

EDITORIAL

Greetings!

WHO has been talking of MDGs for a long time, but now we are moving forward from Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) to Sustainable Development goals -SDG's.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are an intergovernmental set of 17 aspiration Goals with 169 targets. Spearheaded by the United Nations.

Based on analysis of global health trends, WHO launched in December 2015, a new comprehensive developmental goals that are effective from 1 January 2016. There are 17 goals that are broader and ambitious to ensure that "no one is left behind." It requires all 3 dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental to be addressed in an integrated manner.



Most important is all SDGs are directly or indirectly related to health. Health has the central place in SDG 3 - “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.” It reflects the focus on universal health across all ages. SDG -5 talks of gender equality and its impact on health. There is a new focus on non-communicable diseases and the achievement of universal health coverage. The 34 snapshots range from air pollution to hepatitis to road traffic injuries. It also explores how health contributes to and benefits from the other 16 SDGs and examines the implications of emerging issues such as technological and environmental change on global health.

There is a great impetus on health monitoring, a challenge and an opportunity for developing country like ours. Universal health coverage talks of equity at the centre of health goals to leave no one behind.

There are new challenges for us, both as health care providers and as facilitators for the next generation doctors.

Best wishes.

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