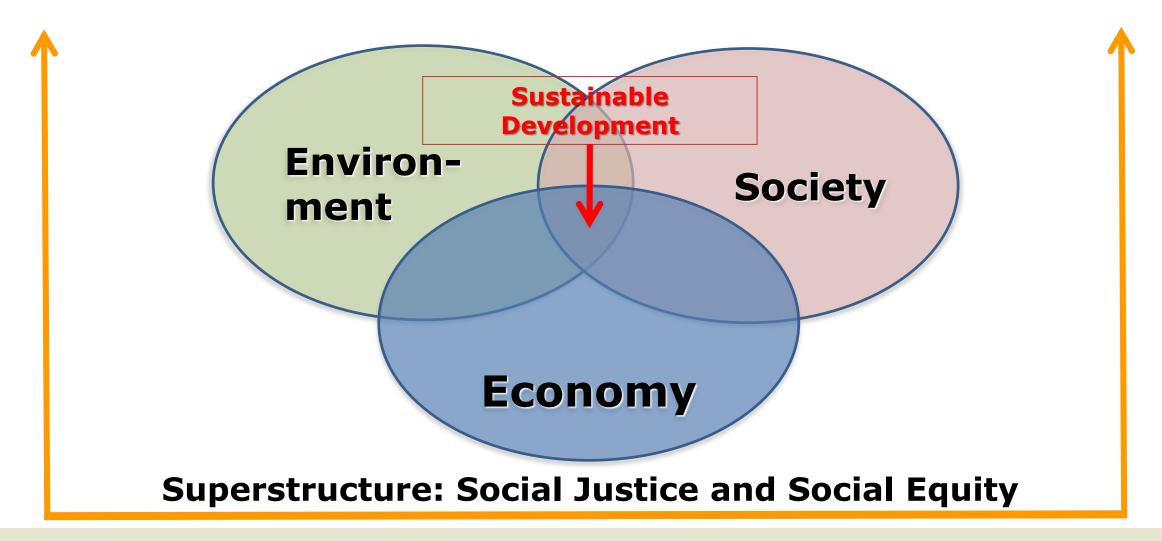
The notion of sustainability has evolved from a concept to a movement involving not only science, government, and industry but citizen participation, including input from religious leaders, consumer awareness, boycotts and protests, and much more.

Source: Cardonna, J. L. (2014). Sustainability: A History. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

SwissTPH

Sustainable Development

Environ-ment

Society

Economy

Superstructure: Social Justice and Social Equity
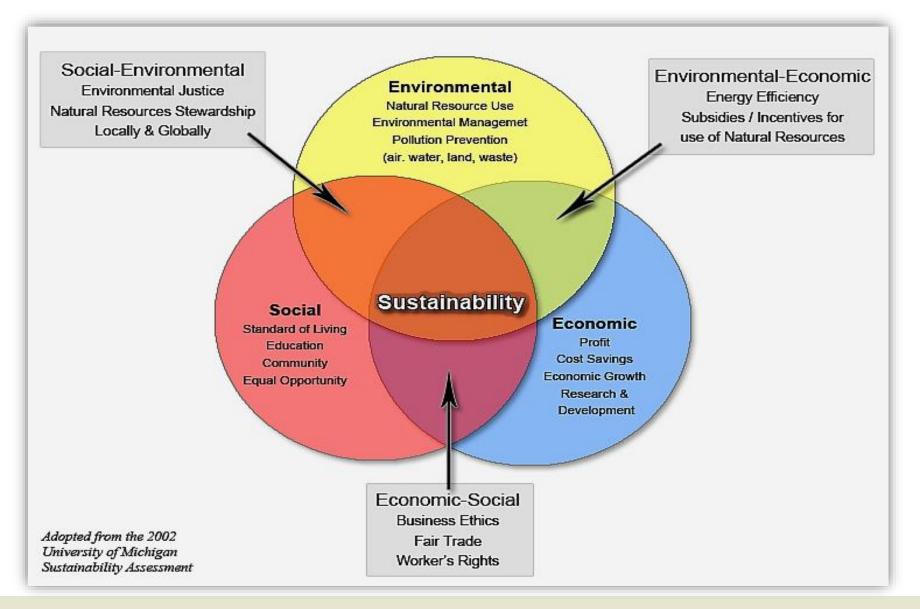
Two Perspectives and Understandings:

1. Social Justice and Social Equity are *preconditions* and *requirements* as well as *driving forces* **for** a higher degree of sustainability **(=cause)**.

2. Social Justice and Social Equity are the *outcome* and *result* **of** a higher degree of sustainability **(=effect)**.
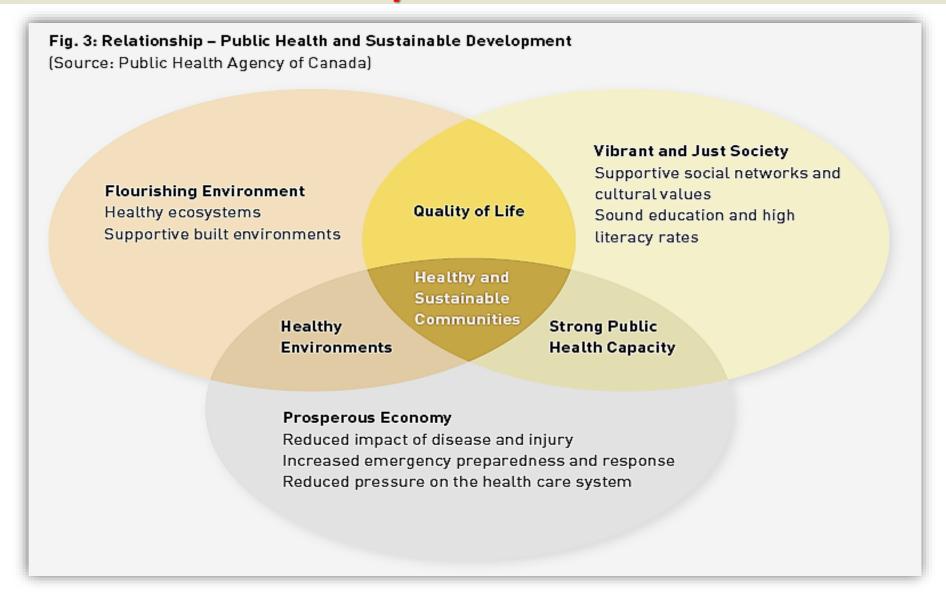
Slave Trade Monument, Anglican Church, Zanzibar (TNZ)

Swiss TPH

Fig. 3: Relationship – Public Health and Sustainable Development
(Source: Public Health Agency of Canada)

Flourishing Environment
Healthy ecosystems
Supportive built environments

Quality of Life

Vibrant and Just Society
Supportive social networks and cultural values
Sound education and high literacy rates

Healthy and Sustainable Communities

Healthy Environments

Strong Public Health Capacity

Prosperous Economy
Reduced impact of disease and injury
Increased emergency preparedness and response
Reduced pressure on the health care system
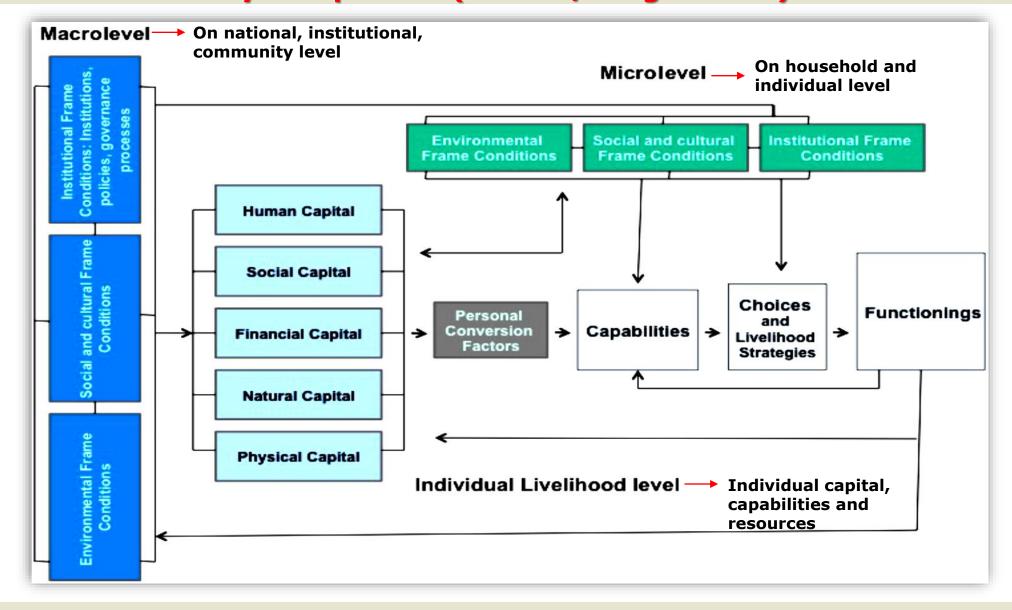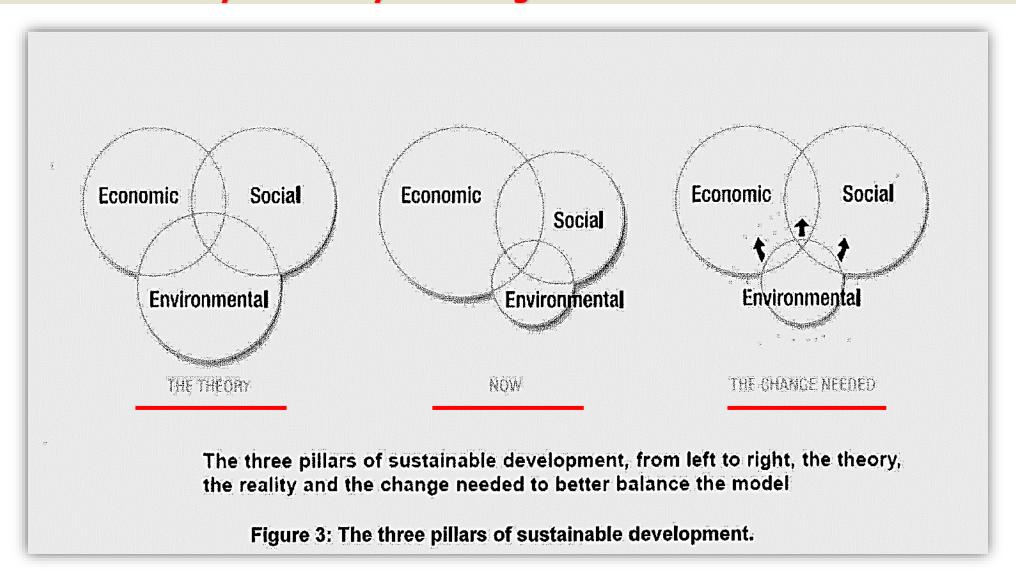
A Livelihood-Based Capabilities Framework
A New Sustainability Perspective (Lienert/Burger 2015)
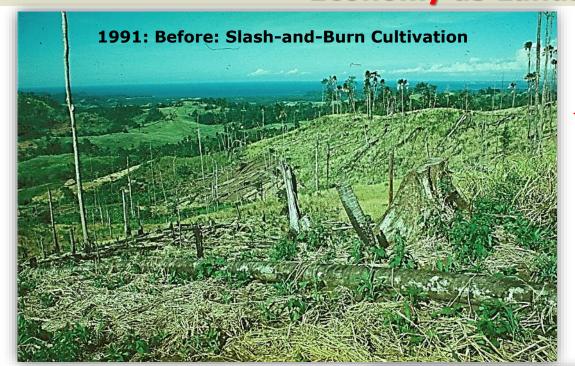
Swiss TPH

The three pillars of sustainable development, from left to right, the theory, the reality and the change needed to better balance the model

Figure 3: The three pillars of sustainable development.

Whose Economy Counts? And Whose Sustainability?
Economy as Landscaping Priority

SwissTPH

1991: Before: Slash-and-Burn Cultivation

From Subsistence Economy to Resource Extraction Economy: Biggest Gold and Silver Mine on Sulawesi (Indonesia)
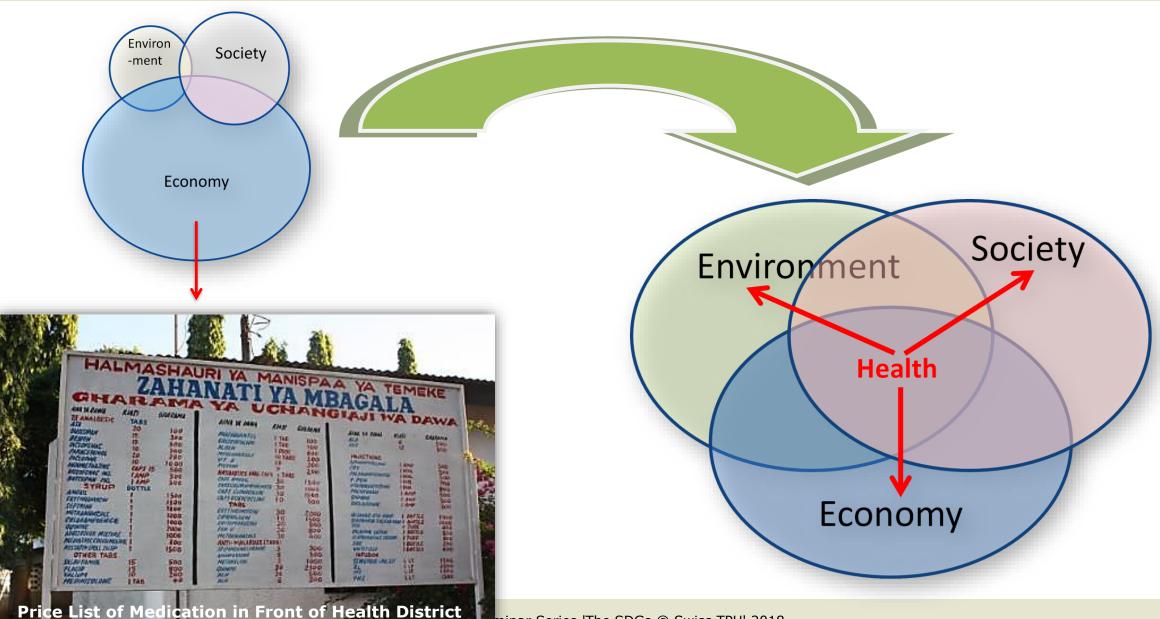
2012: During First Mining Activities

2014: During Mining Activities

2017: During Mining Activities

Price List of Medication in Front of Health District Centre, Mbagala, Dar es Salaam (TNZ)

➢ SD is development that **meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs**.
It contains within it two key concepts:

- the concept of 'needs,' in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
- the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs (Brundtland Commission Report 1987).
  - ➢ **Today ('Needs'): Human Rights and Vulnerability Approaches and Social Determinants of Health**
  - ➢ **Today ('Limitations'): Capability and Resilience Approaches**

➢ SD ties together concern for the carrying capacity of natural systems with the social, political, and economic challenges faced by humanity (Hasna 2007).
> **Today: Biosocialty Discourses and Political Ecology Approaches**

➢ SD is inextricably linked to basic questions of equity — that is, fairness, social justice and greater access to a better quality of life (UN Human Development Report 2011).
> **Today: Equity and Well-Being Approaches**

➢ SD goes together with allowing people to broadly engage in development policy making (UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform 2014).
> **Today: Community Participation Development and Participatory Approaches**

'Development' – a Multifaceted Perspective

Developmental Biology:

➢ A purely biological **unfolding of events** involved in an organism **changing** gradually from a **simple** to a **more complex** level *('Evolutionary Process')*.

Developmental Sociology:

➢ A **voluntary social practice** of individuals, groups, institutions, companies, nations or global bodies who/which attempt to **change** the social, economic, political and/or technical **life** at a particular locality *('Deliberate Action for Alteration')*.

Developmental Social Anthropology:

➢ A **process** induced by **endogenous** innovations as well as by **exogenous** influences leading to a social, cultural and/or technological **transformation** of a group or society *('Shift through Invention and Intervention')*.

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Participation

Empowerment

Ownership

Capacity Building

Gender Equity

Sheltered Workshop for People with Disabilities, Arusha (TNZ)

Helminths MDA Activities, Salavan (Laos)

1992: Water Project: Public Water Tap, North Sulawesi (IND)

2016: Same Public Water Tap Yet in Use, North Sulawesi (IND)

- **Physical Environ.:** No life if not protected, cultivated & conserved
- **Participation:** bottom-up and top-down process of decision-making
- **Culture:** development has to be in full harmony with given culture
- **Gender:** no development without equal balance between genders
- **Finances:** poverty is the main enemy of every just development
- **Local Politics:** well-balanced power of decision-making in develop.
- **Human Resources:** human capacity meets development needs
- **Religion:** nature is God's creation passed over to human beings

8 Transversals of 'Sustainable Development' Held by a Health Foundation of a Protestant Faith-Based Organization in Archipelagic Eastern Indonesia

Source: Fieldwork P. van Eeuwijk, SNF Research Project University of Bern (2014-2018): "Faith-Based Organizations in Indonesia and Their Understanding of 'Sustainable Development'"

Swiss TPH

Six Essential Characteristics as Conditions for Concepts of Sustainability (Burger/Christen 2011):
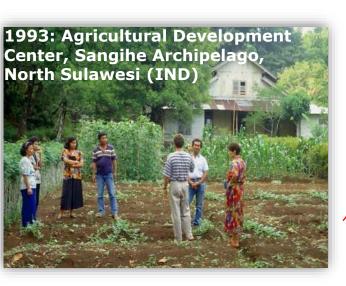
1. To be future oriented.

2. To have normative power and aspire to steer action.

3. To include intra- and intergenerational justice.

4. To be based on some sort of universality.

5. To refer to limited natural conditions.

6. To include not only individual, but also structural/ institutional and political elements.

Forest Fire and Illegal Gold Mi-ning, Central Kalimantan (IND)
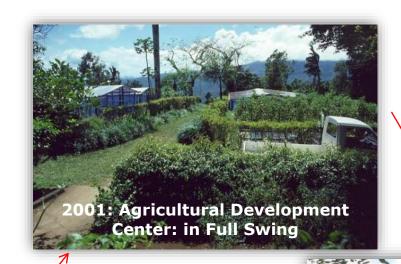
Ups and Downs of Sustainable Development
Indonesia: The State Concept of 'Participation in Development'

Swiss TPH

1993: Agricultural Development Center, Sangihe Archipelago, North Sulawesi (IND)

2001: Agricultural Development Center: in Full Swing

2018: Agricultural Development Center: Reconstruction through Military Staff

2016: Agricultural Develop-ment Center: Run Down

2017: Agricultural Develop-ment Center: Collapsed

Swiss TPH
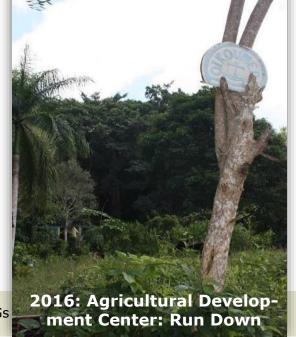
Sustainability in the UN Development Agenda

1992: For the first time the concept of sustainability is established as strategic paradigm for the development politics → Rio Declaration on Environment and Development: 27 guiding principles for sustainable development throughout the world.

2002: The "Millennium Development Goals" (MDGs) are aligned and adjusted to the requirements and demands of sustainability.

2012: Rio+20 Summit: Sustainability is the global framework for 'Environment and Development'.

2015: The "Sustainable Development Goals" (SDGs) are set and declared as new development agenda of the UN.

Sustainability/SD: Long History – Long Struggle
A Few Selected Milestones

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1713 (German) Handbook of Forestry: 'Nachhaltigkeit' ('lastingness')= 'sustained yield' = never harvesting more than the forest can regenerate (in anglophone region: since 1850s)

After World War II (since 1950s): Manifold development concepts containing 'catalyst concepts' of self-reliance, self-containment, self-sufficiency, self-support, self-determination, self-governance and holistic, participatory, adjusted/adapted, accountable/responsible development (agriculture)

Political impact of the Cold War: most approaches of 'sustainability/SD' in Global South are either too revolutionary/socialist or too bourgeois/capitalist = development as biased political-ideological agenda … rejected by the Left and the Right!

Some selected events:

- World Council of Churches, Geneva, 1966: Only a (self-)responsible society is a sustainable society
- Development Conference, Beirut, 1968: From traditional way of life to modernity and progress: sustainability = steady progress towards modern life
- US Government's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 1969: Sustainable development = merging both human health as well as natural resource protection
- Club of Rome, 1972: Book 'Limits to Growth': Zero growth = best strategy for sustainability describing the desirable 'state of global equilibrium'
- WHO Declaration of Alma-Ata, 1978: Primary Health Care: Sustainable health (care) through community participation, integration of traditional medicine, introduction of health cadres/VHWs, preventive and promotive health activities, provision of essential medicines

First UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janeiro, 1992: Agenda 21: sustainability = making sure the world will change into a more just, secure and wealthy habitat for all humanity.

UN Millennium Assembly, New York, 6-8 September 2000

First Global Development Agenda as 'Fight against':

- Poverty (=50% reduction!)
- Hunger and Under-/Malnutrition
- Illiteracy
- Diseases

Main Criticisms:

- Too much Global South-focused
- General lack of theoretical foundation and analytical justification
- No strong indicators, their measurement unclear: lack of scientific validity
- Incomplete goals e.g. health (prevention, NCDs, NTDs, disability, mental illness)
- No country-specific adaptation of targets
- Gender issues widely discounted
- No. 7 'Environmental Sustainability' almost not tackled
- Local problems disregarded, emphasis on national strategies
- Political power constellations not addressed (e.g. trade, depth, violence, human rights, migration)

1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER
2 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION
3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN
4 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY
5 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH
6 COMBAT HIV / AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES
7 ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
8 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

18 targets with 48 indicators

UN General Assembly, New York, 25 September 2015

Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030):

Main fields being addressed: poverty, hunger, health, water, sanitation, education, global warming, gender equality, social justice, energy, urbanization, and environment.

Positive and Constructive Features as Lessons Learnt:

- Global responsibility and accountability as point of departure
- NGOs involved from the very beginning
- Public-private funding mix
- All 17 goals are interdependent
- 169 targets yield enough differentiation and specification
- SDGs cover social, economic and environmental fields
- Less output, more outcome focused
- Quantitative and qualitative assessments
- Localizing SDGs: important role of local actors, institutions, organizations & regional initiatives
- Every country develops its national 'SDGs plan of action': measuring (annual) progress
- Importance and significance of 'good governance' for all 17 goals recognized

1. Criticism: How are the 17 goals mutually interconnected?

Sustainable Development Goals

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Data and analyses for health and health-related SDGs

2. Criticism: How are the targets within one goal connected? And how are targets with similar contents (e.g. all health-related SDGs) intertwined?

CAG: Govt must decide which SDGs to prioritise

IPPmedia

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31 JUL 2018
THE GUARDIAN REPORTER
NEWS
The Guardian

CAG: Govt must decide which SDGs to prioritise

THE Controller and Auditor General (CAG), Prof Mussa Assad, has challenged the government to identify and prioritize a few Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which it can successfully implement by 2030.

THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL (CAG), PROF MUSSA ASSAD

The 17 SDGs were set by the United Nations in 2015. According to Prof Assad, although Tanzania has showed readiness to implement all 17, it can hardly achieve all of them by 100 per cent due to budgetary constraints.

"We are left with 12 years only... we need to prioritise some of these SDGs for successful implementation. We have proposed for the Ministry of Finance and Planning to choose some SDGs that are in line with our national budget," the CAG told journalists at the Julius Nyerere International Airport (JNIA) yesterday.

Prof Assad has just arrived back from New York where he attended the first general meeting of the

https://www.ippmedia.com/en/news/cag-govt-must-decide-which-sdgs-prioritise[31.07.2018 19:50:04]

The Guardian of Tanzania
31 July 2018:

"Government must decide which SDGs to prioritize: Identify and prioritize a few SDGs which it can successfully implement by 2030. Main cause: due to budgetary constraints."

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

Targets and indicators:

- Target 3.3: Communicable diseases
  Measles Immunisation coverage
  (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante/measles-immunisation-coverage.html)
- Target 3.4: Non-communicable diseases
  Potential years of life lost
  (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante/potential-years-life-lost.html)
  Suicide rate
  (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante/suicide-rate.html)
- Target 3.5: Addiction
  Risky alcohol consumption
  (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante/risky-alcohol-consumption.html)
- Target 3.6: Road traffic accidents
  Road accidents
  (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante/road-accidents.html)
- Target 3.8: Health system
  Healthcare needs unmet for financial reasons
  (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante/deprivation-care-services-financial-reasons.html)
- Target 3.9: Pollutants
  Particulate matter concentrations
  (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante/particulate-matter-concentrations.html)
- Target 3.a: Smoking
  Smoking rate
  (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante/smoking-rate.html)

Switzerland, Goal 3 and its 13 Targets:

Selecting its own targets and own indicators

How about comparability?

How about measurability?
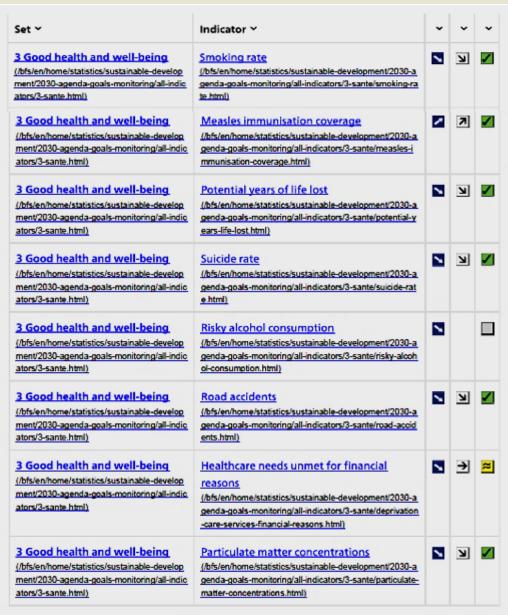
Which initial baseline counts?

Whose analysis counts?

How about coordination?

Source: Federal Statistical Office 2018

Monitoring the Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Switzerland

Set ⌄	Indicator ⌄	⌄	⌄	⌄
3 Good health and well-being (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante.html)	**Smoking rate** (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante/smoking-rate.html)	◼	↘	✅
3 Good health and well-being (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante.html)	**Measles immunisation coverage** (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante/measles-immunisation-coverage.html)	◹	↗	✅
3 Good health and well-being (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante.html)	**Potential years of life lost** (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante/potential-years-life-lost.html)	◼	↘	✅
3 Good health and well-being (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante.html)	**Suicide rate** (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante/suicide-rate.html)	◼	↘	✅
3 Good health and well-being (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante.html)	**Risky alcohol consumption** (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante/risky-alcohol-consumption.html)	◼		◻
3 Good health and well-being (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante.html)	**Road accidents** (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante/road-accidents.html)	◼	↘	✅
3 Good health and well-being (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante.html)	**Healthcare needs unmet for financial reasons** (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante/deprivation-care-services-financial-reasons.html)	◼	→	≈
3 Good health and well-being (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante.html)	**Particulate matter concentrations** (/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring/all-indicators/3-sante/particulate-matter-concentrations.html)	◼	↘	✅

Switzerland and Goal 3:

Switzerland has developed and elaborated its own national measurement standards. Unless they are transparent, accessible, replicable and explicable …

When the Traditional World is More Sustainable than the Postmodern World …

Traditional house of Toraja, South Sulawesi (IND)

2016: with new water tanks

2018: Water tanks removed (due to leaks)