

SUNHAK
PEACE
PRIZE

Right to be Cured

LEARN & ACT

Global health inequalities

- What do parents usually do when a child has diarrhea?
- 90% of people who contract diseases live in poor countries



Global health inequalities

- Worsening health inequalities due to COVID-19



1. What does health inequality mean?



- Health inequality refers to differences in health that arise from different social and economic positions such as income level, occupation, wealth, and education level.
- The current health level is the highest in human history
- 3.6 million people die annually from a lack of treatment

2. 2. Global health inequality is worsening.

- Measures of public health: Infant mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio
- Infant and maternal mortalities are highest in Africa and South Asia



2. Global health inequality is worsening.

- **Maternal mortality ratio** (UN, 2024)

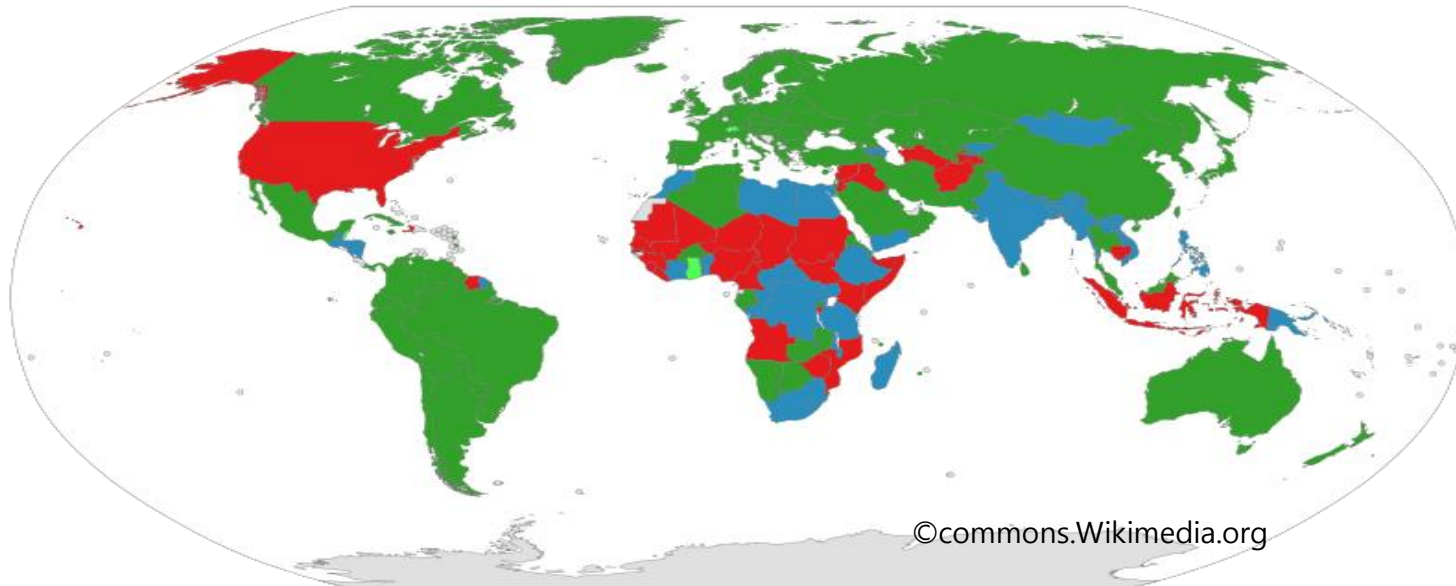
2.23 per 1000	5.45 per 1000
Global	Africa

- **Under-5 mortality rate** (UN, 2024)

37 per 1000	74 per 1000
Global	Africa

2. Global health inequality is worsening.

- Global average life expectancy: **73.2 years**
- Average life expectancy in underdeveloped countries: **50~60 years**



3. Why does health inequality exist?

→ Inequality in disease prevention and medical treatment

- Lack of national healthcare infrastructure
- Difficulty in receiving treatment due to poverty
- Lack of disease awareness
- Poor hygiene conditions
- Unresearched medicine due to low profitability



4. What are the major diseases that contribute to health inequality?

- Pneumonia (2.5M deaths annually)
- Tuberculosis (1.6M deaths annually)
- AIDS (630,000 deaths annually)
- Malaria (600,000 deaths annually)



5. Global goal for the right to be cured

UN Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

- Targets to reach by 2030
 1. Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
 2. Reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births; under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
 3. End the epidemics AIDS, TB, malaria and other communicable diseases
 4. Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases



6. How can health inequality be reduced?

- Vaccination, greatest effect at the lowest cost
- Major preventable diseases: Measles, diphtheria, tetanus, vitiligo, and polio
- Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance



7. 7. How is the international community promoting the right to be cured?

- Strengthening basic health systems
- Support for neonatal health
- Support for maternal health

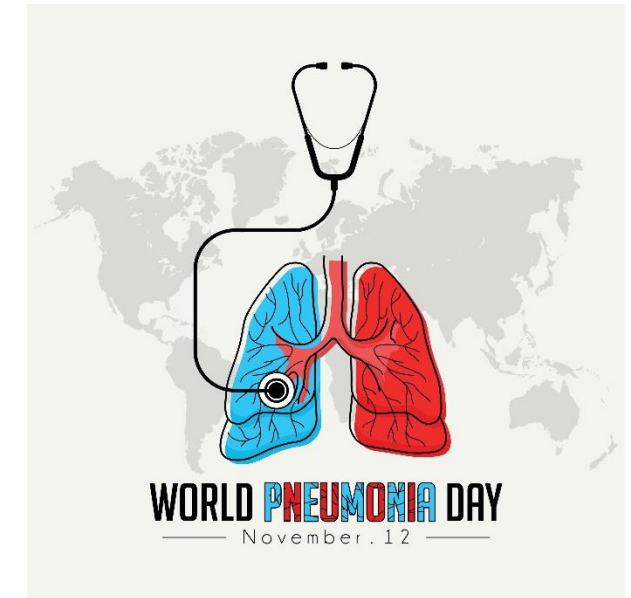


7. How is the international community promoting the right to be cured?



8. Efforts for the right to be cured: Campaigns

- Christmas seal fundraising campaign to eradicate pneumonia
- World TB Day
- World AIDS Day
- Malaria mosquito net campaign



9. 9. Organizations working for the right to be cured

- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Doctors Without Borders

BILL & MELINDA
GATES *foundation*



10. People working for the right to be cured



- Gino Strada: Italian surgeon who founded EMERGENCY, an international emergency medical organization, and saved more than 8 million lives of refugees and war victims in conflict zones around the world
- "Human rights is an equal authority of every living human being. It cannot be divided into grades A, B, and C according to the gap between the rich and the poor."
- 3 principles of EMERGENCY
 - ① Equality ② Quality ③ Free of Charge



11. Worsening health inequality in the age of pandemic



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- Infant mortality rate in underdeveloped countries increased in 60 years
- Decrease in daily necessity emergency relief kit due to blockades and quarantine

11. Worsening health inequality in the age of pandemic



12. How can we overcome the pandemic?



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- Global solidarity
- Provide vaccines and treatments to the most marginalized people
- Learn from the AIDS response

13. What can we do?

