

Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri Bağlamında Halk Sağlığı, Veteriner Halk Sağlığı ve Entegre Sağlık Yaklaşımları

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GİRİŞ

Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri (SKH, *Sustainable Development Goals – SDGs*), 2015 yılında Birleşmiş Milletler Genel Kurulu tarafından kabul edilen ve 2030 yılına kadar tamamlanması hedeflenen, 17 ana başlık ve 169 alt hedeften oluşan kapsamlı bir küresel kalkınma gündemidir.

Bu hedeflerin temel amacı, yoksulluğun tüm biçimlerinin ortadan kaldırılması, gezegenin korunması, eşitsizliklerin azaltılması, insan haklarının güvence altına alınması ve herkes için barışçıl, kapsayıcı ve adil toplumların inşa edilmesidir. Ayrıca, SKH'ler yalnızca gelişmekte olan ülkeleri değil, tüm ülkeleri kapsayan evrensel hedeflerdir ve uygulama süreçlerinde *kimseyi geride bırakmama (leave no one behind)* ilkesine dayanır.

SKH'lerin en önemli farklarından biri, Binyıl Kalkınma Hedefleri (BKH, *Millennium Development Goals – MDGs*)'nin aksine, yalnızca insani gelişmeye değil, çevresel sürdürülebilirliğe, yönetime, küresel ortaklıklara, ekonomik kapsayıcılığa ve kurumsal güçlendirmeye de odaklanmasıdır. Bu çerçevede SKH'ler kalkınmanın yalnızca ekonomik büyüme ile ölçülemeyeceğini, insan-doğa-toplum dengesinin esas alınması gerektiğini vurgular. Ayrıca, SKH'ler

uluslararası toplum için yalnızca bir politika çerçevesi değil; aynı zamanda devletler, sivil toplum kuruluşları, özel sektör ve bireyler açısından yol gösterici bir normatif gündem işlevi de görmektedir. Bu bağlamda SKH'ler, küresel yönetimde kolektif sorumluluk anlayışını güçlendiren, çok paydaşlı ve katılımcı bir çerçeve sunar.

TARİHSEL ARKA PLAN

SKH, 2000 yılında ilan edilen Binyıl Kalkınma Hedefleri (BKH)'nin bir devamı ve genişletilmiş biçimi olarak değerlendirilir. BKH'ler, sekiz ana hedef etrafında yapılandırılmış olup özellikle aşırı yoksulluğun azaltılması, eğitime erişimin artırılması ve anne-çocuk sağlığı gibi alanlara odaklanmıştı. Ancak, bu hedefler büyük ölçüde gelişmekte olan ülkeler için tasarlanmış ve çevresel sürdürülebilirlik, eşitsizlik, iyi yönetim gibi daha geniş kalkınma sorunlarını yeterince kapsamamıştır.

Bu eksikliklerin fark edilmesi üzerine, 2012 yılında Rio+20 Konferansı'nda yeni bir küresel kalkınma gündemi oluşturulması çağrısı yapılmış ve bu süreçte çok paydaşlı ve kapsayıcı müzakereler yürütülerek 2015 yılında 2030 Gündemi kabul edilmiştir. Bu yeni yaklaşım, yalnızca gelişmekte olan ülkelerin değil,

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dayalı topluluklar için afet sonrası hayvan kayıplarının önlenmesi, toplumsal direncin sürdürülmesi açısından kritiktir. Veteriner müdahale ekipleri, geçim kaynaklarının sürekliliğini sağlayarak sosyoekonomik istikrarı korur.

- **SKH 13 (İklim Eylemi):** İklim değişikliğiyle birlikte artan aşırı hava olayları, hayvan sağlığı üzerinde ciddi tehditler oluşturmaktadır. VHS, adaptif risk yönetimi ve afet planlamasında iklime duyarlı sağlık hizmetleri geliştirerek bu hedefe katkıda bulunur.
- **SKH 15 (Karasal Yaşam):** Afetler, doğal yaşam alanlarının bozulmasına ve yaban hayatı üzerinde stres oluşturarak türler arası hastalık geçiş riskini artırabilir. VHS, özellikle yaban hayatı rehabilitasyonu, barınma ve aşılama süreçlerinde aktif rol oynar.
- **SKH 17 (Amaçlar için Ortaklıklar):** Afet yönetimi, yalnızca sağlık otoritelerini değil; tarım, çevre, afet ve hayvan refahı kurumlarını kapsayan çok paydaşlı bir yapı gerektirir. VHS, bu ortaklıklar içinde operasyonel kapasitesi ve teknik uzmanlığıyla bütünleştirici rol üstlenir.

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