

Accelerating the Achievement of the Unfinished Agenda of the ICPD and SDGs During and Post COVID-19 Era through South-South and Triangular Cooperation

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## Only a crisis – actual or perceived – produces real change.

When that crisis occurs, the actions that are taken depend on the ideas that are lying around.

Milton Friedman







## SDGs and ICPD goals-Interlinkages with COVID crisis







### COVID-19 has reinforced the relevance of SDG and ICPD goals

The SDG agenda presents the approach to managing COVID-19 with the objective of ensuring that,

now and in the future,

human well-being is met while

safeguarding ecological and economic

sustainability.







SDGs are "blueprint for shared prosperity in a sustainable world – a world where all people can live productive, vibrant and peaceful lives on a healthy planet"

#### Aimed at achieving

Resilient health systems

Healthy individuals

Economic growth

Better environment

Equitable ecosystem

Factors impacted by Pandemic/disaster

Factors important to reduce the impact of Pandemic/disaster

#### **COVID** -19 Pandemic

Helped to identify hurdles and areas of 'improvement' in the interaction between government policies, strategies and actual implementation





## **COVID-19 Pandemic Challenges and Learnings**

#### Health Financing-

Inadequate/irrational distribution/not directed towards building resilient health systems

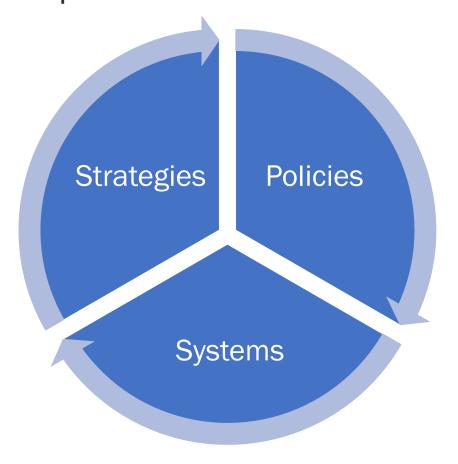
Limited Integration- SDGs/ICPD goals are interlinked

Limited capacity of systems across countries/states

**Diversion of funds/logistics** for emergency relief and recovery

Priority areas shifted to economic development; livelihood generation (SRH needs focus)

Revitalization needed in country specific context









## India's action





In 1994, India was one of the 179 governments that embraced a bold vision for ensuring rights and well-being in ICPD, Cairo.



### ICPD+25- India's commitment

India reaffirmed its commitments and investments to sustain the gains, address the unfinished business of the ICPD and achieve the SDGs.







## India's Achievements since ICPD 1994

### Substantial decline in:

• Total Fertility Rate: 3.5 (1994) to 2.2 (2018)

• Teenage Marriage: 54.2% (1992-93) to 26.8% (2015-16)

• Teenage Fertility: 16% (1992-93) to 7.9% (2015-16)

• Maternal Mortality Ratio: 471 (1995) to 113 (2016-18)

• Under 5 Mortality Rate: 112 (1994) to 36 (2018)

• Infant Mortality Rate: 80 (1994) to 30 (2019)

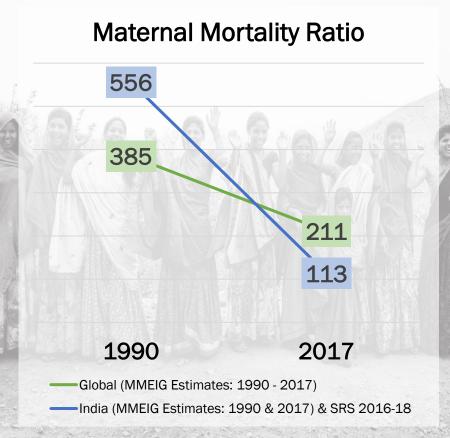




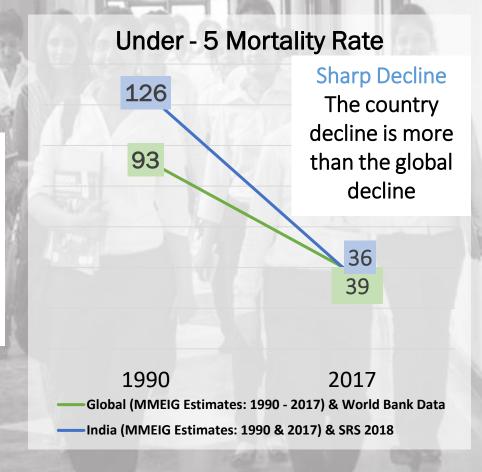
## India's key role in Agenda 2030



India is home to one-sixth of the planet's humanity, which makes the country a key player in ensuring the prosperity and sustainability of the planet and its people













## Moving ahead post-pandemic-India's Story





## 1. Alignment of National Development Agenda with SDGs and ICPD goals

#### **AYUSHMAN BHARAT- Health and Wellness Centres - A step to achieve UHC**

- Ayushman Bharat strives for Universal Health Coverage through two inter-related components
  - Establishment of 150,000 **Health and Wellness Centers (HWCs)** by 2022 to provide universal free and quality primary healthcare closer to people's homes.
    - Till date- 79,416 HWCs have been established with a footfall of 677.1 million clients
  - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), a health insurance cover for poor and vulnerable families. Till date- 22.8 million admissions have been made under PMJAY coverage

#### **AYUSHMAN BHARAT Health Infrastructure Mission**

• With an outlay of ₹64,180 crore (8.6 bnUSD), PM Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission, announced in the Budget 2021-22, is the largest pan-India Health Infrastructure Scheme that aims to provide a much-needed fillip to India's capacity to address emergent Public Health issues.









- Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas Sabka Vishwas (Collective Effort, Inclusive Growth, Everyone's trust)
- Attainment of SDGs is central to the policy goals for Central as well as State Governments.
- Aspirational District Programme- Integrated strategy focusing on health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development, and basic infrastructure thus impacting SDGs 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10
- Competitive Federalism- Focusing on effective management and better results backed by data analysis several social indices and dashboards has been developed.





## 3. Setting up Institutional mechanisms at the local level

 The States/UTs have put in place institutional structures to take the SDG agenda forward

Review mechanisms at various levels.





## 4. Strengthening program imperatives

#### Advancing Reproductive Health-

- Contraceptive basket was improved with addition of Injectable MPA and Centchroman (developed in India)
- India is a global leader in provision of PPIUCD- Currently 23% women are covered for PPIUCD. >14.7 million insertions till date
- High fertility districts approach through Mission Parivar Vikas
- Integrated counselling services being promoted at all levels through dedicated RMNCAH+N counsellors
- India revised MTP act while making abortion services safer and more accessible.

#### Strengthening Maternal Health-

- "Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN)" aims to provide assured, dignified, respectful and Quality healthcare at no cost
- The Government of India has taken a historic and landmark policy decision to roll out Midwifery Services in the country
- Prioritizing Adolescent Health
- Investing in digital health initiatives







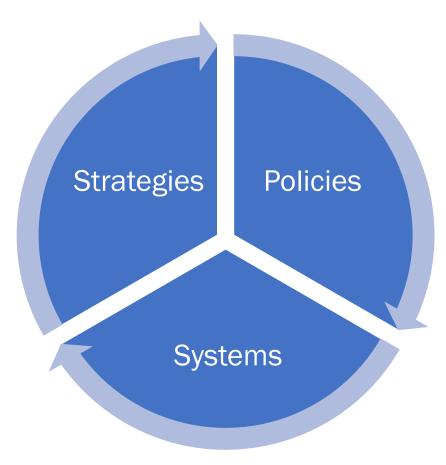
# **Key priorities for South-South and Triangular Cooperation**







- Building political commitment and leadership at the highest level
- Identifying the need for policy interlinkages
- Building capacity for formulating strategies with long-term implications
- Strengthening policy integration to capitalise on synergies of SRH across economic, social and environmental goals
- Ensuring whole-of-government coordination
- Advocating for engaging appropriately at subnational levels of government
- Engaging effectively with key stakeholders
- Analysing and assessing policy impacts in various countries







If we want the world to be a better place to live in, we have to treat it as one unit.

If we want economic growth to be pervasive, we have to make people its partners.

If we want the process of development to be sustainable, we have to work with the environment.



-Shri Narendra Modi (Hon'ble PM of India)

