

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2319
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21ST MARCH, 2023**

HEALTH TARGETS OF SDG 2030

2319 DR. SANTANU SEN:

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken into cognizance that the country is not on target for more than 50 per cent of health-related SDGs;
- (b) if so, whether the Ministry has developed a strategic roadmap to meet the targets;
- (c) whether the Ministry has conducted any midline assessment to evaluate the progress of health indicators made by the country to meet the target of SDG 2030;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, whether the Ministry is planning to do the same?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE
(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a) to (e): Health has a central place in SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”, comprising 13 targets and 28 indicators. This goal addresses major health priorities such as reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health; communicable and non-communicable diseases; universal health coverage; and access for all to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has developed a National monitoring framework for Health SDG disaggregated into four broad thematic areas (a) Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, adolescent health, (b) Communicable and (c) Non communicable diseases and (d) Health Systems.

With the concerted efforts of the Ministry of health and family welfare and all the State/UT governments, India has registered improvement in majority of the SDG targets. The progress achieved in few indicators is mentioned below:

- (a) Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) reduced from 130 per lakh live births during 2014-16 (SRS) to 97 per lakh live births during 2018-20 (SRS). As per SRS 2018-20, eight States have already attained Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of MMR i.e.70 by 2030.
- (b) Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) has reduced from 45 per 1000 live births in 2014 to 32 per 1000 live births in 2020 (SRS). As per SRS 2020 eleven (11) States/UTs have already attained SDGs target of U5MR i.e. 25 by 2030.
- (c) Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) reduced from 26 in 2014 (SRS) to 20 in 2020 (SRS). As per SRS 2020, six (6) States/UTs have already attained SDG target of NMR i.e. 12 by 2030.
- (d) Percentage of fully immunized children in the age group 9-11 months has come to 91 against the SDG target of 100 by 2030.
- (e) As per the Global TB Report, 2022, the incidence of TB in India has reduced by 18% from 256/lakh population in 2015 to 210/lakh population, which is 7 percentage points better than the global average of 11%. India has stepped up its efforts to control TB and achieve the target for ending TB by 2025, five years ahead of the global target year of 2030. Focused and sustained government efforts have led to improvements in diagnostics, patient compliance and treatment outcomes.
- (f) HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population has reduced from 0.07 per 1000 uninfected population to 0.05 in 2021 as per HIV Estimates 2021 report against the SDG target of less than 0.01 by 2030. National AIDS and STD Control Programme Phase-V launched from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2026 towards the attainment of SDG 3.3 of ending the HIV/AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030 through a comprehensive package of prevention, detection and treatment services.
- (g) Percentage of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries has increased from 86.9 % in 2014-15 to 94.8 % in 2020-21 against the SDG target of 100 by 2030.
- (h) Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure has comes to 13 against the SDG target of 7.83 by 2030 as per NITI Aayog- INDIA Index & Dashboard 2020-21.

National Family Health Survey (NFHS) is a comprehensive survey that covers various health indicators such as maternal and child health, institutional delivery, family planning, and communicable diseases. The Sample Registration System (SRS) provides data on key health indicators such as maternal mortality ratio, infant mortality rate, and under-5 mortality rate. Data on specific diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), HIV-AIDS, and other communicable diseases are drawn from program-specific reports. These sources collectively play a crucial role in tracking the progress towards health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

National Health Mission (NHM) envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality health care services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is striving, supporting and monitoring states towards the achievement of SDG 3 targets. The MoHFW is providing technical and financial supports to states to continue the momentum in order to achieve targets of SDG, based on the proposals received in the form of Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) under National Health Mission. Government of India provides approval for the proposals in the form of Record of Proceedings (RoPs) as per norms & available resources.
