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Facts of being used Sustainable Developmental Goals in Health Care Ecosystem- A roadmap to achieve a worthwhile future for humanity.

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Introduction

The SDGs, sometimes referred to as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are a set of goals aimed at improving people's quality of life worldwide. United Nations Summit held in New York on September 25, 2015 in which 193 members of different nations endorsed the 17 goals that make up the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDGs initiated on January 1st, 2016 and anticipated to encourage development until 2030 in key areas like eradicating poverty and hunger, ensuring healthy lives and quality education, achieving gender equality, providing modern energy, fostering sustainable economic growth, and reducing inequality.

Evolution of Sustainable Developmental Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for 2015 gave rise to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were a series of eight development objectives established in 2000 with deadlines for completion of 2015. From 2000 to 2015, there were substantial political and economic changes around the world. Initiatives to build SDGs were launched in 2012 in order to advance the global development agenda and retain the pace that the MDGs had established.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

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

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Usage of Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs) in Health Care Ecosystem

Sustainability has been viewed as a paradigm for thinking about the future in which societal, economic, and environmental concerns are balanced in order to achieve of a higher quality of life.

According to certain definitions, sustainable development is a socioeconomic system that supports human needs as well as long-term advancements towards wellbeing and an improvement in overall quality of life by taking environmental restrictions into consideration.

The nursing profession was slow to address the opportunities offered by the MDGs. Based on a co-word analysis of scholarship content, the profession's contribution to the MDGs was restricted to those goals that had a clear health dimension, especially those that involved maternal, nutritional and child health-related work. Nursing has been more proactive in addressing the SDGs, although the pattern of engagement is more focused. In short, nursing is concerned primarily with health-related goals and is yet to engage in a wider range of issues, despite the WHO (2015) position on the importance of health in all policies. Bibliometric analysis provides a useful way to take a snapshot of scholarship activity, and enables the profession to visualise the structure and content of such activity. Perhaps more importantly, it identifies gaps. Few of the 17 SDGs are the subject of nursing scholarship, which offers nurse scholars and leaders opportunities for future research and subsequent policy development. Simple brainstorming can create a starting point for identifying how, through regulation, professional practice and socio-economic welfare, the profession can contribute to the SDGs and associated policy agenda. Such contributions may be direct-action oriented, advocacy based or part of an aligned agenda to support partner organizations. Repeating this analysis every 3 years would enable early assessment of the profession's engagement with the 17 SDGs, and whether enhanced effort or corrective actions are needed to address gaps. Nurse scholars should conduct bibliometric analyses routinely to track the profession's effect on the SDGs, and draw on the synthesized evidence to identify under-researched areas for future work.

The targets and indicators of Goal 3 for sustainable healthcare development.

Goal 3 of the Sustainable Development Goals embodies our collective commitment to a world where good health and well-being are universal rights, transcending age and circumstance. It calls us to ensure that every individual, from the earliest stages of life to the golden years, has access to quality healthcare, and that together, we build a foundation where well-being flourishes for all.

Goal 3 specifically focuses on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages. Within the context of the healthcare ecosystem, several targets and indicators under Goal 3 are relevant to achieving sustainable development in healthcare. Here are some key points related to the Sustainable Development Goals in the healthcare ecosystem:

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being:

Targets:

Reduce maternal mortality.

- End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5.
- Combat communicable diseases (such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other major diseases).
- Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Universal Health Coverage (UHC):

Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

UHC is a key component of sustainable development in healthcare, aiming to ensure that all individuals and communities receive the health services they need without suffering financial hardship.

Maternal and Child Health:

- Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio and end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5.
- Improving maternal and child health is crucial for sustainable development, and efforts should focus on enhancing access to quality healthcare services, including antenatal care and skilled birth attendance.

Combatting Communicable Diseases:

- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other major diseases.
- Efforts to prevent, treat, and control communicable diseases contribute significantly to the overall well-being of communities.

Research and Development:

- Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Investing in research and development is essential for creating innovative solutions to healthcare challenges and improving the overall effectiveness of healthcare systems.

Multi-sectoral Collaboration:

Achieving sustainable development in healthcare requires collaboration not only within the health sector but also with other sectors such as education, sanitation, and infrastructure.

Data and Monitoring:

Regular monitoring and reporting of health indicators are essential for tracking progress towards the SDGs. Accurate and timely data help identify gaps and areas that require attention.

Health System Strengthening:

Building resilient health systems capable of responding to various health challenges is crucial. This includes strengthening infrastructure, training healthcare professionals, and ensuring the availability of essential medicines and technologies.

Community Engagement:

- Involving communities in healthcare decision-making and implementation fosters a sense of ownership and increases the likelihood of sustainable outcomes.

- By addressing these aspects, the healthcare ecosystem can contribute significantly to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 3, and ultimately promote health and well-being for all.

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