

Sustainable Development Goals: Indicators on Health

A.1 Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals, also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The 17 SDGs and 169 targets announced, are integrated so that action in one area will affect the outcomes of others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. SDGs recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

A.2 Role of Ministries/Departments

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoS&PI) has been entrusted with the responsibility of developing a National Monitoring Framework (NIF) for monitoring of SDGs at the national level whereas, NITI Aayog is responsible for overall implementation of SDGs in the country. In the NIF, a detailed list of indicators against the targets of SDG goals was prepared wherein MoH&FW was assigned the responsibility of **supplying data and metadata on 44 health related national indicators**. For about 42 out of 44 health indicators assigned to MoH&FW, the metadata and SDG baseline (2015-16) data at National and State level is being supplied to MoS&PI. For two indicators, i.e. Prevalence of Viral Hepatitis B per lakh population and Number of deaths due to Cancer, robust datasets are not presently available.

A.3 SDG Goals and Indicators related to Health

While SDG 3 is a standalone goal focusing on ensuring healthy lives and wellbeing, but there are also more than 40 SDG indicators which are directly/indirectly related to health indicators. SDG 3 and its related indicators has a relatively strong foundation of data (except very few) and is therefore advantageous in assessing the recent performance of this goal and its respective indicators. For effective monitoring of SDG 3 and the health indicators associated with other SDGs, SDG Health Goals for **National Indicator Framework** is depicted below:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Well-being for all at all Ages

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
