

Sustainable Development Goals for Pupils

#3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



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Ecole Primaire Publique Piton La Ravine Blanche (France), Eco - Logic (Macedonia), OOU Malina Popivanova (Macedonia), Centro per lo Sviluppo Creativo Danilo Dolci (Italy), European Multicultural Association (Bulgaria), Yenimahalle Istiklal Ilkokulu (Turkey).

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Sustainable Development Goals for Pupils



To be interested in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals is to make the choice to represent the world in a different and more thoughtful way.

In 2015, 193 member states of the United Nations voted in favor of the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2016, 17 objectives and these 169 targets were created. This ratification aimed to put in place strategies and modules so that all of us could take part and succeed in achieving them on a global scale.

It is therefore all together that we participated in the production of this guide which supports all those who participate in the achievement of these 17 sustainable development objectives. It is obvious that to achieve these objectives by 2030, the training of adults and especially of the youngest, is the most effective way to change representations and raise awareness.

This guide, which has been the subject of careful consideration between the partners, provides complete learning units intended for stakeholders in the educational community as well as the students themselves.

This reflection cannot be done alone. Different actors therefore came together to look at these objectives and put in place actions to achieve them.

The Piton La Ravine Blanche school in Reunion has therefore joined forces with Eco Logic, which is an organization which works for the protection of the environment, and with the European Multicultural Association, which has experience in adult training and young people. In addition, the Centro Per Lo Sviluppo Creativo Danilo Dolce, is responsible for putting our educational platform online and populating each tab with the product tools.

In these organizations, it is not possible to carry out this project without involving the schools and involving the teaching team, the students and all the other actors who revolve around the student. Thus, a secondary school in Macedonia, OR Malina Popivanova Kocani and Yenimahalle Istiklal Ikkokulu.

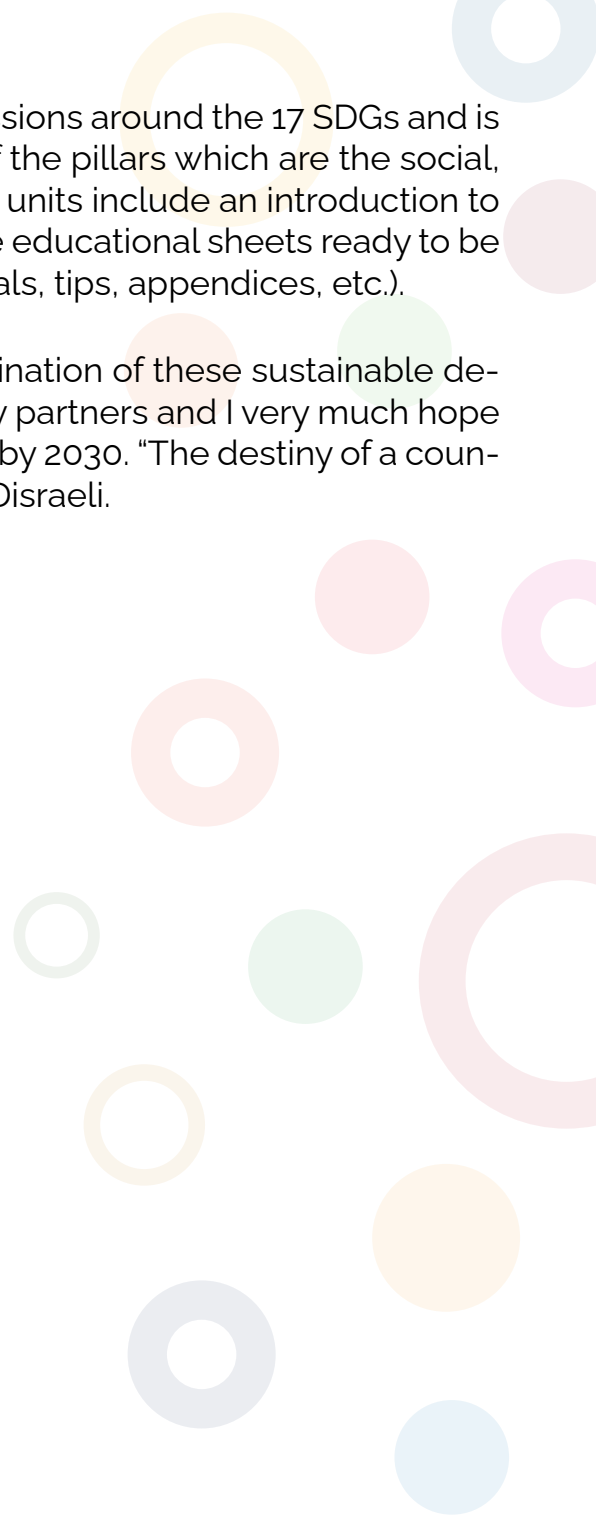
Just like the Piton La Ravine Blanche school, these secondary and primary establishments mentioned above have the mission of testing the lesson plans designed by all the partners and of leading the sessions with their students.

Work together around these objectives and put every chance on our side to achieve them, reflect and propose tools to share with a wide audience, question representations and expectations; define objectives to be achieved, set challenges to "give all students the means to understand the ecological transition in order to become actors in it".

In addition, this project echoes the 20 measures of national education, plays the interdisciplinarity card and allows schools from kindergarten to high school to prepare students for this ecological transition by giving them the opportunity, once moreover, to give a European dimension to this approach.

This guide is the essential tool for organizing learning sessions around the 17 SDGs and is structured as follows: a definition of the concept, a list of the pillars which are the social, economic and ecological issues, units of learning. These units include an introduction to each objective, a presentation of each of them, complete educational sheets ready to be used (unit objectives, target audience, necessary materials, tips, appendices, etc.).

It is therefore with great enthusiasm and a serious examination of these sustainable development objectives that this guide is offered to you. My partners and I very much hope that together we will be able to achieve these objectives by 2030. "The destiny of a country depends on the education of its people. » Benjamin Disraeli.



Introduction



The SDGs, or Sustainable Development Goals, are a set of 17 goals established by the United Nations in 2015. They serve as a global blueprint for achieving a more sustainable and equitable world by the year 2030. The SDGs cover a wide range of interconnected issues, addressing social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Here is a list of the 17 SDGs:

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

These goals address a wide range of global challenges, including poverty, hunger, health, education, gender inequality, clean energy, sustainable cities, climate change, biodiversity, and more. The SDGs aim to promote a holistic and integrated approach to development, encouraging collaboration and action from governments, businesses, civil society, and individuals to work towards a more sustainable future.

Theoretical part of the activity

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

Maternal mortality refers to deaths due to complications from pregnancy or childbirth. Accurate measurement of maternal mortality remains challenging and many deaths still go uncounted. Many countries still lack well functioning civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems, and where such systems do exist, reporting errors – whether incompleteness (unregistered deaths, also known as “missing”) or misclassification of cause of death – continue to pose a major challenge to data accuracy.

Skilled birth attendant – Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Having a skilled health care provider at the time of childbirth is an important lifesaving intervention for both women and newborns. Not having access to this key assistance is detrimental to women's and newborns' health because it could cause adverse health outcomes such as the death of the women and/or the newborns or long lasting morbidity. Achieving universal coverage is therefore essential for reducing maternal and newborn mortality and morbidity.

To predict and raise awareness of world issues and the Sustainable Development Goals

- To build learners' vocabulary for describing world issues and solutions
- To prioritize and encourage justification of choices

In these lessons, learners discover 2 or 3 goals, think of what this goal is. Then, they will decide what is the most important thing to do and share with others. Finally, each participating partner will create a quiz, game, challenge or activity to share with their peers or community actors.

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

Mortality rates among young children are a key output indicator for child health and well-being, and, more broadly, for social and economic development. This is a closely watched public health indicator because it reflects the access of children and communities to basic health interventions such as vaccination, medical treatment of infectious diseases and adequate nutrition.

Neonatal mortality rate

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

Estimated incidence rate (new HIV infection per 1,000 uninfected population)

This indicator is used to measure progress towards ending the AIDS epidemic. The overarching goal of the global AIDS response is to reduce the number of people newly infected to fewer than 500,000 in 2020 and fewer than 200,000 in 2030. Monitoring the rate of people newly infected over time measures the progress towards achieving this goal. Disaggregation by sex, age and key populations is important to characterize how the epidemic is evolving, to monitor equity of access to services and to support the planning of programme responses in specific age groups such as children under five, adolescents and young adults, as well as key populations.

Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

This indicator is used to measure trends in malaria morbidity and to identify locations where the risk of disease is highest. With this information, programmes can respond to unusual trends, such as epidemics, and direct resources to the populations most in need. This data also serves to inform global resource allocation for malaria such as when defining eligibility criteria for Global Fund finance.

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

Adolescent birth rate (number of live births to adolescent women per 1,000 adolescent women)

Reducing adolescent fertility and addressing the multiple factors underlying it are essential for improving sexual and reproductive health and the social and economic well-being of adolescents. Preventing births very early in a woman's life is an important measure to

improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality. Furthermore, women having children at an early age experience a curtailment of their opportunities for socio-economic improvement, particularly because young mothers are unlikely to keep on studying and, if they need to work, may find it especially difficult to combine family and work responsibilities. The adolescent birth rate also provides indirect evidence on access to pertinent health services since young people, and in particular unmarried adolescent women, often experience difficulties in access to sexual and reproductive health services.

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

Proportion of the target population covered by essential health services

Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population).

Target 3.8 is defined as "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". The concern is with all people and communities receiving the quality health services they need (including medicines and other health products), without financial hardship.

Indicator 3.8.1 is for health service coverage and indicator 3.8.2 focuses on health expenditures in relation to a household's budget to identify financial hardship caused by direct health care payments. Taken together, indicators 3.8.1 and 3.8.2 are meant to capture the service coverage and financial protection dimensions, respectively, of target 3.8. These two indicators should be always monitored jointly

By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

As part of a broader project to assess major risk factors to health, the mortality resulting from exposure to ambient (outdoor) air pollution and household (indoor) air pollution from polluting fuel use for cooking was assessed. Ambient air pollution results from emissions from industrial activity, households, cars and trucks which are complex mixtures of air pollutants, many of which are harmful to health. Of all of these pollutants, fine particulate matter has the greatest effect on human health. By polluting fuels are understood as wood, coal, animal dung, charcoal, and crop wastes, as well as kerosene.

Air pollution is the biggest environmental risk to health. The majority of the burden is borne by the populations in low and middle-income countries.

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

Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

This indicator aims to measure access to vaccines, including the newly available or underutilized vaccines, at the national level. In the past decades all countries added numerous new and underutilized vaccines in their national immunization schedule and there are several vaccines under the final stage of development to be introduced by 2030. For monitoring diseases control and impact of vaccines it is important to measure coverage from each vaccine in national immunization schedule and the system is already in place for all national programmes, however direct measurement for proportion of population covered with all vaccines in the programme is only feasible if the country has a well-functioning national nominal immunization registry, usually an electronic one that will allow this coverage to be easily estimated. While countries will develop and strengthen immunization registries it is a need for an alternative measurement."

Source : unicef.org

