



WHS Regional Meeting, Montreal, 8-9 May 2017
Panel Discussion – SDGs and Health: A Vision for Public Policy

**SDGs and Health:
What is India doing?**

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India and SDGs

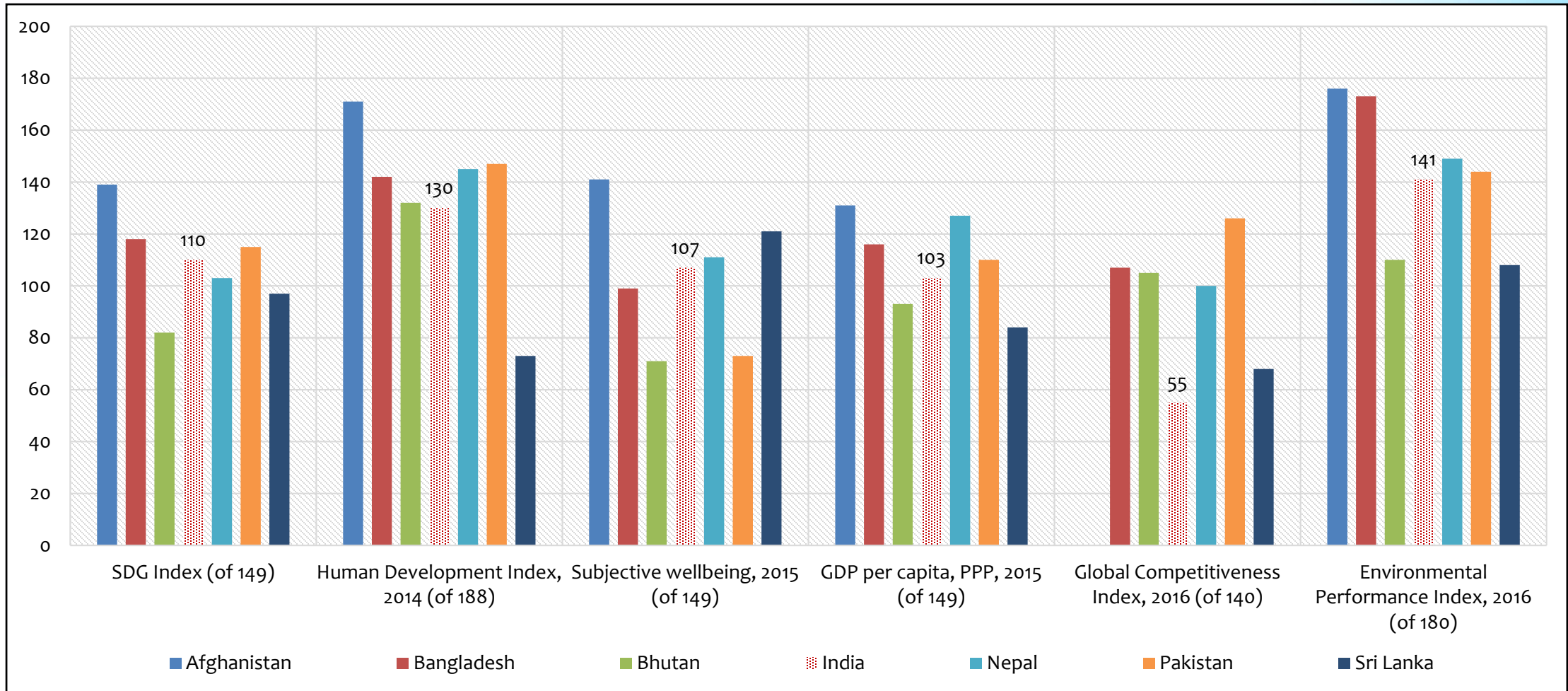
Former United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Ban ki Moon

“India is in a unique position to lead the move towards sustainability in the wider world... We have to put our world and our lives on a sustainable path. India’s path, and India’s leadership, will be crucial.”

Prime Minister of India, Mr Narendra Modi

“Today, much of India’s development agenda is mirrored in the SDGs... The sustainable development of one-sixth of humanity will be of great consequence to the world and our beautiful planet ...”

South Asia on SDG and related indicators



South Asia and BRICS on SDG3 indicators

Country	Under-5 mortality per 1,000 live births	Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births	Neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	Physician density per 1,000	Incidence of TB per 100,000	Traffic deaths per 100,000	Fertility, births per 1,000 females aged 15-49 years	Subjective wellbeing, scale of 0-10	Healthy life expectancy at birth, in years	Infants who received 8 WHO vaccines, %
India	47.7	174	27.7	0.7	167	16.6	28.1	4.6	58	83
Afghanistan	91.1	396	35.5	0.3	189	15.5	51.9	3.6	50	66
Bangladesh	37.6	176	23.3	0.4	227	13.6	113	4.7	61	89
Bhutan	32.9	148	18.3	0.3	164	15.1	28.4	5.3	59	97
Brazil	16.4	44	8.9	1.9	44	23.4	64.8	7	65	93
China	10.7	27	5.5	1.5	68	18.8	6.2	5.1	68	99
Nepal	35.8	258	22.2	0.2	158	17	71	4.5	59	88
Pakistan	81.1	178	45.5	0.8	270	14.2	44	5.2	57	63
Russia	9.6	25	5		84	18.9	26.6	5.7	61	97
South Africa	40.5	138	11	0.8	834	25.1	54	4.6	52	70
Sri Lanka	9.8	30	5.4	0.7	65	17.4	20.3	4.3	65	99

Source: Sachs, J., Schmidt-Traub, G., Kroll, C., Durand-Delacere, D. and Teksoz, K. (2016): An SDG Index and Dashboards – Global Report. New York: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN).

South Asia and SDGs

South Asian Speakers Summit on Achieving SDGs through Inter-Parliamentary Union

- Dhaka Declaration, Dhaka, Bangladesh (30-31 January 2016)
- Indore Declaration at Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India (18-19 February 2017)
 - National Parliaments of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka deliberated on various areas towards strengthening regional cooperation and resources for the implementation of SDGs in the region

SAARC

- SAARC has a mandate for coordination and cooperation to implement the 2030 Agenda in South Asia
- Broadly, some of the SAARC Development Goals – which came before SDGs – overlap with health SDGs

BRICS-BIMSTEC Leaders Outreach Summit

Deliberations on matters of mutual interest and exchanged views on important global and regional issues, including Agenda 2030

BRICS and SDGs

Sixth BRICS Health Ministers Meeting (16 December 2016, New Delhi)

- Adopted BRICS TB Cooperation Plan (SDG 3.3)
- Agreed to make collaborative efforts to achieve the target of reduction in premature mortality due to NCDs by one-third by the year 2030 (SDG 3.4)
- Renewed their commitment to WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (SDG 3.A)
- Resolved to promote access to medicines including through full use of TRIPS flexibilities and to promote these in bilateral and regional trade agreements to protect public health (SDG 3.B)
- Agreed to enhance cooperation among the BRICS countries for capacity development of human resources in public health and clinical medicine to amplify gains across the 2030 Agenda and with a view to delivering Universal Health Coverage (SDG 3.8)

GOI and SDGs – National action

- The Government of India (GOI) has expressed its strong commitment to the 2030 Agenda.
- Many of GOI's flagship programmes such as *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*, *Make in India*, *Skill India* and *Digital India* are seen as critical for attainment of SDGs at a systemic level.
- The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been leading discussions for developing national indicators for SDGs.
- NITI Aayog, GOI's think tank, has been entrusted with the task of monitoring achievement.
 - It has adopted a government-wide approach to sustainable development, emphasizing the interconnected nature of SDGs across economic, social and environmental pillars.
 - It has undertaken a mapping of SDGs with their respective targets, identifying lead and supporting ministries for each target.

GOI and SDGs – Local action

- State governments are key to India's progress on SDGs
 - They have been advised to undertake mapping of state / centrally-sponsored schemes.
- The role of local governments is equally important
 - 15 of 17 SDGs directly relate to activities undertaken by local governments.
- Some state governments are keenly developing vision, planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring systems for SDGs.
 - Some have set up nodal cells for coordination and established working-groups to draw up action plans.
- A group of legislators called *Legislators Group on SDGs* is being constituted with national and state-level legislators for ensuring policy implementation at all levels.

SDG3 and India's NHP 2017

- India's National Health Policy 2017 recognises SDGs to be of *pivotal importance* and is embedded within the overarching framework of achieving UHC by 2025 (SDG 3.8).
- The policy puts forth an indicative list of quantifiable targets under 3 components:
 - health status and program impact (improving life expectancy, reducing child mortality and premature mortality due to chronic diseases – SDGs 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4)
 - health systems performance (improving utilization of public health services and addressing cross-sectoral goals – SDGs 3.3 and 3.9a)
 - health systems strengthening (increasing public health expenditure, improving health infrastructure and strengthening health surveillance – SDGs 3.9c and 3.9d)

Some initiatives

Economic Survey (2016-17)

“The aim of good health and well-being for all, as envisaged in the SDG 3, “Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages”, should be synchronized with India’s domestic targets to reap the benefits of the ‘demographic dividend’.”

Union Budget (2016-17)

- Dedicated financial resources towards development of governance capabilities of institutions of local governance for SDGs – address social determinants of health and improved health governance.
- Ensuring increased availability of quality generics medicines at affordable prices through expansion of stores under *Prime Minister’s Jan Aushadhi Yojana*
- GOI has rolled out an ambitious screening programme in the country for early detection of cancer, diabetes and hypertension.

Some concerns

Governance

Health is a state subject, inter-state inequalities (equity concern with MDGs).

Financing

India will require around USD 880 billion until 2030 for achieving SDG3 targets – deficit of around USD 305 billion estimated.

Data

Chief Statistician of India – India needs a robust framework for data collection as SDG implementation requires appropriate indicators to track and report progress.



MANY THANKS!