

# 9 Sustainable Development Goal-3

## 9.1 Introduction

The 70th session of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly (September 2015), adopted the resolution titled '*Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*' consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 related to the health sector, aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. It also aims to 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.

## 9.2 SDG-3 targets

SDG-3 has 13 targets and 32 indicators to be achieved by 2030. The targets and indicators associated with them, are shown in **Table 9.1**.

**Table 9.1: Details of health indicators and targets under SDG-3**

Sl. No.	Targets	To be achieved by 2030
1	Maternal Mortality Ratio	Less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births.
2	Preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age	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	Fight communicable diseases	End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
4	Ensure reduction of mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health	Reduce by one third, premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.
5	Prevent and treat substance abuse	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

Sl. No.	Targets	To be achieved by 2030
6	Reduce road injuries and deaths	Halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by 2020.
7	Grant universal access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.
8	Achieve universal health coverage	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.
9	Reduce illnesses and deaths from hazardous chemicals and pollution	Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.
10	Tobacco Control	Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.
11	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines.
12	Substantially increase health financing and recruitment	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries.
13	Strengthen the capacity of all countries	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

### 9.3 Status of health indicators

As per SDG India Index and Dashboard Report 2020-21, brought out by NITI Aayog, Jharkhand ranked 11<sup>th</sup> amongst the States in SDG-3.

The status of important health indicators of Jharkhand, *vis-à-vis* the National average, is shown in **Table 9.2**.

**Table 9.2: Health Indicators, targets as per SDG-3 and achievements**

Sl. No.	Health Indicator	Target as per SDG 3 for 2030	Achievement	
			Jharkhand (2020-21)	India (2020-21)
1	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (per 1,00,000 live births)	70	71	113
2	Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) (per 1,000 live birth)	25	34	36
3	Percentage of fully immunized children in the age group of 9-11 months	100	94	91
4	Total case notification rate of tuberculosis (per lakh population)	242	146	177
5	HIV incidence per thousand un-infected population	0	0.04	0.05
6	Suicide rate (per lakh population)	3.5	4.4	10.4
7	Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per lakh population) by 2020	5.81	10.11	11.56
8	Percentage of institutional deliveries out of total deliveries	100	95.80	94.40
9	Total physicians/ nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)	45	4	37

(Source: NITI Aayog Report 2020-21)

**Colour code:** Red = Unsatisfactory and green = Satisfactory

It can be seen from **Table 9.2** that Jharkhand was in a better position as compared to the National performance with regard to eight out of nine indicators. However, number of physicians/ nurses and midwives was extremely low, as compared to the National average. The Department while confirming the facts stated (March 2023) that requisition for recruitment have been sent to JPSC.

#### 9.4 Institutional mechanism

The Planning-cum-Finance Department is the Nodal Department for co-ordinating the preparedness and implementation of activities in the State, with respect to SDGs. Further, for each goal, Nodal Departments have been designated, for co-ordination and for aligning the planning, implementation and monitoring of activities, towards achieving the SDG targets. The Department of Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare, is the Nodal Department, for implementation of SDG-3 in the State.

The Nodal Department, in consultation with other Departments, is required to identify the schemes/ programmes/ projects relating to specified goals; and fix yearly targets for achieving these goals. There was an SDG unit, supported by UNICEF, under the Planning-cum-Finance Department, to provide support to the Nodal departments and prepare the State and District indicator frameworks for SDG monitoring.

Audit noticed that the State Government had formulated (March 2018) the Vision Document and a three-Year Action Plan (FYs 2018-19 to 2020-21), aligning with the SDGs. The Plan was in line with the vision of the State for 2030 and aimed to lay the foundation for accelerating sustainable growth in the next decade.

## 9.5 The State Level Steering Committee

A State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) was to be constituted for steering the implementation of SDGs in the State. The functions of the SLSC included approval/ ratification of Annual Action Plans; half yearly review of progress; finalisation of a District Indicator Framework (DIF); ensuring need-based financing to achieve SDGs, as part of the annual budgeting process; and inter-departmental co-ordination and convergence. The SLSC was to provide necessary oversight to the Task Force<sup>288</sup>, to accelerate progress in the aspirant goals.

Audit observed that, in order to steer the process of moving towards the overall goals and targets, the SLSC had been constituted (November 2022), under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand. However, no Task Force for SDG 3 had been constituted, as of November 2022. The Department, while confirming the facts, stated (March 2023) that the matter is under process.

## 9.6 State Indicator Framework (SIF) and mapping

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), GoI, circulated (July 2019) Guidelines for Development of the SDGs State Indicator Framework (SIF), similar to the National Indicator Framework (NIF) developed by MoSPI, for monitoring SDG Goals.

As per these Guidelines, the State has the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the State, district and local government levels, with regard to the progress made in implementing the SDG targets and achievements thereagainst. It is thus, important for the State to develop its own SIF. A District Indicator Framework (DIF) was also to be developed. The State could adapt the NIF, but it would require more disaggregated data, not only vertically (district to lower levels), but also horizontally (sex, classes, social groups, marginalised population groups, persons with disabilities, elderly, children, among others).

Further, as per the SDG India Index Baseline Report, 2018 of the NITI Aayog, Jharkhand has to operationalize the Chief Minister Dashboard, similar to the Dashboard on SDGs in India, developed by MoSPI, which has provisions to visualise data, from the national level upto the district level, for NIF.

Audit observed that the State had prepared the SIF, with 253 indicators, for all SDGs, including 32 indicators for SDG-3. DIF had not been prepared, as of October 2022. The State had also prepared Outcome Budgets, during FYs 2021-22 and 2022-23, showing the mapping of the proposed health schemes with the indicators of SDG-3. However, the Chief Minister Dash Board had not been developed, as of October 2022.

<sup>288</sup> The Task force is an important institutional mechanism for taking SDG implementation forward. It was to be constituted under the State Steering Committee, to provide support and technical inputs regarding scaling up of aspirant goals related to the State.

The Department, while confirming the facts, stated (March 2023) that the matter is under process.

*Recommendation: State Government may ensure proper co-ordination among the departments to achieve SDG-3 in a sustainable manner, prepare District indicator framework and develop Chief Minister Dashboard.*

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