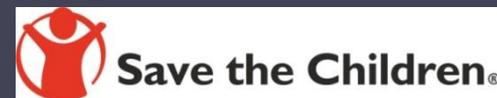




National Health Mission
Ministry of Health and Family
Welfare



**Recommendations from the CSO Consultation
on
“*Post 2015 Sustainable Development Agenda
and the Global Strategy for Women’s,
Children’s and Adolescent Health*”**

New Delhi, India
26 February 2015

CSO Consultation on “Post 2015 SDG Agenda and the Global Strategy for Women’s, Children’s and Adolescent Health”

- RMNCH+A Coalition, in collaboration with Save the Children and the White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood, convened pre-consultation with 80+ CSO representatives, on 25 February, 2015
- Objectives were to
 - To provide an update to CSOs on the Global Strategy for Women’s and Child Health, the SDGs and related processes
 - To draw consensus on CSO recommendations on the Global Strategy for Women’s and Child Health

Emerging priorities

- Focus on equity and non-discrimination– geographic, and across class, caste, religion, gender, sexual minorities, etc.
- Account for urbanization, growth and local needs
- Increase focus on men's roles and responsibility in SRH service and information provision
- Define adolescence component beyond just SRH to include health and well-being – ie enrollment, retention, skills development, livelihoods, political participation, etc
 - Creating adolescent specific data and indicators
- Greater attention to violence as barrier to improved health and well being
- Provision of right to quality health services including contraception, safe abortion for married and unmarried adolescents

Partnerships, Convergence and Commitment

- Improve Cross Ministerial and Cross Sectoral coordination-also across civil society movements and private sector-common implementation plans, budget, supervision, monitoring, reporting and accountability frameworks
- Example-Inter-sectoral committees can be used for accountability structures
- Strategies for building collaboration across sectors, movements and government programs

Collection and Use of Data

- Avoid 'upward accountability' or simply reporting
- Find ways to compare 'global' data with locally collected data
- Collect and use disaggregated data
- Need for more real time data and use of that data in planning and implementation

Accountability

- More awareness required about Global Strategy, commitments and accountability- for greater responsiveness, ownership and demand at the national and subnational level
- Commitments are not legally binding, so accountability mechanisms need to address roles, processes and outputs, beyond looking at inputs (resources) and health outcomes
- Implementation is key, therefore, shared, social accountability mechanisms to ensure citizen participation needed at local, national, and global level decision-making

Accountability

- Accountability mechanisms to scale up and resourcing-
 - Budget tracking for allocation and spending, scorecards, periodic public reviews, shadow reports, public hearings, ICT for data collection and monitoring
- Need for dynamic mechanism for remedies and redress and on-going course correction based on evidence
 - Quality assurance mechanisms properly resourced, social accountability platforms, functional grievance redresses mechanisms and enabling legal frameworks

CSOs are committed to contribute to global and national plans, to partner in implementation and to be held accountable