

# SDGs 3, 5 & 6 for Enabling Health, Nutrition & Hygiene for all



# Sustainable Development Goals

- 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 promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable **quality education** and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5. Achieve **gender equality and empower** all women and girls
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of **water and sanitation** for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern **energy for all**
- Goal 8. Promote **sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work** for all
- Goal 9. Build resilient **infrastructure**, promote inclusive and sustainable **industrialization** and foster **innovation**
- Goal 10. **Reduce inequality** within and among countries
- Goal 11. Make **cities and human settlements** inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable **consumption and production patterns**
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat **climate change** and its impacts\*
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the **oceans, seas and marine resources** for sustainable development
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of **terrestrial ecosystems**, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16. Promote **peaceful and inclusive societies** for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the **Global Partnership** for Sustainable Development

# Sustainable Development Goals

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- **Goal 5.** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- **Goal 6.** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
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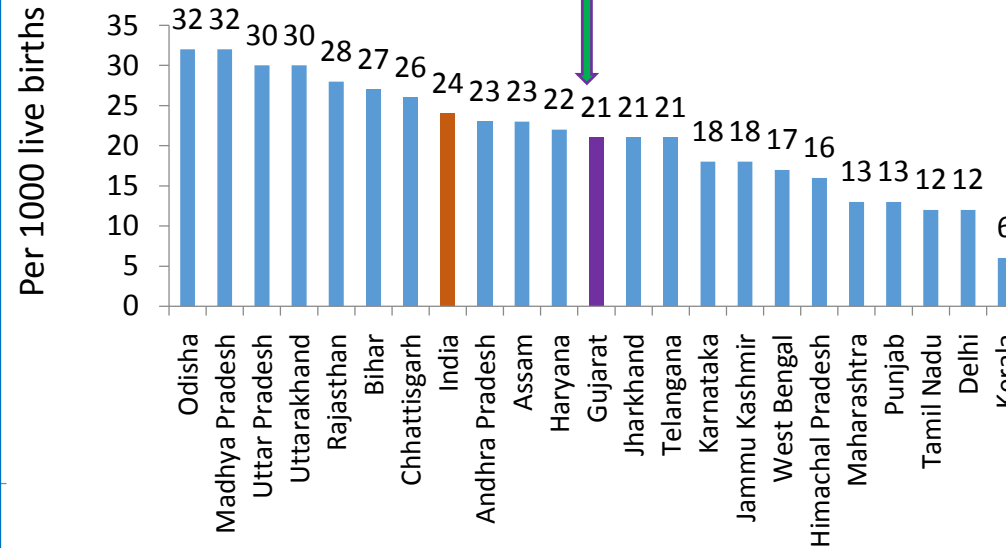
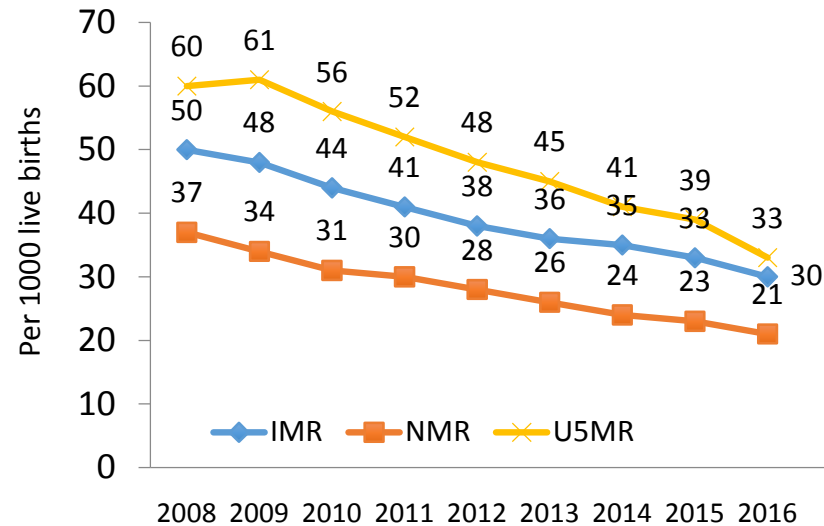
# Some Facts & Figures

# Child mortality trends in Gujarat

Neonatal mortality contributes 63% of the Under 5 Mortality

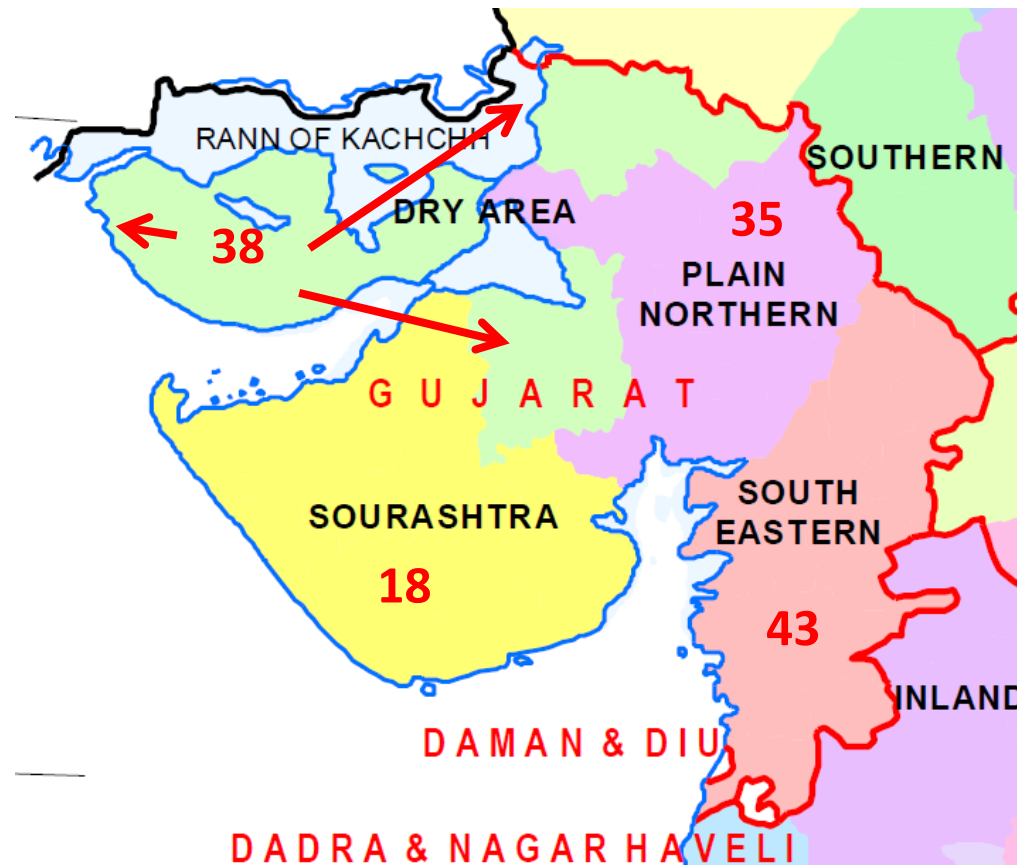
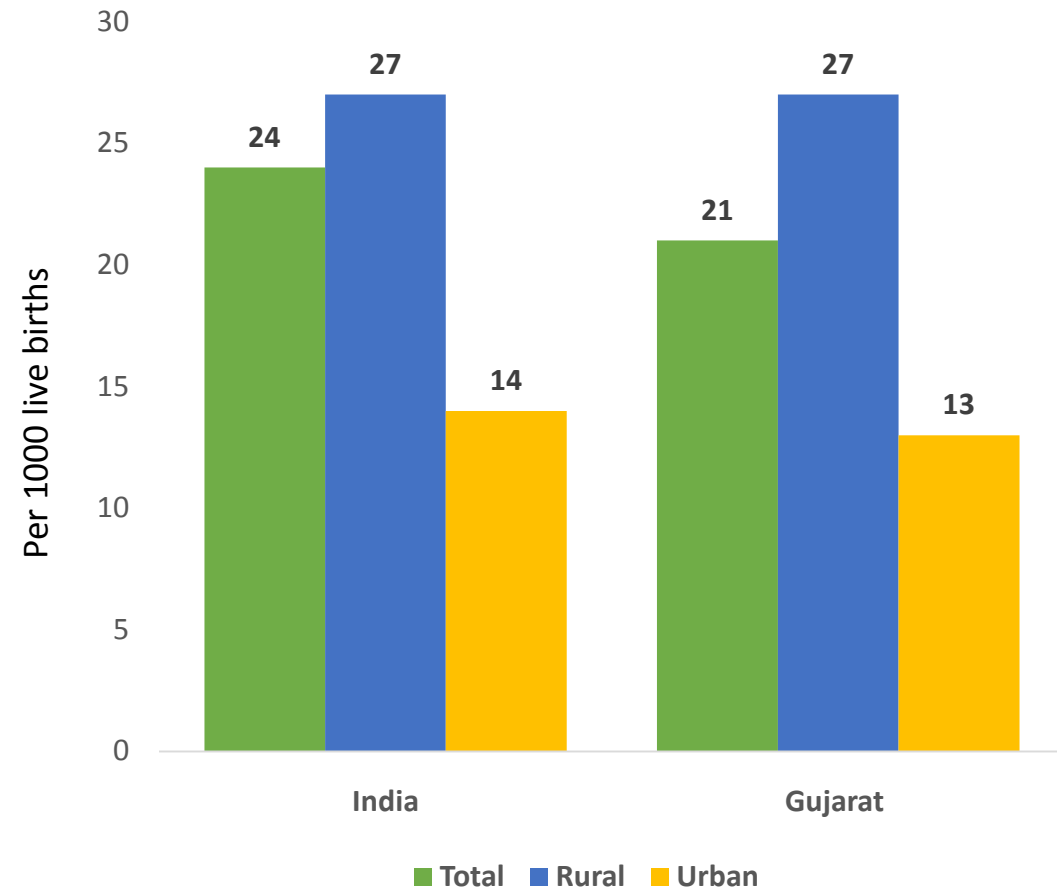
Estimated 25,488 newborns die within 28 days of life per year in Gujarat

\*8.7% decline from 2015 – 2016 Ranking - 12



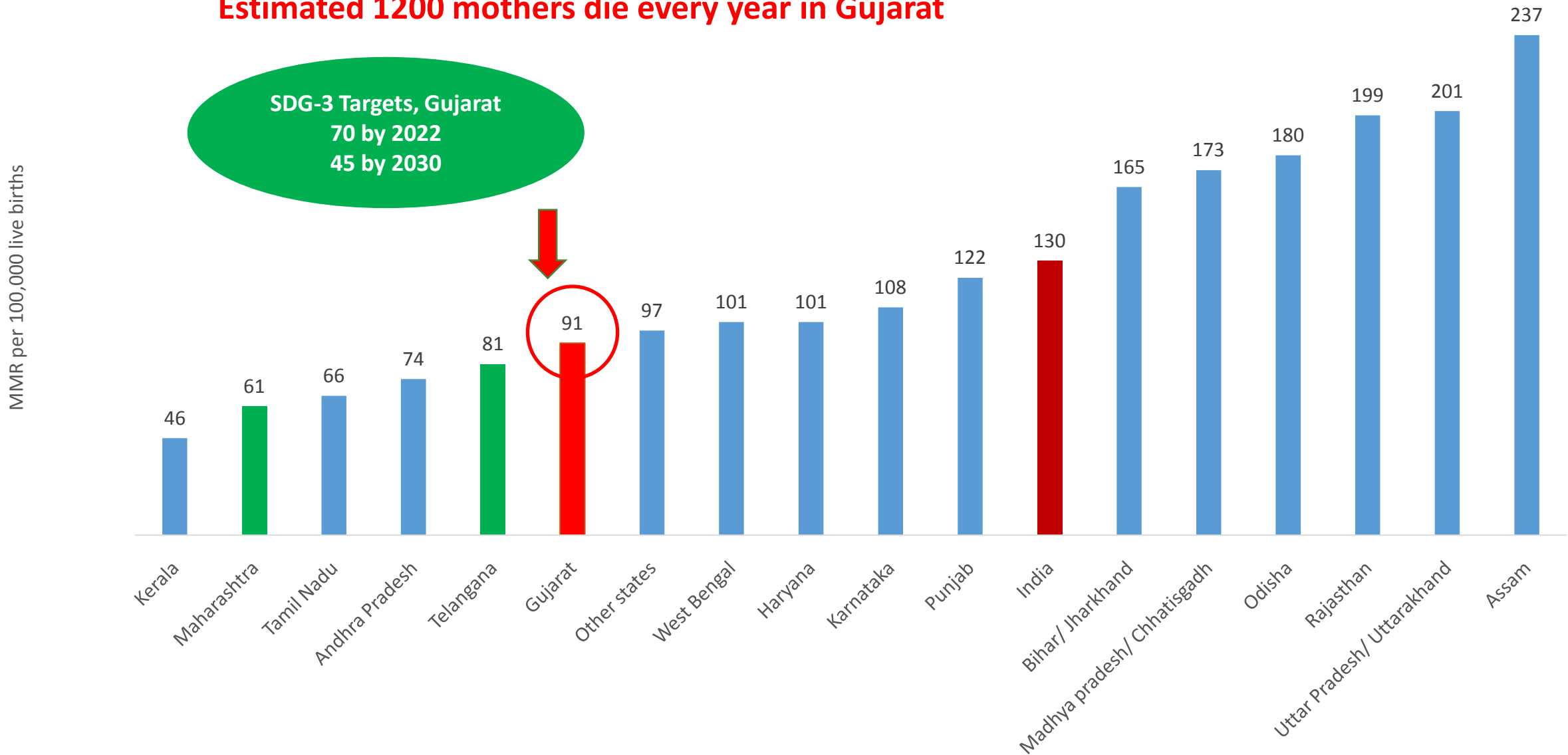
Indicator	Target for 2022	Target for 2030
U5MR	24	15
IMR	10	6
NMR	10	5

# Inequities in Neonatal Mortality Rate



# Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Estimated 1200 mothers die every year in Gujarat



# Nutritional Status of Children, Adolescent girls and Women in Gujarat



Status of children 0-5yrs



Source : NFHS – 4 2015-16



Status of 15-19 yrs Adolescent Girls

Thin as per BMI = 52.6%  
Anemic = 57.4%  
Severe Anemic = 2.1%



Source :RSoC, 2014 – BMI , NFHS -3 - Anaemia



Status of 15-49 yrs women

Thin as per BMI = 47%  
Anemic = 54.9%



Source : NFHS 3 - BMI , NFHS 4 - Anaemia

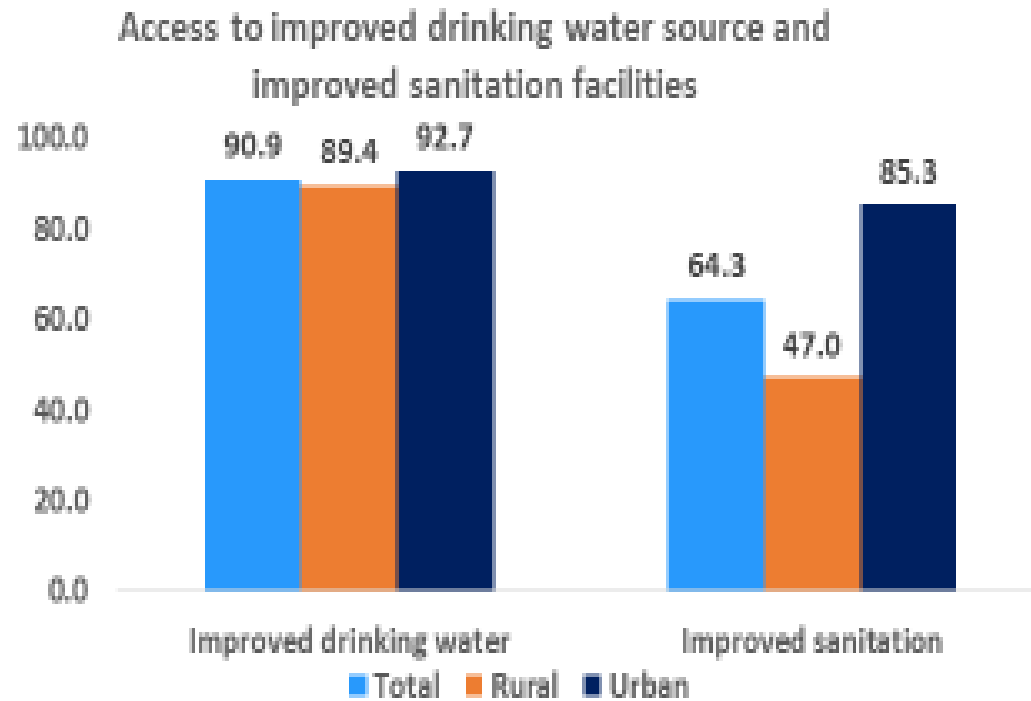




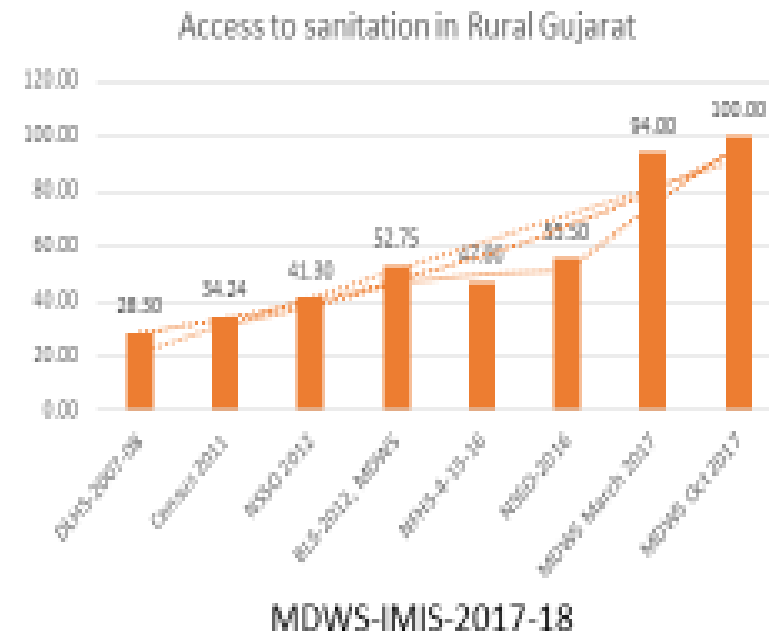
of all child  
deaths  
from poor  
nutrition

# WASH Outcomes in Gujarat

Every day, on average, over 800 children under 5 years of age die from diarrhoeal diseases due to poor WASH



Source: NFHS 4-2015-16



# SDG Index-Progress of states

When reading SDG India Index scores within each Goal, leading States/UTs can be identified under each Goal:

<p><b>Goal 1: No Poverty</b> Tamil Nadu and Puducherry</p> 	<p><b>Goal 2: Zero Hunger</b> Goa and Delhi</p> 
<p><b>Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being</b> Kerala and Puducherry</p> 	<p><b>Goal 4: Quality Education</b> Kerala and Chandigarh</p> 
<p><b>Goal 5: Gender Equality</b> Kerala, Sikkim and Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</p> 	<p><b>Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b> Gujarat, Chandigarh, Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep</p> 
<p><b>Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b> Tamil Nadu and Chandigarh</p> 	<p><b>Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b> Goa and Daman &amp; Diu</p> 
<p><b>Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b> Manipur, Delhi and Puducherry</p> 	<p><b>Goal 10: Reduced Inequality</b> Meghalaya, Mizoram, Telangana, Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli, Daman &amp; Diu and Lakshadweep</p> 
<p><b>Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b> Goa and Andaman &amp; Nicobar Island</p> 	<p><b>Goal 15: Life on Land</b> Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Manipur, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep</p> 
	
<p><b>Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b> Himachal Pradesh and Puducherry</p>	

## TARGETING 2030

### WHAT IS THE INDIA SDG INDEX?

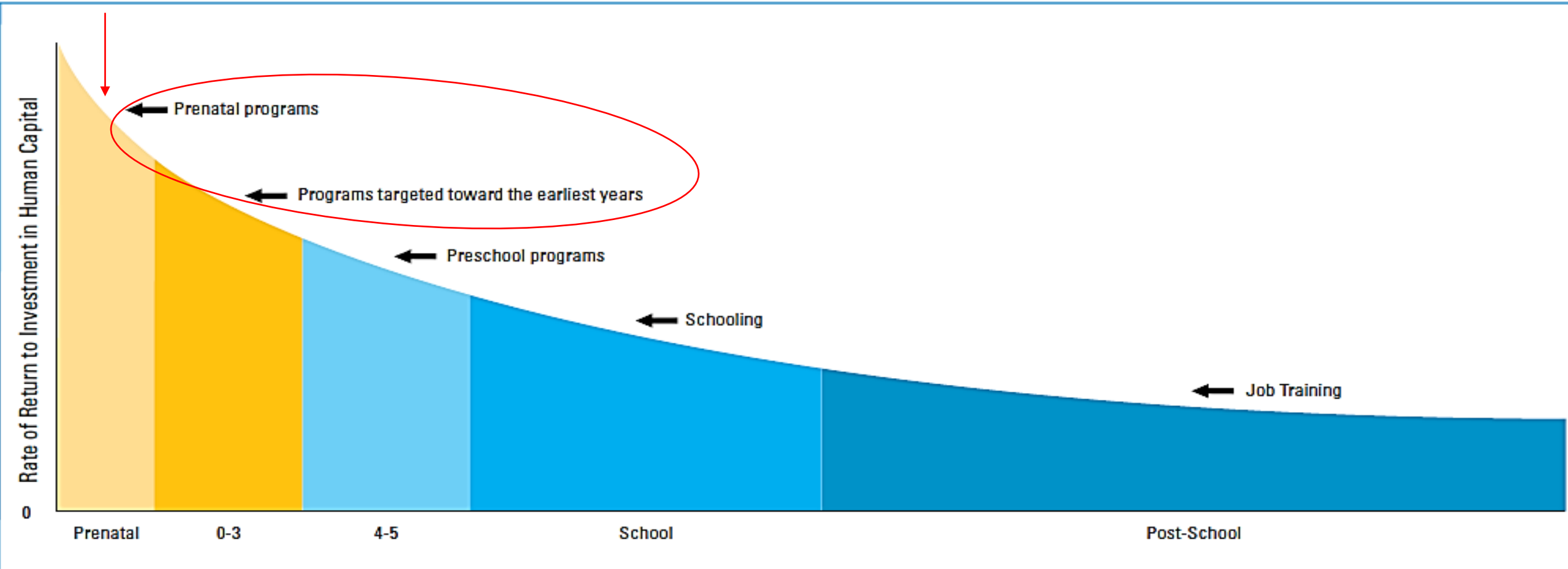
Government think tank Niti Aayog has ranked every state based on performance on 13 sustainable development goals (SDG). The index score used for measurement ranges between 0 and 100. A score of 100 signifies that the national target set for year 2030 has been achieved while 0 denotes it was the worst performer



### WAY TO GO

SDG PARAMETER	GUJARAT	TOP SCORERS (Scored out of 100)
Eliminating poverty	48	Tamil Nadu (76)
Zero Hunger	49	Goa (80)
Good health and well being	52	Kerala (92)
Quality Education	67	Kerala (87)
Gender Equality	31	Kerala (50)
Clean water/ sanitation	100	Chhattisgarh (98)
Affordable and clean energy	67	Tamil Nadu (89)
Decent work and Economic growth	80	Goa (90)
Industry innovation/ infrastructure	65	Manipur (72)
Reduced Inequalities	79	Meghalaya (100)
Sustainable cities	52	Goa (71)

# Early Childhood Development is SMART INVESTMENT



**NOTE:** The X-axis is the age range for children and the y-axis is the rate of return to investment in human capital.

**SOURCE:** James J. Heckman, The Heckman Curve, <https://heckmanequation.org/resource/the-heckman-curve/>.

**The Heckman curve: The highest economic returns come from investment in a child's earliest moments.**

## 1. Holistic ECD approach

- **Return on investment for individuals: Programmes that provide early nutrition, stimulation, health and protection can improve individual adult earnings by 25% per year**
- **Return on investment for societies: Investments in early childhood programmes, starting with the youngest, yield more than a 13% return in reduced poverty and income gaps and increased prosperity and economic competitiveness.**

## 2. RMNCH+A ( MODERN CONTRACEPTION AND GOOD QUALITY OF CARE FOR PREGNANT WOMEN AND NEWBORNS)

- **The return on investment would be an estimated US\$120 for every US\$1 spent**

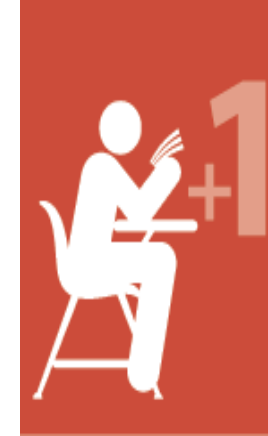
# Returns on Investments : One of the greatest opportunities for social and economic change



Boost GNP by 11% in Africa and Asia



Prevent nearly half of child mortality



Increase school attainment by at least one year



Boost wage rates by 5-50%



Make children 33% more likely to escape poverty as adults

# Returns on Investments : One of the greatest opportunities for social and economic change

- **Estimated gain of 1.5% of global GDP and a US\$ 4.3 return for every dollar invested in water and sanitation services due to reduced health care costs for individuals and society, and greater productivity and involvement in the workplace through better access to facilities.**
- **“Gains in quality of life included improved school attendance, greater privacy and safety – especially for women, children and the elderly – and a greater sense of dignity for all,” WHO-2014**
- **Inclusion of menstrual hygiene management can help women stay in work and ensure gender equality in the workplace. In Kendougou, Senegal, 96% of the women surveyed said they did not regularly go to work while they were menstruating.**
- **Inadequate WASH is associated with global economic losses of USD 260 billion every year, largely due to lost time and productivity.**



# Key Challenges

- **Inequities and Disparities** in the state with Social Challenges – Tribal, Coastal, Urban poor, including peri-urban (migration)
- **Rapid urbanization** with inadequate social development infrastructure, quality & services
- **Human resource gaps** in sanctioned positions of administrative, technical- non technical cadres at all levels
- Shortage of **skilled human resources** across all sectors
- Development equated with **Industrialization & Infrastructure**: Political economy drives investment in infrastructure with little focus on Social Sector
- Focus on quick '**One time wins**', campaign based initiatives
- Poorly regulated and monitored **private sectors**
- Sustaining ODF status - **Structural issues** (*Quality of construction, Single pit toilets, Disaster Resilience Designs*); **Behavioral issues** (*All family members not using regularly, unsafe child excreta disposal*); **Community Ownership** (*GP and Nigrani committee limited ownership*); **Operation and Maintenance** (*Regular cleaning, availability of water in toilets, as per 70th round of NSSO survey, 48% of rural population not have access to water in toilets*)
- Providing access to families outside baseline survey, migrant families, new families- WASH facilities
- Contamination of drinking water (*Nitrates and Fluorides*)



# Some ongoing interventions ....

- LaQshya program; Obstetric ICUs; TeCHO+: Technology enabled Community Health Operations; RMNCH+ etc for Health Systems strengthening, capacity development, improved coverage with quality services, Supply chain management, supportive supervision, reducing equity gap
- MIYCN; Facility & Community based management of acute malnutrition; Anaemia control programme(Sabla & PURNA); Community based interventions for improved practices – 4 Mangal Diwas in a month; Early Childhood Development; Supportive supervision for improving quality and coverage of nutrition services; Mobile based application for data management and counselling etc for improved nutrition
- Swajal; Water safety & security; Solid and Liquid Waste Management; Institutional WASH interventions(AWC, School, Health facility); MHM; ODF + with SBCC

## Comprehensive 7/11 approach by health department



# Some more Opportunities ...

- SDGs provides the mandate for collaboration with development partners
- High Rate of GDP - adequate financial resources
- Technology (e.g.. Telemedicine, Mobile based applications like TeCHO+)
- Government's Policy and programme priorities Mission Indra Dhanush; RKSK, PM-JAY, Ayushman Bharat, Poshan Abhiyan, SBM, Swajal etc
- Presence of Academic Institutions and vibrant Civil Society Organizations
- Mandate to PRIs for developing decentralized GPDP and mobilize resources from 14-15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission
- Resources under CSR for developing sustainable models for improved service delivery for replication



# Some Suggested Actions for CSR investments !!!

- Adopting Districts – holistic strategy for improving health & nutrition including WASH of children, adolescents and women
- Build capacities of Frontline Service providers and improving health and nutrition care in the Private sector
- Area specific interventions – *eg. Mobile AWCs, Mobile health services, referral transport, toilets, infrastructure in Coastal areas for hard to reach areas (salt pan communities)*
- Establishment of Model Child Friendly AWCs including child friendly WASH facilities in schools and anganwadis focusing in hand washing facilities
- Provision of supplementary care workers(HR gaps), Infrastructural gaps, Add on facilities/materials/tools & equipment
- Volunteers for improved outreach services(VHND-Mamata sessions; ODF monitoring)
- Adolescent empowerment with a focus on health and nutrition along with employability and life skills
- Interventions for urban poor and marginalized groups for child survival & development

# Some suggested actions for CSR investments!!!

- Different approaches/ flexible technological options to deliver Health, Nutrition and WASH services specially in Urban slums, remote tribal habitations, salt pan areas
- Technology for improved service delivery(capacity development, fortification, food processing, fecal sludge management), Communication, monitoring and Supportive Supervision etc
- Digitalization of Recording and Reporting mechanism
- Support entrepreneurship – *Improved household food security, Maintenance of Facilities*
- Improving Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) service delivery to reach adolescents
- Developing waste management structures especially zero waste and converting waste in to resource
- Improved business practices - State of the art health, nutrition and WASH facilities; Maternity leave/Policies to promote exclusive breastfeeding for six months; Creche in the premises for children below 3yrs; Rest rooms for expectant mothers and breastfeeding rooms;

*“for ensuring Health &  
Wellbeing for all at all ages”*

*Thank You*

unicef  | for every child





**1** NO  
POVERTY



**2** NO  
HUNGER



**3** GOOD  
HEALTH



**4** QUALITY  
EDUCATION



**5** GENDER  
EQUALITY



**6** CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION



**7** CLEAN  
ENERGY



**8** GOOD JOBS AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH



**9** INNOVATION AND  
INFRASTRUCTURE



**10** REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES



**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES



**12** RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION



**13** PROTECT THE  
PLANET



**14** LIFE BELOW  
WATER



**15** LIFE  
ON LAND



**16** PEACE AND  
JUSTICE



**17** PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS

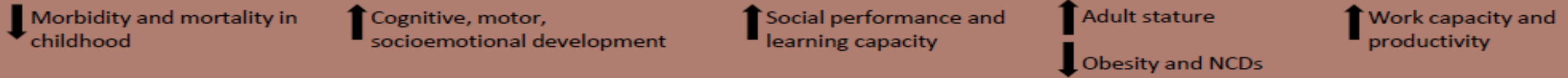


**THE GLOBAL GOALS**

For Sustainable Development

# Framework for Actions to Achieve Optimum Fetal and Child Nutrition and Development

## Benefits during the life course



### Optimum Fetal and child nutrition and development

#### Nutrition specific intervention programs

- Adolescent health and preconception nutrition
- Maternal dietary supplementation
- Micronutrient supplementation or fortification
- Breastfeeding and complementary feeding
- Dietary supplementation for children
- Dietary diversification
- Feeding behaviors and stimulation
- Treatment of severe acute malnutrition
- Disease prevention and management
- Nutrition interventions in emergencies

#### Nutrition sensitive programs and approaches

- Agriculture and food security
- Social safety nets
- Early childhood development
- Maternal mental health
- Women's empowerment
- Child protection
- Classroom education
- Water and sanitation
- Health and family planning services

Breastfeeding, nutrient-rich foods, and eating routine

Feeding and caregiving practices, parenting, stimulation

Low burden of infectious diseases

Food security, including availability, economic access and use of food

Feeding and caregiving resources (maternal, household, and community levels)

Access to and use of health services, a safe and hygienic environment

Knowledge and evidence  
Politics and governance  
Leadership, capacity and financial resources  
Social, economic, political, and environmental context (national and global)

#### Building an enabling environment

- Rigorous evaluations
- Advocacy strategies
- Horizontal and vertical coordination
- Accountability, incentives regulation, legislation
- Leadership programs
- Capacity investments
- Domestic resource mobilization