

Chapter IX

SDG 3 - State of Good Health and Wellbeing

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Target for Maternal Mortality Rate 2030 is set for 70 for every one lakh live births, whereas Andhra Pradesh achieved only 83 in 2022. Target set for suicide rate is 3.5 per one lakh population, the State was at 12.4 per lakh population. Death Rate due to road accidents per one lakh population in the year 2022 was 15.26 against the target of 5.81 by 2030. Target set for Monthly Per Capita Out of Pocket Expenditure (MPCOOPE) on Health as a share of monthly per capita consumption expenditure is 7.83 per cent, whereas in Andhra Pradesh MPCOOPE is 13.50 per cent. Performance of the State is behind the National average in respect of indicators like 'total case notification rate of Tuberculosis', 'death rate due to road traffic accidents', 'Suicide rate' and 'monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure (MPCOOPE)'.

9.1 Introduction

United Nations General Assembly adopted (September 2015) '*Agenda for Sustainable Development*' which comprises a set of 17 Goals and 169 Targets to be achieved before the end of the year 2030. **SDG 3, "Good Health and Well-Being,"** calls on countries to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. SDGs are a comprehensive set of interconnected goals and targets, which are required to be monitored during 2016 to 2030.

The State Government has taken number of measures such as Preparation of State Indicator Framework, Mapping of the Departments and schemes, SDG-aligned outcome budget and monitoring platform *etc.*, for strengthening the delivery of healthcare services, in line with the SDGs. The State Government has identified 169 targets and 478 related indicators (2021-22) for the 17 SDGs.

SDG 3 aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages. Health and well-being are important at every stage of one's life, starting from birth. This goal addresses major health priorities as depicted below in **Chart 9.1**.

Chart 9.1: Chart showing Health Priorities



NITI Aayog had mapped schemes or programmes related to the SDGs and their targets. National Health Mission (NHM) is the flagship scheme of GoI to improve the overall health status of the country by providing universal access to equitable, affordable, and quality healthcare services that are accountable and responsive to people’s needs. This scheme covers all programmes related to the Health Sector. Universal health coverage includes financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable medicines. The Global Targets and the indicator selected for 2030 are outlined as indicated below in **Table 9.1**.

Table 9.1: Global Targets and SDGs in India

SDG No.	Global Target	Indicator selected for SDG in India	Programmes linked with these goals	Target value for 2030
3.1	Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 20 per 1,00,000 live births	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	1 Programmes under Reproductive and Child Health (RCH)	70
3.2	End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births	Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births	2 Pradhan Mantri Maatru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	11
		Percentage of children aged 12 to 23 months fully immunised (BCG, Measles and three doses of pentavalent vaccine)		100
3.3	End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water borne disease and other communicable diseases	Annual notification of Tuberculosis cases per one lakh population	1 NHM - Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases 2 National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) 3 Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) 4 National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) 5 National AIDS Control Programme	0

SDG No.	Global Target	Indicator selected for SDG in India	Programmes linked with these goals	Target value for 2030
3.8	Achieve, universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential-health care services and access to safe, effective quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	Number of governmental physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	1 NHM - Human Resources for Health & Medical Education 2 Human Resource & Capacity Development	550

Source: SDG India Index Report 2018

Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes /programmes such as RCH, PMMVY, NTEP, NVBDCP, NLEP, NPCDCS, NTEP, PMNDP *etc.* to realise SDG Goals is discussed in **Chapter 7**.

9.1.1 Comparison of indicators with neighbouring states

Audit noticed that the performance of the State is below the National average and also lagged behind the southern states of India in respect of indicators like, 'Under five mortality rate', 'percentage of children in the age group 9 to 11 months fully immunised', 'total case notification rate of Tuberculosis', 'death rate due to road traffic accidents'. The status of health indicators of Andhra Pradesh, as compared to the National average and southern states of India is given in **Table 9.2**.

Table 9.2: Status of health indicators of Andhra Pradesh, as compared to the National average and southern states of India

SDG	Indicator	Target by 2030	India	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana	Tamil Nadu	Karnataka	Kerala	
3.1	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	MMR	70	113	65	63	60	92	43
3.2	Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	U5MR	25	36	33	30	17	28	10
3.2	Percentage of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunised	Immunisation	100	91	87	98	84	94	92
3.3	Total case notification rate of Tuberculosis (per 1,00,000 population)	TB Notification	242	177	189	192	138	135	75
3.3	HIV incidence (per 1,000 uninfected population)	HIV Incidence	0	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.02
3.4	Suicide rate	Suicidal rate	3.5	10.4	12.4	20.6	17.8	17.1	24.3

SDG	Indicator		Target by 2030	India	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana	Tamil Nadu	Karnataka	Kerala
	(per 1,00,000 population)								
3.6	Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	Road accidents-deaths	5.81	11.56	15.26	18.68	13.88	16.60	12.42
3.7	Percentage of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported	Institutional deliveries	100	94.40	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
3.8	Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)	MPCE	7.83	13.00	13.50	14.40	9.10	9.80	17.00
3.c	Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	HR	45	37	95	10	65	70	115
SDG 3 Index Score			100	74	77	67	81	78	72

Green- Satisfactory Performance; Yellow - Moderate Performance & Red- Poor Performance

Source: SDG India index and dashboard 2021 by NITI Aayog

Status of various SDG 3 Indicators in Andhra Pradesh as of March 2021 is explained hereunder:

9.1.1.1 SDG 3.1 - Maternal Mortality Ratio

Global target is to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio²²⁹ to 70 per 1,00,000 live births by 2030. As per NITI Aayog Global report 2022, Andhra Pradesh stood with the rate of 65 per 1,00,000 live births. However, we observed from the data collected from all districts that MMR of the State ranged from 52 to 87 per 1,00,000 live births over the years 2017-18 to 2021-22. The MMR was also not consistent in all districts in the year 2021-22, the MMR was 151 in Visakhapatnam district, 143 in Krishna district, 142 in East Godavari, 124 in West Godavari while it was 28 in SPSR Nellore district. This shows that the MMR across the districts was not consistent over the years as given in **Table 9.3**.

Table 9.3: Year wise MMR in Andhra Pradesh

MMR	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
	87	62	52	67	83

Source: Year wise MMR data furnished by CFW

Government accepted (August 2023) the Audit observation and promised compliance.

²²⁹ No. of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births

9.1.1.2 SDG 3.2 – Under five Mortality Rate (U5MR)

According to Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin 2016-18, 36 children died before completing five years of age for every thousand live births in India. Target is set to bring U5MR down to 25 per 1,000 live births by 2030. However, as per NITI Aayog report for SDG India index and Dashboard 2020-21, Andhra Pradesh recorded a mortality rate of 33 per 1,000 live births.

Government accepted (August 2023) the audit observation and stated that, as per latest SRS Bulletin 2020, the U5MR of Andhra Pradesh was 27 per 1,000 live Births and the target 25 deaths per 1,000 live births would be achieved by 2030.

9.1.1.3 SDG 3.2 - Immunisation in children

The national target set for routine immunisation of children in the age group of 9 to 11 months is 100 *per cent*. Andhra Pradesh achieved only 87 *per cent* by the end of March 2021, as per NITI Aayog report for SDG India index & Dashboard 2020-21.

Government stated (August 2023) that Andhra Pradesh has achieved 97.80 *per cent* in FY 2020-21 towards full immunization of children in the age group 9-11 months and 102.52 *per cent* in 2021-22.

9.1.1.4 SDG 3.3-TB case notification

Target is set at 242 cases per 1,00,000 population for TB case notification rate in India. In Andhra Pradesh 189 cases were notified by the end of March 2021. Though this appears to be better than the envisaged levels, AP stood below the national average of 177 for the same period.

Government accepted (August 2023) the audit observation and stated that various awareness activities were taken up under Jan Andolan initiative.

9.1.1.5 SDG 3.3-HIV incidence

HIV cases should be brought down to zero by the year 2030. The State however, reported five HIV cases per every 1,00,000 uninfected population to the end of March 2021.

Reply from Government is awaited.

9.1.1.6 SDG 3.4 Suicide rate

As per the Report of National Crime Records Bureau, suicide rate in India per 1,00,000 population for the year 2021 was 10.4. However, in AP, the rate is 12.4 which is above the national average.

Number of deaths due to suicides in Andhra Pradesh and India during the years 2017 to 2021 is indicated in **Table 9.4**.

Table 9.4: No. of deaths due to suicides in Andhra Pradesh and India during the years 2017 to 2021

Year	Deaths due to suicides in India	Percentage of increase over previous year	Estimated population of AP	Deaths due to suicides in Andhra Pradesh ²³⁰	Percentage of increase over previous year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2017	1,29,887	-	5,23,42,459	5,354	-
2018	1,34,516	3.56	5,28,10,016	5,319	(0.65)
2019	1,39,123	3.42	5,30,54,609	6,465	21.55
2020	1,53,052	10.01	5,26,69,000	7,043	8.94
2021	1,64,033	7.17	5,28,95,000	8,067	14.54
Total	7,20,611		26,37,71,084	32,248	

Source: NCRB reports

It can be seen from the above table, the suicide rates increased from 8.94 *per cent* in the year 2020 to 14.54 *per cent* in 2021.

Even though the Department is required to provide care, treatment and rehabilitation to a person having severe stress and tendency to commit suicide, HM&FW Department has however, not linked this indicator to any of the scheme.

Government replied (August 2023) that State was implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) and providing community mental health services. It was further, stated that State Tele MANAS cell was established and is operational round-the-clock providing counselling services for individuals with anxiety, depression, substance abuse, stress, and suicidal tendencies. The counsellors at the Tele MANAS cell have successfully prevented 52 suicide attempts through effective counselling.

9.1.1.7 SDG 3.6-Death due to Road accidents

Reducing the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents is one of the goals/indicators in the National Indicator Framework. As per SDG 3.6, deaths due to road accidents should be reduced to 5.81 per one lakh population by 2030. However, the State Government has not mapped any scheme to this indicator. As per National Crime Records Bureau in India, 11.56 persons per 1,00,000 population died in road accidents during 2021, as reported in the Accidental Deaths and Suicides. In Andhra Pradesh, the death rate was 15.47 persons per 1,00,000 population in 2021, which is above the national death rate. Deaths due to Road accidents in Andhra Pradesh during 2017 to 2021 are shown in **Table 9.5**.

Table 9.5: Deaths due to Road accidents in Andhra Pradesh during 2017 to 2021

Year	Road accidents	Deaths	Estimated population	Road accident deaths per 1,00,000 population
2017	22,456	8,060	5,23,42,459	15.40
2018	21,008	7,584	5,28,10,016	14.36
2019	20,677	7,984	5,30,54,609	15.04
2020	17,924	7,039	5,26,69,000	13.36
2021	21,556	8,186	5,28,95,000	15.47
Total	1,03,621	38,853	26,37,71,084	14.73

Source: NCRB reports

²³⁰ As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) 2021 report, illness, family problems, bankruptcy or indebtedness and drug abuse or alcoholic addiction are the major causes for these suicides

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a Scheme named “Capacity Building for developing Trauma care Facilities in Government Hospitals on National Highways” with the objective to bring down preventable deaths because of road accidents. In the test checked HCFs of DH Tekkali and CHC Naidupeta, Trauma care facilities were sanctioned under the above scheme. We observed however, that the trauma care facilities at CHC Naidupeta were not yet established. In DH Tekkali, the trauma care facility was not functional due to lack of human resources.

Reply from Government is awaited.

9.1.1.8 SDG 3.7 - Institutional Deliveries in the State

Institutional deliveries mean the proportion of births occurring in health facilities in the area or institutional births. All women should have access to skilled care during pregnancy and childbirth to ensure prevention, detection and management of complications. Assistance by properly trained health personnel working within an enabling environment is needed to eliminate preventable maternal and newborn deaths.

Institutional deliveries in Andhra Pradesh ranged between 98.84 *per cent* in 2017-18 to 99.93 *per cent* in 2021-22.

9.1.1.9 SDG 3.8 - Monthly per capita out of pocket expenses

The monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure (MPCOOPE) on health constituted 13 *per cent* of the monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) in India²³¹. National average against the goal set at 7.83 *per cent* by 2030. However, in Andhra Pradesh MPCOOPE is 13.5 *per cent* of MPCE, which is above national average.

Reply of the Government is awaited.

Thus, performance of the State is below the National average in respect of SDG 3 indicators like ‘total case notification rate of Tuberculosis’, ‘death rate due to road traffic accidents’, ‘Suicide rate’ and ‘monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure (MPCOOPE)’ which are essential for health and well-being of the people of the State.

²³¹ NITI Aayog SDG Report for 2020-21

