



India: Supporting Strategic Interventions in the Health Sector Towards Achieving Universal Health Coverage

Project Name	Supporting Strategic Interventions in the Health Sector Towards Achieving Universal Health Coverage	
Project Number	53355-001	
Country	India	
Project Status	Active	
Project Type / Modality of Assistance	Technical Assistance	
Source of Funding / Amount	TA 9827-IND: Supporting Strategic Interventions in the Health Sector Towards Achieving Universal Health Coverage	
	Technical Assistance Special Fund	US\$ 225,000.00
Strategic Agendas	Inclusive economic growth	
Drivers of Change	Governance and capacity development Knowledge solutions	
Sector / Subsector	Health - Health sector development and reform	
Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	Some gender elements	
Description	<p>The health sector in India is in a stage of transition. This presents both an opportunity and a challenge given the increasing demand for quality health services exacerbated by changing disease patterns. Health being under the state list of the constitution of India, the differential capabilities of the states to implement healthcare delivery becomes critical. Within this context and given our previous and continued engagement with the health sector, it is crucial that a strategic approach be adopted for expanding health sector engagement in India. This would draw upon the vision laid out in Strategy 2030 and align increased engagement identifying key areas of support including investment needs. It would also assess, document and support innovative practices, recognizing that India might need organic solutions developed which are scalable, yet draw from best practices.</p>	
Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy	<p>India is home to more than 1.3 billion people, the second highest in the world after China. In the health sector, India has made some improvements, notably maternal mortality ratio (MMR) has reduced by 77%, from 556 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 130 per 100,000 live births in 2016, which is below the MDG targets. Similarly, Infant Mortality Rate has also declined to 34 per 1000 Live Births in 2016 and the Life expectancy at Birth has increased from 49.7 years in 1970 to 68.3 years in 2011. Nonetheless, several persisting issues remain. Communicable diseases continue to be a challenge and account for 27.5% of all deaths in India. TB burden is disproportionately high with more than a quarter (27%) of global TB burden from India. Furthermore, emerging and re-emerging zoonotic diseases, foodborne and waterborne diseases and diseases caused by multi-resistant organisms constitute as major threats. Antimicrobial resistance is fast becoming one of biggest health challenges, and in 2010, India recorded a staggering 12.9 billion units of antibiotic consumption, which was one of the highest consumption globally. Exacerbating the situation, India is facing changing disease pattern, where noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer, respiratory, and other chronic diseases, account for over 60% of total mortality. The top three causes of death for all ages in 2017 are related to NCDs which includes ischemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and stroke. More striking, the percentage change from 2007 to 2017 of causes of deaths related to NCDs (including diabetes and chronic kidney disease) have increased by around 40% or more (except asthma with a 6.2% increase). In terms of health systems, out of total 155,069 sub-centers in rural India, 86% do not meet the Indian Public Health Standards set up by the government. Further, India has low density of health workforce; with density of physicians (7 per 10,000 population) and nurses (17.1 per 10,000 population) as against the global average of 13.9 and 28.6 respectively. To add to the complexity, interstate and regional differences in health system capacity affects implementation and access to care.</p>	
Impact	Universal Health Care (UHC) in India increased	
Project Outcome		
Description of Outcome	Priority areas for ADB intervention in India health sector identified	
Progress Toward Outcome		
Implementation Progress		
Description of Project Outputs	Assessment of priority areas for improved UHC in India completed ADB strategy for health sector in India developed	
Status of Implementation Progress (Outputs, Activities, and Issues)		
Geographical Location	Nation-wide	
Summary of Environmental and Social Aspects		
Environmental Aspects		
Involuntary Resettlement		
Indigenous Peoples		
Stakeholder Communication, Participation, and Consultation		
During Project Design		

During Project Implementation

Business Opportunities	
Consulting Services	The TA will engage five individual consultants amounting to 22 person-months (4 person-months international and 18 person-months national). ADB will engage the consultants following the ADB Procurement Policy (2017, as amended from time to time) and its associated project administration instructions.
Procurement	Not Applicable.

Responsible ADB Officer	Sonalini Khetrupal
Responsible ADB Department	South Asia Department
Responsible ADB Division	Human and Social Development Division, SARD
Executing Agencies	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare 150 A Nirman Bhawan New Delhi - 110 011 India

Timetable	
Concept Clearance	-
Fact Finding	-
MRM	-
Approval	17 Oct 2019
Last Review Mission	-
Last PDS Update	22 Oct 2019

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Financing Plan/TA Utilization						Cumulative Disbursements		
ADB	Cofinancing	Counterpart				Total	Date	Amount
		Gov	Beneficiaries	Project Sponsor	Others			
225,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	225,000.00	-	0.00

Project Page	https://www.adb.org/projects/53355-001/main
Request for Information	http://www.adb.org/forms/request-information-form?subject=53355-001
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