



TALScouts[™]
GUIDING YOUTH TO SERVE

M A S T E R C L A S S

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



Good

Health

and Well-Being





THE PANDEMIC

HAS HALTED OR REVERSED PROGRESS IN HEALTH AND SHORTENED LIFE EXPECTANCY



90% OF COUNTRIES ARE STILL REPORTING ONE OR MORE
DISRUPTIONS TO ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES



**Ensure healthy
lives and promote
well-being for
all at all ages**



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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

17,000 fewer children die each day than in 1990

but more than six million children still die before their fifth birthday each year.



Since 2000, measles vaccines have averted nearly 15.6 million deaths

Despite global progress, an increasing proportion of child deaths are in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. Four out of every five deaths of children under age five occur in these regions.

Globally, maternal mortality has fallen by almost 50% since 1990.



In Eastern Asia, Northern Africa and Southern Asia, maternal mortality has declined by around two-thirds.

But, the maternal mortality ratio – the proportion of mothers that do not survive childbirth compared to those who do – in developing regions is still 14 times higher than in the developed regions.



New HIV infections in 2013 were estimated at 2.1 million, which was 38% lower than in 2001.



By 2014, there were 13.6 million people accessing antiretroviral therapy, an increase from just 800,000 in 2005.

at the end of 2013

35 million people were living with HIV AIDs

240,000 children were newly infected with HIV

Source : UN Sustainable Development Goals Factsheet 2015

INFOGRAPHICS BY



UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being at all ages is essential to sustainable development. Currently, the world is facing a **global health crisis** unlike any other — COVID-19 is spreading human suffering, destabilizing the global economy and upending the lives of billions of people around the globe.

Health emergencies such as COVID-19 pose a global risk and have shown the critical need for preparedness. The United Nations Development Programme highlighted huge disparities **in countries' abilities to cope with and recover from the COVID-19 crisis**. The pandemic provides a watershed moment for health emergency preparedness and for investment in critical 21st century public services.

FACTS AND FIGURES :



Child health

- In 2018 an estimated 6.2 million children and adolescents under the age of 15 years died, mostly from preventable causes. Of these deaths, 5.3 million occurred in the first 5 years, with almost half of these in the first month of life.
- Despite determined global progress, an increasing proportion of child deaths are in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. Four out of every five deaths of children under age five occur in these regions.
- Children in sub-Saharan Africa are more than 15 times more likely to die before the age of 5 than children in high income countries.
- Malnourished children, particularly those with severe acute malnutrition, have a higher risk of death from common childhood illness such as diarrhoea, pneumonia, and malaria. Nutrition-related factors contribute to about 45per cent of deaths in children under-5 years of age.





Maternal HEALTH



- Over 40 percent of all countries have fewer than 10 medical doctors per 10,000 people; over 55 per cent of countries have fewer than 40 nursing and midwifery personnel per 10,000 people.
- In Eastern Asia, Northern Africa and Southern Asia, maternal mortality has declined by around two-thirds.
- Every day in 2017, approximately 810 women died from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth.
- 94per cent of all maternal deaths occur in low and lower middle-income countries.
- Young adolescents (ages 10-14) face a higher risk of complications and death as a result of pregnancy than other women.
- But maternal mortality ratio – the proportion of mothers that do not survive childbirth compared to those who do – in developing regions is still 14 times higher than in the developed regions.

HIV/AIDS, Malaria



AND OTHER DISEASES



- 38 million people globally were living with HIV in 2019.
- 25.4 million people were accessing antiretroviral therapy in 2019.
- 1.7 million people became newly infected with HIV in 2019.
- 690 000 people died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2019.
- 75.7 million people have become infected with HIV since the start of the epidemic.
- 32.7 million people have died from AIDS-related illnesses since the start of the epidemic.
- Tuberculosis remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV, accounting for around one in three AIDS-related deaths.
- Globally, adolescent girls and young women face gender-based inequalities, exclusion, discrimination and violence, which put them at increased risk of acquiring HIV.
- HIV is the leading cause of death for women of reproductive age worldwide.
- AIDS is now the leading cause of death among adolescents (aged 10–19) in Africa and the second most common cause of death among adolescents globally.
- Over 6.2 million malaria deaths have been averted between 2000 and 2015, primarily of children under five years of age in sub-Saharan Africa. The global malaria incidence rate has fallen by an estimated 37 per cent and the mortality rates by 58 per cent.

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GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

BEFORE COVID-19

PROGRESS IN MANY HEALTH
AREAS CONTINUED, **BUT**
NEEDS ACCELERATION



COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

HEALTHCARE DISRUPTIONS **COULD**
REVERSE DECADES
OF IMPROVEMENTS



HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ADDITIONAL
UNDER-5 DEATHS MAY BE EXPECTED IN 2020

THE PANDEMIC HAS

INTERRUPTED
CHILDHOOD
IMMUNIZATION
PROGRAMMES
IN AROUND
70 COUNTRIES



ILLNESS AND DEATHS
FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
— WILL SPIKE —



SERVICE CANCELLATIONS
WILL LEAD TO
100% INCREASE
IN MALARIA DEATHS
IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

LESS THAN HALF
OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION



IS COVERED BY
ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES
(2017)



3

GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

UNDER-5
DEATHS
DROPPED
FROM

9.8 MILLION
IN 2000

TO

5.4 MILLION
IN 2017

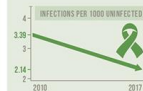


VACCINATIONS
RESULTED IN AN
80% DROP
IN MEASLES DEATHS
BETWEEN 2000 AND 2017



THE TUBERCULOSIS
INCIDENCE RATE
DECLINED BY
21% BETWEEN
2000 AND 2017;
NONETHELESS
10 MILLION
PEOPLE DEVELOPED
TUBERCULOSIS
IN 2017

THE INCIDENCE OF HIV
AMONG ADULTS
15-49 YEARS OLD IN
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
DECLINED BY 37%
BETWEEN 2010 AND 2017



THERE WERE AN ESTIMATED **3.5 MILLION MORE MALARIA CASES**
IN THE 10 HIGHEST-BURDEN AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN 2017 COMPARED TO 2016



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

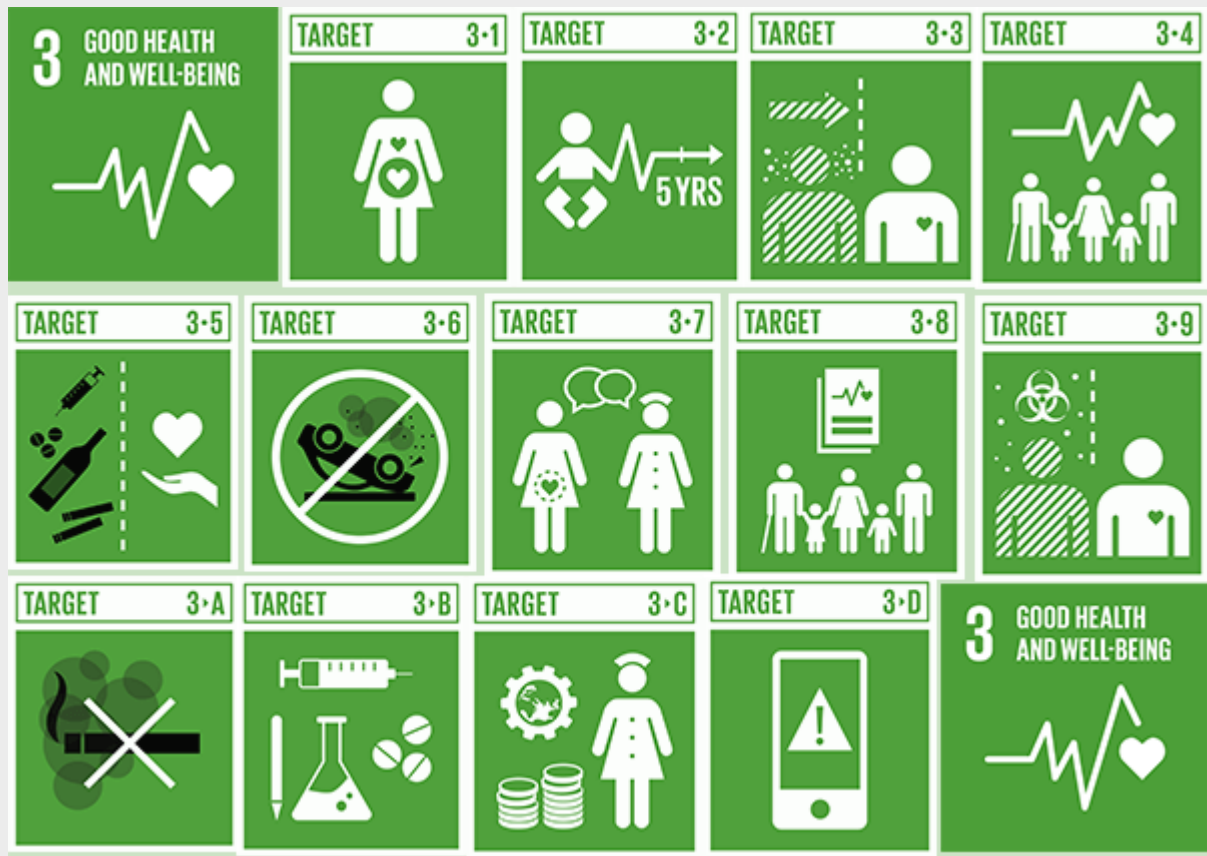
ACCESS MORE DATA AND INFORMATION ON THE INDICATORS AT [UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2019/](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/)



TALScouts™
GUIDING YOUTH TO SERVE

MASTER CLASS





TARGETS



- 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 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 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 World Health Organization 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 noncommunicable 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.

7th APRIL WORLD HEALTH DAY





How do we achieve the
#GlobalGoals by 2030?

-  Mobilize everyone, everywhere
-  Demand urgency and ambition
-  Design new innovations and solutions



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD





Youth Philanthropy and Social Entrepreneurship Program

Empowering Young Leaders to Make Social Impact



Volunteering

+



Philanthropy

+



Entrepreneurship

=



Social Impact

Join TALScouts Now

