

## CHAPTER 9

### Sustainable Development Goal 3

The Odisha SDG Indicator Framework was not fully aligned with the National Indicator Framework, for monitoring progress on Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG 3). Mapping of the schemes and the department, with the targets in the OSIF, was inadequate. Instances of non-provision of funds or low expenditure for schemes mapped to the goals, were also noticed. The dashboard for monitoring of SDG indicators, at the district and State levels, was yet to be developed by the State, for better visualisation of data on SDG (OSIF).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) were adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015. **SDG 3, “Good Health and Well-Being,”** calls on countries to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. SDGs are a comprehensive set of interconnected goals and targets, which are required to be monitored during 2016 to 2030.

Government of Odisha constituted a High Powered Committee, under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and Secretaries of key departments, as members. The Planning and Convergence Department was declared as the Nodal Department for implementation and monitoring of SDGs. A dedicated cell was also established in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, for data flow on SDG indicators.

The State Government has taken a number of measures<sup>161</sup> for strengthening the delivery of healthcare services, in line with the SDGs.

Audit examined the steps taken at the State level with regard to Goal 3 and observed the following:

#### 9.1 Adoption of national indicators

The guidelines for ‘Development of SDG State Indicator Framework (July 2019)’ stipulated that States develop their own State Indicator Framework (SIF), based on their individual critical development priorities, data requirements, available infrastructure and resources.

In the National Indicator Framework (NIF), GoI included 41 indicators under Goal 3. Government of Odisha developed the ‘Odisha SDG Indicator Framework (OSIF)’ in 2019, for monitoring SDGs at State level and included 46 indicators. These 46 indicators comprised 29 indicators from NIF and 17 Odisha specific indicators.

It was noticed that some indicators, in which the performance of the State was poor in comparison to the national average, as per the National Family Health

<sup>161</sup> Preparation of State Indicator Framework, Mapping of the Departments and schemes, Formation of SDG Cell, SDG based budget, etc.

Survey (NFHS) report (2019-21), had not been included in the OSIF, as shown in **Table 9.1**.

**Table 9.1: Comparison of some Indicators with the national average**

Target	Indicators	Odisha	India
3.5	Women aged 15 years and above, who consume alcohol ( <i>per cent</i> )	4.3	1.3
	Men aged 15 years and above, who consume alcohol ( <i>per cent</i> )	28.8	18.8
3.8	Women aged 15 years and above with elevated blood pressure or taking medicine to control blood pressure ( <i>per cent</i> )	22.4	21.3
	Men aged 15 years and above with elevated blood pressure or taking medicine to control blood pressure ( <i>per cent</i> )	25.6	24
3.8	Women aged 15 years and above with high blood sugar level or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ( <i>per cent</i> )	14	13.5
	Men aged 15 years and above with high blood sugar or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ( <i>per cent</i> )	17	15.6

(Source: NFHS Report: 2019-21, SRS: 2017-19)

Reasons for exclusion of indicators such as 3.5 and 3.8 above, were not found on record. As a result of the exclusion, the OSIF was not fully synchronised with the NIF, for monitoring the progress on SDG 3.

## 9.2 Mapping of Schemes and Departments with SDG 3

As per the Guidelines for Development of SDG State Indicator Framework (July 2019), the first step for developing the SIF is to map the relevant SDGs and targets with the Departments of the State Government. Various schemes and programmes implemented by the State and Central Government are also to be linked with the SDGs and targets.

Audit, however, observed that some State and Central schemes, and also the H&FW Department, had not been mapped with the targets/ indicators under the OSIF, as discussed below:

- ‘Suicide mortality rate’ is an indicator under Target 3.4 of SDG 3 in the OSIF, which was mapped to the Home Department only. The H&FW Department was, however, not linked to the indicator, even though the Department is required to provide care, treatment and rehabilitation to a person having severe stress and attempted to commit suicide.
- Reducing the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents is one of the goals/ indicators in the OSIF. Though NHM and National Ayush Mission were mapped to the indicators in the NIF, the H&FW Department had not been mapped to the OSIF.
- Prevalence of cancer is one of the three indicators under Target 3.4. This indicator was mapped to the H&FW department. However, neither was any scheme mapped to this indicator, nor was any budget allocated in this regard during 2021-22.
- Mapping of Government schemes of the Department, with the SDGs and targets, is the second step for developing the State framework. However, State schemes like Digital Health, Odisha Cardiac Care Programme, *etc.* and Central schemes like National Programme for Control of Blindness

and Visual Impairment and National Mental Health Programme, were not mapped with the respective indicators of Goal 3 under OSIF.

Non-mapping of schemes and departments, with the goals and indicators in the OSIF, carried the risk that monitoring of the implementation and performance of the related programmes and activities, would not be adequate or effective.

### 9.3 SDG budgeting

On the basis of OSIF, Odisha prepared an SDG based budget, for the years 2021-22 and 2022-23. The SDG Budget was intended to act as a guiding principle for the State Government, to prudently and optimally allocate budget resources, which would help in the timely achievement of SDG targets and indicators.

The total outlay for the first SDG budget of the State, for the year 2021-22, had a provision of ₹1,34,225 crore, which included ₹11,071.10 crores for SDG-3, *i.e.*, 8.25 per cent of the total SDG Budget.

Audit, however, noticed that some of the schemes, though mapped to the SDG indicators, had not been allocated funds in the budget and, even in cases where budget provisions had been made, expenditure on such schemes was not material, as discussed below:

- As per the OSIF, the SAMMPURNA scheme<sup>162</sup> was mapped to four targets (3.1, 3.2, 3.7 and 3.8) under Goal 3. However, no budget provision was made for the scheme, except a token amount of ₹1,000 only, during 2021-22.
- The de-addiction scheme was mapped to Target 3.5, under Goal 3, in the H&FW Department. However, no budget provision was available for implementation of the scheme, during 2021-22.
- Programmes regarding: (i) Sickle cell and Thalasemia and (ii) liver transplant unit, were linked to Target 3.3, and budget provisions of ₹572.10 lakh and ₹25 lakh, respectively, were made for these schemes, during 2021-22. It was however, noticed that there was no expenditure under these schemes and the entire amounts allocated under these two schemes, were re-appropriated/ surrendered.
- The ‘Sunetra’ scheme, for universal eye care, was linked to Target 3.8. An amount of ₹32 crore was budgeted for the scheme during 2021-22. However, the budgeted amount was reduced to ₹20.75 crore, after re-appropriation. Out of ₹20.75 crore, only ₹8 crore (39 per cent) had been spent under the programme.

Non-provision of funds or less expenditure on the mapped schemes, indicated low priority towards implementation of the programmes, which had an adverse effect on the efforts to achieve the SDGs.

<sup>162</sup> A scheme launched by the State Government to reduce the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate

## 9.4 Implementation and monitoring of SDGs

The State had the primary responsibility of following-up and reviewing the progress achieved at the district and local government levels, with regard to achievement of the SDG goals.

Audit observed the following:

- The Department had neither set the targets for the health indicators for the districts, nor had it prepared any road map, including incremental targets, for the districts, to achieve the SDG goals.

NHM, Odisha, stated (October 2022) that targets for various activities were fixed in the PIPs and progress was reviewed and feedback shared with the districts, by different programme sections, at the State level. However, review reports/ feedback details, shared with districts, were not provided to Audit. Moreover, the PIPs approved by NHM, did not fix targets relating to achievement of SDG indicators.

- The SDG dashboard, for monitoring of SDG indicators at the district and State levels, had not been developed by the State (as of March 2022). NHM, Odisha, stated (October 2022) that the development of a dashboard, for data entry and monitoring, was under process.
- Action points like: (i) preparation of Odisha SDG baseline report, containing Analytics, Metadata and Data Tables, (ii) preparation of Odisha SDG Index, to measure the achievement of SDGs in the State and (iii) developing an IT Framework to rank districts and further, to rank Blocks within Districts/ GPs within Blocks, for targeting critical interventions, *etc.*, as envisaged in the OSIF, for improving the performance of the State, were yet to be taken up.

Thus, the State Government is yet to implement the action points on the basis of the OSIF, in order to improve its performance in achievement of SDGs.

## 9.5 Progress towards SDGs

The position of the State, in regard to a few health indicators, is given in **Table 9.2**:

**Table 9.2: Status of health indicators of Odisha, as compared to the National average**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Target 2030	Interim Target 2020	Odisha (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
1	Maternal Mortality Ratio	70	117	136	103
2	Neonatal Mortality Rate	12	23	27	24.9
3	Infant Mortality Rate	NA <sup>163</sup>	30	36.3	35.2
4	Under 5 years mortality rate	25	38	41.1	41.9
5	Institutional delivery	100	NA	92.2	88.60
6	Total Fertility Rate	2	2.1	1.8	2.00
7	Full immunisation	100	NA	90.5	76.4
8	Births attended by skilled health personnel	100	NA	91.8	89.40
9	TB notification per one lakh population (2021)	NA	140	112	NA

<sup>163</sup> Not available

Sl. No.	Indicators	Target 2030	Interim Target 2020	Odisha (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
10	Proportion of Grade II cases among new cases of leprosy (2020-21)	NA	< 2	2.89	2.48

(Source: National Family Health Survey 5 (2019-21), Sample Registration System (2017-19) and Odisha State Strategy for accelerated reduction of MMR & IMR)

Audit noticed that performance of the State was poor in respect of most of the health indicators like, 'Maternal Mortality Ratio' 'Neonatal Mortality Rate', 'Infant Mortality Rate', etc.

The H&FW Department stated (February 2023) that necessary gaps had been identified, which would be addressed by SDG Cell through a coordinating meeting with the Planning and Convergence Department.

**Recommendation 9.1:**

*State Government may take early steps to implement the action points, outlined in the OSIF, such as the development of a dashboard, Odisha SDG Index, baseline report, etc., and strengthen the monitoring mechanism, at all levels, for achieving the SDG goals and targets.*

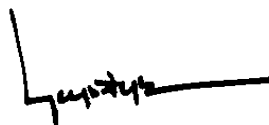


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