



SDG 3

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

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 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

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

Opportunities for business transformation with SDG 3

Each and every SDG provides business opportunities. Businesses have a chance to contribute to society and their own bottom line by pursuing the SDGs. The following are the strategies businesses can use to play their role for SDG 3:

- **Invest in innovation and research** to create cutting-edge products and technology that support well-being and good health.
- **Develop and build good supply chain practices** to ensure a sustainable supply chain that promotes healthy practices and reduces pollution.
- **Advocate and influence the policy** to advance laws encouraging workplace support and understanding physical and mental health issues.



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Case Study

Background



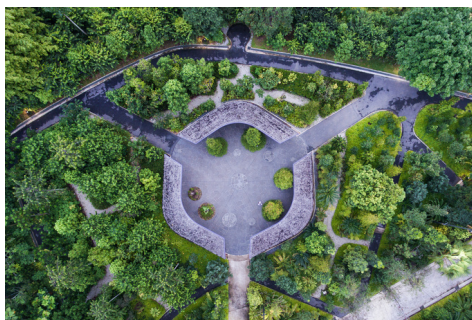
Since the COVID-19 pandemic, mental health issues have become a growing concern in Singapore. Research in 2022 showed that one in three youths in Singapore has mental health symptoms. Some of the causes of deteriorating mental health include fast-paced and competitive study and work cultures, high living costs, and social isolation.

Challenges



There is limited access to mental health services in Singapore. While the city has many mental health services available, these services are often overstretched. The phenomenon leads to long appointment waiting and limited access to specialised mental health care.

Solutions



The Singapore government recognised the importance of urban forest conservation to human health and well-being. The government conserves the parks and nature reserves across the city. In addition, the government supports nature trainers and coaches to promote forest bathing and forest therapy experiences among the residents.

Impact



The conserved green spaces and the programs have provided a fast and sustainable solution for the residents to reduce stress and relax. The number of residents participating in outdoor activities has increased. This has reduced social isolation in the city-state.