South Korea’s Development and Its Contribution to Global Health

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I. Introduction

Key Questions:

▪ What is the critical gap in MDGs?: Goals 4 (child mortality) and 5 (maternal health) = Maternal and Child Health (MCH)
▪ What is the critical gap in MCH in developing countries?: Girls!
▪ How can we best improve girls’ health in MCH in the SDGs?
▪ How can we utilize local knowledge/experience?
Goal 4: Reducing the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015
• A decrease in worldwide rate of mortality in children under five by over 50%.
• 16,000 children under five continue to die every day in 2015.
• Mortality rate of children under five in sub-Saharan Africa is ten-fold higher on average than advanced countries.

Goal 5: Reducing the maternal mortality rate by three-fourths between 1990 and 2015
• 800 pregnant women die every day in 2013.
• Among the maternal deaths, 86% occur in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.
Underachievement in MDGs 4&5

- Failure of MDGs 4 & 5: Support for MCH focused on adult women of 18+
- Developing countries and MCH: Girls under 17 cannot be supported with international MCH support

Girls’ Exposure to Pregnancy and Childbirth

- Girls under the age of 18 are exposed to early pregnancy and childbirth in developing nations (youngest: 9 year old)
- Girls under 15 are categorized as high-risk mothers ➔ High health risk for mother and child ➔ Death and other complications

Discrimination of Girls in Public Health and Medical Services

- Girls are discriminated and excluded from global public health projects
- Girls are excluded from the teen-targeted ODA projects as well.
- Girls require girl-sensitive (youth-friendly) health clinics, especially for OBGYN
Remedies for Girls’ Health Risks = Health + Education

Girls’ Right to Education

- Quality education
  - Professional capacity building of teachers
  - Gender equality
- Inclusive education for disadvantaged groups
  - Marginalized out-of-school girls
  - Girls in crisis and post-conflict situations
  - Refugee and IDP camps

Girls’ Right to Health

- Safe and healthy school for girls
  - WASH
  - Sex-segregated bathrooms
  - Nutrition
- Youth-friendly community health service
  - Sexual and reproductive health education for girls and boys
  - Health services for girls (OBGYN)

Girls’ Right to Profession

- Skill and technology for work
  - Job skills
  - Career advising & mentoring
  - Job placement
- Life skills for empowerment
  - Leadership skills
  - Entrepreneurship
  - Technical skills
  - Financial skills
  - Management training

Source: KOICA, 2015
Vision for Girls’ Health and Education: Girls’ Rights are Human Rights!

- Rights-Based Approach
- Life-Cycle Approach
- Comprehensive Support for Health and Education

Girls’ Rights are Human Rights!
2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Girls’ Health
UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDGs regarding Girls’ Health and Education

More women and girls should be included in technology advancement and environment conservation.

Technology advancement, clean water & sanitation, better environment, inclusive city and communities should also improve girls’ health and education.

Science, Technology and Innovation for SDGs
Ill. South Korea’s Contribution for SDGs with Girls’ Health

South Korea has experienced rapid decrease of infant and maternal mortality though increased access to water and sanitation, maternal and infant care, family planning and education. From 1960 to 2005, South Korea ranked 3rd out of 145 countries on infant mortality decline (McGuire 2010).

South Korea should increase its commitment towards improving girls’ health and education, taking advantage of its own experience with a comprehensive and multi-dimensional approach.

South Korea should contribute toward SDGs, and in particular, work hard to ensure that no girls are left behind in SDGs!
IV. Closing Thoughts

- SDGs should leave no one behind! Girls are at the risk of being left behind.

- Protection and Empowerment of girls should be implemented concomitantly when we deal with girls.
  - Human Rights Based approach to Girls’ Rights to live their life fully as children and as girl-children
  - Empowerment through education should go hand-in-hand with health initiatives

- Science and Technology initiatives should also not forget girls:
  - Access to science and technology education
  - Access to science and technology jobs

➢ **Education, Employment, and Empowerment of Girls with Science and Technology so that “No One is Left Behind”!**
감사합니다!
Thank you very much!