



UNITED
NATIONS
INDIA



सत्यमेव जयते

NITI Aayog

••• THE INDIAN MODEL OF ••• SDG LOCALISATION





... THE INDIAN MODEL OF ... SDG LOCALISATION

Copyright© NITI Aayog, 2022
NITI Aayog,
Government of India,
Sansad Marg, New Delhi - 110001, India
e-mail: sanyukta.samaddar@nic.in

Report Design by Studio Poppy

United Nations High-Level Political Forum
on Sustainable Development 2022



Suman Bery
 Vice Chairperson
 National Institution for Transforming India
 Government of India
 New Delhi, India



India has come a long way in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. To achieve the 2030 Agenda, countries across the globe have accelerated the design and implementation of solutions to some of the greatest developmental challenges to ensure that no one is left behind. In India, NITI Aayog is at the helm of all initiatives for furthering the adoption of the SDGs. Over the years, NITI Aayog has not only instituted a robust monitoring framework based on the SDGs but has also taken the framework to our regional governments. India is only as strong as its sub-national governments, and hence we have consistently tried to build stronger relationships with our states and Union Territories to bring about the adoption, implementation, and monitoring of the Global Goals at the national, sub-national, and local levels.

India reiterates its commitment to the principles of sustainable development and the targets set under the SDG framework. India is determined to keep to the principles of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, and Sabka Prayas; which essentially means that we are committed to inclusive growth for all, and only with the participation of our partners and stakeholders can we hope to achieve sustainable development. At the national and sub-national levels, governments have adopted the SDGs as a guiding framework to steer development action. The flagship government schemes such as Ayushman Bharat (health insurance), POSHAN Abhiyan (nutrition mission), and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (sanitation mission), to name a few, align with the SDG priorities. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused disruptions to plans and timelines. Therefore, we have every reason to double or triple our efforts to achieve the targets of the 2030 Agenda, something that can only be done with the help of our partner states and UTs. For this, I am thankful to the state governments and UT administrations who have shown a keen interest in the adoption of the SDG framework. We continue to learn from them.

message

In the efforts to localise the SDGs, widespread consultations have been carried out with representatives of over a billion people leading to innovative models of localised adoption of the SDG framework. Hence, it was appropriate to share the recent developments with the world in India's model of localisation. The current publication hopes to achieve that and serve as a guidance document for countries across the world who wish to take lessons from India's experience.

I congratulate Mr. Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog, who has encouraged the SDG team at NITI Aayog, led by Ms. Sanyukta Samaddar, Nodal Officer, to develop this second update on India's model of localisation. My compliments and sincere thanks to union ministries, civil society organisations and UN agencies in India whose efforts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda have resulted in the Indian model of localisation and compilation of this report.

Suman Bery

June 25, 2022
 New Delhi
 India



सत्यमेव जयते

Amitabh Kant

Chief Executive Officer
National Institution for Transforming India
Government of India
New Delhi, India



Having approached the halfway mark in adopting the Sustainable Development Goals by the UN General Assembly, India reemphasises its unstinting efforts toward achieving the 2030 Agenda. As the countries of the world, with India, not an exception, recover from the unprecedented impact of the pandemic, the SDG framework demands efficient organisation and implementation to solve development challenges across social, economic, and environmental themes –now more than ever.

India, a federal nation, places utmost importance on this and employs the ‘whole of government approach’ to ‘leave no one behind’. Given the geographic and demographic diversities, localised approaches towards planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring become imperative. We are cognizant of our responsibility to understand the local contexts in light of the SDGs - in formulating the relevant indicators, strengthening monitoring and implementation systems, and ensuring robust review and feedback. The targets and indicators defined under the framework give rise to localised policies and initiatives for a sustainable and inclusive future. NITI Aayog, as the nodal agency for monitoring and evaluating the SDGs, facilitates leadership, innovation, collaboration, and capacity building across the states and UTs towards identifying the best practices and lessons learned and celebrating cooperative federalism.

message

In this endeavour, I express our sincere gratitude to the Planning Departments of all state and UT governments for their vigilant participation and valuable feedback. The SDG progress cannot occur without the states and UTs strengthening their adoption, implementation, and monitoring structures pertaining to the 2030 Agenda. I also take this opportunity to appreciate the collaborative partnership of UNDP with NITI Aayog to support SDG localisation at the state level. I want to thank Mr. Suman Bery, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, under whose leadership and guidance we have continued to evolve the Indian model of SDG localisation and put together this publication which documents the experiences of institutionalisation of the SDGs in the country to share with audiences around the world.

I extend my appreciation to the SDG team at NITI Aayog led by Ms Sanyukta Samaddar, who not only monitored the progress of states and UTs but also, over the years, demonstrated how the SDG framework can be adopted at granular levels. The team has undertaken the immense task of outreach to regional government representatives across the country to build capacities for SDG monitoring. I congratulate them for curating the publication from the experiences of our partner states and UTs.

This publication is the culmination of years of effort in instituting an SDG monitoring framework. Having reached the halfway mark towards the 2030 Agenda, it is crucial to assess the progress of SDG localisation. This compendium will help the states and UTs to learn from each other, realise gaps in adoption, implementation, and monitoring, and open avenues of collaboration among the states, NITI Aayog, UN agencies, and other knowledge partners.

Amitabh Kant

June 25, 2022
New Delhi
India



Shombi Sharp
UN Resident Coordinator in India



On behalf of the United Nations in India, I commend the Government of India and NITI Aayog for embracing the localisation of the Sustainable Development Goals to a truly impressive degree, embedding indicators and targets in planning, budgeting and monitoring frameworks from state government and union territories down to the district and gram panchayat levels, while reinforcing the shared ethos of 'leaving no one behind'. To speak of an Indian Model comes as a well-deserved recognition of these efforts, from which others can benefit.

Home to one-sixth of humanity and the world's largest youth population, India's progress is central to the global achievement of 2030 Agenda. The Government of India has demonstrated its consistent commitment to attaining the SDGs by seeking to ensure access to basic services and empowerment of the most vulnerable communities while simultaneously fostering inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Driven by flagship schemes, significant achievements have come in areas such as scaled-up access to electricity, sanitation and housing. Equally noteworthy are efforts towards ensuring food security; a vision of Universal Health Coverage; ensuring that all children receive quality education; improving youth skills and employment, and demonstrating that sustainable growth can go hand-in-hand with addressing the Triple Planetary Crisis. Its world-class digital governance systems increasingly drive India's efforts to strengthen service delivery systems for the most marginalised.

India's extensive response to the COVID-19 pandemic illustrated this approach, combining some of the world's largest social protection and food security programmes with States and UT's playing a central role; policy reforms and economic packages to

protect the economy, and India's leadership in developing and supplying COVID-19 vaccines, not only for its population but also for other countries in need through generous donations to the COVAX Facility.

The report documents sub-national experiences in localising the SDGs and distils the lessons learnt - including its successes and challenges. I am confident this report will be a valuable guide to understanding how the global goals translate into local actions, benefitting all countries on their journey to achieving the 2030 Agenda.

The UN is privileged to partner with the Government of India, civil society organisations, the private sector and other partners in pursuing sustainable development - ending all forms of poverty and inequality while strengthening resilience to climate change. I congratulate the SDG team at NITI Aayog on this report and the broader work it represents, in which we, including all of our UN Agencies engaged in localisation of the SDGs, are honoured to partner at the union, state and local levels.

Shombi Sharp

June 25, 2022
New Delhi
India

message





Sanyukta Samaddar
Nodal Officer (SDGs)
National Institution for Transforming India
Government of India
New Delhi, India



Starting in 2018, when the first baseline SDG India Index was published, marking the beginning of the adoption of a comprehensive yet easily replicable model of a monitoring framework for the country based on the Sustainable Development Goals, we have come a long way in our journey, towards the localisation of SDGs. Since then, we have strived to take this model to the most granular levels and engaged with states and Union Territories, districts and institutional structures beyond – to enable them to adopt the SDG framework.

India presented its second Voluntary National Review in July 2020 on the theme, 'Decade of Action: Taking SDGs from Global to Local'. In its second VNR, we made a paradigm shift to a 'whole-of-society' approach, with the Government of India engaging with subnational and local governments, civil society organisations, local communities, people in vulnerable situations and the private sector. More recently, in 2022, the "Indian Model of Localisation" was presented at the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, highlighting how good data and statistics are key to informed decision-making. India's cooperative and competitive federalism model offers a promising model for fast-tracking the implementation of the global goals worldwide.

Our sub-national units, the states and Union Territories, have been key partners in this SDG journey. The interest shown by the highest offices in the states – that of Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries, has provided the substantive impetus for adopting the SDG framework. It wouldn't have been possible to further the national movement towards the achieving the SDGs without the strong cooperation from states/UTs. I take this opportunity to thank all our partners in the states and UTs. Without their constant engagement with us, the march towards achieving the SDGs would not have gathered momentum. This update on localisation documents the Indian model of SDG implementation. We have also highlighted some of the innovative implementation models from our partner states as a part of our progress update. I also take this opportunity to thank our partner, UNDP, for driving SDG localisation in several states under the able leadership of Ms Shoko Noda, Resident Representative, UNDP India.

foreword

We are thankful to Mr Shombi Sharp, UN Resident Coordinator in India, for lending full support to this project. We are extremely grateful to the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and UNDP for their support in giving shape to the idea, especially Ms Radhika Kaul Batra, Ms Meenakshi Kathel, Ms Amrah Ashraf and; Ms Ritu Mathur for her editorial inputs.

It is of utmost importance to recognise the contribution of the entire team of the SDG Vertical at NITI Aayog. They have relentlessly engaged with our partners in Union Ministries and states/UTs over the years and have been instrumental in creating an enabling environment for the adoption of the SDGs. Heartfelt appreciation and gratitude for - Alen John, Soumya Guha, Sourav Das, Farha Anis, Mimansa Mishra, Sakshi Gupta, Vishnu G.P, and the new members, Sneha Kuriakose and Ishita Aggarwal, for their tremendous zeal and passion in actually taking the SDGs to every state and UT.

We cannot adequately thank Mr Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog, for his relentless support and encouragement in all our endeavours. We take inspiration from his energy and passion as we work towards furthering SDG adoption in the country. Finally, we thank Mr Suman Bery, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, for sharing his invaluable insights with us and providing us with the space to undertake and shape this great initiative; and for supporting us in our efforts to propel the adoption of the SDGs at the most local levels in the country for achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

Sanyukta Samaddar, IAS

June 25, 2022
New Delhi
India





LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACS	Additional Chief Secretary
ADRI	Asian Development Research Institute
AIIMS	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
APSDPS	AP State Development Planning Society
ARRP	Action Room to Reduce Poverty
ATI	Administrative Training Institute
BIMSTEC	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa
BRSR	Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report
BTC	Bodoland Territorial Council
CBO	Community based Organisation
CDRI	Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure
CeG	Centre for e-Governance
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COVID	Coronavirus disease
CP-MIS	Child Protection Management Information System
CPPGG	Centre for Public Policy and Good Governance
CSDG	Centre for SDGs (CSDG)
CSI	Chief Statistician of India
CSIR-IGIB	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research - Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSSIIEP	Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy
DC	District Collector
DM	District Magistrate
DPC	District Planning Committee
DES	Directorate/Department of Economics and Statistics
DESM&E	Directorate of Economics, Statistics & Monitoring and Evaluation
DIF	District Indicator Framework
DLIMC	District level Implementation and Monitoring Committees
DMEO	Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office
DPI	The Department of Planning & Investment
DPSE	Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation
DPMU	District Planning and Monitoring Units

DPO	District Planning Officer
DSC	District SDG Committee
EWS	Economically Weaker Sections.
G-SWIFT	Gujarat State Wide Indicators Framework Tool
GAD	Gujarat Administration Department
GIFT	Goa Institution for Future Transformation
GIRG	Global Indices for Reforms and Growth
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GNCTD	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
GoI	Government of India
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
GSIDS	Gujarat Social Infrastructure Development Society
HCM-RIPA	Harish Chandra Mathur State Institute of Public Administration
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HLSC	High-Level Steering Committee
HM&FW	Health, Medical & Family Welfare
HoD	Head of Department
HPC	High Powered Committee
IBSA	India, Brazil, South Africa
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
ICFAI	Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
IHD	Institute for Human Development
IIPS	International Institute for Population Sciences
i-PAS	Integrated Planning Office Automation System
ISA	International Solar Alliance
IIT	Indian Institutes of Technology
IT	Information Technology
ITEC	Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
J&K	Jammu and Kashmir
KDP	Karnataka Development Plan
KILA	Kerala Institute of Local Administration
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KSPB	Kerala State Planning Board



LDC	Least Developed Countries
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
LoC	Lines of Credit
MCRHRD	
Institute	Marri Channa Reddy Human Resource Development Institute
M-DONER	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
MDP	Micro Development Plans
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National. Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005
MIS	Management Information System
MP-SIMS	Maharashtra Plan Schemes Information System
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
M.P.	Madhya Pradesh
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NDSS	New Decision Support System
NER	North-Eastern Region
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NGRBC	National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIF	National Indicator Framework
NIMHANS	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NSSTA	National Statistical Systems Training Academy
OBC	Other Backward Class
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
PD&MD	Department of Planning Development & Monitoring
PPMS	Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
Rs.	Rupees
RIS	Research and Information System for Developing Countries
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCPS	State Child Protection Society
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDGCC	Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre
SEC	State Empowered Committee

SECC	Socio Economic Caste Census
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SHG	Self Help Group
SIDS	Small-Island Developing Countries
SIF	State Indicator Framework
SIPARD	State Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development
SIRD	State Institute for Rural Development
SIRD & PR	State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
SJHIFM	Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management
SLIMC	State level Implementation and Monitoring Committees
SLSC	State Level Steering Committee
SMG	SDG Monitoring Group
SPC	State Planning Commission
ST	Scheduled Tribe
T&D	Transformation and Development
TERI	The Energy and Research Institute
TISS	Tata Institute for Social Sciences
TRI	Tribal Research Institute
TSDPS	Telangana State Development Planning Society
UDISE	Unified District Information System for Education
ULB	Urban Local Body
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UT	Union Territory
VDC	Village Development Committee
VNR	Voluntary National Review
VVC	Village Vision Cells
YASHADA	Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration

contents

Message from the Vice Chairperson, NITI Aayog	4
Message from the CEO, NITI Aayog	6
Message from the Resident Coordinator, United Nations in India	8
Foreword by Nodal Officer (SDGs), NITI Aayog	10
List of Abbreviations	12



1 THE INDIAN MODEL OF SDG LOCALISATION

Introduction	21
India's SDG Localisation Model	22
Localising SDGs at the Subnational level - Lessons Learnt	51
Looking Ahead on the Journey to Localise SDGs	87

2 STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

SUB-NATIONAL ACTION TO MEET THE SDGS - Experiences from States and Union Territories in India

Andhra Pradesh	93	Meghalaya	139
Arunachal Pradesh	97	Mizoram	141
Assam	99	Nagaland	145
Bihar	103	Odisha	147
Chhattisgarh	105	Punjab	151
Goa	109	Rajasthan	153
Gujarat	111	Sikkim	157
Haryana	113	Tamil Nadu	159
Himachal Pradesh	117	Telangana	161
Jharkhand	119	Tripura	165
Karnataka	123	Uttar Pradesh	167
Kerala	125	Uttarakhand	171
Madhya Pradesh	129	West Bengal	175
Maharashtra	133	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	177
Manipur	135	Chandigarh	179
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	180
		Delhi	181
		Jammu and Kashmir	183
		Ladakh	184
		Lakshadweep	184
		Puducherry	184



PART ONE

THE INDIAN MODEL OF SDG LOCALISATION



INTRODUCTION

The world is witnessing unprecedented pandemic-led impacts that have challenged the health systems as well as the economic and social sectors. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the interlinked nature of development and, at the same time, reiterated the need for an integrated response to developmental challenges. There have been challenges to the progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) worldwide, and India is no exception. Today, a framework like the SDGs assumes much more importance. Focus on interconnectedness, leaving no one behind, and universality, as encapsulated in the SDG framework, is needed much more than ever before.

In India, NITI Aayog and the state governments have continued to strengthen their efforts towards the localisation of SDGs. Even during the challenging times of COVID-19 pandemic, India was able to present its Second Voluntary National Review (VNR) report at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2020, release the third edition of the SDG India Index and the first district level SDG Index for the North Eastern Region, and publish the first-ever district-level baseline report on National Multidimensional Poverty Index for all the 600 plus districts and 36 states and Union Territories of India.

In a country like India, achieving the SDGs is only possible through localisation, given the diversity of issues at the local level and the magnitude of the challenges. Each of the twenty-eight states and eight Union Territories have embraced the SDGs. Many states have advanced in the trajectory of localising the SDGs. Various learnings have emerged from the process of localisation across the states and Union Territories which can benefit other states and even other countries.

This journey of forging strong bonds and bridges with the states and Union Territories in India on this important aspect of SDG localisation over the last four years provides the basis for this report. The rich experiences, insights and knowledge gained from the engagement with state and district level officials and other SDG actors have inspired the creation of this repository of experiences and lessons on SDG localisation in the states and Union Territories (UTs) of India. This will enable each state to understand the structures and processes adopted by their peers in operationalising this complex yet unique developmental framework.

NITI Aayog, in partnership with the United Nations (UN) in India, had documented learnings from the localisation process in 2019 in a document titled, “Localising SDGs: Early Lessons From India”. This document extends and builds on the above report and presents a more nuanced understanding of the learnings of the journey to achieve the SDGs. This document will also act as an inspiration for other states to engage in peer learning.

More importantly, this document articulates an Indian model of localisation that includes a simultaneous focus on (a) creating institutional ownership, (b) establishing a robust review and monitoring system, (c) developing capacities for SDG planning and monitoring and (d) promoting a “whole of society” approach.

In the coming years, NITI Aayog, in partnership with all the stakeholders, will continue to play an agenda-setting role to further the localisation process, strengthen the monitoring systems, improve the implementation of integrated programmes, leverage business action to accelerate the progress towards the SDGs and ensure that the most marginalised population continues to have a voice in shaping the local agendas.

INDIA'S SDG LOCALISATION MODEL

INTRODUCTION

National institutions are paramount to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The strengthening of national institutions for SDGs has been a priority in many countries since the global agreement on the 2030 Agenda. In India, the government has made significant strides in strengthening the national and sub-national institutional architecture to localise the SDGs. Furthermore, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the private sector have also stepped up and are contributing to the efforts of the government and have consequently initiated actions as part of their operations towards achieving the SDGs.

Government of India's leadership in shaping the SDGs has been globally recognised. India was a key member-country involved in formalising the UN resolution on 'Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' and developing the global indicator framework for monitoring the SDG targets. The government continues to demonstrate proactive and strong leadership in the localisation and implementation of the SDGs. The Government of India's (GoI) strong commitment to the SDGs is also driven by the fact that the globally agreed goals substantially reflect the national agenda of development. This was noted by the Hon'ble Prime Minister,

Shri Narendra Modi, in his speech at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015:

Much of India's development agenda is mirrored in the Sustainable Development Goals. Our national plans are ambitious and purposeful; sustainable development of one-sixth of humanity will be of great consequence to the world and our beautiful planet.

Within the Government of India, the responsibility to deliver on the SDGs has been clearly defined as following a "whole-of-the-government"⁰¹ approach.

LOCALISING SDGs - THE INDIAN MODEL

The Indian model of SDG localisation, derived from the experience of a large country with 36 sub-national governments, can offer valuable insight to other countries.

India's localisation experience is extensive and diverse. A systematic, well-defined approach driven by NITI Aayog focussing on action at the sub-national level has galvanised the localisation of SDGs in the country.

01. The Indian model of localising SDGs reflects the federal structure of the government. NITI Aayog, at the central level, plays an agenda-setting role, whereas the sub-national governments devise policies and programmes for service delivery. NITI Aayog has mapped schemes across all the union ministries with the SDGs, highlighting not only the complementarity between the national development agenda with the SDGs but also the role that every Ministry has to play in the achievement of the SDGs - following the "whole-of-the-government-approach"

FIGURE 1
THE LOCALISATION IMPERATIVE



In India, NITI Aayog, the government's think tank with the Hon'ble Prime Minister as the Chairperson, plays a pivotal role in localising the SDGs. It has played an instrumental role in adapting the Global Goals to India and generating momentum among the sub-national governments towards localisation. Sub-national governments have the prime responsibility of achieving the SDGs and their ownership of the SDG agenda is of vital importance. They are the key stakeholders as the achievement of the 2030 Agenda will depend on the ability to make the SDGs a reality in constituent states, districts, cities and *gram panchayats* (village level local bodies). Sub-national governments in the states and Union Territories⁰² are substantially contributing to the

achievements of SDGs in accordance with their constitutionally mandated role in designing and delivering developmental schemes and programmes to the people.

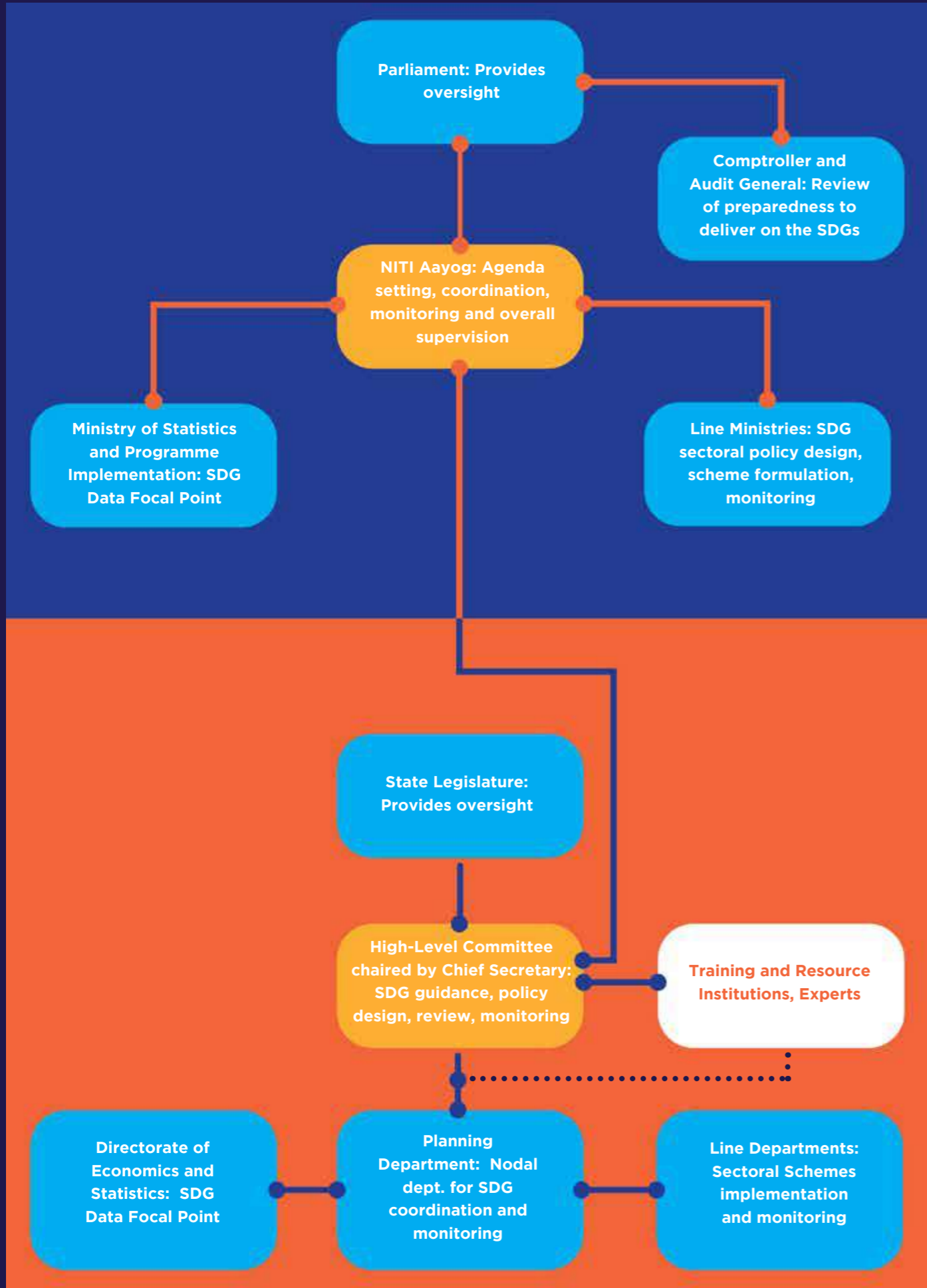
Government alone cannot achieve the SDGs. The success of the 2030 Agenda depends on forging effective partnerships between the government, the private sector, civil society organisations, and the research and academic community. The private sector's role in creating jobs and as a vehicle of economic growth that is sustainable is vital for the success of the 2030 Agenda. The role of civil society is critical for the principle of "leave no one behind". Research inputs from the academia and the think tanks are important for providing the knowledge

02. Detailed analyses of sub-national efforts on SDGs localisation are presented in Chapter 3 and in the state profiles.

CHART 1
INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES AT VARIOUS
LEVELS IN INDIA FOR SDGs

NATIONAL

SUB - NATIONAL



base and analysis on emerging issues to aid policy making. NITI Aayog has forged a range of partnerships in its journey towards the localisation of the SDGs.

The Indian model of SDG localisation is structured around four inter-related pillars operating sequentially and simultaneously at the national level, anchored by NITI Aayog in the centre and by respective state and UT governments at the sub-national level. The four foundational pillars in this model are:

- Pillar 1:** Creating institutional ownership
- Pillar 2:** Establishing a robust review and monitoring system
- Pillar 3:** Developing capacities for integrating SDGs in planning and monitoring.
- Pillar 4:** Promoting a “whole-of-society” approach

PILLAR 1: CREATING INSTITUTIONAL OWNERSHIP

Following a federal polity, India has traditionally had a well-structured institutional architecture at the national and sub-national levels, which has now been strengthened to plan and deliver on the SDGs. NITI Aayog, along with the sub-national governments, plays a central role in the SDG localisation process. (See Chart 1) Further, the Parliament, the Legislative Assemblies in the states, the ministries and departments of the government support the localisation of the SDGs. (See Box 1)

1 a. NITI Aayog - Leading Agenda-setting and Coordination for the SDGs

The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) was constituted in January 2015 as a successor to the erstwhile Planning Commission of India to provide critical directional and strategic input to the process of development with the active involvement of the states. Its mandate is to evolve a shared vision of national developmental priorities,

design strategic and long-term policy and programme frameworks, monitor their progress and foster cooperative and competitive federalism. As part of this mandate, it is involved in fostering partnerships, creating knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support systems, monitoring and evaluating programme implementation, and acts as a repository of best practices to support peer learning and capacity building.

NITI Aayog was entrusted with coordinating the SDGs among the union ministries and the state governments, aligning the SDG targets with policy framework at the national and sub-national levels, creating an SDG monitoring framework, and consequently, devising a structured approach for capacity-building of states and Union Territories (UTs) based on the newly adopted 2030 Agenda in 2016. During the initial period, NITI Aayog was involved in organising national consultations on the SDGs to promote a shared understanding of each goal with its nuances and interlinkages. Orientation workshops for each of the goals were organised during 2016-2017 with participation of the line ministries, national resource institutions, experts and representatives of the United Nations as well as representatives from all states and UTs. Additionally, the SDGs and their targets were translated into the 14 official languages of the country and widely disseminated. During this time, NITI Aayog also undertook mapping of centrally sponsored schemes with the SDGs which enabled policymakers to view the national developmental agenda in the context of the globally agreed 2030 Agenda. As part of the mapping exercise, for each of the Goals, nodal ministries and other participating ministries were identified, responsibilities fixed and interlinkages identified. NITI Aayog also led the in-house preparation of the first VNR and presented it during United Nations HLPF, 2017. Further, some state governments proactively started adopting SDGs into their local contexts. Parallely, NITI Aayog commenced the preparation of a 3-year Action Plan and



a 7-year Strategic Plan for the country. State governments were also advised to prepare similar documents in line with the SDGs.

In 2018, a dedicated vertical was created within NITI Aayog to drive the work on SDGs. Dedicated capacities and strong leadership in the SDG vertical galvanised the SDG localisation processes at the state and district levels. Since the creation of the SDG vertical, there has been exponential growth in the range and depth of work undertaken on the SDGs by NITI Aayog and sub-national governments. The government has also entered into partnerships with diverse stakeholders such as CSOs, the private sector, UN agencies and other international development agencies.

The key milestones of NITI Aayog's work can be summarised below:

At the Global Level

- Prepared and presented two Voluntary National Review reports in 2017 and 2020 at the United Nations High-Level Political Forum

- Shared India's experience on SDG localisation in regional and global forums

At the National Level

- Pioneered the preparation of the SDG India Index, which measures and compares the progress of states and UTs on SDGs on the basis of composite indices. Supported preparation of a district level index for the states in the north eastern region, and an urban centric index for the Indian cities
- Facilitated bringing together voices of the people belonging to marginalised population groups to inform the VNR 2020
- Forged partnerships with a range of stakeholders – CSOs, private sector, and international organisations

At the Sub-national Level

- Facilitated SDG localisation at the sub-national level by undertaking extensive sensitisation and capacity building initiatives across all the 36 states and UTs on SDGs, including on the SDG India Index

- Advised sub-national governments on setting up institutional mechanisms at the state level and provided handholding support in ensuring institutional ownership of the 2030 Agenda at the state and UT level
- Promoted the preparation of State and District Indicator Frameworks
- Advised on instituting and operationalising SDG monitoring systems at the state level

Continuing efforts by NITI Aayog has resulted in equipping governments across all the levels with necessary information, skills and tools so as to enable various arms of the government to come together to deliver on the SDGs in an integrated manner.

1 b. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation – Finalising and Monitoring of the National Indicator Framework

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is responsible for developing and maintaining the National Indicator Framework (NIF), which helps monitor the progress of the SDGs and its associated targets. MoSPI acts as the focal point for the data on SDGs in the country and coordinates data-related activities for global monitoring of SDGs. Additionally, it helps develop capacities of various statistical institutions at the sub-national level on SDG monitoring.

A High-Level Steering Committee (HLSC) has been instituted to periodically review and refine the NIF responding to the emerging monitoring requirements under the chairpersonship of the Chief Statistician of India (CSI) and the Secretary, MoSPI. Its members include officials from NITI Aayog, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Finance and MoSPI. MoSPI also periodically publishes progress reports on the National Indicator Framework. These reports

present data on year-wise progress for each of the NIF indicators.

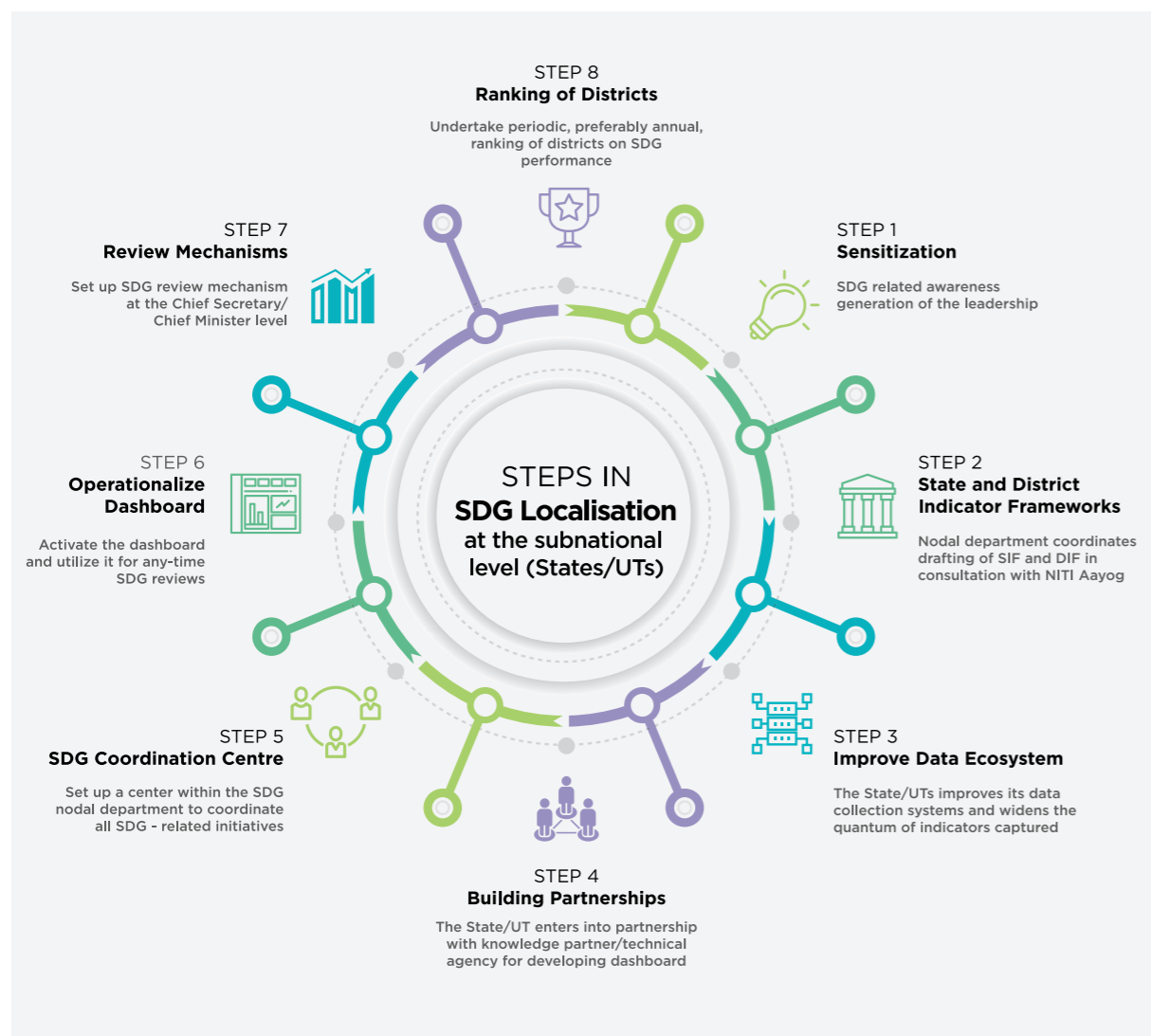
The Ministry has constituted a Data for Development Coordination Committee that is co-chaired by the Chief Statistician of India, NITI Aayog and the UN Resident Coordinator. This committee is mandated to develop a data plan, assist in the development of sound measurements, improve the indicator framework in partnership with other stakeholders and develop new data sources, methods and tools to support the SDGs. The objective is to ensure that the work on the SDGs is backed by robust data at the national and state levels.

1 c. Sub-national Governments – Delivering SDGs on the Ground for the People

The state governments play a critical role in the development of the country within the federal polity. The federal framework is designed to realise balanced and equitable social and economic development in a diverse country like India, with states assuming a leading role in a decentralised governance system to utilise the available resources more efficiently so as to meet the aspirations of their local populations. States in India represent a unique spectrum of demographic and economic variation. There are 28 states with their own democratically elected assemblies. The powers and functions of the states concerning various sectors are determined by the constitutional allocations under the VIIth Schedule. Under the VIIth Schedule, the State List gives almost exclusive power to states concerning 61 items, including public health, education, agriculture, water, transport and communication, public order, local government etc. This means that the states have the power and mandate to design and execute policies for almost all SDGs and their associated targets. The states are constitutionally empowered to achieve the SDGs with support from the central government and allied institutions.



FIGURE 2
STEPS IN SDG LOCALISATION AT THE SUBNATIONAL LEVEL (STATES/UTs)



Assam, a sub-national government in the north-eastern part of the country, formally adopted the SDGs on January 1, 2016. Assam is acknowledged as the first sub-national government to adopt and implement the SDGs. The initiative by the Government of Assam to align its plan with the SDGs inspired other sub-national governments to embark on a similar process. NITI Aayog played a driving role in accelerating the above process by encouraging and supporting sub-national governments to align their vision, strategy and action plan to the SDGs.

In the last five years, sub-national governments have taken leadership roles in adapting SDGs at the local level, setting up an institutional framework to drive the 2030 Agenda, instituting SDG monitoring systems at different levels of governance, undertaking capacity-building, and drilling the localisation of SDGs at the district and local levels. States and UTs have institutionalised high-level review mechanisms for SDG monitoring. They have also taken steps to develop state, district and even local indicator frameworks.



BOX 1
NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITH KEY ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING THE 2030 AGENDA

The Parliament: The Parliament of India has provided a platform for discussing the SDGs and related issues, thereby giving an impetus to the SDG Agenda. Sensitisation programmes have been organised for the Members of the Parliament. Sessions have been organised to bring together legislatures from South Asia and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) nations for joint action on SDGs. Several thematic conferences have been organised as well. Some of these include BRICS Women Parliamentarians' Forum (2016) on 'Perspectives on Implementation of SDGs', the South Asian Speakers' Summit on Achieving the SDGs (2017) on 'Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Resources for the SDGs'. The Parliament of India organised the National Legislators' Conference in 2018, which provided a platform to lawmakers and legislators from across the country to develop a perspective on developmental issues along the lines of sustainable development on the theme 'We for Development'.

The Public Accounts Committee of the Indian Parliament exercises legislative oversight on the progress of the SDG agenda through periodic reviews of the SDG related work done by NITI Aayog and related line ministries.

Line Ministries: The line ministries are responsible for ensuring that the SDG

targets at the national level are achieved. The ministries are responsible for aligning, revising and designing new policies or programmes in their domain. One of their key functions is to support the states and UTs, coordinate with them on the execution of schemes and programmes and monitor progress.

Supreme Audit Institution: The Comptroller and Audit General of India is the Supreme Audit Institution of India and is responsible for conducting periodic audits on the preparedness to achieve the SDGs.

Finance Commission: The Finance Commission of India is constituted every five years with the responsibility, among others, to review the state of finances of the country and to make recommendations regarding the devolution of taxes between the centre and the states from the divisible pool and to suggest mechanisms for augmenting resources at the local government level. The Fifteenth Finance Commission has noted the progress on several SDG targets and the challenges in its recently submitted report.

National training institutions are responsible for designing tools and programmes for the capacity development of officials as well as undertaking capacity development of senior government officers.

PILLAR 2: ESTABLISHING A ROBUST REVIEW AND MONITORING SYSTEM

Accurate information is the basis for making sound decisions. Availability and use of high-quality and high-frequency data is vital for evidence-based decision making and the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With just eight years to go until 2030, it is imperative to accelerate transformative actions that will help countries reach the agreed-upon goals.

Decision makers need timely, reliable and disaggregated data for shaping effective policies, encouraging investments, better targeting of programmes and measuring progress towards sustainable development.

In India, a well-defined review and monitoring system is functional at the national and sub-national levels for monitoring progress on the SDGs. During the initial years, the annual conference of Planning Secretaries from all the states and UTs was organised to discuss SDGs

FIGURE 3
INDIAN MODEL OF SDG LOCALISATION



and this served the twin purpose of advocacy with states on localising SDGs and a review of the status at the national level. For a country as large and diverse as India, national averages mask stark inter-state and inter-UT disparities. The performance of some of the states and UTs on key socio-economic indicators is comparable to high or upper-middle income countries whilst others lag behind. It is also to be noted that the larger states in India are comparable in area and population to countries around the world. Hence, regular monitoring of progress on SDGs at a subnational level is essential to understand how states and UTs – even districts and cities – are faring and to devise localised interventions. A sound monitoring system enables policy response that can be recalibrated appropriately and swiftly in a rapidly changing socio-economic environment. Furthermore, it is essential to ensure accountability to the people.

The Global Indicator Framework for the SDGs comprises 17 goals, 169 targets and 231 unique indicators.⁰³ The National Indicator Framework for India is even more ambitious, comprising 308 indicators. This imposes a heavy burden on the statistical system for generating reliable data with regular periodicity. Whilst data for most of the indicators are available at the national level, some are still under compilation. Availability of disaggregated data across spatial and social dimensions becomes much scarcer at the sub-national level, thereby limiting progress-tracking and detailed comparative analysis.

Over the last few years, the Government of India has proactively sought to promote healthy competition among the sub-national governments on crucial parameters of socio-economic-environmental development in order

to encourage an improvement in performance. NITI Aayog has undertaken a comparative ranking of states and UTs in different sectors through the State School Education Quality Index, State Health Index, Composite Water Management Index, India Innovation Index and Export Competitiveness Index. While these are sectoral indices, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index & Dashboard remains the most comprehensive single performance measurement policy tool and has, since 2018, become the country's principal official monitoring tool to gauge the performance of India and all its subnational units across all the SDGs.

2 a. SDG India Index and Dashboard

The SDG India Index & Dashboard was conceptualised and developed by NITI Aayog to rank states and UTs on a composite index for each of the Goals separately and on a combined index for all the Goals to trigger a spirit of competition among the states and UTs, resulting in accelerated action on the SDGs. NITI Aayog has adopted a pragmatic approach of working with data to create a robust comprehensive index framework for ranking states and UTs across all the 17 SDGs and also on individual Goals. The SDG India Index & Dashboard, with its three editions since 2018, and the fourth edition underway, has not only encouraged healthy competition but also galvanised development-related benchmarking. This in turn has triggered a dialogue focused on policy and pegged performance to globally recognisable metrics.

In 2018, NITI Aayog published the first edition of the SDG India Index & Dashboard (Baseline Report), the first ever government-led sub-national comprehensive index, encapsulating social, economic and environmental parameters.

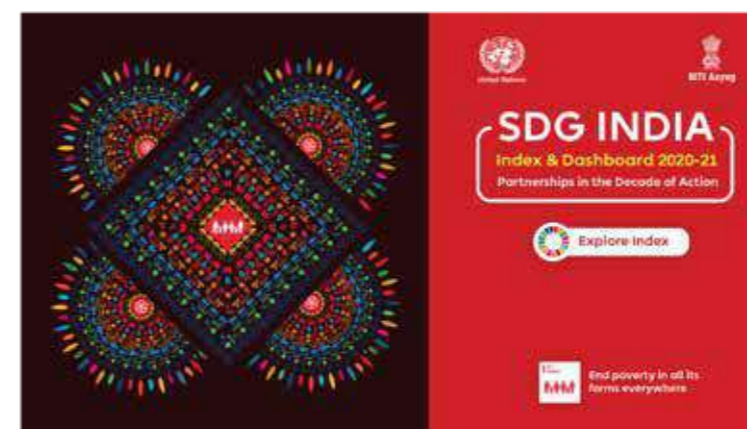
It measured achievements of the states and UTs towards various SDG targets by ranking them on a selected set of indicators across the various goals. The Index was also visualised in the form of the SDG India Index Dashboard and has since then become the country's official and principal tool for monitoring SDG progress at the national and the sub-national levels.

The objectives for the preparation of the SDG India Index are⁰⁴:

- To monitor the progress on SDGs at national and subnational levels and enable mid-course correction, both in policy and in action
- To rank the performance of states and UTs based on their achievements across SDGs. All the states and UTs are ranked on the basis of an index calculated for each of the goals as well as on a composite index for the SDGs
- To promote healthy competition among the states and UTs in their journey towards achieving the global goals

- To support the states and UTs in identifying critical areas and sectoral gaps that demand more focussed attention
- To enable the states and UTs to learn from the good practices of their peers by providing a platform for knowledge-based collaboration
- To highlight data gaps in the statistical system of the states and UTs and identify the sectors in which robust and more frequent data need to be collected.

Three editions of the Index (2018, 2019-20 and 2021-22) have been published till date. In addition to ranking states and UTs, these reports also highlight the country-level performance on each goal. The Index Dashboard is an outreach tool that hosts visualisations and representations making data-based decision making easier for policymakers. The Index also serves as an advocacy tool to propagate the messages of sustainability, resilience and partnerships. Each edition of the Index is more refined, robust and improved than the previous, in terms of coverage of SDG targets, higher frequency of data, and quality and coverage of indicators. While most of the indicators used to estimate the composite Index are taken directly from the NIF, some of these indicators have been modified considering availability of data across all states and UTs. The three editions of the Index are not strictly comparable as every year attempt is made to refine the quality of the Index by using more and better-quality indicators to present a comprehensive and realistic assessment.



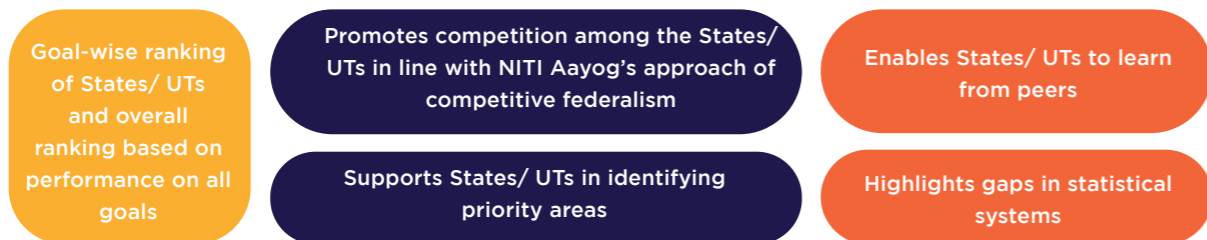
03. There are 247 indicators in the global indicator framework. However, 12 of these are repeated under 2 or 3 different targets.

04. SDG India Index Report and Dashboard 2019-2020, NITI Aayog, Government of India, 2019

FIGURE 4

MONITORING THE PROGRESS OF LOCALISATION: SDG INDIA INDEX

First comprehensive measure of SDG performance and localisation with national and state/UT ranking



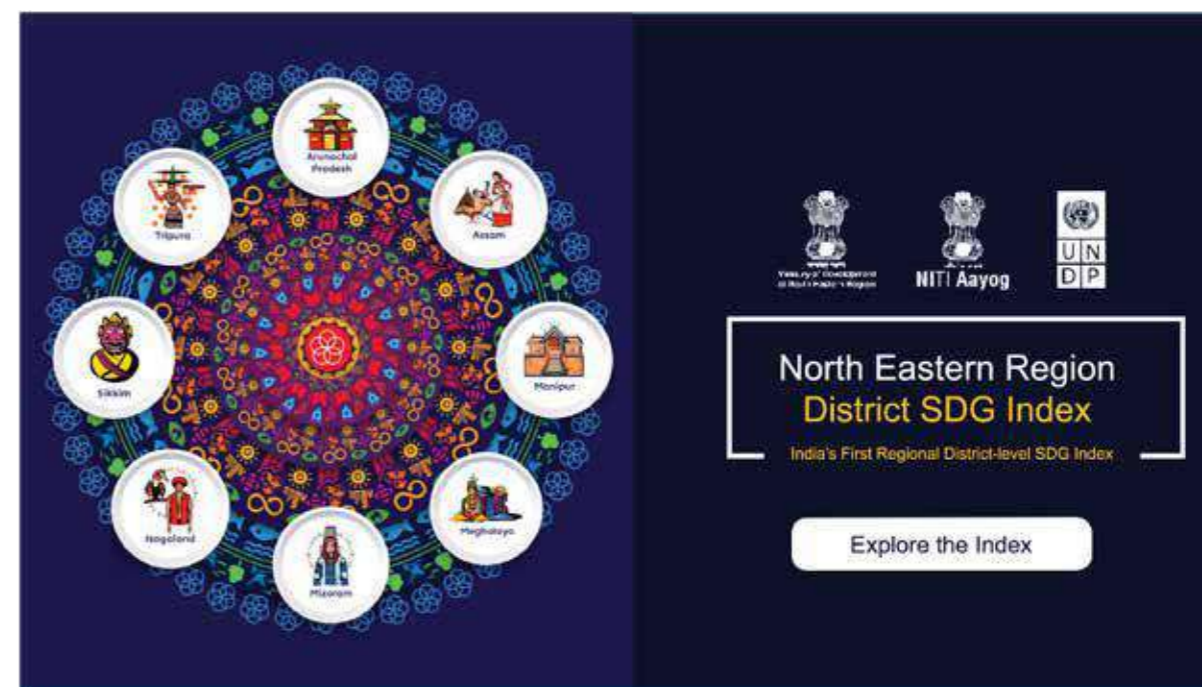
BASELINE REPORT – 2018	V2.0 REPORT – 2019-20	V3.0 REPORT – 2020-21	V4.0 REPORT- 2021-22
13 goals	16 goals + qualitative analysis on goal 17	16 goals + qualitative analysis on Goal 17	16 goals + qualitative analysis on Goal 17
39 targets	54 targets	70 targets	75 targets
62 indicators	100 indicators	115 indicators	118 indicators
Goal-wise ranking on States/ UTs	Goal-wise ranking on States/ UTs + State/ UT profiles	Goal-wise ranking on States/ UTs + State/ UT profiles	Goal-wise ranking on States/ UTs + State/ UT profiles

2 b. North Eastern Region District SDG Index – Report and Dashboard 2021-2022 (A Regional Report)

The north eastern region of India comprises eight of the 28 states. It is a culturally and socio-economically diverse region displaying wide inter-state and intra-state disparities in terms of development. While some of the states fare well on the NITI Aayog's SDG India Index, challenges persist across the region. Owing to the wide intra-state disparity, districts are emerging as the focus for intensive interventions. This necessitates the availability of reliable data at the district level on nationally recognised indicators. However, the availability of reliable and comparable data at the district level is a considerable challenge. This is more so in the north-eastern region of India, for which data at the state level is also not available for some of the key indicators.

Against this backdrop, NITI Aayog, in partnership with the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (M-DONER), state governments and UNDP, embarked upon an ambitious process of preparing an SDG Index at the district level.

The North-Eastern Region District SDG Index – Report and Dashboard 2021-2022, compares 120 districts from the eight north eastern states across all sectors of the SDGs. The index estimation is based on indicators for 15 Goals (Goals 14 and 17 have been omitted as they are not relevant to the region). It has been computed using 84 indicators, which cover 50 SDG targets. The methodology used for estimating the Index is based on the methodology adopted by NITI Aayog for the preparation of the SDG India Index. The indicators have been selected from the National Indicator Framework, SDG India Index and the State Indicator Framework developed by each



of the north eastern states, following a series of consultations among the eight states and the key stakeholders in the region.

The North-Eastern Region District SDG Index, is a torchbearer for estimating district level performance across key SDG targets and indicators and provides an excellent opportunity for peer learning, policy tweaking, mid-course correction, and resource allocation at the most granular level of the district. The fact that a composite district-level index covering 120 districts in eight states can be prepared for such a diverse region with statistical challenges and variegated statistical systems, is expected to inspire other states and UTs to prepare similar indices.

SDG Urban Index & Dashboard

Taking the SDG localization model further to the level of cities, NITI Aayog has developed an SDG Index for urban centres in India, which measures the performance and achievements across sectors pertaining to poverty reduction, health & nutrition, education, gender equality

& inequalities, infrastructure- water, electricity, urban facilities, resource efficiency, climate action, and governance at the city-level. Using a framework of 77 indicators, performance of 56 Indian cities had been assessed and cities have been ranked so as to facilitate the need for urban-centric SDG action on one hand and emphasise on improving city-level data and statistical ecosystems on the other. This is yet another milestone achieved by NITI Aayog in building its institutional capacity to design and develop robust SDG progress monitoring systems at the local level.

2 c. Other SDG Monitoring Initiatives

NITI Aayog has been assigned the responsibility of contextualising the concept of multidimensional poverty to the Indian context through adaptation of the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index to drive policy reforms and develop an action plan. This is part of the Government of India's decision to monitor the country's performance in 29 select global indices through an exercise known as the "Global Indices for Reforms

and Growth (GIRG)". The country's first ever National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was developed by NITI Aayog in 2021, which estimates the incidence and intensity of multidimensional poverty, which focusses on three dimensions - health, education and standard of living. The National MPI has twelve indicators that are perfectly aligned with the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index prepared by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and UNDP, and are contextualised to the Indian reality. The MPI has been estimated not only all the 36 subnational units, i.e., states and UTs, but also for all the districts in the country (more than 600), thereby taking the computation to as granular level as possible.

Additionally, schemes and programmes have been mapped against each of the individual parameters to identify reform areas, guide implementation and improve outcomes. This customised National MPI is aligned to the global MPI and suited to the national context, and has been prepared using district-level estimates and household level data from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS), and will be updated on the basis of the NFHS-5 (2019-2021) household level data shortly.

2 d. Impact of the series of SDG India Index & Dashboard in furthering 2030 Agenda

The SDG Indices developed by NITI Aayog benchmarking the performance of states and UTs on SDGs have had a far-reaching impact in shaping the development discourse around 2030 Agenda, and triggering action. More specifically, they

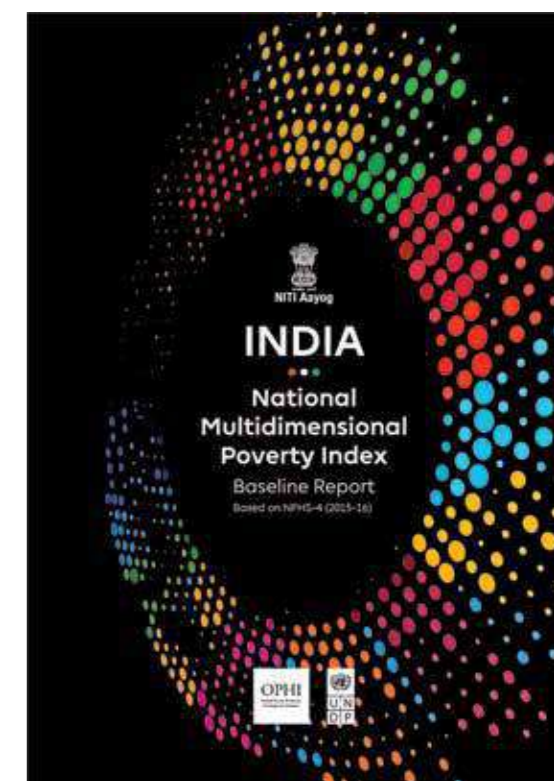
- **Emerged as an advocacy tool by providing easy to understand messages:** The composite index score and ranks, being easier to interpret and communicate, provided a useful starting point for triggering debates on the challenges pertaining to achieving SDGs.
- **Promoted broader engagement with the public:** The indices have generated considerable media attention, both national and regional, resulting in government and public engagement in critical issues that affect people's lives. The release of the SDG India Index generated active discussion among states, UTs and development practitioners on the progress made on SDGs, the challenges encountered, possible redressal strategies, and the quality of data. It raised awareness on SDGs among different stakeholders - within the government, media, researchers and civil



society organisations. It has triggered discussion amongst a wide range of stakeholders and firmly placed SDGs in all policy dialogues.

- **Enabled comparative analysis and peer learning:** The SDG Indices have sparked healthy competition among states and UTs on SDGs. They have enabled states and UTs to benchmark their progress relative to others and identify priority areas thereby promoting competition to improve performance.
- **Supported decision making:** The indices have proved to be a set of powerful tools for data-driven decision making, which offer excellent possibilities for the states and UTs to identify priority areas requiring improvements, better targeting and effective resource allocation.
- **Promoted SDG localisation:** The Index reports have given impetus to deepening the localisation of SDGs in states and UTs to the subsequent levels where district-level monitoring has been initiated, promoting healthy competition among districts.
- **Highlighted data gaps:** The preparation of the Indices for the states and UTs has led to a renewed focus on strengthening the statistical system at the national, state, UT and district levels to bridge data gaps. It has helped highlight crucial gaps related to monitoring SDGs and the need to improve statistical systems at the national, state and UT levels using innovative methods.

In a nutshell, NITI Aayog's SDG Indices have proved extremely useful for all levels of government, civil society, think tanks and academia by providing the evidence base and valuable insights which can be used for fast tracking the progress on SDGs.



PILLAR 3: DEVELOPING CAPACITIES FOR INTEGRATING SDGs IN PLANNING AND MONITORING

The achievement of SDGs requires awareness and appropriate capacities at all levels of governance and other stakeholders on the complex, integrated global agenda. Orientation to SDGs and capacity development for designing and implementing localised development agenda aligned to the global agenda is essential, both at an individual level and at an institutional or organisational level for ensuring system-wide reforms required to move away from the "business as usual" approach.

3 a. The Key Elements of Capacity Development on SDGs

Sensitisation, awareness generation and capacity building -

NITI Aayog has followed a structured approach to sensitise and develop capacities of government officials at various levels in



partnership with development partners, think tanks, academia, and the UN and its agencies in India, through workshops organised at the national, regional and state levels. These workshops have been organised across the country.

- **SDG workshops at the national and regional levels:** NITI Aayog designed several thematic and goal wise SDG consultations in partnership with ministries with the participation of subject experts and multilateral organisations for state governments in order to familiarise them with SDGs. The consultations emphasised on national ownership of the SDGs. They provided a platform to discuss the current status, the opportunities, the contemporary challenges and those foreseen till 2030. Noted experts in the field, academia, experts from the UN and officials from line ministries addressed the participants. Similar workshops were organised at the regional and sub-national levels as well by NITI Aayog.

- **SDG workshops at the state level:** One of the prominent features of capacity building of states and UTs on SDGs has been the series of sensitisation and capacity-building workshops organised by NITI Aayog at the state level. To date, capacity building workshops have been organised in 28 states and UTs.

The state consultations have seen high-level participation signalling ownership of the SDG agenda at the highest levels. The state workshops have been chaired by the Chief Minister of the state in most cases. In others, the workshops have been chaired by the Chief Secretary of the state (the administrative head of the state government). These workshops saw large scale participation of senior secretaries of line departments, heads of departments, mid-level officers from the departments



relevant to SDGs and statistical officers. District level officers also participated in the consultations.

NITI Aayog follows a structured modular design for the above consultations that includes a global and a national overview of SDGs and drilling down to the state-specific highlights from the SDG India Index reports in terms of trends, and a snapshot that provides a strategic pointer to priority areas. This is generally followed by an intensive discussion led by the state government on the vision for the state, the opportunities and the challenges that lay ahead as well as the proposed way forward.

SDG WORKSHOPS WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS



SDG WORKSHOPS WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS



FIGURE 5
STATE WORKSHOPS - OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS

- 01 Participation of CM/CS, ministers, and ACSs give much-required push for focused action at state and district levels
- 02 Quick policy action at top-most level for addressing key issues
- 03 Trigger to set up institutional structures with long-term vision
- 04 Push for data-driven monitoring frameworks resulting in State and District Indicator Frameworks
- 05 Any-time monitoring made possible through technical tools such as SDG dashboards
- 06 New partnerships for resource mobilization, institutional structures, and robust monitoring
- 07 Block-level interventions, taking localization further

The key features of the SDG workshops organised by the NITI Aayog are as follows:

- Organising dedicated sensitisation programmes and consultations at the national, regional and sub-national levels, involving a range of stakeholders from government, civil society, think tanks, academia, development partners, and business sector.
- Curating dedicated workshops for individual states and UTs, for all levels of policy makers and implementors, with focus on state-specific issues, challenges, priority

SDGs, horizontal and vertical convergence strategies, and reform areas and action.

- Executing detailed technical workshops for building capacities for instituting SDG oriented monitoring systems in each state, which included creating the SDG state Indicator Frameworks (SIF) and District Indicator Frameworks (DIF) in discussion with all line departments in the state and district level officials, advocating for developing an index that ranks district and proposing a methodology for estimating district level index and instituting a ranking system to foster competition among

departments and districts in a state, encouraging the use of technological tools for collection of data and creating SDG dashboards for monitoring.

- Organising discussions at the state level with senior policymakers on state-specific issues and insights emerging from the analysis and evidence provided in the SDG India Index and other SDG monitoring tools, including the details of the key SDG parameters used for measuring the progress of the state on SDGs, challenges and issues faced in specific sectors, need for improving the state statistical systems, state action and reform areas.
- Organising detailed discussion centered on using the insights from the data generated from the SDG monitoring tools to develop state-specific Reform Action Plans for addressing the key challenges in specific goals and indicators. This exercise helped in identifying critical development gaps, identifying the root causes, laying the foundation of understanding the required gaps and challenges in state, and identifying the whole range of reform areas and actions needed in the spheres of legislative action, policy correction, statistical improvements, human resource development, capacity and training needs, implementation & monitoring structures, budget and financing needs etc. Discussion on Reform Action Plans focusing on the backward districts were also part of these workshops.

Capacity development support for preparing vision documents supported by a monitoring framework

NITI Aayog facilitated establishment of an institutionalised process for visioning, reviewing and monitoring of SDGs at the sub-national level by advocating for identifying and operationalising dedicated institutional structures at state and sub-state level for



focusing on SDG integration in policies, implementation, budgeting and monitoring. NITI Aayog, in partnership with the UN agencies, supported several sub-national governments to prepare vision documents and action plans aligned to the SDGs and to align the existing schemes and programme to SDGs. As a result, most of the sub-national governments have their vision documents and action plans in place. States were encouraged to devise a system for regular monitoring of SDGs at the state and district levels to facilitate corrective action in the form of revisiting schemes and programmes. They were also encouraged to prepare their State Indicator Framework for each SDG based on the state vision documents, and national and global commitments. The process of setting state-level targets and finalising the indicator framework led to the identification of gaps in the availability of data and the strengthening of a statistical system to ensure that data is available. Review

FIGURE 6
IMPACT OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND
ADVOCACY - PROGRESS ON SDG LOCALISATION

AREA	PARAMETER	NO. OF STATES COMPLETED	NO. OF UTS COMPLETED
VISION/ ROADMAP	SDG vision document	19	3
COORDINATION	Mapping of SDG targets with schemes and departments	26	4
	Mechanisms for coordination with line departments at state level	26	6
	Formation of Working Groups/ Committees/ Task Forces	17	5
MONITORING AND REPORTING	SDG cell/ centre/ team at state level	26	4
	SDG cell/ centre/ team at district level	4	0
	State Indicator Framework	25	4
	District Indicator Framework	16	1
	Block Indicator Framework	2	0
	Dashboard developed	9	1
BUDGETING	SDGs linked to budget allocation	14	2
CAPACITY BUILDING	Capacity building/ training of officials	17	3
	Involvement of CSOs/ CSR in awareness generation and capacity building	15	2

mechanisms have been established at the state level and progress is being monitored periodically.

3 b. Impact of Capacity Development Initiatives

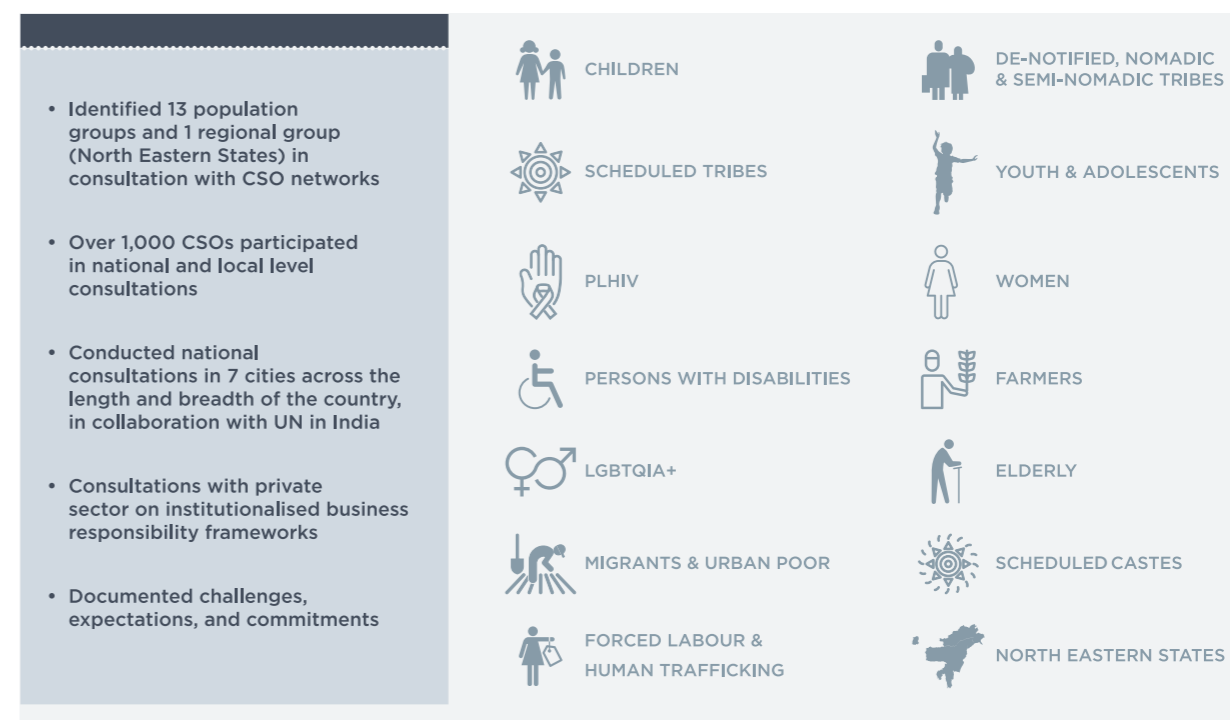
The above capacity development⁰⁵ initiatives have galvanised SDG action at the state level and have:

- Provided a platform to state officials to think holistically and move beyond the siloed confines of the departmental mandate.

- Triggered critical thinking on developmental issues and innovations on localising SDGs.
- Fostered lateral as well as vertical convergence and collaboration among state government departments and officials.
- Contributed to the development of (a) capacities for critically assessing and analysing developmental challenges, (b) capacities for collective thinking of solutions, including “out of the

05. Capacity building initiatives undertaken by states/ UTS are detailed in chapter 3.

FIGURE 7
INDIA VNR 2020 STAKEHOLDER
CONSULTATIONS: SUMMARY AND PROCESS



box” or innovative solutions and (c) statistical capacities.

- Generated tremendous media attention, which has given impetus to contributions from and meaningful participation of development practitioners and citizenry on the local developmental issues through social media. This has the potential of mobilising appropriate local expertise in the states.
- Encouraged states to undertake similar orientation workshops for district-level officials and other stakeholders.
- Led to the setting up of institutional structures in states and UTs for SDG action, preparation of vision documents by states and UTs and setting up of SDG monitoring mechanisms.

PILLAR 4: ADOPTING A “WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY” APPROACH

It is widely acknowledged that SDGs cannot be realised solely with government interventions. Achieving the SDGs calls for an unprecedented level of cooperation and collaboration among civil society, business, government, NGOs, foundations and other stakeholders.

Efforts made by NITI Aayog have enabled the SDG localisation process to transition from “whole-of-the-government” to the “whole-of-the-society” approach. Partnerships with various stakeholders – CSOs, private sector, academia, think tanks and media – have been established by NITI Aayog as well as by the sub-national governments to build on synergies and the strength that each partner brings, promote the participation of the citizens, gain insight into relatively unresearched areas and to leverage funds towards urgent SDG priorities.

4 a. Partnership with the Civil Society

Civil Society Organisations work closely with the vulnerable and at-risk population groups and play a vital role in bringing the voices of the people to the policymakers. They also have the unique advantage of being able to mobilise vulnerable sections of the population, raising awareness and capacity building at the grassroots. The inclusion of CSOs as partners in achieving the SDGs is imperative as they play an essential role in providing a voice to the vulnerable, demanding accountability, driving equitable public service delivery and monitoring progress on the ground. As a result, they are critical for “reaching the farthest first”. Their participation in the journey towards meeting the SDGs is essential for “leaving no one behind”. Partnership with the CSOs is fundamental to the localisation of the SDGs that requires contextualising, implementing and monitoring strategies at the local level. In India, CSOs are engaged in several initiatives related to poverty alleviation, nutrition, education, livelihoods and natural resource management.

NITI Aayog, as part of the preparation of the second Voluntary National Review, engaged with CSOs to seek their inputs and made the process of preparation of the second VNR more participatory than ever. More than 1000 CSOs and community-based organisations working directly with vulnerable social groups participated in various consultations supported by the UN in India for this purpose. Vulnerable communities and organisations working with them steered the consultations, which were held in a bottom-up manner, starting at the local level and then coming up to the sub-national and national levels. The critical aspect of this partnership was that the consultations were much more than a series of meetings to discuss pre-defined activity targets. They marked the deepening of meaningful dialogue between the state and the civil society by opening communication channels on the SDGs, which is critical in a vast and diverse country like India. Notably, the second VNR included a stand-

alone chapter on Leave No One Behind (LNOB) and highlighted the need for institutionalisation as a follow-up to the VNR.

4 b. Partnership with Business

The private sector has been recognised as a key actor and partner for realising the 2030 Agenda as an engine for growth and employment-driving entrepreneurship, financial resources, technical expertise, and most importantly, bold innovations. Rapid growth in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives brought about by the Companies Act 2013 – which sought to channelise a part of the profit of more prominent companies into CSR spending – has been a befitting precursor to the more extensive engagement of the private sector in SDG implementation.

There have been several other policy actions that have helped veer the energies and resources of the private sector towards the SDG Agenda. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) made Business Responsibility Reporting mandatory for the top 1,000 listed companies. The adoption of “National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct” (NGRBCs), and the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) formats through 2019-2020, have provided critical regulatory incentives to the businesses. The India VNR 2020 consultations, with private sector organisations and networks as well as with the representatives of the government, international organisations and civil society, highlighted headways made in the integration of the SDGs in the private sector enterprises and explored avenues for the partnership for an impactful Decade of Action.

4 c. Partnership with the United Nations and Bi-lateral Organisations

The work on localising the SDGs in a country of such great proportions and diversity as India necessitates the synergised and concerted action of all international agencies and development partners along with the





government of the land. Fostering partnerships has been the cornerstone of NITI Aayog's journey and strategy to achieve the greater objective of realising the SDG targets across the country.

NITI Aayog has been actively championing the localisation of SDGs at the policy level, ably supported by the UN in India through the GoI-UN Sustainable Development Framework. The UN has been a partner in the sensitisation of government officials at the national, state and UT levels as well as at the district levels. At the request of the state governments, it has provided state-specific support in institutionalising action on SDGs, conducted sensitisation and capacity building sessions, and supported states in developing robust SDG coordination centres.

UNDP has partnered with NITI Aayog to accelerate the localisation of SDGs with the development of SDG focussed institutions in state wide the Memorandum of Understanding on partnership on inclusive growth and development. The North-Eastern Region District SDG Index & Dashboard was prepared by NITI Aayog in collaboration with UNDP. NITI Aayog has developed India's first national

Multidimensional Poverty Index, in partnership with UNDP and OPHI. Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, University of Oxford is a key partner in the National MPI initiative. NITI Aayog has also collaborated with GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) India in developing an SDG Index for urban India.

4 d. Partnership with Academia, Think Tanks and Experts

Partnership with academia, think tanks, experts and development practitioners has been particularly useful in orienting government officials on the SDGs. Their technical expertise has been widely used by NITI Aayog and state governments in various thematic consultations. Of particular importance is a three-day conclave organised by NITI Aayog with several key stakeholders such as the M-DONER and UNDP in the north eastern region that brought together stakeholders from the central and subnational governments, civil society, academia, technical experts and industry partners to brainstorm on sustainable development strategies for the north eastern region based on the framework of the SDGs. The recommendations emerging from the conclave across important sectors such as poverty alleviation and livelihoods,

**BOX 2
INDIA AND SUPPORT TO SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION FOR SDGs**

In the spirit of South-South Cooperation, under the India-UN Development Partnership Fund, India supports projects in developing countries, which are also aimed at realising SDGs. Partnerships in coalitions have also been formed – for instance, the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) and the International Solar Alliance (ISA). Other avenues of global partnerships include 300 Lines of Credit (LoC) totalling over USD 30 billion to 64 countries, concessional financing to African partners and the India-Africa Development Fund⁰⁶. The Government of India's capacity-building efforts, through the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme, reach 160 countries across the developing world, especially the Small-Island Developing Countries (SIDS) and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Under this programme, which allocates USD 30 million, fully sponsored training programmes (including the ones on SDGs) are offered to more than

14,000 professionals annually. India is also a founding member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and has extended development cooperation to neighbouring countries in this capacity. It hosts the South Asian University and the SAARC Disaster Management Centre and has also helped create a SAARC COVID emergency fund for assistance to countries in South Asia, with a USD 10 million pledge. India is a founding member of the BRICS (2006) and the New Development Bank (2015). In addition to this, India has played a vital role in groupings like IBSA (India, Brazil, South Africa) and BIMSTEC (the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation). The India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund) supports scalable projects in developing countries and has helped implement 32 projects with a cumulative contribution of USD 38 million.

disaster resilience and sustainable agriculture, infrastructure and connectivity, health-nutrition and education, are being actively pursued by the states.

4 e. South-South Cooperation

India is deeply committed to the realisation of the SDGs that transcend national boundaries by pursuing South-South Cooperation in the spirit of collective responsibility (see Box 2).

In India, the institutionalisation of the SDGs has extended beyond traditional central government institutions and involves a greater variety of stakeholders, including sub-national governments, CSOs, the private sector and others. The momentum for the institutionalisation of SDGs is unprecedented but the work remains unfinished. Increased focus on capacities, data and financing of SDGs is the way forward.

⁰⁶. SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21 - Partnerships in the Decade of Action, NITI Aayog, Government of India, 2021.

LOCALISING SDGs AT THE SUBNATIONAL LEVEL - LESSONS LEARNT

THE IMPERATIVE

India is a union of states with constitutional distribution of powers between the centre and the states. The Union Territories are administered directly by the President of India through a Lt. Governor or Administrator. At present, there are 28 states and 8 Union Territories in India. Given the federal structure of India, state / UT governments are key to India's progress on the SDG agenda, as they are best placed to put people first and ensure that no one is left behind. State and local governments play a pivotal role in implementing development programmes. The total expenditure of the states exceeds that of the centre by 70 per cent.

Localisation of the SDGs is essential for the Goals of the 2030 Agenda to be achieved in India. SDG localisation can be defined as the process of recognising sub-national contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and ensuring that the sub-national governments drive the agenda right from the envisioning for the future to setting of the goals and targets, devising policies and strategies, establishing institutional mechanism for driving the agenda, budgeting, monitoring, and building partnerships in order to achieve the goals envisioned.

There are many imperatives for localising the SDGs in India. First and foremost, there is a constitutional imperative and mandate for localising the SDGs at the subnational levels. The Constitution of India defines and specifies allocation of powers and functions between the Union and states in the Seventh Schedule on key sectors which align with the themes of the SDGs. The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution comprises three lists –

- (i) Union List, which has the subjects on which the national Parliament may make laws,
- (ii) State List, which contains the subjects on which the state legislatures have legislative powers and
- (iii) Concurrent List, which has the subjects on which both the Parliament and state legislatures have jurisdiction.⁰⁷

Several subjects of significance that have a direct bearing on SDGs come under the State List or the Concurrent List. These include public health, education, agriculture, water, transport, communication, public order and local government.⁰⁸ Constitutionally, it is not possible to make progress on any of these subjects without anchoring the work at the state level.

07. The Constitution gives primacy to the Parliament in case there is a conflict between the Parliament and State Legislature with respect to the Concurrent List.

08. Other than education, which is in the Concurrent List, all the other subjects listed are in the State List.

TABLE 3.1

INDICATOR	MOST ADVANCE STATE	LEAST ADVANCED STATE
Percentage of multidimensionally poor population (2015-16) ⁰⁹	0.71 (Kerala)	51.91 (Bihar)
Percentage of children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (2019-21) ¹⁰	12.7 (Mizoram)	41.0 (Bihar)
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2017-19) ¹¹	30 (Kerala)	205 (Assam)
Under Five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) (2019-2021) ¹²	5.2 (Kerala)	59.8 (Uttar Pradesh)
Adjusted net enrolment ratio in elementary education (2020-21) ¹³	100 (12 States)	70.9 (Andhra Pradesh)
Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Constant Prices; Base Year 2011-12 (Rs.) (2020-21) ¹⁴	307108 (Goa)	31017 (Bihar)

There is an imperative for localisation at the sub-national level in India driven by its size, population and diversity, as well as heterogeneity in terms of physical features, ecology, natural resource base, economic development, socio-economic attainments and the stage of demographic transition. Various states are characterised by different physical features, flora, fauna and climatic conditions. This necessitates developing differential strategies that take into account the opportunities and challenges in respect of local ecological conditions, natural resource base, threats to the environment and climate, economy and the levels of socio-economic attainments.

There is a persuasive argument in favour of localising SDGs at the sub-national level in India owing to its large population. For instance, (i) if the state of Uttar Pradesh was to be a country, it would be the fifth most populous country in the world, (ii) the combined population of two of the 28 Indian states (Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra) is more than the population of all the countries of the world barring China and (iii) the population of the least populous state (Sikkim) is more than that of 53 countries of the world. In fact, barring one (Dibang Valley

district), the population of all the districts in India is comparable to population of some country or the other. Two districts in India have a population of more than 10 million. One hundred and thirty five countries of the world have a population less than 10 million. Therefore, local developmental solutions and interventions which are cognizant of this scale need to be developed.

States in India are at different stages of socio-economic development. Given in Table 3.1 (above) is the performance of the most advanced and the least advanced state based on select developmental indicators.

Planning only at the national level for achieving SDGs will be inefficacious in responding to such a diverse development status wherein the advanced states' performance is at least 4-5 times higher than the states that are at the bottom of the performance ranking.

Finally, localisation in itself is an imperative for sustainable development as decentralising governance closer to the people allows for developing strategies that better reflect ground realities and potentially enable decision making that is more agile in responding to any

emerging challenges. It is most suited for the agenda of "leaving no one behind". It also helps in ensuring wider ownership of the sustainable development agenda which is critical for its success.

Summing up, localisation of the SDGs promotes cooperative and competitive federalism in the country. It enables the governments at different levels to shoulder their responsibilities more effectively than any single central government. For instance, in the areas of health and education, the state governments have a bigger role to play than the central government. Localisation gives the space and bandwidth to the states and the UTs to execute their mandate under the 2030 Agenda. It also promotes healthy competition among the sub-national governments. Second, localisation allows developing local solutions to local challenges by empowering the state/UTs and the local levels of the government to identify and address the developmental issues. The states and the UTs can also learn from each other, thereby optimising time, efforts, and resources. Third, localisation of the SDGs is an excellent opportunity for the governments at all levels to improve their capacity. This is especially relevant in the case of statistical systems as SDGs require collection, collation, and analysis of data points on areas where the government has not been collecting enough data historically, especially data which is disaggregated and granular.

India has successfully localised action on the 2030 Agenda till the sub-national level, moving to the more granular district and city levels. As has been highlighted in Chapter 2, there are four pillars upon which the success of the Indian model for localising SDGs rests: (i) creating institutional ownership, (ii) establishing a robust review and monitoring system, (iii) developing capacities for integrating

the SDGs in planning and monitoring and (iv) adopting a "whole-of-society" approach. The sections that follow highlight some of the lessons learnt and experiences from India's journey on localising SDGs at the state and UT level.

LESSONS LEARNT

PILLAR 1: CREATING INSTITUTIONAL OWNERSHIP

Political ownership (or ownership at the highest level) of the 2030 Agenda is important for localising the SDGs

Agenda 2030 is a transformative and universal plan of action aimed at eradicating poverty in all forms and dimensions and leaving no one behind in the development narrative. It focusses on transitioning growth and development onto a sustainable trajectory, with inclusive growth for all. It also seeks to realise the human rights of all and achieve gender equality. The SDGs are integrated and indivisible; and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. SDGs provide an interconnected, indivisible and a unifying development paradigm at all levels of governance.

Localising the SDGs requires a "whole-of-government" and a "whole-of-society" approach which cannot be realised without political ownership. The commitment at the national level to the SDGs is reflected in the statement of the Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi when he observed in 2015, at the UN SDG Summit, that the development of this one-sixth of humanity (in India) holds the key to the world achieving the SDGs. India's national development agenda is mirrored in the SDGs, thereby exhibiting full commitment and alignment to this development framework adopted in 2015 by the global community.

09. India - National Multidimensional Poverty Index Baseline Report 2021, NITI Aayog, Government of India, 2021

10. National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), India, 2019-21, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF, IIPS, 2021

11. Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2017-19, Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2022

12. National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), India, 2019-21, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF, IIPS, 2021

13. Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+), 2020-21, Ministry of Education, Government of India

14. State Domestic Product and Other Estimates, National Accounts Division, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India



Ensuring that the action on the 2030 Agenda is anchored at the highest levels of the government at the sub-national level is a pre-requisite for progress on SDGs. It is essential for ensuring meaningful dialogue with various levels of the government and for ensuring that all arms of the government share a common vision of the 2030 Agenda. For localisation to succeed, it is essential to adopt an integrated, systems-based approach to planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and to ensure effective cross-sectoral partnerships across governmental departments as well as with other stakeholders. This cannot be achieved without the commitment of the highest levels of the government to the 2030 Agenda.

In most of the states and UTs in India, the SDG agenda is driven by the Chief Secretary of the states (the administrative head). Notably, in some states, the Chief Minister or a minister leads the action on SDGs.

Institutional structures dedicated to SDGs are integral to effective localisation of the Goals in the states

An institutional architecture with an anchor or nodal institution/department that is empowered to convene/coordinate and advise is a pre-requisite for action on SDGs.

The institution/department anchoring action on SDGs must have a “bird’s-eye view” of all the dimensions of SDGs – economic, social and environmental – and undertake critical analysis to guide actions related to the macro-picture, as well as the capacity to convene and advise sectoral ministries for in-depth review, analysis and action for their respective sectors. The anchor or nodal department/institution plays a pivotal role in ensuring that the SDG agenda is mainstreamed across all arms of the government by effectively infusing horizontal convergence across line ministries and departments, and vertical convergence across district and local bodies. They act as a secretariat to the political leadership for action on SDGs and provide a platform for all the stakeholders to come together.

Dedicated SDG centres / units play a crucial role

Dedicated SDG centres/units/cells provide crucial technical support to the government in mainstreaming the SDGs. In most of the states, they are embedded in the nodal department or institution. Depending upon the capacities at the state level, they may play the role of integrator, facilitator or coordinator. They may also contribute to capacity building and research agenda in the states and UTs.



Ownership can be ensured by aligning the long-term vision, strategy, plans and budgets of the states and UTs to the SDGs

The government’s long-term vision, planning process and budgets must be fully aligned to SDGs. It is equally important that the interconnected pathways to achieving developmental outcomes must be fully analysed. This will ensure agility and flexibility of plans as well as the budget to respond to any emerging situation.

In India, most states have prepared SDG based vision documents and have aligned their plans to the SDGs. A nuanced understanding – of the interconnectedness of SDGs as well as that of the multiple impacts that schemes and programmes may have – is required to respond quickly to shocks, such as COVID-19 and other climate-related events.

Integrating SDGs at the lowest levels of governance is critical

India has a three-tier local governance structure in the urban areas as well as the rural areas. For rural areas, at the village (or *gram panchayat*¹⁵) level, a *Gram Panchayat Development Plan*

15. Rural local governance institution



(GDP) is prepared. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has actively advocated to ensure that SDGs are integrated in the *Gram Panchayat* Development Plans. This is a vital first step in ensuring that grassroots level plans are aligned to the SDGs. The development of the Local Indicator Framework on SDGs at the national level through a consultative process by Ministry of Panchayati Raj will go a long way in taking SDGs to the *Gram Panchayat* or the village level. Similarly, the SDG Urban Index and dashboard, developed by NITI Aayog in 2021 will pave the way for city-level adoption of all the SDGs in urban planning.

PILLAR 2: ESTABLISHING A ROBUST REVIEW AND MONITORING SYSTEM

The need for establishing a system for reviewing and monitoring progress on SDGs cannot be understated – “what gets measured gets done”

The success of the vision documents and action plans is dependent on a system of regular monitoring and review. For monitoring the progress on the SDGs, an integrated review process with the participation of all the relevant



departments is essential. Constituting an empowered group with departmental heads is important for undertaking a strategic review of progress on SDGs for policy reforms and course correction.

A monitoring framework with relevant indicators forms the backbone of the system for monitoring progress on SDGs. All the SDG indicators need to be considered as an integrated package and must work in harmony with one another, taking into consideration issues that are cross-cutting and reflect the interconnectedness of the Goals and their targets. The review process at the state level must review the “big picture” holistically as well as look into sector specific progress.

Preparation of state-level indicator framework that reflects the priorities of the state is a crucial management tool for effective monitoring of the SDGs. District indicator frameworks on SDGs enable further granularity and real-time monitoring of the progress on key developmental outcomes and SDG targets.

Effective monitoring of the SDGs necessitates ensuring that reliable and valid data for all the indicators in the state and district indicator frameworks are made available to policymakers at a regular frequency. Intensive monitoring of issues, population groups and geographies that are lagging is useful to fast track the progress on SDGs with targeted action.

Localising the SDGs at the sub-national level requires capacity advancement and investment in the statistical systems

Monitoring the SDGs is a significant challenge as it demands generation of data on a range of indicators across all the sectors at regular intervals. The National Indicator Framework in India itself has close to 300 indicators, while several State Indicator Frameworks go beyond this number. This poses a heavy burden on the already burdened national and state statistical systems. The challenge aggravates as attempts

are made to further decentralise the monitoring of SDGs at the sub-national and district levels. Investing in strengthening the statistical system at the sub-national and district level is an important prerequisite for localising SDGs in any country.

Use of IT tools is important

Information technology (IT) based tools such as dashboards, trackers, and mobile apps, that visually present data are useful decision-making tools for the policy makers. They have the potential to provide real-time information, trends, insights, comparative analysis, correlations etc. disaggregated by geography as well as by vulnerable groups, thereby contributing to the identification of gaps and recalibration of schemes and programmes.

Special surveys may need to be designed to ensure that “no one is left behind”

A monitoring system that provides disaggregated information for vulnerable groups is critical in the spirit of leaving no one behind and to ensure that the “farthest are reached first”. The population groups in each state and UT may have different vulnerabilities arising from a combination of structural and systemic barriers. The regular reporting and monitoring systems are not equipped to capture these. Dedicated surveys may be designed to identify and address the challenges pertaining to the vulnerable groups at the sub-national or local levels.

Inculcating healthy competition among districts is useful

Districts in India vary in size, population and in development attainments. Tremendous intra-state socio-economic disparities exist in some states in India. This is also witnessed in states that rank high on the SDG India Index and Dashboard developed by NITI Aayog.

Additionally, a three-tier local governance structure exists at the district and sub-district level. Local governments play a key role in





implementing some of the national and state government schemes as well as in planning for the socio-economic development of their constituency. Being closer to the people, they are best suited for responding to local developmental needs.

It is therefore important to publish a snapshot of progress on SDGs across at least the district level, to inculcate a culture of healthy competition among districts and to provide a sound evidence base to the local governments to plan and implement effectively.

PILLAR 3: DEVELOPING CAPACITIES FOR INTEGRATING THE SDGs IN PLANNING AND MONITORING

The extent to which states are able to drive the SDG agenda is dependent on two factors: (a) ownership and (b) capacities at all the levels

It is widely acknowledged that capacities at the local level play an important role in the realisation of the development goals. The 2030 Agenda recognises that capacity-building forms part of the means of implementation for achieving the SDGs. There is a target specifically dedicated to building capacity as part of Goal 17 as well.

All levels of the government need to have capacities for integrating SDGs in planning, implementation and monitoring

Capacities within the government play a predominant role in determining how the developmental agenda shapes up. Equally important are capacities of non-government stakeholders. Different states and UTs have different levels of capacities and types of skill sets – both within the government as well as among the CSOs, academic community and the private sector. Augmenting government capacities with the unique expertise and capacities of the CSOs, academia and the private sector is effective in tapping the unique value addition that the partners bring.

Progress on 2030 Agenda requires a diverse capacity set

Apart from technical, sector-specific expertise and skills in the three dimensions relating to the SDGs (social, economic and environmental) is required.

Progress on SDGs require competencies to analyse cross-sectoral issues, understand the nuances of the synergies and trade-offs inherent in the SDG agenda, the capacity to take action on the agenda of “leaving no one behind”, statistical capacity, capacity for evidence (data)-based policy formulation and capacities to use technology for furthering the SDG agenda. Teams that have all the requisite capacities are most likely to push the SDG agenda farther and faster.

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of building greater capacity to understand the interconnectedness of development pathways as well as how and to what extent negative events in a given sector can stall and reverse the gains in almost all the dimensions of the SDGs.

The process of institutionalising SDGs at the sub-national level mandates building local capacities

Sub-national governments in India have followed a consultative process whilst preparing long-term vision documents. The consultations have brought together stakeholders from various departments of the government as well as researchers, experts, CSOs and the private sector. The deliberations in the thematic groups constituted for this purpose have sensitised and enriched the knowledge base of the participants. It has also helped in building an informal network of practitioners working on specific issues and in expanding the pool of local capacities.

Capacity building should not be a one-time activity but rather designed as a continuous process of building and exchanging knowledge. Context specific sessions on SDGs should be integrated in regular training programmes of sub-national training institutions

All forms of initiatives, such as consultations, workshops, debates, dedicated training sessions and thematic discussions should be organised for different stakeholders to increase the outreach, sensitise and build capacities. The material, modules and tools should be based on the local context. This will enable building a pool of local expertise.

PILLAR 4: ADOPTING A “WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY” APPROACH

Partnership among various stakeholders is critical to achieving the SDGs. Different categories of partners bring in their own skill-set and expertise to the table and augment capacities which may be lacking with a particular institution in a particular domain.

Role of the departments or institutions that lead and anchor the SDG agenda in the state is critical for ensuring that partnerships work synergistically, thereby contributing to the progress on SDGs.

Partnerships may take the form of active collaboration, fostering networks working on specific issues or sharing good practices.

Civil Society Organisations have a unique advantage of bringing the voices of the most vulnerable sections of the population to the government and other stakeholders (private sector and academia). They have a crucial role in promoting human rights of the most marginalised. They are among the most significant partners for the agenda of “leaving no one behind”. CSOs active in the field can also play an effective role in mobilising public opinion and action and influencing behavioural changes among local population

for better outcomes such as accessing education, healthcare, gender equality, WASH etc. There is tremendous potential for greater number of CSOs, especially those working in remote regions, to participate in sub-national discussion on the SDGs.

The private sector is a critical player in promoting sustainable growth in the entire value-chain system, developing affordable and innovative solutions to development challenges, generating skilling and employment opportunities and contributing to the progress in various sectors. In India, the Corporate Social Responsibility provides an important framework through which the private sector can contribute to the SDG agenda. Additionally, progress on the SDGs requires alignment of the entire value chain operation in the core and non-core activities of the private sector to sustainable development. Devising state-level strategies for engaging with the private sector is critical since (a) each state has a different demographic window which businesses can harness, (b) each state is different in terms of growth potential, socio-economic development, infrastructure and natural resources, which necessitate different sustainable growth strategies and (c) each state has its own policy pertaining to the development and growth of industries.





Similarly, collaboration and engagement with academia, universities and research institutions is important for benefitting from cutting-edge innovation and research, including scientific research.

STATE ACTION TO MEET THE SDGs: EXPERIENCES FROM THE STATES AND UTs IN INDIA

PILLAR 1: CREATING INSTITUTIONAL OWNERSHIP

Institutions play a key role in effective monitoring of SDG implementation in the states and UTs. Sub-national governments have followed the path of transforming public institutions into becoming more effective in order to accomplish the national developmental priorities and internationally agreed developmental agenda for sustainable development.

High level committees, typically headed by the Chief Secretary of the state/UT, in some states by the Chief Minister, with all departmental heads as members, have been set up to provide continuous guidance on SDG-related matters in the spirit of a “whole-of-government” approach. Almost all the states and UTs have designated the Planning Department as the nodal department responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the SDGs, given its mandate of working on an integrated policy approach. Further, state governments have established inter-departmental Thematic Working Groups to inform the policies and to review the status of the implementation of strategies and action plans on SDGs at the state, district and village levels. State governments have also set up specialised SDG cells/centres and teams in most of the planning departments. The SDG coordination centres/ cells assist the state governments undertake research, facilitate partnership and coordination. High-level committees have also been set up at the district level, which in most cases are headed by district collectors with senior district functionaries as members.

Vision and strategies aligned to the SDGs play a crucial role for sub-national governments in developing a roadmap for realising the SDG targets to be achieved by 2030 not only for the state but also for its constituent districts. As advised by NITI Aayog, the states have taken proactive steps to prepare their SDG oriented vision documents and action plans. With the support from NITI Aayog, states and UTs are fast mainstreaming SDGs in planning, aligning all schemes to SDGs and establishing appropriate review and monitoring mechanisms.

The process of preparing the vision document adopted by the states was as important as the vision document itself. The process was initiated with a high-level consultation with the heads of all the departments participating. States constituted working groups that were either thematic or Goal-wise and held extensive discussions on the status, opportunities and challenges to arrive at a vision for each of the themes or Goals. Thematic experts, experts from the UN, researchers as well as CSOs also participated in these deliberations.

Most of the states and UTs (almost 23) have prepared SDG-oriented vision documents; seven are in the process of finalising the same. The SDG vision documents of states are aligned to the national developmental priorities.

As part of the visioning exercise, states have prepared the baseline, set targets and devised key strategies for achieving each of the SDGs. Most of the states and UTs (31) have also mapped their schemes and departments with the related SDGs. Nodal officers have been designated for each of the SDGs to support effective implementation and better coordination among line departments. Budgeting for SDGs is being done at various stages. Some states have taken initiatives to map their budget against SDGs, while some have included it in their outcome budget document.

Andhra Pradesh has designated the Department of Planning as the nodal department for SDGs in the state. The Andhra Pradesh State Development Planning Society is responsible for monitoring the SDGs. A vision document has been prepared which is currently being reformulated. Mapping of schemes with SDGs has been completed. The state is planning to develop institutional structures at the *Panchayati Raj* and the municipal level for action on SDGs at the local level.

Arunachal Pradesh has designated the Department of Planning and Investment as the nodal department for action on SDGs. The vision document is in the process of finalisation. Mapping of schemes and departments with SDGs has been done. The preparation of the action plan is focused on action at the district level. SDGs have been taken into consideration while budgeting.

In **Assam**, the Department of Transformation and Development (T&D) is the nodal department for monitoring SDGs at the state level. Progress on SDGs is presented in the state Legislature periodically. A High-level Committee, chaired by the Chief Secretary, has been established to drive the SDG agenda and thematic working groups have been constituted. An SDG Cell has been set up in the T&D Department. A Centre for Sustainable Development Goals is functioning

as a knowledge hub in the Assam Administrative Staff College. The vision document “Assam 2030: Our Dreams, Our Commitment” has been prepared and mapping of schemes and the relevant department with SDGs has been done. SDGs have also been integrated into the outcome budgeting process. SDG outcome budgets have been prepared and published annually since 2018-19. The departments are mapped into nine synergistic SDG groups for promoting convergence in implementation. The state has also created a district level institutional structure for action on SDGs in the form of District Level SDG Committee with Deputy Commissioner as Chairperson.

Bihar has designated the Department of Planning as the nodal department. An SDG cell has been established within the Planning Department for driving the initiatives on SDGs. Nodal officers have been identified in every department. A vision document has been prepared, and mapping of schemes and programmes has been completed.

Chhattisgarh has designated the State Planning Commission (SPC) as the nodal institution in the state. The state has constituted State Level Steering Committee and State/District level Implementation and Monitoring Committees (SLIMC, DLIMC) to track the performance of the state. A vision document 2030 has been





prepared. Eleven thematic working groups were constituted for the purpose of drafting the vision document. Mapping of schemes and programmes for each of the SDGs has been undertaken. Integrated SDG guidelines for district planning have been prepared.

In **Goa**, the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation is the nodal institution. Nodal departments have been designated for each of the SDGs. The state has instituted a committee, consisting of three working groups headed by the senior-most secretary of the line department, for effective monitoring of the SDGs in the state. The progress on SDGs is reviewed periodically by a high-level committee chaired by the Chief Secretary.

In **Gujarat**, a State Empowered Committee (SEC) has been constituted under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary for driving the SDG agenda at the state level. The General Administration Department is the nodal department. SDG cells have been established at the state and district levels. The state-level SDG cell is chaired by the Director of Gujarat Social Infrastructure Development Society (GSIDS),

Planning Division, General Administration Department (GAD). The state level vision document has been prepared and has been subsequently updated. The district level “Vision 2022” documents have also been prepared for the districts of Bharuch and Rajkot. Mapping of schemes and programmes has been done. The outcome-based budget has been aligned to the SDGs. A specialised analytical web portal has been developed to monitor financial provisions and physical achievement for each of the Goals and to aid quarterly monitoring. At the district level, the state government has constituted the District SDG Committee (DSC) and District level SDG Cells. The district level SDG committee is chaired by the District Collector whereas the District level SDG cells is headed by the District Planning Officers.

In **Haryana**, an SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC) has been set up in the Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management as the nodal institution for work on the SDGs in partnership with UNDP. A Vision 2030 document has been prepared and the mapping of schemes has been undertaken. The budget has been mapped in accordance with the

SDGs. Output-outcome reports for the years 2019-20 and 2020-21 have been prepared. An SDG monitoring system for all the districts and their ranking mechanism has also been established by the SDGCC. The state has also formulated the “District Budget” Booklet for Nuh (an Aspirational District) which is aligned to the SDGs.

Himachal Pradesh has designated the Department of Planning as the nodal department within the state for coordination and monitoring, with a dedicated SDG Cell. Nodal departments for each of the Goals have been identified and a vision document has been prepared. Mapping of the SDGs with schemes and programmes has been done. The budget has been aligned with the SDGs. All the Plan documents in the state integrate the SDGs.

In **Jharkhand**, the Department of Planning and Finance is the nodal institution. An SDG Unit, established with the support of UNICEF, provides technical inputs. The State Development Council is the apex body for formulation of the overall development roadmap.

Karnataka has designated the Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics as the nodal department for work on the SDGs. An SDG Coordination Centre has been set up in the state in partnership with UNDP which acts as an integrator and facilitator. Nodal officers for SDGs have been designated in every department. At the district level, the Chief Planning Officer of the *zilla panchayat* coordinates the initiatives on SDGs. At the *taluka* level, the *taluka panchayat* plays the coordination role. Vision 2025 has been prepared and the mapping of schemes and programmes to SDGs has been undertaken. A host of initiatives using technological tools are being used for monitoring of SDGs at the district and *taluka* level, for integrating budget and finance with SDGs, and for mobilising financial resources from the private sector and for social impact investments, namely

the *Avalokana*, *Kutumba*, SDG Barometer and *Akanksha*.

Kerala has constituted a State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) headed by the Chief Secretary for providing guidance and oversight on the 2030 Agenda. The Programme Implementation, Evaluation & Monitoring Department (PIE&MD) is the nodal institution. An SDG Cell has been instituted in the nodal department. An SDG Monitoring Group (SMG) has been established under the chairpersonship of the Secretary of PIE&MD. Nodal officers have been designated in each of the related departments and agencies. Task Forces have been established for each of the SDGs. Expert groups have also been identified. Institutional partners have been assigned specific roles - the Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) is the capacity building and localising partner, the Kerala State Planning Board (KSPB) is the strategic partner, the Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) is the data partner and the Department of Information and Public Relations is the media partner. Mapping of the schemes with the SDGs has been done, and local indicator frameworks have been developed for adoption at the *gram panchayat* level.

In **Madhya Pradesh**, the Madhya Pradesh State Policy and Planning Commission is the nodal institution. A dedicated interdepartmental SDG cell has been constituted for monitoring the progress on the SDGs in the state. SDG cells have also been created in the districts under the chairpersonship of the district collector with district level officials as its members. A vision document has been prepared, the schemes have been mapped against the SDGs and a multi-year SDG action plan has been developed with milestones set for 2020, 2024 and 2030.

Maharashtra has designated the Department of Planning as the nodal institution. A Sustainable Development Goals-Implementation and Co-ordination Centre has been established under the Directorate of Economics and Statistics,



Planning Department, to carry forward the work done earlier on the SDGs through the Action Room to Reduce Poverty (ARRP). This was a collaborative initiative with the office of United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC), India. The Vision 2030 for the state has been prepared, the mapping of 1335 state-level schemes and programmes as well as 540 district-level schemes for achieving the targeted SDGs has been completed. Budget outlays have been linked to the SDG targets through Maharashtra Plan Schemes Information System (MP-SIMS) and Integrated Planning Office Automation System (i-PAS).

In **Manipur**, the institutional mechanisms consist of (i) a state-level committee on SDGs chaired by the Chief Secretary, (ii) an inter-departmental working group chaired by the Principal Secretary (Planning) and (iii) district level working groups chaired by the respective Deputy Commissioners. The Department of Planning is the nodal department. The Vision 2030 document has been prepared and the mapping of departments against the SDGs has been done.

In **Meghalaya**, the Department of Planning is the nodal institution for action on SDGs. An SDG cell has been established at the state level for coordination, and is responsible for conducting capacity-building programmes and creating knowledge products. Nodal officers for SDGs have been identified in each line department. Mapping of schemes with SDG targets has been completed. The high level review committee chaired by the Chief Secretary periodically reviews the progress on the SDGs. The Vision 2030 document is in the process of being finalised.

In **Mizoram**, a High-level Monitoring Committee has been set up at under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary, with the Planning Secretary as the Member Secretary, to monitor and review the progress on SDGs. The Department of Planning and Programme Implementation

is the nodal department in the state. An SDG Cell has been constituted. A technical committee on SDGs has also been formed under the chairpersonship of the Director of the Economics and Statistics Department and has all nodal officers of line departments as members. The role of the technical committee is to address data-related issues. At the district and local levels, the District Planning Committee (DPC) is the monitoring body, constituted under the chairpersonship of the respective District Commissioners for effective grassroots-level planning which would be supported by village-level co-operatives. Vision 2030 has been prepared and is updated regularly and the mapping of schemes with the SDGs has been done.

Nagaland has formed a High-level Steering Committee headed by the Chief Secretary for guidance, monitoring, policy review and course correction. The Department of Planning and Coordination is the nodal department in the state. An SDG Coordination Centre has been established with the support of UNDP. SDG Cells have been established in all the related departments. The mapping of schemes with the SDGs has been done. The SDG Vision document has been prepared and published.

In **Odisha**, the Department of Planning and Convergence is the nodal department. An SDG Project Management Unit has been established within the Planning Department with a dedicated team to work on convergence, SDG integrated planning, and periodic monitoring. Similarly, SDG cells have been created in all the line departments with a nodal officer. All government schemes have been mapped against the SDGs, and periodic monitoring of progress on SDGs is done by a high-level committee chaired by the Chief Secretary and steered by the Development Commissioner. The Director, Department of Economics & Statistics is the nodal officer for data flow on SDG indicators. The state has also constituted SDG cells at district, urban local bodies (ULB)



and *panchayat* levels for coordinating the implementation of SDGs at the grassroots.

In **Punjab**, a high-level Task Force has been constituted to provide strategic direction, guidance and monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs under the chairpersonship of Finance and Planning Minister. A Steering Committee has been constituted under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary for reviewing the progress and oversight. The Department of Planning is the nodal department. SDG Coordination Centre has been established with the support of UNDP at the state-level while SDG cells are being established in each district. The Department of Rural Development, and Panchayats and Local Government are involving the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and ULBs at the grassroots level to localise the SDGs. An SDG cell has been created in the Economic and Statistical Organisation for monitoring. The vision document has been prepared, the schemes have been mapped vis-à-vis the SDGs, and an SDG monitoring system for districts across key indicators has been established.

Rajasthan has constituted a state-level SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committee under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary. The Department of Planning is the nodal department for the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. Eight sectoral groups have been constituted to draw a roadmap and strategies to realise the SDGs. A technical committee has also been constituted under the chairpersonship of the Joint Secretary of the Planning Department to provide technical assistance on the indicator framework and define metadata. A Centre for SDG Implementation has been established in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. District-level SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the chairpersonship of the District Collector. The mapping of schemes and programmes against the SDG targets has

been completed. The state has prepared a “Perspective Report on Sustained and Inclusive Growth in Rajasthan” and 7 policy/sectoral notes on agriculture, education, health, manufacturing, poverty, social protection and tourism have been detailed. Budget provisions of the all schemes being implemented in the state have been mapped and linked with key SDGs. An online module to map all the budget heads with the schemes and then the schemes with the relevant SDGs on the state’s Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) has been developed.

In **Sikkim**, the Directorate of Economics, Statistics & Monitoring and Evaluation (DESM&E) has been designated as the nodal department and entrusted with the work related to the SDGs. An SDG Cell in the planning department is in place to steer the SDG outcomes across all departments. The vision document has been prepared.

In **Tamil Nadu**, a High-Power Committee, under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary, has been set up to oversee the implementation of the SDGs. The Department of Planning and Development is the nodal institution. The Planning and Development Department coordinates the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs along with the State Development Policy Council. The Department of Economics and Statistics is the data focal point. Eight thematic Working Groups have been constituted under the chairpersonship of the administrative heads of the respective departments. SDG units have been formed in every department which are in charge of the monitoring and policy-level initiatives. At the district level, a High-Power Committee, an Executive Committee and a District SDG Cell have been formed in all districts with the District Collector as the chair. The state has prepared its vision document, target-wise SDG mapping of schemes and programmes has been done, and State and District Indicator Frameworks have been finalised.



In **Telangana**, the Department of Planning is the nodal department entrusted with the responsibility of overseeing the implementation of SDGs in the state. All the line departments have been assigned the responsibility of implementing the programmes mapped with the SDGs. A “Centre for SDGs” has been set up under the Department of Planning to coordinate and monitor activities related to SDGs. At the district level, the Chief Planning Officer is the nodal officer under the administrative control of the District Collector. The Chief Planning Officer coordinates with the heads of implementing departments in the districts to streamline SDG implementation. The state has completed the mapping of SDGs with the departments, and the flagship programmes of the government.

Tripura has constituted a High-level Monitoring Committee on SDGs under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary comprising administrative heads of the relevant departments as members. The Department of Planning (Statistics) Department is the nodal department coordinating SDGs implementation in the state. An SDG cell has been instituted.



The state has prepared its vision document and completed the mapping of schemes with SDG targets.

Uttar Pradesh has constituted a Task Force under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary to monitor the progress on the SDGs. The Department of Planning has been designated as the nodal department for implementing SDGs. Sixteen Goal-wise thematic working groups have been created. An SDG Cell has been established and district-level coordination mechanisms have also been put into place. The state has prepared its vision document and mapping of schemes with SDG targets has been completed.

In **Uttarakhand**, the Department of Planning is the nodal department. Six working groups headed by the administrative secretaries guide the departments on SDG implementation. The Chief Development Officers are the nodal officers at the district level. A Centre for Public Policy and Good Governance (CPPGG) has been established with the support of UNDP for anchoring the work on SDGs in the state, while SDG cells are functional in each of the

districts. Uttarakhand – Vision 2030 has been prepared. District-level vision documents are being prepared, while state and district-level SDG monitoring systems and dashboard have been established. Local indicator framework for integration in the *Gram Panchayat* Development Plans is being developed.

West Bengal has designated the Department of Planning and Statistics as the nodal department for overseeing the SDG implementation in the state. At the state level, a state level mission has been formed under the chairpersonship of the Chief Minister. A state level Implementation Committee chaired by the Secretary, Department of Planning and Statistics has also been formed, with all departmental secretaries as members for coordination and monitoring activities related to the implementation of SDGs. Vision monitoring cells have been established which are headed by the sectoral heads of relevant departments. At the district level, District level Monitoring Committees chaired by the District Magistrates have been formed. The state has prepared its vision document.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands has constituted a high-level committee for SDGs under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary, involving all major SDG implementing departments for guidance and coordinated action on SDGs. The UT administration has identified the Planning Department as the nodal department. A nodal officer for each SDG has been designated. A dedicated cell for coordinating implementation of SDGs at the UT level is functioning in all the nodal departments. A Vision 2030 and 7-Year Strategy have been prepared. Mapping of schemes with SDGs has been completed, budgets have been linked to schemes which have been mapped against SDG targets.

In **Chandigarh**, the Planning and Evaluation Organisation, Finance Department is the nodal department coordinating the SDG efforts. The Special Secretary (Finance) is the nodal officer for coordinating all the action on SDGs. A dedicated team headed by the Special Secretary (Finance) works on monitoring the SDGs. The preparation of the vision document is underway.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu has designated the Department of Planning and Statistics as the nodal department for SDG implementation.

Delhi has designated the Department of Planning as the nodal department for SDGs. The Monitoring & Evaluation unit of the Planning Department has been functioning as an SDG Coordination Cell. Nine working groups have been constituted under the chairpersonship of the administrative secretaries of line departments for drafting the vision document. Overall review and monitoring of SDGs is done by the Steering Committee headed by the Chief Secretary. Delhi vision document 2030 has been drafted and discussed in the Steering Committee constituted under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary with administrative secretaries as members. The budget of the government has been aligned to the SDGs.

Jammu and Kashmir has constituted a High-level Committee, headed by the Chief Secretary of the UT, comprising the administrative secretaries of related departments to provide guidance and oversight. The Department of Planning Development & Monitoring (PD & MD) is the nodal department for monitoring SDGs in the UT. The SDG unit of the Department of PD & MD coordinates with line departments regarding implementation of the SDG framework.

Ladakh has designated the Department of Planning as the nodal department. The UT is in the process of setting up a Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC) for implementation and monitoring of SDGs.

Lakshadweep has set up a high-level committee to monitor progress on the SDGs. The Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Taxation is the nodal institution.

Puducherry has set up a High-level Steering Committee for the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. The Department of Planning and Research has been designated as the nodal department. Goal-wise vision and roadmap on the SDGs has been prepared. Mapping of the schemes with the SDGs has been undertaken.

PILLAR 2: ESTABLISHING A ROBUST REVIEW AND MONITORING SYSTEM

The experience from the state-level workshops in all the states reinforces that the comprehensive yet complex SDG agenda requires a push from the highest level of governments for downward percolation and effective localisation up to the most granular levels. The intricately interrelated nature of the SDGs necessitates a high degree of horizontal convergence across all the line departments and vertical convergence across all the districts and local bodies which is possible only when the highest leadership in the state, both legislative and executive, drives it with vigour and conviction.

A high-level committee on SDGs constituted by most states – headed either by the Chief Minister or the Chief Secretary– is the prime institutional mechanism for providing strategic directions and reviewing the progress on SDGs. The Departments of Planning, the SDG Coordination Centres that have been set up at the state level and the line departments in respective states and UTs are responsible for monitoring progress on plans and indicator frameworks aligned to the SDGs.

An effective monitoring framework for the vision adopted at the state and UT level is essential for achieving the SDGs. Based on the vision documents, the NIF and SDG India Index, most states and UTs have prepared State Indicator Frameworks (SIFs) and District Indicator Frameworks (DIFs) and have duly aligned SDG targets with important schemes and programmes, while giving due recognition



to the contextual specifics prevailing in that state/UT. The indicators and the data collected are reviewed and monitored for taking corrective measures, to ensure that the targets are achieved.

Sub-national governments face critical challenges of data availability at the district and local levels. There are vast differences in the statistical capacities of the states and UTs in India. Intensive efforts are required to strengthen the data eco-system and capacities of statistical officers.

Technology-based integrated solutions (dashboard) are essential for ensuring a unified data repository system that is accessible to the policy makers. Some states are developing state-specific SDG dashboards, while some are aligning their existing dashboards to the SDG indicators with integrated technology-based solutions for effective monitoring. Strengthening the capacity of data users, relying on community-led data and technology-based solutions are the key for getting more dynamic, robust and granular data.

Andhra Pradesh has instituted mechanisms, chaired by the Chief Secretary, for a high-level review of the progress. A State Indicator Framework with 395 measurable indicators has been formulated. District level indicator framework has also been prepared. The state has developed a dashboard to facilitate monitoring of the SDGs.

Arunachal Pradesh has a review mechanism headed by the Chief Secretary. The state has identified 145 state specific core outcome monitoring indicators. The state has adopted the North Eastern Region District SDG Index & Dashboard for monitoring at the district level.

Assam is monitoring SDGs at the state as well as district levels. A district-level SDG Manual has been prepared to facilitate the monitoring of SDGs at the district as well as panchayat

levels so that SDGs can be integrated into the *gram panchayat's* developmental planning. State and District Indicator Frameworks have been prepared.

Bihar has prepared a State Indicator Framework. The District Indicator Framework is being prepared.

Chhattisgarh has constituted a State level Monitoring Committee on SDGs chaired by the Chief Minister, a State level Implementation & Monitoring Committee (SLIMC) chaired by the Chief Secretary and District level Implementation and Monitoring Committee (DLIMC) chaired by the District Collector for reviewing the progress on SDGs. A State Indicator Framework has been prepared.

Goa has prepared the State Indicator Framework for monitoring progress on SDGs at the state level. The Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation (DPSE) in coordination with the respective line departments is leading the monitoring of SDG implementation. The state has instituted a committee, consisting of three working groups headed by the senior-most secretary of the line department, for effective monitoring of the SDGs in the state. The progress on SDGs is reviewed periodically by a high-level committee chaired by the Chief Secretary.

Gujarat has devised a monitoring and review system at the state as well as the district levels. The State Empowered Committee reviews the progress at the state level, the District SDG Committee performs this function at the district level. The State Indicator Framework and District Indicator Framework have been prepared. A dynamic and interactive online dashboard for tracking progress on the SDGs indicators at the district level known as the 'Gujarat State-Wide Indicators Framework Tool' (G-SWIFT) has been developed and is being used as a tool for monitoring the progress. The Developing *Taluka* programme focuses

on the convergence of resources and progress evaluation made at the *taluka* level.

In **Haryana**, the SDGCC is responsible for monitoring the SDGs. State and District Indicator Frameworks have been developed, and district level dashboard has been launched. District-level SDG profile booklets have been prepared to facilitate integration of the SDGs in the district plans.

In **Himachal Pradesh**, a State Indicator Framework has been developed and is being used for monitoring.

In **Jharkhand**, the progress on SDGs is reviewed at the level of the Chief Secretary or the Chief Minister. The state has shortlisted 253 indicators for the State Indicator Framework. The SDG unit is in the process of compilation of the District Indicator Framework.

In **Karnataka**, the State and District Indicator Frameworks have been prepared.

The Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics (PPMS) in coordination with the Centre for e-Governance (CeG) has implemented the New Decision Support System (NDSS) software *Avalokana*. The SDG Indicator Framework in Karnataka is being monitored through *Avalokana* to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of development programmes. *Avalokna* enables information flow right from the *gram panchayat* level to the state level. The NDSS software enables the linking of financial and physical targets and expenditures to SDGs, thereby allowing the budgeting for SDGs. It has the following modules:

- Budget Module
- Key Performance Indicators (KPI) Module
- Expenditure and Work Progress Module
- Management and Information System (MIS) Module
- Admin Module
- Dashboard for SDG



Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa



The priority SDG indicators are reviewed monthly during the Karnataka Development Plan (KDP) meetings and other monthly reviews.

Kerala has constituted an SDG Monitoring Group (SMG) under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs with officials from Kerala State Planning Board (KSPB), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) as members. The state has finalised its state and local indicator frameworks for monitoring.

In **Madhya Pradesh**, the M. P. State Policy and Planning Commission is monitoring the implementation of the SDGs. The state has identified state specific indicators for monitoring the progress on SDGs.

Maharashtra is in the process of finalising a State Indicator Framework (with 237 indicators). An online portal, Maharashtra Plan Schemes Information System (MP-SIMS) has been developed, which enables



administrative departments to enter data on SDGs along with their targets. An Integrated Planning Office Automation system (i-PAS) has been implemented to capture data relating to SDGs. A high-level review of SDG targets is carried out at the level of Chief Secretary for various thematic groups such as social, economic, and environmental.

In **Manipur**, the three committees constituted at the state and district level monitor the implementation of the SDGs. The state has identified 98 indicators covering 15 SDGs. The state has adopted the North Eastern Region District SDG Index & Dashboard for monitoring at the district level.

Meghalaya has developed its monitoring system with the preparation of a State Indicator Framework for tracking progress at the district and block levels. The state has developed and launched a digital/mobile application for collecting baseline data on SDG indicators and set targets at the state, district and block levels.

The data feeds into the state-level dashboard developed to monitor progress on SDGs and Chief Minister's priority programmes. The state is deploying dedicated resources at the district and block levels for regular monitoring and reporting of the SDGs.

Mizoram has finalised its State Indicator Framework and District Indicator Framework. Monitoring is being done at the state, district, and local/village levels. A dashboard is being developed. In addition to the system of administrative monitoring of SDGs, the state envisions mobilising thematic communities in partnership with specialised organisations, universities, civil society, business sector partners etc. for effective monitoring across various sectors. At the state level, the progress on SDGs is regularly monitored at the level of the Chief Secretary or the Chief Minister. At the district level, the District Planning Committee (DPC) monitors the progress on the SDGs.

Nagaland has a system of reviewing the progress on SDGs through a High-level Steering Committee. The state has prepared the State and District Indicator Frameworks. Database for SIF indicators with baseline and source as well as short, medium and long-term targets has been established. In order to gain an understanding of data availability at the district level, a mapping exercise was piloted in Kiphire district. The state has adopted the district level indicators proposed by the "North Eastern Region District SDG Index & Dashboard".

Odisha has prepared a State and District Indicator Framework, while a baseline report is being drafted. The government has decided to constitute an SDG secretariat comprising inter-departmental working group, project monitoring unit, SDG cell and state knowledge partner to support monitoring of the SDGs.

Punjab has finalised a State Indicator Framework for monitoring the progress on SDGs. The Government of Punjab with

the support of the SDGCC has launched an SDG dashboard covering Goals, targets and indicators, including indicator specific mapping of schemes with detailed monitoring plan at the state, district and sub-district level.

In **Rajasthan**, the SDGs are being monitored by state/district level SDG Implementation and Monitoring Committees. For collecting, validating and reporting data on indicators, nodal officers and data focal points have been appointed in each department. At the state level, the Centre for SDG Implementation regularly updates the status of state-specific SDG indicators. The state is in the process of finalising a State Indicator Framework and a District Indicator Framework. Additionally, Rajasthan SDG Index has been developed to monitor the performance of districts on a composite index. As a pilot, block level SDG index was estimated and released with data on 24 indicators covering 9 Goals for the Govindgarh block of Jaipur district. A *panchayat*-level Index is also being conceptualised.

Sikkim has prepared a State Indicator Framework. For District Indicator Framework, the government has adopted the North Eastern Region District SDG Index & Dashboard.

Tamil Nadu has finalised its State Indicator Framework, District Indicator Framework and Block Indicator Framework. A web portal and dashboard has been developed to monitor the implementation of SDGs in the state by the Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency. Progress on the SDGs is periodically reviewed at the level of the Chief Secretary.

Telangana is in the final stages of compiling a State Indicator Framework. The Telangana State Development Planning Society (TSDPS) has developed a monitoring framework for indicators for the SDGs, and assisted departments in conducting various surveys and releasing reports and publications related to SDGs.



Tripura has prepared a State Indicator Framework and District Indicator Framework. The State Indicator Framework is currently being revised.

Uttar Pradesh has established monitoring mechanisms at the division and district levels by constituting divisional and district level task forces. SDGs are reviewed at the level of the Chief Minister. The state has prepared State Indicator Framework and District Indicator Framework. Drafts of district-level plans for two districts have been prepared. These integrate SDGs at the district level. An online SDG Dashboard has been developed for regular monitoring.

Uttarakhand has prepared a State Indicator Framework and a District Indicator Framework. The state has used the SDG India Index by NITI Aayog for comparing itself with the more advanced states as well as the Himalayan states and has analysed the areas needing attention. Performance of the districts is being reviewed and ranked on monthly basis on 36 indicators. The state has also developed the SDG dashboard for regular monitoring of indicators and to assess the performance of the districts. The progress on the SDGs is reviewed at the level of the Chief Secretary.

West Bengal has identified 585 measurable indicators consisting of inputs, outputs as well as proxy indicators for monitoring the progress on the SDGs.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands has set up a review mechanism with the Chief Secretary as its chair. The UT has prepared a State Indicator Framework with 231 indicators corresponding to 15 Goals. The progress reports on the SDGs are prepared annually.

Chandigarh has developed an Administrator Dashboard in order to enable monitoring of the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) where the data is updated regularly. The progress tracker

housed by NITI Aayog is also being updated on a monthly basis and is being used for monitoring. The UT has adopted the National Indicator Framework.

The **Delhi** Indicator Framework has been prepared and is being finalised. The administrative heads of the line departments are responsible for the review of the progress and monitoring.

Jammu and Kashmir has prepared a State Indicator Framework as well as District Indicator Framework. Metadata has been prepared and shared with all the departments and districts to ensure uniformity. SDG Progress Report 2020 with baseline data and progress up to the year 2018 has been released.

Puducherry is in the process of developing a State Indicator Framework.

PILLAR 3: DEVELOPING CAPACITIES FOR INTEGRATING THE SDGs IN PLANNING AND MONITORING

Effective localisation of the SDG framework requires capacities at multiple levels for a range of functions relating to visioning, planning, budgeting, programme implementation, data collection and collation, monitoring and evaluation, reporting and collaboration among stakeholders. States and UTs, in collaboration with NITI Aayog and various stakeholders, have conducted sensitisation sessions, workshops, seminars, awareness campaigns and have used innovative Information, Education and Communication (IEC) tools to advocate for and create awareness on SDGs. States are also providing intensive training to officials at all levels on implementation, data requirements and monitoring. In some states, the legislators have also been sensitised on the SDG Agenda. NITI Aayog has organised 2-3-day SDG oriented capacity building workshops in all the states and UTs involving senior, mid-level and district level officials. Almost all subnational governments have instituted training and



capacity building sessions for different levels of officials and non-governmental functionaries on various aspects of SDGs in partnership with training institutions, academia, think tanks, the UN agencies, MoSPI and NITI Aayog.

Andhra Pradesh has organised a number of awareness campaigns for sensitisation at various levels. SDGs have been discussed in the state legislature. Meetings have been organised with the District Planning Officers (DPOs) to sensitise them. Sensitisation of local elected representatives has also been done through programmes organised in campaign mode.

In **Arunachal Pradesh**, orientation and training programmes on SDGs are being regularly conducted, particularly at the district level for District Planning Officers, to ensure localisation of the SDGs and to improve the availability of data.

Assam has undertaken extensive sensitisation and capacity building programmes at all levels of government. The Members of Legislative Assembly have been sensitised on the SDGs and their implementation process through a two-day session organised by the Hon'ble Speaker of the House. Series of sensitisation programmes have been held for senior and mid-level officials of the government at the state and district level. The "Ideathon: Youth Innovations for Brighter Assam" campaign was organised by the state to bring the youth together and seek their engagement on arriving at solutions. The Centre for SDG in partnership with the SDG Cell of the T&D Department has organised district level workshops for officials as well as for elected representatives of autonomous councils and for members of tribal councils.

Bihar has organised sessions in both the houses of the state legislature on SDGs and has held capacity building programmes on SDGs for the state government officials and including the SDG nodal officers.

Chhattisgarh has conducted state level sensitisation workshops as part of the process of preparation of the vision document. Following this, district-level workshops have been organised. Capacity development is being done in partnership with relevant departments, UN agencies and other stakeholders. Various workshops with district level officials have also been conducted encouraging them to align the district planning documents with the SDGs.

Goa has organised department-wise sensitisation sessions. Additionally, orientation workshops for all the Heads of the Departments (HODs), government officials, ULBs and PRIs have been organised to sensitise them on the state indicator framework on SDGs adopted by the state.

Gujarat has conducted awareness and capacity-building programmes on the SDGs at the state, district, *taluka* and *panchayat* levels. Capacity building workshop on the theme "Localizing SDGs in Gujarat" has been organised for district-level functionaries. Around 71,418 of district and taluka-level functionaries (71 per cent) were sensitised in the financial year 2019-2020. Funds have been allocated at the district level for SDG Localisation and Sensitising Programme at the *taluka* level. District-level SDGs Committee meetings have been held in almost all the districts, raising the awareness of government officials. The following training material has been prepared and translated into the local language: *Gram Panchayat State Talim Karta Ni Talim Mate Nu Module*; *Nirantar Vikasna Dhyeyo (SDG) Talim Module*, *Nirantar Vikasna Dhyeyo (SDG)*, *Prathamik Samajane Amalikaran* and the UNDP SDG Handbook.

Haryana has conducted extensive capacity-building programmes in the state. These include 12 state-level workshops (with planning officials from 53 departments), 6 department-level workshops and an SDG orientation session in the training programme for a batch of 150 Haryana civil service officers at the Haryana

Institute of Public Administration. SDG Training Manual has been prepared in Hindi for government officials, elected representatives, civil society organizations and youth volunteers. The usage of social media platforms and events such as media hackathon, legislators' event, university SDG quiz and anthem on SDGs are being planned to raise awareness.

Himachal Pradesh has taken several steps towards capacity building of stakeholders including government officials on SDGs. In collaboration with state's apex training institute (Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration), trainings and capacity-building programmes on SDGs have been conducted. A pool of 40 trainers has been created in the state to provide training on the SDGs framework. For increasing outreach on SDGs and ensuring participation of all the stakeholders including citizens, the state government has taken the following initiatives: (i) 26 artists of folk media groups (*Kala Jattha*) were oriented on SDGs. Two folk performances in each development block of the state were conducted to advocate the importance and need for achieving the

SDGs, (ii) a video message of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh on SDGs was broadcasted on Doordarshan, the same message was also published in newspapers, (iii) a pictorial booklet on the SDGs (in Hindi) containing schemes mapped against each SDG has been printed and is widely used, (iv) multicolour posters on 16 Goals (in Hindi) have been printed and circulated to all concerned departments and institutions and (v) coloured pamphlets (in Hindi) containing the SDGs in brief and the state's commitment have been printed and are widely used.

Jharkhand has undertaken a number of initiatives for sectoral capacity building. Training and capacity building sessions on the SDGs have been conducted for different levels of state government officials in collaboration with NITI Aayog and the UN agencies at periodic intervals.

Karnataka has conducted orientation programmes for government officials as well as elected representatives from local government through the Administrative Training Institute.





The state has used community radio stations for raising awareness on SDGs at the grassroots level. SDG For Youth (SDG4Y) Campaign has been launched focusing on sensitising the youth. Further, SDG Community Broadcast Series has been conducted through SDGCC with the Skill Development Department for jobs and skilling across Karnataka and with National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS) on mental health issues during COVID-19 pandemic.

In **Kerala**, KILA is the capacity-building partner as well as the localising partner for SDGs. It has undertaken a series of workshops on SDGs for the state and district officials as well as *panchayat* representatives on integrating SDGs into plans at various levels. More than 250 programmes have been organised till date. Online programmes have also been organised. Various IEC tools have been used for the purpose. These include documentaries in local language and other audio-visual tools. The Planning and Economic Affairs Department has also held a series of capacity-building programmes on SDGs.

In **Madhya Pradesh**, capacity building is being done through dedicated sensitisation



programmes on SDGs as well as by including sessions on SDGs in other programmes. A number of consultations have been held with senior departmental officials to build awareness on SDGs, highlight the importance of collective action and concerted efforts on SDGs. A state-level Stakeholder's Consultation Workshop on SDGs has been held to develop institutional partnerships, exchange ideas and share experience to achieve the SDGs. Sensitisation workshops have been held by the state Policy and Planning Commission for 9 working groups (Task Force) covering 54 state government departments on integrating SDGs with decentralised integrated planning. Additionally, 55 master trainers have been developed to bring behavioural changes and to undertake sensitisation on the SDGs at the grassroots level.

Maharashtra has conducted online sensitisation/training programme of about 1400 officials of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics in collaboration with Yashwantrao Chavan Development Administration Academy (YASHADA), the Administrative Training Institute (ATI) of the state government. YASHADA has included a basic curriculum on SDGs in their training modules for Foundation

and Induction Training of government officers. The state organised a workshop on "Enhancing Capacities for Institutionalising the SDGs in Maharashtra" and another state-level workshop on "Integrated Planning Office Automation System (i-PAS) and SDGs" for the district officers with participation from UNICEF. Training and orientation of all the stakeholders at district level and of elected representatives of urban & rural local bodies is conducted in partnership with the institutional partner Tata Institute for Social Sciences (TISS).

Manipur has organised a series of workshops to build capacities of officials engaged in SDG implementation. The state initiated the process of integrating SDGs in planning with a two-days' workshop on SDGs and Vision 2030. District-level workshops were held in all the ten districts of the state in partnership with Manipur University. Local NGOs, district officials and academicians attended the programme. The Department of Economics and Statistics has conducted a workshop on global and state-level indicators.

In **Meghalaya**, sensitisation workshops have been held at the state level. Capacity-building workshops have also been held for district, block and field-level officials. Training on a mobile application for setting baseline and targets has also been conducted.

Mizoram has conducted regional, state and district-level sensitisation workshops. Members of the Legislative Assembly of the state, nodal officers from all line departments, district authorities as well as village and local council presidents and secretaries have attended these state and district level workshops. Additionally, in order to raise awareness amongst the youth, hackathon events for the youth on SDGs, "Business Solutions to SDGs" have been organised in different colleges in 8 districts of Mizoram. Mass awareness programmes have been conducted through the dissemination of video clips on SDGs, talk

shows, quiz competitions, study materials on SDGs etc. Resource material for awareness and capacity-building programmes have also been provided. The Planning Department has conducted a series of mass awareness activities on SDGs, which include broadcasting of panel discussions on SDGs, preparation and dissemination of the SDG logo in form of a wall hanging to all the Government offices, conference halls and educational institutions, erection of hoardings, translation of concept and importance of SDG in the local language, and preparation of a video clip on SDGs and broadcasting of the same on the local channels.

Nagaland has organised series of workshops and consultations at the state level. Tools such as SDG brochures for localisation, an online quiz and the SDG Spectrum Newsletter have been developed.

Odisha has conducted a number of awareness and capacity-building programmes for sensitising the state as well as district-level officials. All the administrative secretaries have been sensitised on SDGs. All staff from the District Planning and Monitoring Units (DPMUs) have been trained to localise SDGs at the district level. All nodal officers from the line departments have also been trained. Additionally, training material was distributed amongst the district officials and line department officials.

In **Punjab**, a mobile app called, "Bring Back Colour" for localising SDGs is being developed to ensure virtual orientation and training of all stakeholders. The SDG Action Awards have been instituted by the state government to generate awareness about the SDGs across all segments of society, beyond the government. Various resource materials have also been developed by the state. Social media has been widely used to connect with the youth of the state.

Rajasthan has organised various state-level orientation and capacity building workshops in partnership with UNICEF. Regular sensitisation meetings are being organised by the state for nodal officers and data focal points in various departments. Orientation workshops have been conducted for Chief Planning Officers at the district level as well as Assistant Directors of Economics and Statistics. The *Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and Gramin Vikas Sansthan* (the State Institute for *Panchayati Raj* and Rural Development) is regularly organising trainings and workshops for sensitisation and increasing awareness of the elected representatives of the PRIs and the District Planning Officers on SDGs and their integrations with *Gram Panchayat* Development Plans and District Plans. Training on SDGs has been mainstreamed in the programmes of the HCM Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration (HCM-RIPA), Jaipur. At least one session on SDGs has been made compulsory for all training programmes for officers, to be conducted by HCM-RIPA. Resource material has been developed to generate awareness. This includes the SDG Indicator Framework booklet, a booklet (in Hindi) containing details of the SDGs and targets along with the name of the key schemes as well as an SDG brochure.

In **Sikkim**, state-level workshops were conducted by the Planning and Development Department in partnership with NITI Aayog and UNDP. All departments have been sensitised during the process of preparation of the SDG Vision Document. Meetings are organised at the level of Chief Secretary to finalise the targets under each SDG. Capacity requirements are being assessed for smooth implementation of the SDG aligned vision.

In **Tamil Nadu**, training programmes for SDGs are being conducted by the State Institute of Rural Development and the Atal Innovation Mission. The Department of Economics and Statistics has conducted orientations on data collection and data monitoring at the sub-

district level. Department level orientation on the SDGs has been undertaken. SDG workshops have also been organised by the Planning Department and the State Development Policy Council in collaboration with NITI Aayog for all senior and mid-level state government officials and heads of departments.

Telangana has undertaken extensive initiatives on sensitisation on the SDGs. The Centre for Sustainable Development Goals, set up at the Marri Channa Reddy Human Resource Development (MCRHRD) Institute of Telangana, has imparted training to 60,000 employees on SDGs, both in Telugu as well as English, via a state specific e-learning module. All the district level officers were given orientation on SDGs during the reorganisation of districts in the year 2016. SDGs have now been instituted in all the training programmes of the departments. A hand book containing SDGs and targets has been prepared for district and sub-district level staff. Many departments such as Tribal Welfare, Health, Medical & Family Welfare (HM&FW) and Women and Child Development etc. have included sensitisation on SDGs in the curriculum of their regular training programmes.

Tripura has developed training material, designed training modules, identified and trained resource persons for conducting training on SDGs at the state and local-levels. State and District level Master Trainers have been trained. State Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development (SIPARD) has conducted training for district level officers. Training programmes have also been conducted for *panchayat* secretaries and elected representatives.

In **Uttar Pradesh**, towards ensuring discussions at the highest levels of the government and generating awareness, 36 hours of discussion was held in the state Legislature on SDGs in the context of the state. The state government has prepared training materials/ guide to sensitise the officials of the state on SDGs.



All district-level officers of the Division of Economics and Statistics have been oriented on the Indicator Framework. Training material has been prepared, which is being used by the departments pertaining to *Panchayati Raj*, Urban Development, Agriculture, Rural Development as well as other departments. A training guide has been prepared by the Department of Planning on "Understanding SDG Agenda in Uttar Pradesh". Several rounds of SDG workshops have been organised for state level and district level officials in collaboration with NITI Aayog.

Uttarakhand has implemented several workshops at the state, district and *panchayat* level. Workshops have been conducted for high-level officials and department nodal officers on SDGs, outcome budget and *Gram Panchayat* Development Planning. Training of trainers has also been conducted. Different tools have been utilised for raising awareness on SDGs. These include using a range of IEC material, organising quiz programmes, debates, SDG fairs for the youth and distributing products with messages about SDGs such as notebooks, pocketbooks, cups and coasters.



Andaman and Nicobar Islands has conducted a series of sensitisation and awareness programmes at the UT, district, ULB and PRI levels. Training programmes are also being organised by the Planning Department through the Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) and the National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). The resource material (training manuals and modules, IEC materials etc.) has been developed by these organisations. The nodal departments have been advised to conduct sensitisation and awareness generation sessions on SDGs at the UT, district, ULB and the *panchayat* levels.

Chandigarh has organised a number of sectoral trainings programmes. Additionally, the Department of Finance has conducted training at the departmental levels for capturing SDG-related indicators.

Delhi has organised thematic workshops to sensitise officials on the SDGs.

In **Jammu and Kashmir**, a two-day state-level workshop was organized to sensitise government officials on SDGs. Additionally,



back-to-village programmes have been organised wherein officials spend two days in villages to assess the status on the ground.

In **Lakshadweep**, training programmes have been held for officials to sensitise them on SDGs as well as on the data requirements for monitoring the SDGs.

PILLAR 4: ADOPTING A “WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY” APPROACH

A collaborative approach is crucial for successful achievement of the SDGs. Mobilisation, sharing knowledge, expertise and technology are significant to the achievement of SDGs. To do so, it is important that the government and various multi-lateral organisations, the private sector, NGOs, academia, civil society and other stakeholders work together in an integrated manner to find innovative solutions and for optimal implementation of the SDGs, for raising awareness at the community level and for mobilising communities to ensure sustainable development.

States have forged partnerships with a range of stakeholders which include NITI Aayog, MoSPI, training institutes, development partners, and UN agencies during the process of drafting the vision document, in capacity building, in designing the monitoring systems or dashboards, in undertaking specific research and in implementation.

Assam has developed multiple partnerships with academic institutions (Columbia University, Indian Institute of Technology, The Energy and Research Institute and Tata Institute for Social Sciences) and UN agencies to further the SDG research agenda and for capacity building.

Bihar is partnering with UNICEF and Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI - a think tank in the state) in undertaking vulnerability assessments.

Chhattisgarh has partnered with different stakeholders, including UN agencies (particularly UNDP and UNICEF), in order to integrate SDGs in planning processes for capacity building and advocacy.

Gujarat has partnered with UN agencies during the process of preparation of the vision document.

Haryana has partnered with UN agencies during thematic group discussions while preparing its vision document. With UNDP’s technical support, the SDG Coordination Centre has been set up in the Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management (a unit of Finance and Planning Department, Government of Haryana). The state is also partnering with NGOs and academic/training institutions such as the Haryana Institute of Public Administration on capacity building and monitoring of SDGs.

Himachal Pradesh is collaborating with the private sector, CSOs, and CBOs. It has partnered with folk artists in raising awareness on SDGs.

Jharkhand has partnered with UNICEF, which assists the state in facilitating SDG-related sectors. An SDG unit has been set up with the support of UNICEF. Various departments are working with other UN agencies, the World Bank, and the private sector.

Karnataka is partnering with UNDP through its support to the SDG Coordination Centre in the state for the training and capacity needs.

Kerala is partnering with KILA on capacity development and localising SDGs.

Madhya Pradesh is partnering with UNICEF and other stakeholders such as NGOs in sensitisation, capacity building and development of integrated dashboard for monitoring SDGs.

Maharashtra incubated the “Action Room to Reduce Poverty” in collaboration with United Nations in India in order to improve the development outcomes of the most deprived 27 blocks in 13 districts during the early years of the SDG envisioning process. The state government is partnering with UN agencies and academic institutions viz. TISS, in the process of sensitisation on SDGs and monitoring the implementation of SDGs.

Manipur has engaged NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, academicians and universities in taking the SDG agenda forward. CSOs and CBOs themselves organised the workshops and are actively engaged in spreading awareness and conducting sensitization programmes at the state level.

Mizoram has partnered with UNDP, Mizoram University, Administrative Training Institute (ATI), State Institute of Rural Development

and Panchayati Raj (SIRD&PR) and Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI) University on taking the SDG agenda forward. Local channels, colleges and schools have also been actively consulted and engaged with to spread awareness and conduct sensitisation programmes.

Nagaland has partnered with UNDP for sensitisation, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs. The state has established an SDG Coordination Centre in partnership with UNDP.

Punjab is partnering with the UNDP to provide technical support for setting up an SDG Coordination Centre, which facilitates implementation of the SDGs in the state. The SDGCC is working closely with the technical agencies, UN agencies, civil society organisations and academic institutions.



Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa



Rajasthan is partnering with UN agencies such as UNICEF and academic institutions like the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Jodhpur, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Jodhpur and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research - Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (CSIR-IGIB) on capacity building and knowledge building on specific Goals.

Sikkim has organised state-level sensitisation workshops in partnership with NITI Aayog and UNDP.

Tamil Nadu is focussing on partnerships with the civil society and the private sector for sensitisation and action on the SDGs.

Telangana is partnering with various national and international stakeholders such as UNICEF, UNDP, corporates, self-help groups, elected representatives, media, NGOs and CBOs to achieve their development goals.

Uttar Pradesh has partnered with UNDP and UNICEF in coordinating efforts towards the adoption of the SDGs. UNICEF has also supported capacity building, especially for PRIs while World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has supported interventions in select districts. An online UP SDG Dashboard has been developed in partnership with UNICEF.

Uttarakhand is partnering with UNDP, the private sector, civil society organisations and academia.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands is collaborating with training institutions such as KILA and NSSTA to build capacities of officials as well elected representatives of local governments on SDGs.





LOOKING AHEAD ON THE JOURNEY TO LOCALISE SDGs

With less than nine years left to achieve the goalposts set for 2030 as part of 2030 Agenda, countries across the world are responding to the multifarious challenges facing the global community in the social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. More importantly, seven years into the action on SDGs, the world was beset with an unexpected challenge in the form of COVID-19. Its expanse, magnitude, speed and the domino like ill-effects on all walks of life caught all the countries unprepared and now threatens to stall and reverse major strides taken towards SDGs.

The Government of India has used SDGs for initiating a range of systemic reforms for strengthening policies, processes and institutions. As part of its efforts to localise the SDGs, India has invested in setting up the building blocks for action on the 2030 Agenda that will be extremely advantageous in undertaking an urgent transformative recovery from the pandemic and all its consequences. They will also be critical in India's stride towards the SDGs. This model of localisation of SDGs developed and home-grown in India, may also offer a useful theory and praxis to other countries who are keen to take the SDGs from the global to the national to the local levels.

SDG reform action plan must transform all aspects of public governance at all levels to be more inclusive and work synergistically towards sustainable development

SDG reform action plan should provide an opportunity to drive reforms to strengthen the institutional architecture, design policies, strengthen implementation and monitoring mechanisms to form a strong foundation for sustainable, inclusive and equitable growth and development. It must engage with all the stakeholders in the journey on sustainable development and empower them in the process. The reform actions and reform areas identified will need to become vehicles for implementing localised strategies for realising the Goals and targets set. SDG reform action plan formulation will require intensive engagement with Ministries at the centre and departments and local bodies at the state and district level keeping in mind the demographic and developmental variations in the country. It will also require intensive engagement with the private sector, CSOs and the academia. SDG reform action plans will signal the evolution of the “what” of identifying challenges brought out by cutting-edge insights from the SDG monitoring systems and translate them into the “how to” of addressing the same challenges.

The institutional architecture developed for localising SDGs needs to drive a holistic development path focusing on the interconnectedness of social, economic and environmental goals.

Public institutions all over the world have come under tremendous stress as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. They are responding to an unprecedented crisis. Limited public resources have also been reallocated.

It is well known that the economic, social and environmental Goals are interrelated. It is also well accepted that health and education are pre-requisites for strong and sustained economic growth. However, the crippling effect that COVID-19 has had on all aspects of life, livelihoods and the economy has forcefully underlined the fact that health is an economic agenda. For India, which is at a demographic crossroads, education, skills and jobs are urgent needs under the economic agenda. Sustainable use of natural resources is an economic agenda too. While systems have been put in place for a “whole-of-government” approach, this approach needs to permeate all aspects of governance. Working beyond silos must be recognised and if possible, incentivised.

With the vision and strategy documents in place, budgeting for SDGs needs to now mature so that the concerted push on development agenda is funded by adequate financial resources. Budgeting for SDGs needs to be backed by strong research that enables identification of interrelatedness of Goals and interventions, in order to maximise complementarity of interventions and reduce duplication of efforts in the form of rationalisation of schemes and programmes. This is essential for the effective utilisation of scarce resources.

Monitoring the SDGs at the national and sub-national levels needs to intensify, focusing on issues and regions that are at risk of missing the SDG goalposts.

The National Indicator Framework for monitoring the progress on SDGs developed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and the annual SDG India Index & Dashboard, developed by NITI Aayog, which compares the progress of states and UTs on SDGs and generates tremendous response from various stakeholders, form the foundation of the national and subnational SDG monitoring framework in India. As expected, and is also the case with global indicator framework, the NIF consists of slow-moving as well as fast-moving indicators.

The SDG India Index & Dashboard provides important benchmarks for states and UTs for peer comparison. Going forward, it may be accompanied by policy briefs that focus on issues; else, there is a potential risk that discussion on ranks overshadows action on issues.

A systematic plan is being prepared to improve the availability of data for the entire framework of SDGs, not only at the national level but also for all the subnational units. While it may not be feasible to immediately increase the frequency with which the data for all the indicators identified is made available to the policy makers, it would be useful to do so for specific indicators and states and UTs that are likely to miss the targets. This would enable timely and targeted policy action. Special surveys are also being conceptualised focusing on the most vulnerable in the spirit of “leaving no one behind” to capture their experiences.

The data challenges are accentuated as one drills down below the state and UT levels. Administrative data needs to be made more reliable and usable for statistical and decision-making purposes. Administrative data, if generated using robust statistical geo-

referencing methods and used judiciously, could also be useful in assessing the impact of sudden shocks and disasters to trigger timely policy action. A number of state governments have either developed monitoring dashboards or are in the process of developing one. These need to become one of the main tools for monitoring the progress on SDGs.

Monitoring of SDGs at the national and subnational levels has reached a particular level of maturity where they are adept at providing diagnosis and insights into the most pressing development issues. This technology and statistical capacity driven advancement in monitoring must now be leveraged to create national and state specific reform action plans.

Capacity building is an extremely critical, cross-cutting entry point for any progress on SDGs.

Sensitisation and generation of awareness among government stakeholders at various levels has been done on a large scale. Capacities need to be built for undertaking cross-sectoral analytical research, planning, budgeting and monitoring. Given the current challenges as well as expected emerging challenges, strategies that build capacities for minimising impact of negative shocks need to be built. This would require capacities in

terms of human resources, financial resources, statistical systems, technological resources and the capacity to build effective partnerships.

Developing long-term strategic partnerships should be a priority in the Decade of Action on 2030 Agenda.

Partnerships can bridge critical capacity gaps that exist amongst government institutions on advanced research, use of technology and the ability to work with the rights holders. Partners also bring in their experience of working in a limited geography at a smaller scale and can provide invaluable insights into what works well in a given context. National and sub-national level mapping of strategic partners may be undertaken as a first step multistakeholder partnerships may be forged around specific thematic areas.

Overall, the Decade of Action on SDGs began with the COVID-19 pandemic which has put tremendous stress on public institutions and public finance. The challenge now to is to follow a transformative and innovative path to recovery that leads to sustainable and inclusive development. For India, with its huge potential and demographic dividend phase, it is all the more critical to build on the gains made thus far and maximise its potential towards faster and sustainable development.





|| PART TWO

STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

SUB-NATIONAL ACTION TO MEET THE SDGs

Experiences from States
and Union Territories in India

ANDHRA PRADESH

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: Andhra Pradesh has prioritized the implementation of SDGs at the grassroots level and also ensured to execute it recognising the local challenges and taking into account local capacities. The state has embarked on reformulating the SDG Vision document and the strategies. The State has organised several awareness campaigns/ capacity building programs/ meetings to spread awareness at the grassroots level on SDGs. Local elected representatives have been sensitised on SDGs in a campaign mode. The concept of SDGs has been discussed in the State Legislature. To achieve SDGs in a time bound manner, the state has planned to organise workshops with District Planning Officers, who will impart training to other officers at the district/ sub-district level. It has also planned to guide rural and urban local bodies to conduct meetings/ workshops at the sub-district level.

Institutional mechanisms for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The Planning Department is the nodal department responsible for adoption and monitoring of the SDGs in the state. The Director, Planning is the state nodal officer. An SDG unit has been instituted in the department, that coordinates with other

line departments and ministries at the central level for monitoring and implementation of the SDGs. Decentralising the institutional architecture further to the local levels, the state is planning to develop institutional structures at *Panchayati Raj* & Municipal Administration levels. It has initiated the move towards building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at the village level. The state has established the Village & Ward Volunteers and Village & Ward Secretariat System to deliver services efficiently at the doorsteps of citizens in a transparent and accountable manner. Around 11,162 Village Secretariats were established in the rural areas and 3,842 Ward Secretariats in the urban areas in 2019-20. 541 services relating to 28 departments are delivered through a single portal. Service delivery and grievance redressal are made possible at Village/ Ward Secretariat level to address the challenges and improve the performance under SDGs. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), under the Planning Department, is responsible for collecting data on SDG indicators. DES, along with AP State Development Planning Society (APSDPS), is responsible for maintaining the portal and generating reports for reviews by Secretaries/ HoDs/ District Collectors.



Aligning Plans with the SDGs: As a part of localisation of SDGs to the *Panchayat* level, the state government has directed the *Panchayat Raj* department to prepare plans at the *Panchayat* level.

Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve the SDGs: The state government, with a definite vision to achieve SDGs in a time-bound manner, has aligned SDGs with state-level flagship programme “*Navaratnalu*”. The programme is aimed at socio-economic development with nine cross-cutting themes covering sectors such as agriculture, health, education, housing, welfare etc. Moreover, the Central Government schemes have also been aligned to the different schemes of *Navaratnalu* to synchronise them with the national priorities. The government has emphasised on improving the human development indicators, which will simultaneously lead to improved performance under SDGs. For instance, initiatives such as *Jagananna Amma Vodi*, *Vidhya Devena*, *Vasati Deevena*, and revamping health infrastructure are being implemented to make the policies/ programmes more inclusive under *Nadu-Nedu* programme.

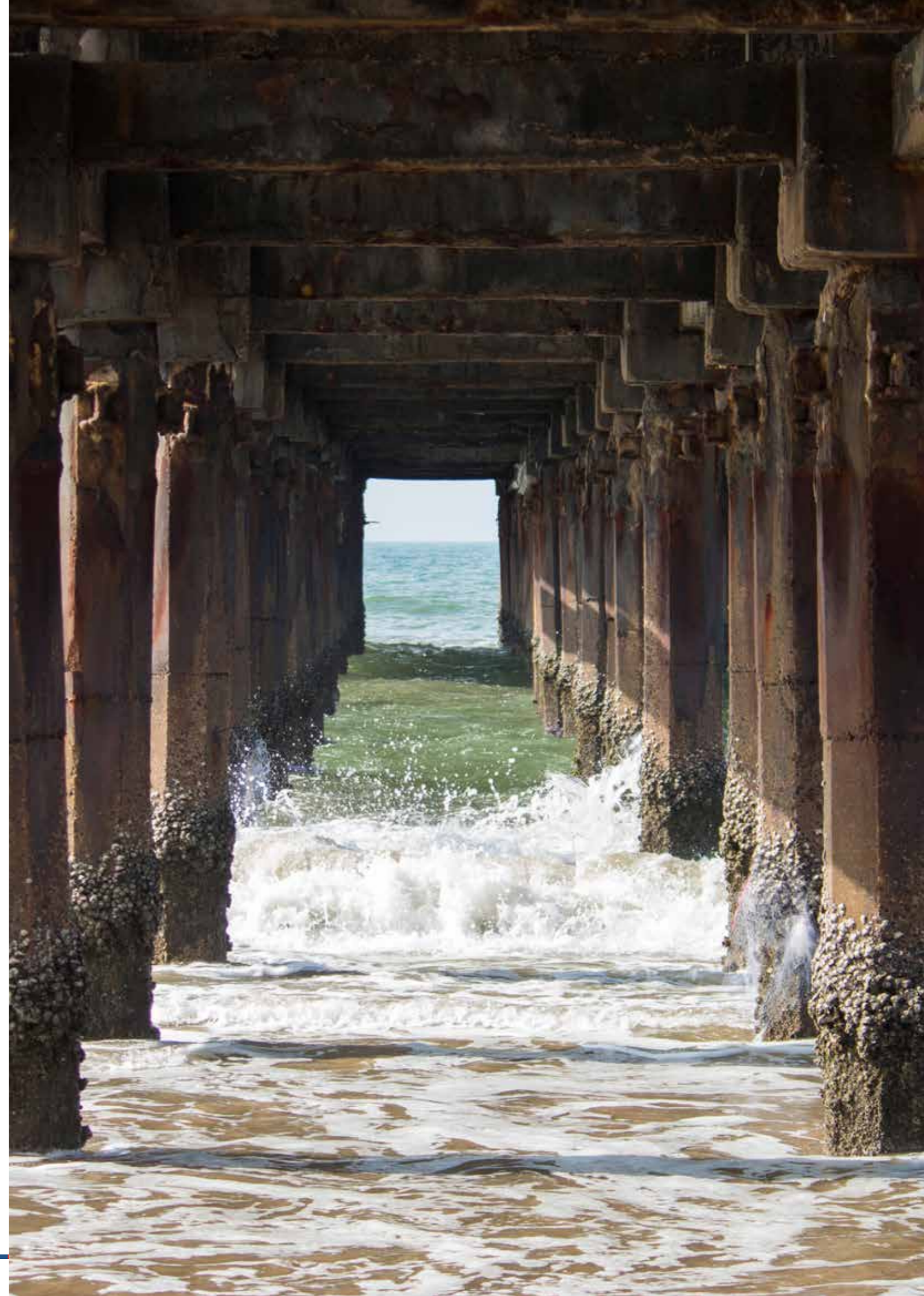
SDG monitoring: The government has adopted an integrated approach with its SDG monitoring system. It has followed a step-by-step process of adopting the SDGs at the state level, which includes goal setting, target prioritisation, indicator selection, scheme mapping and developing a monitoring system. Currently, the SDGs are being monitored at the state level. The government is planning to take it down to the district and *panchayat* levels by building capacities at the local level. The state has identified 395 measurable indicators corresponding to 16 SDGs. Progress on these indicators is monitored/ reviewed regularly through Real-time Outcome Monitoring System (ROMS). District-level indicator frameworks

have also been prepared. A dashboard has been developed for progress monitoring on SDG indicators. The Annual Report 2019-20 of the state highlights the progress on the SDGs so far. High level review is being done periodically at the level of Chief Secretary or Chief Minister.

SDG based budgeting: The state has aligned the SDGs with the indicators identified in the Outcome Budget. Adequate budgetary provision is also planned to be earmarked for SDGs to achieve the SDG targets in a definite timeframe.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: With a spirit of Leaving No One Behind, the state has aligned the SDG targets with important state-driven schemes/ programmes including *Navaratnalu*. The state has identified two important sectors, viz. education and health, for special focus. The flagship programme *Navaratnalu* provides a framework for comprehensive social development covering 14 SDGs. Several initiatives under the programme such as *Jagananna Vidya and Vasathi Deevena*, *Jagananna Amma Vodi*, *YSR Pension Kanuka*, *YSR Asara and Cheyutha*, *YSR Jalayagnam*, *YSR Aarogya Sri*, *YSR Rythu Bharosa* and Housing for All- rural and urban etc. are being implemented for people in situations of vulnerability. Further, the state’s annual budget includes Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) components which significantly contribute to the development of the vulnerable.

Partnerships: The state government is working towards strengthening and streamlining partnerships among various stakeholders to implement SDGs in an integrated manner. NITI Aayog has been closely working with the state in conducting a series of SDG workshops for capacity building and structured action for integrating the SDGs across all levels.



ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The state government has been conducting a series of orientation, training and discussion programs on SDGs on a regular basis with the District Planning Officers and other stakeholders to build capacities at the district level to ensure localisation of the SDGs and to provide a continuous data flow for the identified indicators. The state has published the “Arunachal Pradesh Scheme Handbook- Towards an Informed Beneficiary Base” covering 109 schemes (Centrally Sponsored Schemes and state Sponsored Schemes) to ensure better coverage of the beneficiaries. These schemes are mapped to various SDGs. The aim of the handbook is to enhance the coverage of the beneficiary base and reach out to the farthest first.

Institutional mechanisms for “Whole- of-Government” approach: The Department of Planning & Investment (DPI) is the nodal department for SDG initiatives. The SDG unit in DPI is responsible for coordinating the monitoring of SDGs at the state level. The Secretary (Planning and Investment) is the state nodal officer. A draft Vision Document was prepared in 2016, which is now being modified by linking it with the SDG framework. All SDG targets are mapped with the schemes and the departments.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: The SDG plans are initiated at the state level in the nodal department in consultation with all stakeholders, including at the district level. Later, the decisions are implemented at the district level with the help of District Planning Officers (DPOs) to ensure localisation.

Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs: The state has compiled a handbook of schemes named “Towards an Informed Beneficiary Base” which has detailed

information on 109 inter-sectoral beneficiary-oriented schemes.

SDG monitoring: A monitoring framework has been developed by the DPI for broad outcome monitoring. The SDG monitoring system of the state is headed by the Chief Secretary, supported by the Commissioner and Secretary, Planning Department. 145 state specific core outcome monitoring indicators have been identified based on which a baseline report has been prepared. The department is currently working on the SIF version 2.0, with inclusion of more indicators. Further, the state has adopted the North Eastern Region (NER) District SDG Index & Dashboard developed by NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (M/DoNER), with technical assistance from UNDP, and released on 26th August 2021, with 84 district specific indicators. Papum Pare district of the state ranked first amongst the 25 districts of the state. The progress of the state on SDGs is periodically reviewed at the level of the Chief Secretary or Chief Minister.

SDG based budgeting: Every year, the SDG priorities are taken into consideration in the state budget. The state government prepared an Outcome Budget in 2019 and 2020.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The state has initiated a significant move towards enhancing the coverage of beneficiaries in the ongoing state and Centrally Sponsored Schemes by increasing awareness of the communities on the schemes through the preparation and dissemination of a compendium with detailed information about the schemes. This will enable the beneficiaries to avail their entitlements under the schemes and in reaching out to the last mile to leave no one behind.

ASSAM

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The Centre for SDGs (CSDG), Assam Administrative Staff College, Government of Assam, in collaboration with the SDG Cell of the Department of Transformation & Development (T&D) conducted district level SDG workshops in 19 out of 33 districts in 2020-21. SDG workshops are also planned in the rest of the districts. To create awareness on SDGs, CSDG has conducted many workshops for elected representatives of the Bodoland Territorial Autonomous Council, the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council and the executive members of six tribal autonomous development councils. The North East SDG Conclave 2020 was organised from 24 to 26 February 2020 in Guwahati in partnership with NITI Aayog, North Eastern Council, Government of Assam, UNDP India, Tata Trusts and the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS). The objective of the conclave was to determine key factors and measures to strengthen SDG implementation, facilitate inclusive development and improve partnership among states and other stakeholders. The SIF and DIF of all the North Eastern states were launched in the conclave.

Awareness generation and outreach activities have been organised by the state government on various thematic areas, especially on child-related issues. The State Child Protection Society (SCPS), Assam is involved in organising many awareness programs/meetings/ IEC campaigns through social media platforms, advertisements, rallies, street plays, mobile van campaigns, hoardings, posters etc. on issues such as child labour, child marriage, child trafficking and different child protection issues, in all districts.

Institutional mechanisms for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The Department of Transformation & Development (T&D) is the nodal department in the state driving the work

on SDGs. An SDG Cell in the T&D Department has been set up to coordinate SDG monitoring at state and district levels. The Commissioner and Secretary, T&D Department, is the state nodal officer for SDGs. A Centre for Sustainable Development Goals has been functioning as a knowledge hub in the Assam Administrative Staff College, Guwahati, since 2016. The centre is also responsible for providing guidance to the government departments on matters related to the SDGs. The state has also created a district level institutional structure in the form of District Level SDGs Committee with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairperson and public representatives, government officers, and representatives from PRIs, ULBs, CSOs, private sector, academic institutions, youth, and women organisations as members. The sub-district level structures include block level committees, *Panchayat* level committees and ULB SDG committees.

Assam has also prepared a Vision and Strategic Architecture Document on SDGs titled “Assam 2030: Our Dreams, Our Commitment” in 2016. SDG target-wise mapping of state departments and development programmes/schemes has been accomplished. Nine synergistic SDG groups have been formed, consisting of relevant departments, for convergence in implementation.

After deliberations in the State Legislative Assembly and subsequent approval by the State Cabinet, the state has prepared the Assam 2030 Agenda document. The Agenda is a medium-term development framework to guide the government departments to implement plans and programmes in a convergent manner towards achieving the SDGs with a focus on “leaving no one behind”. It brings out the major gaps in the achievement of SDGs and the actions required to fill the gaps and achieve the Goals by 2030. Each segment in the Assam Agenda highlights a set of indicators with

baselines and targets set for 2019-20, 2023-24 and 2030-31. The major strategic interventions proposed by the departments are highlighted along with technological inputs and innovations, required partnerships to be developed and requirements in terms of financial, infrastructural and human resources.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: The state government has prepared its five-year Strategic Paper and three-year Action Plan (SPAPs) aligned with the SDGs.

In its efforts towards localising the SDGs, the state government prepared a District/ Council level SDG Manual in 2019. The manual has detailed out the process of involvement of ULBs and PRIs in preparing, implementing and monitoring SDG centric local plans and programmes in their respective areas. The district-level SDG Manual also outlines the process for preparation of SDG Centric *Gram Panchayat* Development Plan (GPDP) and setting up of institutional mechanisms for monitoring of SDG centric programs at the district and sub-district levels. It is also planned to prepare GPDP in each GP in the plain districts and Village Development Committee (VDC) Development Plan in districts under the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) and hilly districts. In the case of urban areas, the state is envisioning SDG-centric ULB development.

Good examples of inter-sectoral approaches to achieve the SDGs: The Chief Minister's *Samagra Gramya Unnayan Yojana*, which primarily addresses Goal 1, is an example of inter-sectoral convergence as it aims at attracting investments in the rural areas for rural transformation in nine key areas, namely fisheries, milk, organic, land management and conservation, sericulture, khadi and cottage industry, road and broadband connectivity.

SDG monitoring: The progress under the SDG framework is currently being monitored at the state and district levels. The state

has shortlisted 300 state-specific outcome monitoring indicators and 109 district-specific indicators (covering all SDGs except SDG 14 which is based on marine lives) to monitor the progress of implementation. While finalising the SIF, inputs and feedback of domain experts, line departments and other stakeholders have been taken into consideration. The state has also adopted the North Eastern Region District SDG Index and Dashboard developed by NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (M/DoNER) with technical assistance from UNDP. The progress under the SDG framework is reviewed periodically at the level of the Chief Secretary or Chief Minister. Additionally, Assam is developing a Human Development and Sustainability Report wherein a comprehensive state-wide survey is planned to be carried out every three years so that regular feedback is received on the progress of SDG outcome indicators and initiate corrective measures for the underperforming areas.

SDG based budgeting: SDGs have been integrated into the outcome budgeting process. The SDG Outcome Budgets for 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 have been prepared on head of account-wise mapping to the SDG targets.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: Special initiatives have been taken by the state to address the principle of Leave No One Behind (LNOB) through the identification of communities in situations of vulnerability and by implementing special initiatives for children, women and people with disabilities. The state is also in the process of modifying/ amending policies/ rules to ensure inclusion. To assess the vulnerability of children, the State Child Protection Society has developed a district need assessment plan. The plan has tools and indicators to identify the vulnerability of children. A Child Protection Management Information System (CP-MIS) has been developed using which the vulnerability of children can be detected. A social audit/ third party evaluation has been conducted by the

T&D Department among registered child care institutions. The evaluation was mainly focused on education, health, nutrition, sanitation and vocational training. The State Child Protection Society, Assam, in collaboration with the Department of Social Work, Tezpur University, has conducted a study on child marriage in the tea garden community. Other initiatives include a survey to assess the status of street children in all headquarter towns of Assam and understand the causes of pendency of cases before different Juvenile Justice Boards of the state. Specific budget is also earmarked by the state for creating awareness and capacity building on child trafficking. The state is

especially committed to the construction of homes for children with special needs.

The state has been providing Unique Disability ID cards to persons with disabilities since July 2019. A new scheme named *Divyaang Shilpi Saharja Koch* is being initiated. Assam has prepared draft modified guidelines for scholarships to students with disabilities. For women empowerment, financial assistance/ support is provided to women under different schemes. The state's policy for the transgender community has also been formulated and accordingly, "Transgender Welfare Board, Assam" has been constituted.



BIHAR

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: To create awareness about the SDGs among various departments, intensive deliberations and discussions have been held on the formulation of SDG Vision Document and Action Plan 2017-20. Goal-wise SDG Vision Document was prepared in collaboration with the Planning & Development Department, which is the nodal department for SDGs, and other concerned departments. The state is now planning to organise a state-level capacity building program for SDG nodal officers.

Institutional mechanisms for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The Department of Planning & Development (P&D) is the nodal department responsible for monitoring SDGs in the state. It is also entrusted with the task of preparing the SDG Vision and Strategy document. An SDG Cell has been established under the department which coordinates with concerned line departments, which in turn coordinates with the district and local bodies to monitor all the schemes, including those that have been mapped with the SDG targets. Every department of the state government has identified a nodal officer for the SDG initiatives. The state has prepared the SDG Vision document highlighting Goal-wise situation, analysis with policy interventions, and strategic vision 2030. SDG target-wise mapping of schemes/ programmes and Goal-wise mapping of the departments have been accomplished.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: The state has formulated the three-year Action Plan for 2017-20. At the state level, the SDGs are integrated with the programmes for good governance and *Mukhyamantri 7 Nischay Yojana*. The SDGs are being implemented at district/ *Panchayat* level under the guidance and supervision of the concerned administrative departments.

Good examples of inter-sectoral approaches to achieve the SDGs: The state has adopted the policy of growth with justice across the sectors. The government has launched a number of schemes/ programmes in a convergent manner to improve the state's performance in each of the SDGs. The umbrella programme *Mukhyamantri 7 Nischay Yojana* addresses the challenges in multiple sectors following an inter-sectoral approach. Schemes such as Bihar Student Credit Card Scheme, *Kushal Yuva Program*, Bihar Start Up Policy, *Har Ghar Nal ka Jal*, *Ghar Tak Pakki Nali Gali Naliyan*, *Sauchalaya Nirman Ghar ka Samman*, *Jal Jeevan Hariyal Mission*, strengthening of secondary and higher secondary schools, and *Unnayan* programme for high schools are some of the SDG-focussed initiatives launched by the state. The state has emphasised building an organic corridor to focus on clean and perennial flow of the river Ganges. There also has been a focus on increasing agricultural produce. These steps have not only resulted in an increase in the Per Capita Income but also in a reduction in income gap, regional and sectoral inequality, growth in employment, environment protection etc. The state has emphasised addressing malnourishment in children and pregnant women, for which the *Anganwadis* have been assigned the task of providing important micronutrients.

SDG monitoring: The state has identified 334 state-specific monitoring indicators to track the progress on SDGs. The preparation of district SDG framework is underway. The government is planning to develop an SDG dashboard to ensure effective monitoring of the state specific indicators. Consultation meetings have been organised by the concerned departments to discuss the progress made in each SDG and the way forward.

SDG based budgeting: The state budget is not yet aligned with the SDG framework. However, SDGs are covered under the budget for good governance programmes and 7 *Nischay* scheme of the state government.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The Government of Bihar has been implementing a number of schemes/ programmes in a convergent manner addressing all SDGs. For the upliftment of the groups in situations of vulnerability, many schemes viz. *Mukhya Mantri Balika Cycle Yojana, Mukhya Mantri Balika Poshak Yojana, Mukhya Mantri Nari Shakti Yojana, Akshar Aanchal Yojana, Hunar* scheme for minority women etc. are being implemented. Steps have been taken to support the farmers whose livelihoods were impacted by COVID-19. The state Agriculture Department has designed relief measures for the farmers under various schemes. Policy decisions have been taken by the state government to formulate a long-term integrated agriculture development plan that will provide a roadmap for the development of the agriculture sector in the state.

Initiatives are being taken by the state to work across sectors to ensure social inclusion, reduce regional imbalances and improve SDG performance. Modifications have been made

in the “Bihar State Free and Compulsory Education of Children Rules”, 2011 with the inclusion of weaker sections and constitution of Village Education Committee. As per the amended rules, private schools need to admit 25 per cent of children from disadvantaged groups and weaker sections. To safeguard the children, a State Commission for Protection of Child Rights has been constituted. To improve the performance of the state on SDG 6, a universal water supply scheme, *Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal*, was launched with the vision of ensuring 100 per cent coverage and leaving no one behind. Under this scheme, high quality, potable drinking water is provided to all 38 districts. As of October 2020, the scheme has benefitted around 1,01,176 rural wards and 1,250 urban wards. A study was conducted by the Finance Department in collaboration with UNICEF and Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI) to assess the impact of COVID-19 on women and children. Many studies are also being conducted by the Education Department for a situation analysis of social groups/ communities.

Partnership: The state government has engaged UNICEF and ADRI in impact assessment studies/ identification of people in situations of vulnerability and their vulnerability assessment.

CHHATTISGARH

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The Government of Chhattisgarh is actively engaged in state level sensitisation workshops involving all the relevant departments, UN agencies and other stakeholders. Various workshops are also conducted with the district officials to encourage them to include SDG components in the district planning documents. The government has also prepared the capacity development module report for strengthening and maintaining the capabilities. Taking the SDG localisation process further, the government will initiate district, block, ULB and *panchayat* level capacity development, which is also included in the state action plan up to 2024.

Institutional mechanisms for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The government has entrusted the State Planning Commission to oversee the preparation of documents and facilitate the implementation of SDGs. The proposal to constitute an SDG Coordination Centre is under consideration by the state government. Eleven thematic working groups have been identified for visioning and strategising on the SDGs. Relevant departments are mapped with SDG targets. Each department has assigned a nodal SDG officer for effective planning and monitoring of progress on the SDG. The state has constituted a State Level Steering Committee and State/ District level Implementation and Monitoring Committees (SLIMC, DLIMC) to track the performance of the state on the shortlisted indicators. In 2019, the state prepared the SDG Vision Document 2030 outlining the development roadmap towards achieving the Global Goals. The state has undertaken an SDG target mapping exercise mapping the Goals and targets with state departments and programmes/ schemes. As a next step, a state-level monitoring framework will be developed. Under this framework, a district level platform

will be established which will engage District Collectors, Block Development Officers and urban local bodies and *panchayat* level officials.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: A guideline on integration of the SDGs with district planning has been prepared by the state government. The SDG Vision document of the state includes a target-wise detailed strategy and an action plan up to 2024.

Good examples of inter-sectoral approaches to achieve the SDGs: The Government of Chhattisgarh has adopted a multi-sectoral approach in strategising the implementation of the SDGs. The government has formed 11 thematic working groups in this regard. Several consultative workshops and training programmes have been conducted by the government wherein different stakeholders such as government officials, UN agencies, civil society, business sector, private sector representatives and academicians participated.

SDG monitoring: To ensure effective implementation of the SDGs, the state government has constituted a State level Monitoring Committee on SDGs (SLSC) chaired by the Chief Minister, a State level Implementation & Monitoring Committee (SLIMC) chaired by the Chief Secretary and District level Implementation and Monitoring Committee (DLIMC) chaired by the District Collector. The state’s progress on the SDGs is periodically reviewed by these committees. The government released the State Indicator Framework in July 2021 along with SDG baseline and progress report 2020. The SIF covers 275 SDG related indicators for monitoring the progress of SDGs at the state level. The government is now planning to develop the SDG District Indicator Framework, Block Indicator Framework (BIF) and Village Indicator Framework (VIF) to monitor the progress of



districts towards achieving SDG targets. An SDG Dashboard will be developed as well, which will enable IT based monitoring framework to measure the progress of SDG indicators at the state, district and sub-district levels.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: Many flagship programs/ schemes have been initiated by the government to address the need of communities in situations of vulnerability, such as *Mukhyamantri Vishwakarma Nirman Shramik Mrityu Evam Divyang Sabhyata Yojana*, *Dr. Khubchand Baghel Swasthya Sahayata Yojana*, *Narwa, Garuwa, Ghurwa and Baadi*, *Godhan Nyaya Yojana*, *Mukhyamantri Suposhan Abhiyaan*, *Mukhyamantri Haat Bazaar Clinic Yojana* (Chief Minister Market Clinic Scheme), *Mukhyamantri Shahariya Slum Swasthya Yojana* (Chief Minister Urban Slum Health Scheme) Universal PDS Scheme, *Mukhyamantri Ward Karyalaya* (Chief Minister Ward Offices), *Nyumtam Aay Yojana* (NYAY), Farm Loan Waiver Scheme (*Kisan Karj Mafi Yojana*), *Mukhya Mantri Urban Livelihood Mission* (MULM), *Mukhya Mantri Samgra Gramin Vikash Yojana* etc. Major central and state government schemes are also mapped to various SDGs. The State Planning Commission,

in collaboration with UNDP, has launched a social protection programme aiming to enhance the coverage of deprived/ vulnerable and migrant households under social protection measures, including government's social security schemes, entitlement of unskilled work under MGNREGA, social schemes of labour welfare, village level social system etc. As part of the programme, block level Labour Resource Centres are expected to be set up to incubate community-based model of social protection at the *Gram Panchayat* and Urban Ward Sabha levels. Additionally, the State Planning Commission has initiated several studies in collaboration with UNICEF primarily to identify the population group/ areas left behind, especially children, women, people with disabilities, SC/ ST communities, minorities, migrant labour, small and migrant farmers, sanitation workers, wage labour etc. These studies will form the basis of specific interventions to leave no one behind.

Partnership: Recognising the importance of partnership, the Chhattisgarh State Planning Commission is closely working with UN agencies viz. UNDP and UNICEF, on a range of SDG initiatives.



GOA

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: Goa has conducted orientation workshops for the Head of Departments to sensitise them on the NIF, which along with materials published by MoSPI, are used as resource materials to spread awareness and for capacity building on the SDGs. Department-wise meetings to raise awareness on SDGs are also conducted by the nodal department. The departments are provided guidance on SDG indicators during the consultations. The state is planning to enhance the administrative and technical capacities to ensure smooth implementation and monitoring of the SDGs.

Institutional mechanisms for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation (DPSE) has been entrusted with monitoring the implementation of SDGs in the state. The government is in the process of preparing the SDG Vision Document 2030. SDG target-wise mapping of departments has been undertaken for assigning implementation and data responsibilities.

SDG monitoring: The DPSE, in coordination with the respective line departments, is leading the monitoring of SDG implementation and outcomes in the state. A committee has also been identified, consisting of three groups, for the effective monitoring of the SDGs. SDG review is also being done by the Chief Minister/ Chief Secretary at regular intervals. The government is planning to form a new institution, Goa Institution for Future Transformation (GIFT), with a mandate at the state level similar to that of NITI Aayog at the

central level, for focused efforts in a range of development areas, including the SDGs. The state has developed the Goa State Indicator Framework (G-SIF) with 191 indicators. The state monitors its progress closely under the SDG India Index & Dashboard framework by NITI Aayog. Goa has also initiated the process of developing a dashboard to constantly monitor the state’s progress on the SDGs.

SDG based budgeting: The alignment of the state budget with the SDGs is not yet complete. The state departments have started reviewing/refining their schemes to link them with their budget heads. Awareness generation on this exercise among the departments through workshops is being undertaken.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The state government implements a range of special interventions for the vulnerable and at-risk sections such as *Grah Aadhar* for women, *Ladli Laxmi* scheme for girls, and the *Dayanand* Social Security Scheme for SC/ ST communities. Policies have been formulated to increase the representation of women in the local bodies. The government has appointed *Swayampurna Mitras* in each Village Panchayat to identify the needs of the community and to engender self-reliance. In addition, the state government has identified nine beneficiary-oriented schemes harmonizing with the central schemes. The Goa Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development (GIPARD) has prepared a guide to prepare the road map for the implementation of the SDGs for the state, with a focus on inclusion and reducing vulnerabilities.

GUJARAT

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: Awareness generation/capacity building programmes on SDGs are conducted at the state, district, *panchayat* and other levels in Gujarat. For building capacities at the district level, capacity building workshop was organised by the state government on the theme “Localising SDGs in Gujarat”. The workshop was mainly organised for district level functionaries. Around 71 per cent of the district and *taluka* level functionaries have been sensitised during the workshop. For sensitising officials at the district/*taluka* level, the government has also provided a grant of INR 1.15 crores. More than 71,000 district and *taluka* level functionaries have been sensitised against a target of training 1 lakh functionaries during 2019-2020. The state government has also prepared training modules and translated them into the local language to create awareness and ensure effective monitoring of the SDGs. These include *Gram Panchayat State Talim Karta Ni Talim Mate Nu* Module; *Nirantar Vikasna Dhyeyo* (SDG) *Talim* Module; *Prathamik Samajane Amalikaran*; and the UNDP SDG Handbook translated in the local language.

Institutional mechanisms for ‘Whole-of-Government’ approach: The General Administration Department, Planning Division is the nodal department for the SDGs. At the state-level, the government has constituted a State Empowered Committee (SEC) under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary. Senior secretaries from relevant departments are the members of the committee. A state level SDG cell has also been constituted which is chaired by the Director, Gujarat Social Infrastructure Development Society (GSDIS), Planning Division, General Administration Department (GAD) and focuses on collection, compilation, verification and analysis of information related to SDGs. The state level SDG Cell is responsible for preparing vision document, mapping SDG indicators, preparing metadata of the indicators, preparing training modules for capacity building of state and district level officials, conducting state level seminars/

workshops/conferences on SDGs, providing technical support to the district level SDG cells etc. At the district level, the state government has constituted District SDG Committees (DSC) and District level SDG Cells for all the 33 districts of Gujarat. The district level SDG committee is chaired by the District Collector and the District level SDG cell is headed by the District Planning Officer. The district level committee regularly reviews the district level progress and implements instructions and guidelines provided by SEC. The District Planning Officers (DPOs) coordinate with the district level offices on SDG-related initiatives, provide data/information to the state Level SDG Cell and the State Level Empowered Committee, and work under the guidance of District Collectors. A High-Powered Committee (HPC) headed by the Chief Secretary has been constituted to prepare SDGs specific Vision 2030 of the state. The government has identified 7 themes for the implementation of SDGs. These themes are mapped with the SDGs and each department is responsible for a specific theme, Goal and respective indicators. Based on the thematic reports, the nodal department prepared the Gujarat: Sustainable Vision 2030 in July 2018. The SDG vision document of the state highlighted the key priorities, individual Goal-wise & sector-wise targets for 2030, and strategies to achieve the targets along with a monitoring & evaluation framework. Besides, separate SDG action plans are also prepared by the state, considering the importance of localising the SDGs. District level Vision 2022 documents have been published for two districts: Bharuch & Rajkot. SDG target-wise mapping of state departments and programmes/schemes have been completed by the state. High-level review is being done at the level of Chief Minister/Chief Secretary.

SDG monitoring: The Government of Gujarat conducts regular reviews at the state and district levels to evaluate the progress on SDGs. At the state-level, the SEC reviews the state level progress of SDG indicators on a regular basis. At the district level, the DSC reviews the district

level progress. The government has identified 328 state level and 60 district level indicators. To monitor the progress on district level indicators, the state has developed a dynamic and interactive online dashboard - Gujarat Statewide Indicators Framework Tool (G-SWIFT), which includes district ranking as well. The state is planning to publish District SDG reports based on the DIF data available through the SDG dashboard on a regular basis. These reports will help district administrations to take action to achieve the Goals on time.

SDG based budgeting: Outcome budget of the state government is aligned with the SDGs. A specialized analytical web portal is developed for this purpose to monitor goal-wise, financial provisions and physical achievement and for quarterly monitoring review.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: *Kaushalya Vardhan Kendras* for skill development at the grassroots, *Garib Kalyan Mela* for direct benefits to the poor, *Krishi Mahotsav* for scientific farming practices, *Jyotigram* for 24X7 electricity in rural areas, *Cheeranjeevi* for maternal and child health care, *Developing Talukas* Initiative for special need areas, *Shala Praveshotsav* and *Kanya Kelavni* for increasing enrolment and reducing drop out, *Gunotsav* for quality education etc. are some of the initiatives taken by the state to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth across all sectors.

HARYANA

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: Advocacy or raising awareness is the first step to start localising the SDGs. Regular training programs/ workshops are conducted by the state to sensitise and build capacities of officials dealing with SDGs. The state has organized 12 state level workshops with the planning officials of 53 departments and 6 department level workshops to orient all officials of the Department of Public Works, Technical and Higher Education, Primary and Secondary Education, Women and Child Development, Agriculture, and Rural Development & *Panchayats* on the SDG framework. SDG Orientation session was conducted for the batch of 150 Haryana Civil Services Officers at the Haryana Institute of Public Administration (HIPA), Gurugram. SDG Training Manual in Hindi has been introduced for government officials, elected representatives, civil society organizations, and youth volunteers. To create awareness on SDGs, a series of films have been produced, three of which are generic to COVID-19 response and 17 are specific to the SDGs. These are meant to educate, and motivate officials on the SDGs. Webinars are conducted with NGOs, and legislator events are held to sensitise and engage with legislators to focus on implementing programmes/ schemes/ initiatives pertaining to specific SDGs. The government has planned to create awareness through social media platforms, events such as media hackathons, university SDG quizzes, anthem on SDGs, posters for departments, SDG chowk displaying important dimensions on SDGs for state/ district etc.

Institutional mechanisms for 'Whole-of-Government' approach: The Government established the SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC) in August, 2018 under the Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management (SJHIFM), which is a unit of the Finance & Planning Department, Government of Haryana. SDGCC has been set up at the state level comprising of State Head, SDGCC, Integrated Planning and Implementation Lead, Awareness Generation and Capacity Building Lead,

SDG Decentralisation Lead, Resource Mobilisation and Partnerships Lead, Monitoring and Evaluation Lead, Programme Associate, Admin and HR. The head of SDGCC reports to Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Finance & Planning. The Centre works as a resource and knowledge hub, a think tank, and a monitoring unit for the Government of Haryana. It facilitates the planning and implementation process of the Vision 2030 in the state. The state government constituted seven inter-departmental working groups in July 2016, to take the SDG agenda forward. The 17 SDGs are thematically clustered around these seven working groups to lead the process of consultation and coordination with various administrative departments represented in each working group. These groups highlighted the key contemporary challenges faced in the pursuit of the SDGs and formulated their vision statements after a detailed brainstorming on all the SDGs. The government prepared the Vision document 2030 in June 2017. SDG target-wise mapping of departments and schemes has been completed. The Government of Haryana is now planning to create a district level structure for SDGs for better coordination and facilitation.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: As a step towards facilitating the integration of SDGs into the district level plan documents, "District SDG Profile" booklets have been developed for the districts of Haryana. This includes details on the status of districts on various SDGs along with the financial resource flows to districts from various sources. The District SDG Profiles would facilitate the stakeholders in formulating SDG based plans, preparation of the output-outcome framework, budgeting, implementation and performance monitoring at the district level to achieve the state's vision for 2030. To support the prioritisation of activities and rationalisation of resources at the district and the *Gram Panchayat* levels, SDG based Integrated District Action Plan for Aspirational District Nuh and SDG aligned *Gram Panchayat* Development Plan (GPDP) process in two *Gram Panchayats* will





be taken up. Further, a separate SDG Action Plan (medium-term 2025, and long-term 2030) will be developed by the state on the basis of the SIF.

SDG monitoring: At the state level, the SDGCC is working as a monitoring unit for the Government of Haryana. The state has identified 448 state indicators for monitoring the progress on SDGs. The SIF serves as a basis for developing medium & long-term action plans. A DIF has also been prepared by the state for all 22 districts. An online IT-based integrated SDG M&E dashboard is being developed by the state that will provide real-time performance of each SDG to track and monitor the progress. The government has prepared the state performance report based on SDG India Index Report 2.0, and is now planning to monitor the states' progress at the district level. A "District SDG Index" is being developed by the state in order to assess the progress of the districts.

SDG based budgeting: SDGs are harmonised with the budget which is clearly depicted in the state's budget allocation report. The government introduced the Output-Outcome Framework for the Budget 2020-21 which serves as the basis for aligning the state government's public spending, and development and welfare efforts with the SDGs. The efforts are being made by the state to monitor implementation and achievements of the schemes & budget spending under each SDG. Further, the state

has prepared a "District Budget" Booklet for the Aspirational District 'Nuh' in alignment with SDGs. The District Budget includes details of the financial disbursement of all the schemes being implemented in the district aligned with relevant SDGs, financial devolution to local bodies, and the socio-economic profile of the district. This initiative would support rationalisation and prioritisation of activities at the district level and would thus support districts, Urban Local Bodies and *Panchayati Raj* Institutions in preparing SDG based plans, and budgets as well as support programme implementation and monitoring.

Strategies for Leaving no one Behind: The state is in the final stage of providing a unique 'Family ID' to all the families for identification of groups in situations of vulnerability and rationalised and prioritised allocation of resources. A 'District Vulnerability' Index is also proposed for all the districts to identify, reach and support the groups in situations of vulnerability to 'reach the furthest first' and 'leave no one behind' in the state. A benchmark baseline study is also planned to be formulated to assess the degree of awareness of citizens and their involvement with SDGs.

Partnership: The Government of Haryana is partnering with UNDP, NGOs and training institutions viz. Haryana Institute of Public Administration (HIPA) for capacity building, implementation and monitoring of SDGs.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The Government of Himachal Pradesh has conducted several training programmes for capacity building of the stakeholders, including government officials on SDGs in collaboration with the apex training institute - Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration (HIPA). All the training institutes in the state include at least one session on SDGs in their ongoing training programmes, in addition to a 5-day dedicated programme module on SDGs. About 40 trainers have been trained to provide training on SDGs. To create awareness on SDGs and ensure active participation of all the stakeholders including citizens, a number of activities are undertaken by the Department of Planning which include orientation of artists of folk media groups (Kala Jattha) on SDGs, folk performances on SDGs in each development block, distribution of coloured pamphlets on SDGs printed in Hindi, message of Hon'ble CM on SDGs telecasted on Doordarshan and published in newspapers, distribution of pictorial booklet in Hindi on the schemes mapped to SDGs etc. The training programmes for officials and elected representatives of local bodies are being conducted regularly by HIPA. The budget speeches of the state Government have also been guided by the SDGs.

Institutional mechanisms for 'Whole-of-Government' approach: The Planning Department has been designated as the nodal department for overall coordination and monitoring of SDGs in the state. The SDG Division of the Planning Department has been entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating with all departments. A nodal department for each Goal has been identified by the state and mapping of SDG targets with schemes and departments has been undertaken. The institutional structure for implementation of SDGs at district and local

bodies is being identified. The government has prepared the Vision document titled "Drishti Himachal Pradesh 2030 Sustainable Development Goals" highlighting the progress of the state in achieving the SDGs.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: The government has prepared an Action Plan "Strategizing, Implementing and Monitoring SDGs in Himachal Pradesh" covering sensitisation and awareness generation, development of training modules, stakeholder participation, preparation of SDG dashboard, etc. A separate chapter on SDGs, linking department priorities, has been included in the Plan Document since 2018-19.

SDG monitoring: Himachal Pradesh has prepared the SIF with 138 indicators. The state has also initiated steps for finalising the DIF.

SDG based budgeting: The government had initiated institutionalisation of the SDGs in the state budget from the financial year 2016-17 and has undertaken budget linkage with the SDGs.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: To address the principle of leaving no one behind, the state has taken a number of initiatives to address the issues faced by children, women, people with disabilities, SC/ST communities, farmers, sanitation, etc. The initiatives taken include 'Bal Poshahar Top-up' Yojna for additional/ fortified food in *Anganwadi centres*, 'Swasth Bachpan'- for fortified food in schools, 'Swaran Jayanti Poshahar Yojna' for eliminating malnutrition in women and children, 'Wo Din' Yojna for awareness of women and adolescent girls about menstruation, setting up of *Krishi Kosh* for helping Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), etc. Aspirational Block Development Programme is also being initiated in all the districts in place of Backward Area Sub-Plan. The government has also

conducted many evaluation studies and exposure visits to assess the effectiveness of schemes and identify gaps in implementation. For identification/assessment of needs, pre-

budget consultations are organised with various stakeholders such as farmers, industrialists, other stakeholders and individual departments in view of the SDGs targets.



JHARKHAND

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of Jharkhand (the nodal department for Goal 4) has taken steps to create awareness among all stakeholders, viz. teachers, parents, block and district officials on the present status and SDGs to be achieved. Various seminars and conferences were organised by the Tribal Research Institute (TRI), Ranchi, namely National Conference on Tribal Sub Plan and International Conference on Tribal Philosophy. The government has also conducted orientation of district/ block officials including several NGOs working closely with the state departments. Besides, a number of capacity building initiatives are being planned to be undertaken by the government in different sectors.

Institutional mechanism for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The Planning- cum-Finance Department is the nodal department for coordinating implementation of the SDGs. The Joint Secretary, Planning and Development Department is the state nodal officer. The State Development Council is the apex body for formulation of the overall development roadmap. The Government of Jharkhand established an SDG unit under the Planning-cum-Finance Department in August 2021 with assistance from UNICEF. The SDG unit provides technical support and prepares state and district indicator frameworks for SDG monitoring. For each of the SDGs, a nodal department has been identified along with participating departments, thereby mapping all schemes/ departments. The nodal departments, together with linked participating departments, have been entrusted with the task of monitoring respective SDGs. At the district level, a District Planning Unit has been constituted and assigned with the task of formulation of the overall district plan/ vision and overseeing monitoring. The vision document of the state is under preparation.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: The Department of School Education and Literacy Department has developed a separate plan at Jharkhand Education Project Council (JEPC) approved by Programme Approval Board (PAB), GoI, which is based on improving indicators and expected outcomes to meet goals within the timeline.

SDG monitoring: The state has prepared a draft State Indicator Framework with 253 indicators. The SDG unit is in the process of compiling the District Indicator Framework (DIF) and has identified 139 indicators to be included. The state is developing an SDG dashboard for periodic monitoring of the progress under the SIF and the DIF. The progress on SDGs is reviewed at the level of the Chief Secretary or the Chief Minister.

SDG based budgeting: Budget allocations are linked to the SDGs under Article 275 (1), Special Central Assistance to SC/ST/OBC and minorities for Tribal Sub-Plan, Conservation-cum-Development, *Eklavya* Model Residential Schools (ERMS) and *Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram* (PMJVK). The Department of School Education and Literacy has developed its Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) for the year 2020-21 based on the indicators pertaining to Goal 4.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The Government of Jharkhand has considered the SDG framework as an opportunity for accelerating inclusive development in the state. Special initiatives have been taken for communities in situations of vulnerability by implementing schemes/ programmes such as the Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Project (JTELP), Targeting the Hardcore Poor Project (THP), Income Generation & Livelihood Development, Skill Development by Kalyan Gurukul, Residential schools including EMRS, Pre - Matric & Post - Matric scholarship,



Coaching Scheme, home- based education for children with special needs etc. To ensure that the children of migrant labour are able to access their entitlements, the state has directed the departments to provide them with all the services and benefits that children are entitled to. Studies have also been conducted to understand the reasons for the dropout of children from school and the low transition from upper primary to secondary level education. District/ block score cards are developed on

each indicator for sharing them with all the stakeholders on a regular basis to monitor the progress of SDGs. Under the *Swachh Bharat Mission - Grameen*, (SBM(G)) Phase II, all the households that were not covered have been provided sanitation infrastructure.

Partnerships: The state is partnering with UNICEF and reputed research institutes to facilitate projects in SDG related sectors.

KARNATAKA

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The Government of Karnataka has initiated capacity building at the grassroots by engaging community radio stations for taking specific action on select initiatives and for raising awareness. SDG Community Broadcast Series was carried out in partnership with the Department of Skill Development for advertising jobs and raising awareness on skilling programs across Karnataka, with the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS) for discussions on mental health issues during COVID-19 and to develop the capacity of the NGOs in Kalyan district. The state has organised orientation programmes for Government officials through Administrative Training Institute, (ATI) Mysore. SDG for Youth (SDG4Y) campaign was also organised by the state to introduce SDGs and the state's status and progress on the SDGs to the students and the faculties of higher education institutions. The government is now planning to commence the sessions on capacity building and awareness on SDG action plan for officials at all levels. It is also planning to initiate SDG community broadcast for *Gram Panchayat* librarians and NGOs in the state.

Institutional mechanisms for 'Whole-of-Government' approach: The Government of Karnataka has designated the Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics as the nodal department for initiatives related to achieving the SDGs in the state. The department has set up a Monitoring and Coordination Committee and a State level Steering Committee for formulation of effective action plans for achieving the SDGs. The government has established an SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC), as part of the Planning, Programme, Monitoring and Statistics Department in partnership with UNDP. SDGCC team consists of Project Head who reports to the Additional Chief Secretary (ACS), Department of Planning, and three lead members - awareness generation and capacity building lead, monitoring and evaluation lead,

resource mobilisation and partnership lead. The centre is working as a capacity building center, a resource center, a think tank, a knowledge center and a monitoring unit supporting all the departments of the state government. The SDGCC works to realise the Government of Karnataka's vision to achieve the SDGs in an integrated, consultative and multi-stakeholder approach encompassing sustainable development for all citizens of the state. Nodal officers for SDGs have also been appointed at the state level by every department. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioners of each district oversee the implementation of SDGs and are assisted by the district level Nodal Officers appointed in every department. To further support the SDG-based planning and strategizing, the Planning Department has prepared Karnataka Sustainable Development Goals Vision 2030.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: Strategies and Action Plan on SDGs have been prepared by the state. SDG plans have been initiated at the state level in the nodal departments in consultation with all the stakeholders at the district level. Later, the execution happens at the district level with the help of District Planning Officers (DPOs), to ensure localisation of the SDGs.

Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve the SDGs: The government has prepared the Nava Karnataka Vision 2025, highlighting the sectoral vision of 13 sectors -agriculture & allied, energy, governance, rural development, information technology and biotechnology, social justice & empowerment, infrastructure, industrial development, employment and skilling, urban development, health and nutrition, education, law and justice to fast-track SDG achievements in the state.

SDG monitoring: The Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics (PPMS) in coordination with the Centre for e-Governance (CeG) has implemented the New Decision Support System (NDSS) "*Avalokana*". The

NDSS platform is being used by all the departments for data-based decision making. The SDG Indicator Framework in Karnataka is being monitored through *Avalokana* to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of development programmes. At the state level, the Planning Department coordinates with all administrative departments regarding monitoring of SDGs through *Avalokana* as part of which 40,000 officers from the Gram Panchayat level to the state level enter their physical & financial progress across 1,500 schemes amounting to INR 2.34 lakh crores per annum. At the district level, the Chief Planning Officer of the *Zilla Panchayat* coordinates with all the departments in the district. At the *taluka* level, Executive Officer, *Taluka Panchayat* is responsible for the coordination. To periodically monitor the progress on SDGs, a separate technical cell and Goal-specific committees have been set up. These committees have finalised the strategies and action plans in close consultation with the departments. They have appraised the state government of the budget requirements and created an indicator-wise monitoring system with base values and targets for the year 2022 and 2030. The Government of Karnataka monitors 605 state specific indicators. The identification of DIF/*Taluka* Indicator Framework (TIF) is being enabled through the *Avalokana* platform covering all 31 districts. Progress on the SDGs is being monitored at regular intervals. Furthermore, the priority SDG indicators are being reviewed in the Karnataka Development Plan meetings held every month at the state and district levels.

SDG based budgeting: The state budget is not yet aligned with the SDGs. However, the state has mapped all the programmes/ schemes to SDG targets and indicators to harmonise the budget with the SDGs. The state has also proposed to introduce a new scheme called Vision 2030 with an allocation of about INR 2000 crore to bridge the gaps in allocation with respect to the areas in which the state has a huge scope of improvement, as per NITI Aayog's SDG India Index.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The Government of Karnataka is dedicated to promoting social, economic and political inclusion for all. The Department of Skill Development, Government of Karnataka has implemented specific skilling & upskilling programs for SC/ST communities, artisans, and women and facilitates industry placements for the skilled. The SDGCC is creating an online profiling platform to connect artisans and self-help groups to the buyers to create livelihood opportunities for them. The Department of Social Welfare has prepared strategies for better inclusion of the groups in situations of vulnerability in the state budget. The government has formulated strategies to reduce inequalities (SDG 10) and an action plan focused on social groups – SC, ST, OBC and other minorities, for skill training in ITI trades with post matric scholarship support, enrolments in paramedical courses with incentives, strengthening of National Urban Livelihood Mission, National Rurban Mission etc.

Partnerships: The Government of Karnataka is collaborating with UNDP and other stakeholders in the sensitisation on and implementation of SDGs in the state. It intends to achieve SDGs by adopting an integrated, consultative and multi-stakeholder approach. The government is also planning to engage CSRs, private sector, industrial associations etc. to raise funds to fast-track SDG achievements.

SDG financing: The Department of Planning, through UNDP's SDGCC, has developed an online platform for roping in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions and mapped the SDG-related requirements of the state. The SDG CSR platform will enable the mapping of various CSR funding agencies to CSR implementing agencies. The platform also enables Secretaries/ DCs/ CEOs of the districts to assess all the CSR-related activities and provide an overview to the state government through one dashboard.

KERALA

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) has been entrusted with providing training to and capacity building of elected representatives and officials of Local Self-Governments, policymakers and the general public. KILA also works on localising SDGs and driving the SDG agenda forward. It works as a resource centre for SDGs with the aim of mainstreaming SDGs in the Local Planning (People's Plan Campaign). Major objectives of the Institute are to conduct training and awareness programmes, carry out Information, Education and Communication campaigns (IEC), and develop planning tools such as toolkits, workbooks etc. As part of the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities, KILA has prepared a video documentary on 'Building the Villages for Tomorrow' which provides tips on post-disaster health and sanitation measures that deal with SDGs. KILA, being the capacity building and localising partner for the implementation of SDGs in the state, conducted 259 child/youth events, 259 women-related programmes and 31 orientation/training programmes for government officials/ULB or PRI functionaries/civil society organisations. A state level workshop on SDGs was conducted in January 2021 with the attendance of Secretaries and Heads of Departments concerned. Regular meetings are organised by the state for mapping of plan schemes, discussion on data availability and review of the status of implementation of various SDGs. Taking SDGs further to the local rural government level, KILA has provided training to elected representatives of the Gram Panchayats (GPs) during 2019-20 (15,962 representatives from 941 GPs). KILA has also developed a toolkit on the "role of rural local governments in attainment of SDGs" to provide a broader framework for planning in Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) process. Further, KILA has developed a training module for officials,

elected representatives, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) at various levels to sensitise them on SDGs in the context of the state. The government is now planning to conduct more workshops, brainstorming sessions, orientation, training sessions, for the preparation of the vision document, development of SIF/DIF, outcome based monitoring and localising SDGs at the grassroots levels.

Institutional mechanism for "Whole-of-Government" approach: The Programme Implementation, Evaluation & Monitoring Department (PIE&MD) (formerly Planning and Economic Affairs Department) has been designated as the nodal department for SDGs and its Director has been nominated as the nodal officer for implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the state. An SDG cell was constituted in February 2018 to deal with the matters related to the implementation and monitoring of the SDG framework. The government has formed task forces for each of the 17 SDGs and constituted expert groups on specific SDGs. The state has designated nodal officers in the concerned administrative departments and implementing departments/agencies. The Government of Kerala has also constituted a State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary to oversee the implementation and monitoring of SDGs with concerned Secretaries as members and Secretary, PIE&MD as the Convener. The state has assigned roles and responsibilities to relevant institutional partners with Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) as the training and capacity building and localising partner, the Kerala State Planning Board (KSPB) as the strategic partner, the Department of Economics & Statistics (DES) as the data partner and the Information & Public Relations Department as the media partner. The state government has initiated the process of preparing the Vision document in accordance with the objectives



of SDGs and priority policies of the state government. The state government carried out an elaborate exercise with all its implementing departments/ agencies to map their respective plan schemes with Goals and targets as part of the preparation of Annual Plan 2021-22.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: While formulating the Annual Plan 2021-22, the Kerala State Planning Board issued directions to all HoDs to take necessary steps for incorporating components in the plan schemes for achieving SDGs. An Action Plan for rolling out the implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the state is also being prepared.

Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs: The state has converged SDGs with the umbrella flagship scheme “*Navakeralam Karmapadhathi*”, which encompasses four missions - i) *Harithakeralam Mission* - an umbrella mission integrating waste management, organic farming, water resources management, ii) Total Housing - LIFE (Livelihood Inclusion and Financial Improvement) Mission - a comprehensive scheme for all the landless and homeless in the state, iii) Public Education Rejuvenation Mission - comprehensive educational reforms transforming government schools to international standards and iv) *Aardram Mission* - to create people friendly health delivery system in the state. It is an inter-sectoral scheme which addresses problems in six key sectors namely - health, education, agriculture, sanitation, water resources, and housing, with the help of local self-government initiatives such as eco-labelling for sustainably managing marine fisheries, carbon neutral *panchayats* for reducing carbon emission through local intervention, local action plan on climate change, setting up of portable or fixed biogas plants, piped composting for solid waste management under *Nirmala Bhavanam Nirmala Nagaram* project (Clean Homes, Clean City), *Jaagratha Samithi*, Gender Resource Centre for women empowerment, *Nirbhaya* policy, *Kudumbashree* for women empowerment, and

Janakeeya Hotel - People’s Hotels to provide affordable food to the needy.

SDG monitoring: The Government of Kerala has constituted an SDG Monitoring Group (SMG) under the chairpersonship of Secretary, PIE&MD, with officials from the Kerala State Planning Board (KSPB), the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), and several key departments as members. The state has come up with 191 measurable indicators. Progress on the SDGs is reviewed at the level of the Chief Secretary or the Chief Minister. The state government is planning to develop a dashboard for monitoring 148 indicators out of 302 indicators in NIF for which reliable data is available and then extend the monitoring with additional indicators in the State Indicator Framework (SIF). A series of Goal-specific meetings are conducted at the PIE&MD level to identify the data gaps and to make efforts to bridge the gaps.

SDG based budgeting: While formulating the Annual Plan 2021-22, the Kerala State Planning board issued directions to all HoDs to take necessary steps for incorporating components in the plan schemes for achieving SDGs. Based on the details received from various departments, a draft document was prepared and is under process for inclusion in the budget.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The Government of Kerala has prepared a number of schemes and initiatives for upliftment of groups in situations of vulnerability, especially children, women including divorcees and widows, persons with disabilities, transgender, SC/STs, senior citizens, migrant workers etc. Schemes such as *Kaval plus*, *Samuhya Patanamuri*, *Gothravalalyanidhi*, *Gothrabandhu*, *Janani-Janma Raksha*, Kerala Tribal Plus, *Gothra Resmi* - Tribal social engineering initiative, Revolving Fund of MGNREGA, and special programmes for particular communities like *Adiyas*, *Paniyas*, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal

Groups (PVTGs) and Tribes Living in Forest etc. have been implemented to improve the quality of life of indigents. For children, provisions have been made for merging *Anganwadis* for their re-formation, and special *Anganwadis* are being set up for children with disabilities. Community Study Centers have been set up across the state to help tribal children achieve academic excellence and eliminate dropping out. For women, the *Nirbhaya* Policy has been issued for empowerment, safety and security of women and girl children and to assist the women/girl victims of sexual violence and trafficking. Campaigns have been organised to eliminate the practice of dowry by 2025. A transgender cell under the Social Justice Department to empower and bring the transgender community into the mainstream. For SC/STs, E-governance strategies have been developed by the state for better service delivery to the SC community. A portal has been developed known as “*Gadhika*” for the sale of indigenous

products made by SC & ST entrepreneurs. Employability enhancement has also been done for the SC/STs. Several programmes have been announced for inter-state migrants. Industrial training institutes have been set up for physically challenged trainees. Besides, several welfare schemes for SCs, women, children and other communities have been implemented. Innovative schemes have been announced to increase the participation of the Scheduled Tribes in schools.

Partnerships: The Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) recognises the role of various stakeholders as part of the institutional framework to roll-out the implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the state. It is planning to organise SDG campaigns by collaborating with NGOs/ Vos/ CSOs and in coordination with Information & Public Relations Department, Government of Kerala.

MADHYA PRADESH

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The state has initiated the process of sensitisation of all government departments on SDGs. Several rounds of consultation and meetings have been completed with senior departmental officials to build awareness on SDGs and to highlight the importance of collective action and concerted efforts. The departments are tasked with formulating implementation strategies for various SDG targets relevant to them and mapping them to measurable indicators. A state-level stakeholder’s consultation workshop for SDGs was held in February 2019. It was aimed at developing institutional partnerships, exchanging ideas and sharing experiences. Further, directives have been issued to all District Collectors to allocate one session on SDGs in all training programmes at the district level. At the block level, capacity building has been undertaken as a part of the Aspirational Blocks Programme. A booklet on SDGs in Hindi and a training presentation have been prepared for use at the block level. The curriculum of the Community Leadership Development Programme as a part of the Bachelor of Social Work degree course, Chitrakoot Gramodaya University, includes resource material for awareness and capacity building on SDGs.

Institutional mechanisms for ‘Whole-of-Government’ approach: The Madhya Pradesh State Policy and Planning Commission is the nodal department responsible for SDG implementation and monitoring. At the state level, a dedicated interdepartmental SDG cell has been constituted for monitoring and implementation of SDGs. Regular reviews have been conducted by high-level officials to ensure seamless coordination. At the district level too, SDG cells have been constituted which are headed by the District Collector with district level officials of the concerned district departments as members. The Government of

Madhya Pradesh prepared the Vision document on SDGs in 2018. The state has mapped SDGs and targets with various government schemes with milestones for 2020, 2024 and 2030.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: The government has developed the SDG Action Plan 2030, a multi-year document with progress against the Goals measured across three timelines – 2020, 2024 and 2030. The document elaborates ways in which all departments need to reorient and redefine their roles in realising the SDGs.

Good example of inter-sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs: Block and district level capacity has been developed as part of the Aspirational Blocks Programme covering 50 most backward blocks in 19 districts of the state for monitoring the progress on 103 indicators across six sectors i.e health and nutrition, education, agriculture and allied services, infrastructure, rural and urban, skill development and employment and social and financial inclusion.

SDG monitoring: The state has identified 299 state specific indicators for periodic SDG monitoring. At the state level, the State Policy and Planning Commission is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the SDGs. At the block and the district levels, the government is monitoring the progress of SDGs through Aspirational Blocks Programme. The M. P. State Policy and Planning Commission, in partnership with UNICEF, is developing an integrated SDG dashboard, a web-based application to store, manage and disseminate SDG indicator-based data for monitoring, tracking, and reporting on SDGs by the state and key stakeholders. This also includes the indicators of the Aspirational Blocks Programme.

SDG based budgeting: The state budget is not yet aligned to the SDGs. However, the departments set annual targets and their



respective budgeting requirements to achieve the yearly goals for the respective schemes.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The state government has emphasised on promotion of equal opportunities, access to the labour market, fair working conditions, adequate and accessible social protection and inclusion while implementing the SDGs. Under the Aspirational Block Programme, the state has identified 50 aspirational blocks, out of which 29 are notified

as tribal blocks. The state has also defined indicators related to groups in situations of vulnerability and is capturing and analysing disaggregated data on a monthly basis.

Partnerships: The state is partnering with UNICEF and other stakeholders viz. NGOs in sensitisation, capacity building and development of integrated dashboard for monitoring the SDGs.

MAHARASHTRA

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The state has conducted an online sensitisation/ training programme for about 1400 officials of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in collaboration with the Yashwantrao Chavan Development Administration Academy (YASHADA), the Administrative Training Institute (ATI) of Government of Maharashtra. YASHADA has also included a basic curriculum on SDGs in its training modules for foundation and induction training of government officers. State-level workshops on “Enhancing capacities for institutionalising the SDGs in Maharashtra”, “Integrated Planning Office Automation System (i-PAS) and SDGs” were held at the state and district levels in collaboration with UNICEF. An IEC campaign for various media platforms is being designed. Training and orientation of all stakeholders at the district level and of elected representatives of urban & rural local bodies are proposed to be conducted in partnership with the support of Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), the government’s institutional partner. Necessary funds to the extent of 0.1 per cent from the budgetary outlays of district annual plan have been earmarked for these training and orientation workshops.

Institutional mechanism for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The Government of Maharashtra has designated the Department of Planning as the nodal department and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics as the nodal office for implementation of SDGs. The government has established an SDG-Implementation and Coordination Centre (SDG-ICC) under the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Planning Department to take further the work on SDGs completed earlier through the ‘Action Room to Reduce Poverty (ARRP)’ program, which was a collaborative initiative with the office of UN Resident Coordinator, India. The SDG

Vision 2030 of the state was published in 2017 which highlighted the broad alignment of SDGs with the development priorities of the state. The department has mapped 1335 state-level schemes and programmes, and 540 district level schemes to various SDGs targets. The state level schemes have been mapped with SDGs in 3 categories – A, B and C depending on their level of association with SDGs i.e., high, medium and low. For action at the state level, the government has amended the District Planning Committees (conduct of meetings) Rules, 1999, which requires the District Planning Committees to statutorily act towards achievement of SDGs and targets.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: The SDG action plan of the state includes preparation of the SIF and the DIF, preparing a state-level baseline report on SDGs, training and capacity building of key stakeholders, creation and distribution of IEC material, and development of a state level SDG dashboard.

SDG monitoring: The state has shortlisted 237 state specific indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs. The government has formulated monitoring strategies to track the progress of SDGs through state-level SDG dashboards besides statistical interventions such as the National Analytics Platform made available by the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog. The state has developed the Maharashtra Plan Schemes Information System (MP-SIMS) portal that enables administrative departments to enter data on SDGs and targets. The state government has also developed an Integrated Planning Office Automation System (i-PAS) to capture data relating to the SDGs and targets mapped to district level schemes/ programmes. The state has identified 237 state and 119 district specific SDG indicators after extensive consultations with all the stakeholders. All the

administrative departments have been advised to enter data related to SDGs on MP-SIMS portal which is used to prepare state/ district annual plan. A high-level review of SDG targets is carried out at the level of the Chief Secretary based on various thematic groups such as social, economic, environment, and peace and justice.

SDG based budgeting: SDGs are aligned with the state budget through MP-SIMS and i-PAS. The state government has completed mapping of 1335 state level schemes with the SDGs. A separate SDG tab has also been made available on MP-SIMS, enabling the administrative departments to enter the budget outlays and beneficiary targets. This process will ensure an automatic and continuous linking of the budget outlays with the SDGs.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The Government of Maharashtra has taken special initiatives under its Human Development Programme to provide direct financial support to the poorest of women in rural areas under “Tejashree Financial Services” through various measures such as ultra-poor women’s loan scheme, financial assistance to women to repay debts and working capital for social enterprises. Under the programme, INR 68.53 crores is being provided to 1,12,900 women associated with Self Help Groups (SHGs). Micro Development Plans (MDP) have been prepared

through TISS to capture the Environment Adjusted Human Vulnerability Index (EAHVI) across the three dimensions of the Human Development Index and track the progress on SDGs and its targets in the most backward 27 development blocks. The state guidelines for the preparation of the state annual plan gives specific instructions to map schemes/ programmes to beneficiaries with special needs, as defined under the Disabilities Act, 2016. The District Planning Committees have to statutorily act towards the achievement of SDGs and targets. The government has allocated 1 per cent of the budget for the District Annual Plan 2021-22 to fund micro-projects with the objective of developing innovative, scalable and replicable interventions at the level of development blocks for localisation of the SDGs. The state government has published the Gender Budget & Child Budget for 2020-21 in collaboration with UNICEF. Additional funds have been made available for Scheduled Caste component schemes, Tribal Component Schemes and District Annual Plan. The government is now planning to initiate schemes for beneficiaries with special needs.

Partnerships: The state government is partnering with UN agencies, particularly UNICEF and academic institutions viz. TISS, for sensitisation on SDGs and monitoring the implementation of SDGs.

MANIPUR

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The government has organised a series of workshops to build capacities of officials engaged in SDG implementation. A two-day workshop was organised at the state level in February 2018 with line departments and district level officers on SDG and Vision 2030. The state has also organised workshops in 10 districts during July- August 2017 attended by local NGOs, district officials, and academicians. A two-day workshop on SDG, SIF and Global Indices was held on 27 November 2020, which was organised by the Department of Economics and Statistics, where the status of each indicator was reviewed and discussed. CSOs in Manipur have also organised webinars/ workshops where the state officials and other stakeholders have participated. Going forward, the state is planning to develop a capacity building training module to enable outreach to and sensitise district and grassroots level stakeholders. It is planning to conduct district-level awareness programmes and workshops on budgeting as per the targets of the schemes mapped to the SDGs.

Institutional mechanisms for ‘Whole-of-Government’ approach: The Department of Planning is the nodal department for coordination and monitoring of SDGs in the state. The government has constituted three-levels of committees for coordinating and implementing action. At the state level, the government has constituted a State Level Committee and an Inter-Departmental Working Group. The State Level Committee is headed by the Chief Secretary with all the administrative Secretaries as members and is responsible for monitoring targets and goals biannually. The Inter-Departmental Working Group is chaired by the Administrative Secretary (Planning) with all other administrative Secretaries as members. The working group develops state specific

indicators in line with the National Indicator Framework, re-aligns targets of the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) in line with SDGs and their targets, and maps them with the SDG targets. At the district level, a District level Working Group has been constituted, headed by the Deputy Commissioner, with all the district level officers as members. The function of the District level Working Group is to set and re-align targets and monitor achievement of the targets and indicators set under the SDGs. Manipur has prepared the Vision document 2030, which is aligned to the SDG framework, and has also mapped the SDG targets to the state departments.

Good example of inter-sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs: “Go to Village” initiative of the Government of Manipur to reach out to its citizens at their doorstep, informing them about Government programmes and their benefits and ensuring timely delivery of services to eligible beneficiaries enhanced the beneficiary base. All the 2691 villages in all districts of the state have been reached out to. As a result, there was a total enrolment of 3,06,028 beneficiaries from May, 2018 to June, 2019 and services have been delivered to 2,17,051 beneficiaries.

SDG monitoring: The three level committees constituted by the government, at the state and district levels monitor the implementation of SDGs in the state. The state has identified 98 monitoring indicators covering 15 SDGs. As far as District Indicator Framework is concerned, the state has adopted the North-Eastern Region District SDG Index & Dashboard prepared and launched by NITI Aayog and Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (M/DoNER) with technical assistance from UNDP, on 26 August, 2021 covering 84 district specific indicators. The NER District SDG Index and the dashboard delineated the progress of districts in 8 north eastern states, covering 103 districts.



Goal-wise ranking of districts has also been provided in the NER report and dashboard.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The Government of Manipur recognises the importance of inclusive growth and localising SDGs as a strategy for leaving no one behind. The government has implemented many schemes/ programmes to ensure reaching the most vulnerable sections of the population. These include programmes and schemes such as Chief Minister *Sotharabasingi Tengbang* (CMST), Chief Minister *Hakshelgi Tengbang* (CMHT), construction of women market in district headquarters, and construction of transit accommodation for doctors and teachers in the hilly remote areas. The state implements the Manipur Startup Scheme, launched in 2017-18, with support provided in partnership with banks for establishing new ventures or up-scaling existing business.

Various programmes such as “Go to Village”, “Go to Hills”, and “Go to School” have been implemented by the state to assess the ground realities and problems of indigents, reaching the furthest behind first. The state has made policies for facilitating subsidies and bank loans for Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), OBC, women, minority and persons with disabilities for helping them in setting up greenfield enterprises.

Partnerships: The state has engaged NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, academicians and universities in taking the SDG agenda forward. Many NGOs and academicians have actively participated in sensitisation workshops organised by the government. CSOs/CBOs themselves organised the workshops and are actively engaged in spreading awareness and conducting sensitisation programmes at the state level.



MEGHALAYA

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy /capacity development on the SDGs: The government imparted training to department stakeholders on the usage of an SDG mobile application for setting baselines and targets in September 2020. Priority mapping exercises and localisation workshop in Ri Bhoi district with district and block level officials took place in December 2019. The government is now planning to sensitise stakeholders on the SDGs and undertake wide-ranging training and capacity building for government officials.

Institutional mechanisms for 'Whole-of-Government' approach: The Government of Meghalaya has designated the Department of Planning as the nodal department for coordination and monitoring of SDGs. At the state level, the government has formed an SDG Cell under the Planning Department for implementing and coordinating action on SDGs. The state is yet to finalise the SDG Vision document 2030. However, it has undertaken mapping exercise of various state departments against SDGs.

SDG monitoring: The government has prepared the State Indicator Framework (SIF) for monitoring progress on the SDGs at the district and block levels. The SIF comprises 173

indicators against 89 targets set for 16 goals, disaggregated at the state, district and block levels. Out of a total of 173 identified indicators, 44 are state level performance indicators, 100 are district level performance indicators and 29 are block level performance indicators. Further, block indicators will have disaggregated data up to the village level. A mobile application has been developed and launched to collect the baseline data and set targets against the SDG indicators at the state, district and block levels. The data will feed into the state level dashboard being developed to monitor progress on SDGs. Like other north eastern states, Meghalaya has also adopted the North-Eastern Region District SDG Index & Dashboard prepared and launched by NITI Aayog and Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (M/DoNER) with technical assistance from UNDP on 26 August 2021, covering 84 district specific indicators from 120 districts. The state has allocated dedicated resources to the district and block development offices for regular monitoring and reporting of the SDGs.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: Integrated SDG dashboard and mobile app will facilitate capturing the real time data of each SDG indicator to identify the weak areas on which the state should focus on.

MIZORAM

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The state has organised several state and district level sensitisation workshops and consultation meetings on issues related to SDGs. It has also organised programmes to raise awareness among citizens and officials on SDGs. Local TV channels, colleges and schools are active partners in spreading awareness on the SDGs. The state organised a three-day state/district level sensitisation workshop on SDGs on 29 January 2019 in which Members of the Legislative Assembly, nodal officers from all line departments, district authorities and Villages Councils/ Local Councils presidents and secretaries actively participated. Recognising the importance of the role of district level line departments, village council, NGOs and other stakeholders, district level sensitisation workshops on SDGs were organized by the state in 2019 at seven district headquarters. The second round of workshops on SDGs were organised in 8 districts of the state in 2020. The workshop intended to sensitise and train officials from the line departments in order to ensure that the strategies to achieve the Goals and targets of SDGs are implemented effectively at every level. The workshop also identified problems and challenges faced by the line departments and other stakeholders. The state has also organised a series of consultative meetings on SDGs with all 35 line departments. The Department of Planning has conducted a series of mass awareness activities on SDGs, which include broadcasting of panel discussions on SDGs, preparation of a video clip on SDGs and broadcasting the same on local channels, advertising information on SDGs in local newspapers, conducting talk shows on SDGs and preparation of study material on SDGs for inter-college quiz competitions etc. A website on SDGs was also created for the state. With these efforts of the state, majority of the people are now aware of the concept and importance

of SDGs which makes SDG implementation more participative. A Hackathon for the youth on the theme “Business Solution to Sustainable Development Goals” was organised in different colleges in 8 districts of the state in 2020. The state has also provided resource material for awareness and capacity - building programmes. The state is now planning to organise block level sensitisation workshops on SDGs for Block Development Officers for better monitoring of SDGs at the block level. For this, funds have already been allocated in the annual action plan of the state.

Institutional mechanism for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The Department of Planning and Programme Implementation has been designated as the nodal department for SDGs. At the state level, a dedicated SDG Cell was established in November 2017 in the Research and Development Branch of the Planning and Programme Implementation Department headed by the Principal Adviser. The SDG Cell is responsible for collecting data for SIF and DIF for monitoring the progress of SDGs at the state and District levels while also coordinating with the concerned line departments and the District Planning Committees (DPCs). Principal Adviser-cum-Additional Secretary is the state nodal officer for SDGs. Line departments of the state government are identified for each indicator and nodal officer from each line department is nominated to support effective implementation, coordinate within the department and with other line departments, and to conduct monitoring in their respective areas. A target-wise mapping of SDGs to state departments, agencies and development programme/ schemes has been completed by the state through landscape analysis mapping, dashboard and budget alignment. A High-Level Monitoring Committee is set up under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary, with the Planning Secretary

as the Member Secretary. The Committee is constituted to review progress and to suggest corrective measures while monitoring the progress of implementation of SDGs in the state. The state level review is scheduled to be conducted twice a year. A technical committee is also formed under the Chairpersonship of the Director, Economics & Statistics Department where all nodal officers of line departments are members. The Committee aims to identify the measurable indicators clearly specifying the baseline data and targets, and update the state and district indicator frameworks from time to time. At the district and local levels, the District Planning Committee (DPC) is the monitoring body, constituted under the chairpersonship of the respective District Commissioners with secretarial assistance given by the office of the district research officer for effective grassroots level planning, supported by village-level co-operatives. The DPC is responsible for collecting the requisite district-level data based on DIF and is also responsible for reviewing the progress of the SDGs, identifying challenges, preparing reports annually and submitting them to the nodal department for further action. The state is planning to constitute a local/village level SDG monitoring committee under the chairpersonship of the Block Development Officer to institutionalise and effectively implement SDGs in the state. The Committee will identify local level challenges and other gaps in the implementation and coordinate with the district level committee for effective action. The state published the 'SDG Mizoram Vision 2030' in 2018 which is updated every year.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: A separate sectoral strategy for SDGs has been formulated by the state. The government has formulated the State Development Plan - 'Socio-Economic Development Programme (SEDP) - a comprehensive plan for the realisation of the SDG Vision, which mirrors many of the SDGs. The government has also prepared annual action plan on SDGs.

Good examples of inter-sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs: Sustainable development embraces an inter-sectoral approach for inclusive and sustainable growth. The state has planned the mobilisation of communities clustered around themes comprising specialised organisations, universities, civil societies, business groups etc. to address the challenges across sectors such as health, education, agriculture, nutrition, water-energy nexus, sustainable consumption and production patterns, and infrastructure. In this way, lessons learned in one area can inform progress in other sectors. It will not only bridge the implementation gap in SDGs but also provide a platform for all the stakeholders viz. implementing agencies, data producers, users and analysts to come forward for effective monitoring of the progress and the implementation of SDGs across various sectors.

SDG monitoring: The SDG Monitoring Framework of the state has provisions for state level, district level, local/ village level monitoring along with internal and thematic monitoring. The SDG cell monitors the progress of SDGs while also coordinating with the concerned line departments and district planning committees. Each nodal officer in the line department has been entrusted with the task of monitoring the implementation of SDGs in their respective departments. The department is required to review the progress of SDGs quarterly and submit the report of the meeting to the nodal department. At the district level, the DPC monitors the implementation of SDGs. A State Indicator Framework (SIF) has been developed by the technical committee on SDG, based on the NIF, following a rigorous consultative process. The state has identified 196 state specific indicators and 33 line departments for the implementation of SDGs, thus following a whole-of-the-government-approach. A District Indicator Framework (DIF) has been mapped out from the SIF with 184 indicators. 31 line departments have been identified for the implementation of SDGs at the district level.

Progress on SDGs is regularly monitored at the level of Chief Secretary or Chief Minister. The state is being supported by UNDP in designing and developing an SDG dashboard to capture the status and progress of SDGs at the local/ village level. An SDG district ranking was prepared in 2018-19 by the state and it is planned to further update the ranking by covering more and better-quality indicators.

SDG based budgeting: The state government has undertaken goal-wise budget alignment for the line department, linking all the related schemes - state flagship programme, CSS and other development schemes with the requisite fund. Details of the budget aligned with the SDGs are also highlighted in Mizoram Vision 2030.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: Considerable efforts have been made by the Government of Mizoram towards the upliftment of communities in situations of vulnerability.

This is strongly reflected in the state flagship programmes. Fourteen different Boards under the chairpersonship of different Members of the Legislative Assembly have been constituted to identify the needs and plan special interventions required in each sector. The state has conducted a district innovation challenge survey on business/ private sector solutions to SDG challenges focused on the creation and elaboration of the best, practical, marketable and sustainable ideas.

Partnerships: The Government of Mizoram has a robust partnership with UNDP on technical matters related to the implementation of the SDG framework. Several discussions have been held with UNDP at Aizawl and Guwahati. At the institutional level, the state is partnering with Mizoram University, ICFAI University Mizoram, Administrative Training Institute (ATI) and the State Institute of Rural Development and *Panchayati Raj* (SIRD&PR).

NAGALAND

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: To enhance awareness, the government has published an SDG brochure for localisation called “Building Stewardship on Agenda 2030 in North-East India”, jointly with UNDP. The brochure highlights Nagaland’s preparedness for achieving the 2030 Agenda, steps taken to localise SDG implementation and specific case studies that contribute toward SDGs. The SDG Spectrum Newsletter – the first of its kind, was published to generate awareness on the steps taken by the state government to contribute towards accelerating SDG achievements. SDG quizzes are organised by the SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC). Capacity building workshops are conducted at the state and district levels.

Institutional mechanisms for ‘Whole-of-Government’ approach: The Department of Planning & Coordination is the nodal department for overall coordination and monitoring of SDGs. At the state level, the SDGCC was set up in October 2019 by the Department of Planning & Coordination under a technical partnership with UNDP. The centre is headed by Additional Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner, Government of Nagaland. SDG Cell has also been created in all the related departments and nodal officers have been nominated. The state has also constituted a High-Level Steering Committee headed by the Chief Secretary for monitoring, policy review and undertaking course correction. The institutional structure at district level is being formalised. Nagaland SDG Vision 2030 was launched on 17 August 2021. The state has aligned SDGs with state departments/schemes to streamline their activities.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: Action plans have been prepared by all the departments in the state and these, along with strategy papers, formed the basis on which the

vision document has been drafted. The government has drafted the District SDG Localisation and Integration Manual to improve local planning, implementation, and monitoring of on-going programmes.

SDG monitoring: At the state-level, SDGs are monitored by a High-level Steering Committee, SDG cells and SDGCC. Nagaland has identified 125 state specific indicators in line with National Indicator Framework in consultation with the concerned departments for monitoring the performance of the state under each SDG. It has adopted the 84 district level indicators shortlisted in the report “North-Eastern Region District SDG Index & Dashboard”. The state is planning to take the SDG localisation to the district, block and village level. A data eco-system mapping exercise was piloted in Kiphire Aspirational District by the SDGCC, State Planning & Coordination Department under the guidance of Deputy Commissioner, Kiphire. This exercise covered mapping of schemes and availability of data for indicators under SDGs at district level.

SDG based budgeting: The government has initiated the process of developing draft guidelines and the relevant framework for the preparation of the outcome budget that will be linked to the SDGs. The government aims to encourage open, accountable, and pro-active governance by bringing to light result oriented outputs and outcomes. This effort will enable all departments to effectively keep track of the objectives of the schemes and work towards the pre-decided development goals thereby helping in achieving the state, national and global development agenda.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The state has created the Village Vision Cells (VVCs) with the tagline “Back to the root” which was introduced with the objective of benefiting all the villagers.

Partnerships: The state is partnering with UNDP for sensitisation, implementation, and monitoring of the SDGs. SDGCC established in partnership with UNDP acts as a facilitator and integrator for all stakeholders involved

in achieving the targets set under each SDG. It works as a capacity building center, a knowledge centre and a monitoring unit which assists the state government in realising the SDG vision and strategic action plan.



ODISHA

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The state has conducted several awareness/ capacity-building programmes for sensitising the state officials as well as district-level officials. Secretaries of all departments are sensitised on SDGs and the timelines to achieve the Goals. The nodal officers from the line departments have also been trained. At the district level, all officials of District Planning and Monitoring Units (DPMUs) have been sensitised and trained to facilitate them to align local plans with the SDGs. A series of consultative meetings have been held with the major departments for mapping of schemes, shortlisting of state-specific indicators and budgeting, etc. The Department of Planning and Convergence has provided training materials to the district officials and the line department officials to guide them on implementation of the SDG framework. The state is now planning to organise capacity-building programmes for statistical officials to provide hands-on training on SDG indicators.

Institutional mechanism for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The Department of Planning and Convergence (P&C) is the nodal department for all the work pertaining to the SDGs. A core SDG team has been constituted under the Department of P&C for the implementation of SDGs. Additionally, SDG cells have been formed in all line departments with designated nodal officers. The SDG cells created in different departments are mainly expected to streamline SDGs through horizontal integration and for localisation of SDGs down to the level of districts and sub-districts. The Director, Department of Economics & Statistics (DE&S) is the nodal officer for data flow on SDG indicators. The state has also constituted SDG cells at the district, urban local bodies (ULB) and *panchayat* levels for coordinating the implementation of SDGs at the grassroots. The state government is in the process of making

the SDG vision document and aligning it with the current state development priorities. The state has also undertaken an exercise for mapping schemes to the SDG targets.

SDG monitoring: The government has entrusted DES with the task of collecting and maintaining the database, and analysing data on the progress of the SDGs. For robust monitoring of the SDGs, the government has decided to constitute an SDG secretariat comprising of inter-departmental working group, project monitoring unit, SDG cell and state knowledge partner. The inter-departmental working group will function as a think tank and aid the government in formulating the vision for SDGs and conduct periodic reviews to suggest mid-term course corrections. A project monitoring unit, with subject matter experts will provide necessary guidance to the departments and help in benchmarking processes of departments for priority-setting, visioning exercise and goal setting in association with the working group. It will also aid the process of SDG-based budgeting. The state knowledge partners will help the SDG cell in matters pertaining to policy planning and analysis. ‘Odisha SDG Indicator Framework’ (OSIF) has been developed by the Planning & Convergence Department in consultation with all concerned 35 departments of the state. The department has shortlisted 367 indicators which include 100 outcome indicators, 143 output indicators, and 124 process indicators across the 17 SDGs. Out of the total 367 indicators, 269 have been taken from National Indicator Framework and 98 are state-specific. The development of a district indicator framework is also in the pipeline. Further, the state has also initiated the process of developing its own dashboard-based monitoring mechanism for the SDGs. A state-level index is planned; currently the efforts to develop a methodology for the same is underway.



.....

SDG based budgeting: SDGs are aligned to the state budget. The Government of Odisha had proposed to bring SDGs as a separate disclosure statement in the Annual Budget 2021-22 with a link to the outlays for the schemes.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The Government of Odisha has ensured the inclusion of groups in situations of vulnerability in its action plans. Sweekruti (scheme for promotion of transgender equality and justice), reservation for persons with disability, Mission *Jeevika*, *Anwasha*, *Akankshya* (Urban hostel complex for post matric ST and SC students), Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP), *Garima* for sanitation workers, “*Jaga Mission-Odisha Livable Habitat Mission*” for Urban slum dwellers, Inter State Migrant Workman Act (ISMW), State Commission for Protection of Child rights, “*BALARAM*” (Bhoomihina Agriculturist Loan and Resources Augmentation Model) for tenant farmers, oral lessees or share croppers, *KALIA* Scheme: for small and marginal farmers/ landless Agricultural Household, *Sampurna* Yojana, *Mo Jami Mo Diha*, Mission Shakti, *MAMATA* for Pregnant and lactating woman of 19 & above

.....

age group, Socio-Economic Transformation and Upliftment (SETU), Odisha Millets Mission, Special Program for Promotion of Integrated Farming in Tribal Areas, *Sujal*, ‘Drink from Tap Mission’ scheme, Special Development Council (SDC), and *Aahaar* are some of the initiatives taken by the State for the welfare of children, women, SC/STs, minorities, persons with disabilities, transgender, migrant labourers, small/ marginal farmers, tribals, etc. Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme was implemented to empower the tribal community, enable them to enhance their food security, and to raise their incomes. Besides, initiatives have been taken to ensure access to improved and sustainable livelihoods for tribal people. Schemes have been launched to provide financing to children of SC/ST communities to enable them to study in urban schools. Several schemes have been initiated for the upliftment of the farmers. Special initiatives are being implemented to reduce the infant mortality rate (IMR) and the maternal mortality rate (MMR). Special Development Councils (SDC) have been set up to focus on preservation of tribal culture and traditions.

.....



PUNJAB

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: Extensive Campaign viz. SDG Action Awards have been conducted to generate awareness among local people about SDGs and how they are related to activities contributing towards social upliftment, saving the environment, responsible consumption of resources, innovation for economic progress and other such efforts. A mobile application 'Bring Back Color' with SDGs is being developed to facilitate online/virtual orientation and training of all stakeholders. The state has been using social media platforms for spreading awareness on SDGs. Capacity-building meetings for all the departments, about basics of SDGs and importance of SDGs, are being planned by the state. For meetings with representatives of local bodies, an SDGCC film in the local (Punjabi) language has been developed. To enhance the awareness on SDGs, the state has developed short videos on 17 SDGs, introductory videos on SDG and SDGCC in two languages - Punjabi and English, customised posters based on department-specific SDG targets and indicators in 2 languages for 10 departments of the state government.

Institutional mechanisms for 'Whole-of-Government' approach: The State Level Task Force and Steering Committee for monitoring the implementation of SDGs have been established. At the state level, an SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC) has been established under a Department of Planning partnership with UNDP. SDGCC is headed by Additional Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner, Government of Punjab. A High-Level Steering Committee headed by the Chief Secretary has also been formed for guidance, monitoring, policy review and course correction. The Steering Committee is mandated with the task of preparation of a Vision Document for implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, preparation

of Four-Year Strategic Action Plans (2019-23) for all departments, and development of State Indicator Framework (SIF) for monitoring the progress to achieve targets set. The state has constituted a State Level Task Force under the chairpersonship of the Finance Minister, mandated to review and strengthen the state statistical system for SDG related data flows. At the district level, district SDG Cells have been formed for seamless coordination amongst all line departments. The SDG cells are responsible for developing District SDG Action Plan, SDG Indicator Framework and SDG dashboard at the district level and developing a strategy for awareness generation on SDGs at the district, block and *Panchayat* levels. The Secretary, Department of Planning is the state nodal officer for SDGs. An SDG cell has been created in the Economic and Statistical Organisation of the state government for SDG monitoring. The state government is preparing Department Information System Architecture (DISA) for each department to monitor progress on the SDGs. The state published the Vision document in 2016 and had undertaken SDG target-wise mapping of state departments and schemes to track the progress of specific indicators.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: SDG integration in the plan document has been initiated. To achieve the SDGs, the state has focused on the preparation and implementation of 4-year Strategic Action Plans (4SAPs) of all the departments by mapping all the schemes with the SDG targets.

Good example of inter-sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs: The SDG Action Awards have been organised to generate awareness about SDGs. The awards recognise people's contribution towards social upliftment, saving the environment, responsible consumption of resources, innovation for economic progress and other such efforts nominated under

relevant categories. This has been a one of its kind initiative to mobilise individuals to take actions on the SDGs. This initiative not only connected diverse partners but also bridged the gap between citizens and institutions to fast-track progress on the SDGs.

SDG monitoring: The Government of Punjab prepared the State Indicator Framework in 2020-21 which will be reviewed annually. Meetings are being held regularly to review the progress under the framework. A State level Task Force and a State level Steering Committee oversee and steer the work on monitoring progress on SDGs. The state government with the support of SDGCC has developed an SDG dashboard covering all Goals, targets and included indicator specific mapping of schemes with detailed monitoring plan at the state, district and sub-district levels. The dashboard, which has been recently launched, will enable the task force members, steering committee members and district SDGs cell members to monitor and review progress at various levels.

SDG based budgeting: State budget is not yet aligned with the SDGs.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The Government of Punjab has taken a number of initiatives for leaving no one behind such as *Mata Tripta Mahila Yojna* - for empowerment of women headed households, *Kasturba Gandhi Divyangjan Yojna* - a major programme for the empowerment of persons with disabilities, Unified Online School Management System (ePunjabSchool), and free education up to class 12 to all the girl students studying in government schools.

Partnerships: The state government has partnered with UNDP to establish the SDGCC. The SDGCC is working closely with SDG related government departments, technical agencies, UN agencies, civil society organisations and academic institutions to provide the requisite drive to the state government's initiative in rolling out the SDG framework and achieving the targets set under each SDG. The state has also involved local citizens in driving sensitisation/awareness on SDGs through SDG Action Awards.

RAJASTHAN

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The state government has organised various state-level orientation workshops, capacity building workshops in partnership with UNICEF, and meetings with nodal officers/ data focal points at the Planning Department/ DES level to sensitise them about SDGs. A state-level orientation workshop was also organised for District Chief Planning Officers and Deputy/ Assistant Directors of Economics and Statistics division. A workshop on SDGs was organised in the Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (HCM RIPA) in which progress made by the state was shared with various stakeholders and a dedicated gallery was developed to create awareness on the SDGs. The inclusion of at least one session on SDGs has been made compulsory in all the training programmes for officers to be conducted by HCM Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur. For advocacy on SDGs, kiosks were set up during the Rajiv Innovation Vision Programme. For district and PRI level planning, the Indira Gandhi *Panchayati Raj* and *Gramin Vikas Sansthan* (SIRD & PR) has regularly been organising trainings/workshops and has prepared reference material and training modules for raising awareness on the SDGs and their integrations with the *Gram Panchayat* Development Plans and the district plans. The state has also developed an SDG indicator framework booklet in Hindi and SDG leaflet/ brochure containing details of the 17 Goals and targets mapped to the key schemes. As a next step, the state is looking to build capacity of PRIs/ ULBs/ district and block level officers, state-level officers of concerned departments, nodal and focal points of concern departments and the DES. State and district level update of SDG related data on the SDG dashboard for effective implementation of SDGs is also being planned. The state is seeking support

from NITI Aayog and MoSPI to address the capacity requirement for localisation of SDGs.

Institutional mechanism for following “Whole-of-Government” approach: A “Centre for SDG Implementation” has been established at the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for overall implementation of the SDGs. The state government has designated the Department of Planning as the nodal department for implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. A state level SDG Implementation and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary. Eight sectoral groups have been constituted to suggest a roadmap and formulate strategies for realising the Goals. A Technical Committee has been constituted under the chairpersonship of the Joint Secretary, Planning Department to provide technical assistance, suggestions for identification of indicator framework, and defining metadata. District level SDG Implementation and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the chairpersonship of respective District Collectors. The Indira Gandhi *Panchayati Raj Sansthan* (State Institute of Rural Development & *Panchayati Raj*) provides guidance on sensitization, and the implementation of SDGs at the PRIs level and for integration of SDGs with GPDP. The state is planning to establish separate cell/ units for implementation of SDGs at the ULB/ *Panchayat* level. The Vision document aligned with SDG priorities is being drafted. The state has mapped the line departments and agencies to development programmes/ schemes and to the SDGs and related targets.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: The Government of Rajasthan has prepared a draft strategy paper/ action plan for 16 SDGs (except SDG-14) which has been shared with seven sectoral working groups. SDG action plan of the state



will be finalised after receiving the suggestions from these groups.

Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs: The state has prepared a “Perspective Report on Sustained and Inclusive Growth in Rajasthan” and 7 policy/sectoral notes on agriculture, education, health, manufacturing, poverty reduction, social protection and tourism in partnership with the World Bank.

SDG monitoring: SDGs are being monitored by the state/ district level SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committees. For collecting, validating and reporting data on indicators, nodal officers and data focal points have been appointed in each department. At the state level, the Centre for SDG Implementation is regularly updating the status of state-specific SDG indicators. Draft SIF comprising over 300 indicators and DIF comprising 229 indicators has been formed and shared with all concerned departments, stakeholders and district collectors for updates. After receiving feedback from the departments and the districts, the final SIF/ DIF will be placed before the State Level Technical Committee and the State Level SDG Implementation and Monitoring Committee for approval. Progress on these indicators is continuously monitored with high-level reviews at the level of the Chief Secretary as well. The state has released two versions of the Rajasthan SDG Index in the years 2020 and 2021, based on 31 and 55 indicators, respectively, to monitor the performance of districts. On a pilot basis, a block-level SDG index has also been estimated for Govindgarh block in Jaipur district. The block level index is based on 24 indicators covering 9 Goals.

The index highlighted the performance of 45 *Gram Panchayats* of Govindgarh block. For the *Gram Panchayat* SDG ranking, the state has constituted a block-level committee under the chairpersonship of sub- divisional officer of the Rural Development and *Panchayati Raj* Department. 41 indicators across 11 SDG goals have been identified by the state for preparing *Gram Panchayat* SDG ranking.

SDG based budgeting: Budget provisions of all schemes being implemented in the state have been linked with key SDGs. A separate annexure regarding SDG-wise allocation under various schemes is being included in the state budget document since 2020. An online module to map all budget heads with schemes and schemes with SDGs has been developed on the State’s Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS). A detailed guideline was also prepared and circulated to all departments for mapping of all central and state schemes being implemented in the state. The direction to map all schematic budget provisions with related SDGs was also incorporated in the budget circular issued by Finance Department for preparing State Budget 2020-21.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The Government of Rajasthan has taken significant initiatives for the welfare of farmers, transgender community, women and children, SC/ST/OBC communities, persons with disabilities and other communities in situations of vulnerability, aiming to realise the 2030 Agenda in letter and spirit.

Partnerships: The government is partnering with UN agencies and academic institutions on capacity building and sensitisation on SDGs.

SIKKIM

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The Government of Sikkim has taken a number of steps to raise awareness on SDGs for officials and legislators. Workshops are organised by the state with the participation of the representatives of key departments to create awareness on SDGs amongst all departments. A state-level workshop was conducted by the Planning and Development Department in collaboration with UNDP. The SDG Vision document was prepared following a “whole-of-government” approach. Meetings are organised at the level of the Chief Secretary to finalise the targets under each SDG. Capacity requirements are being assessed for smooth implementation and involvement of all stakeholders concerned.

Institutional mechanism for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The Directorate of Economics, Statistics and Monitoring and Evaluation (DESM&E), has been designated as the nodal department. The work pertaining to SDGs is handled by the State Income Unit of the Directorate. The Joint Director, State Income Unit is the nodal officer for SDG implementation and monitoring. The state has prepared the vision document, based on SDG priorities. The department-wise mapping of SDGs has been completed while mapping of SDGs with schemes/ programmes is under consideration.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: It is intended to integrate SDGs into the plan document after mapping of schemes and subsequent resource allocation.

SDG monitoring: The Directorate of Economics, Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation (DESM&E)

under the Planning and Development Department is the nodal agency for the monitoring and reporting on SDGs at the state, district and sub-district levels and charting mid-course corrections. Preparation of a detailed monitoring framework is underway. The state has developed both State and District Indicator Frameworks. The SIF consists of 95 state-specific indicators, while for district indicator framework, the government has adopted the North Eastern Region District SDG Index & Dashboard prepared and launched by NITI Aayog and Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (M/DoNER) with technical assistance from UNDP. In the said index, with 84 outcome monitoring indicators at the district level, East Sikkim ranked 1st amongst 120 districts in the north-eastern region.

SDG based budgeting: The state budget is not yet aligned with SDGs. However, a preliminary mapping of demand for grants with SDGs was initiated by the government in the state budget 2018-19.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The state has initiated a number of schemes/ programmes viz. comprehensive universal health checkup, support for specialty treatment outside the state, support to meritorious students in institutions outside the state in health and education sectors, etc. In the agriculture sector, with the state becoming a fully organic state, new initiatives for support have been envisaged. The state has also considered a programme of providing/ ensuring one job per family to ensure that basic minimum requirements of all households are fully covered.



TAMIL NADU

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tamil Nadu has organised various department-level orientation programmes on SDGs related to mapping of indicators, data collection and data monitoring at the sub-district level. Mass campaigns on specific SDG themes were organised by the state to spread awareness on SDGs. For example, a mass tree plantation and drawing competition connected to the theme of Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) was organised in four tenements of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. A six-day seminar series on the elimination of violence against women, and a workshop on strengthening the rights of children are some other workshops in which various departments, NGOs, experts, and public representatives participated and provided their suggestions. Separate training programmes for SDGs are also being conducted by the State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD), Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), and State-owned training institutions. The state is now planning to initiate training/ capacity-building programmes for departmental units, district SDG units, statistics departments, and *Panchayat* level bodies. It is also planning to develop training modules for capacity building at different levels.

Institutional mechanism for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The Department of Planning and Development is primarily responsible for the implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the state. The planning and development department works in close coordination with the State Development Policy Council (formerly State Planning Commission). The Department of Economics and Statistics is the data focal point. At the state level, a High-Power Committee has been constituted under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary and with the Secretaries of line departments

as members to oversee the implementation of SDGs. SDG cell and SDG unit are formed which are responsible for monitoring and implementing policy related initiatives required to achieve the SDGs. SDG units with Secretaries as heads are formed in every department. The government has constituted eight thematic working groups under the chairpersonship of the ACS/ Principal Secretary/ Secretary of the nodal departments with related departments as members to plan, review and monitor the progress against each SDG. At the district level, a High-Power Committee, Executive Committee and District SDG Cell have been formed under the chairpersonship of the District Collector. The state has prepared the SDG vision document, which is being reviewed for publication. The target-wise mapping of departments/ schemes/ programmes with SDGs has been completed by the state.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: In policy notes of all departments of the state government, the schemes/programmes related to SDGs are included. The Chief Minister’s Rural Self Sufficiency Development Programme with an allotment of INR 100 crore was announced for localising SDGs at the Village *Panchayat* level. The state has included SDG priorities as part of the Tamil Nadu State Action Plan on Climate Change - 2.0.

SDG monitoring: The Department of Planning and Development is the nodal department for monitoring of the SDGs in the state. The state has finalised the state, district and block level indicator frameworks. The SIF has 314 indicators while the DIF consists of 104 indicators. The Department of Economics and Statistics is the data focal point for monitoring the progress under these frameworks. A dashboard has been developed to monitor the implementation of SDGs in the state, by the Tamil Nadu e-Governance agency. The progress on the SDGs is periodically reviewed

at the level of the Chief Secretary. The state has also developed an Urban Indicator Framework with the support of GIZ.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: Special efforts have been taken by the state to make programmes more inclusive and with special focus on the persons with disabilities, women and children. A child and gender budget is under preparation. The state has conducted meetings on a range of subjects with different

departments to bring their efforts on 'leaving no one behind' into the ambit of SDGs. A study on the schemes relevant for women in Tamil Nadu with specific reference to crimes against women was also conducted by the state.

Partnerships: The Government of Tamil Nadu is focusing on extending the existing partnership with NGOs and collaboration with private sector to the district level.



TELANGANA

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The state has developed an e-learning module on SDGs, both in Telugu and English, to sensitise officials on SDGs. A similar module was also developed with a national perspective for nationwide use. The state has organised many workshops and training programs for state and districts officials on SDGs. The Chief Secretary chairs Secretaries' conference on SDGs. The Centre for Sustainable Development Goals under Dr. Marri Channa Reddy Human Resource Development Institute of Telangana (MCRHRD) so far has imparted training to 60,000 employees on SDGs through e-learning modules. All the district-level officers were oriented on SDGs during the reorganisation of districts in the year 2016. Many departments such as Tribal Welfare, HM&FW, WCD etc. have made it mandatory to include SDGs in the training curriculum of all the training programmes. Teachers are also trained on 'e-learning module' with a view to spread the message among students. The state has proposed to conduct orientation courses of three days on SDGs, with specific focus on SDG-11, SDG-4, SDG-5, and SDG-11 for state and district level officials of the relevant departments.

Institutional mechanism for "Whole-of-Government" approach: The Department of Planning is the nodal department entrusted with the responsibility of overseeing the implementation of SDGs in the state. All the line departments are assigned the responsibility of implementing the programmes mapped with the SDGs. A Centre for SDGs has been set up under the Department of Planning to coordinate and monitor activities related to the SDGs. The Centre is responsible for capacity building of the officials at all levels and is also engaged in coordinating and facilitating formulation of strategies, action plans and vision documents by providing inputs to all departments, aimed

at realising the vision of "Bangaru Telangana" (Golden Telangana). At the district level, the Chief Planning Officer is the nodal officer under the administrative control of the District Collector. The Chief Planning Officer coordinates with the heads of implementing departments in the districts to streamline SDG implementation. The Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) is entrusted with the preparation of a comprehensive state vision document for 2030 covering 17 SDGs and related targets. The vision document will also have the action plan at the state and the sub-state level. The state has completed the mapping of SDGs with departments, and flagship programmes of the government.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: The state government has encouraged the preparation of Village Action Plans on pilot basis in line with *Gram Panchayat* Development Plans (*Mana Vuru - Mana Pranalika* or My Village - My Plan). The vision document, 2030 which is yet to be finalised will also have the Action Plan at state / sub-state level.

Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs: The state government has clustered all the 17 SDGs thematically and the thematic clusters are being led by the nodal officers in the respective departments.

SDG monitoring: The Telangana State Development Planning Society (TSDPS) has developed a monitoring framework for indicators related to SDG, monitors the progress of various departments pertaining to SDGs, assists departments in conducting various surveys and releases reports and publications related to the SDGs. The State and District Indicator Frameworks are in the final stages of compilation.



.....

SDG based budgeting: Budget allocations for various development schemes of the state are mapped with the SDGs.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The Government of Telangana has envisaged comprehensive, inclusive and holistic development of its people in pursuit of achieving the state's vision. The state is conducting diagnostic studies to understand the vulnerabilities of specific population groups and geographies for more effective policy response. Socio-economic studies have been undertaken on the dietary habits and livelihoods of *Gonds* in Adilabad districts, and *Deva Daasis* in Nizamabad district. Surveys are also being conducted for designing specific welfare programmes for specific groups or communities, such as sheep distribution for *Golla/ Kuruma* community; providing fish-seed for fisherman community; required tools

to artisans based on their occupation etc. The Government has initiated several welfare programmes for SC/ ST/ BC/ minorities, persons with disabilities and women for educational advancement, socio-economic development, protection of rights, economic support schemes and implementation of schemes for social security. A major portion of the budget earmarked for welfare, is spent on cash transfer to SC, ST, OBC and minorities in the form of pensions, scholarships, marriage assistance and other welfare programmes. Besides, social welfare residential schools and colleges, incentives for studying abroad for minorities, sheep distribution, fisheries development, 24-hour quality free power supply to farm sector, *Rythu Bandhu* for farmers, *Rythu Bima* for farmer life insurance, incentives for industrial promotion etc. are targeted towards groups in situations of vulnerability.



TRIPURA

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The Government of Tripura has organised a two-day brainstorming workshop for state-level resource persons including academicians, senior officers, and experts. The state government is collaborating with the State Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development (SIPARD) for building capacities for linking SDGs with the *Gram Panchayat* Development Plans. Modules on SDG based planning have been prepared for training. SIPARD has conducted 72 training programmes for 2651 participants in 5 districts of the state viz. West Tripura, South Tripura, Gomati, North Tripura, and Sepahijala. For capacity building at the district and sub-district levels, resource persons are identified as state Level Master Trainers (SLMTs)/ District Level Master Trainers (DLMTs) from each district/block and are oriented as part of a two-day Training of Trainers programme at the state/ district levels. Around 1450 *Panchayat* secretaries/ rural programme managers and 947 elected representatives have been trained with the help of 254 state and district level master trainers. One training manager for each block was also identified for organising training programmes at the block level. At the block level, a one-day orientation for *Panchayat* secretaries and three days of intensive training for elected representatives were organised.

Institutional mechanism for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The Department of Planning (Statistics) is the nodal department coordinating the monitoring of SDGs in the state. A High-Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary, and Director General of Police, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Principal Secretaries, and Secretaries as members has been constituted to review progress on SDGs and to suggest corrective measures. The Government of Tripura published its Vision 2030, 7 Year Strategy, 3 Year Action Plan and

indicator documents in August 2019. The state has undertaken the mapping of the SDGs and targets with the centrally sponsored schemes, interventions, nodal departments and other ministries.

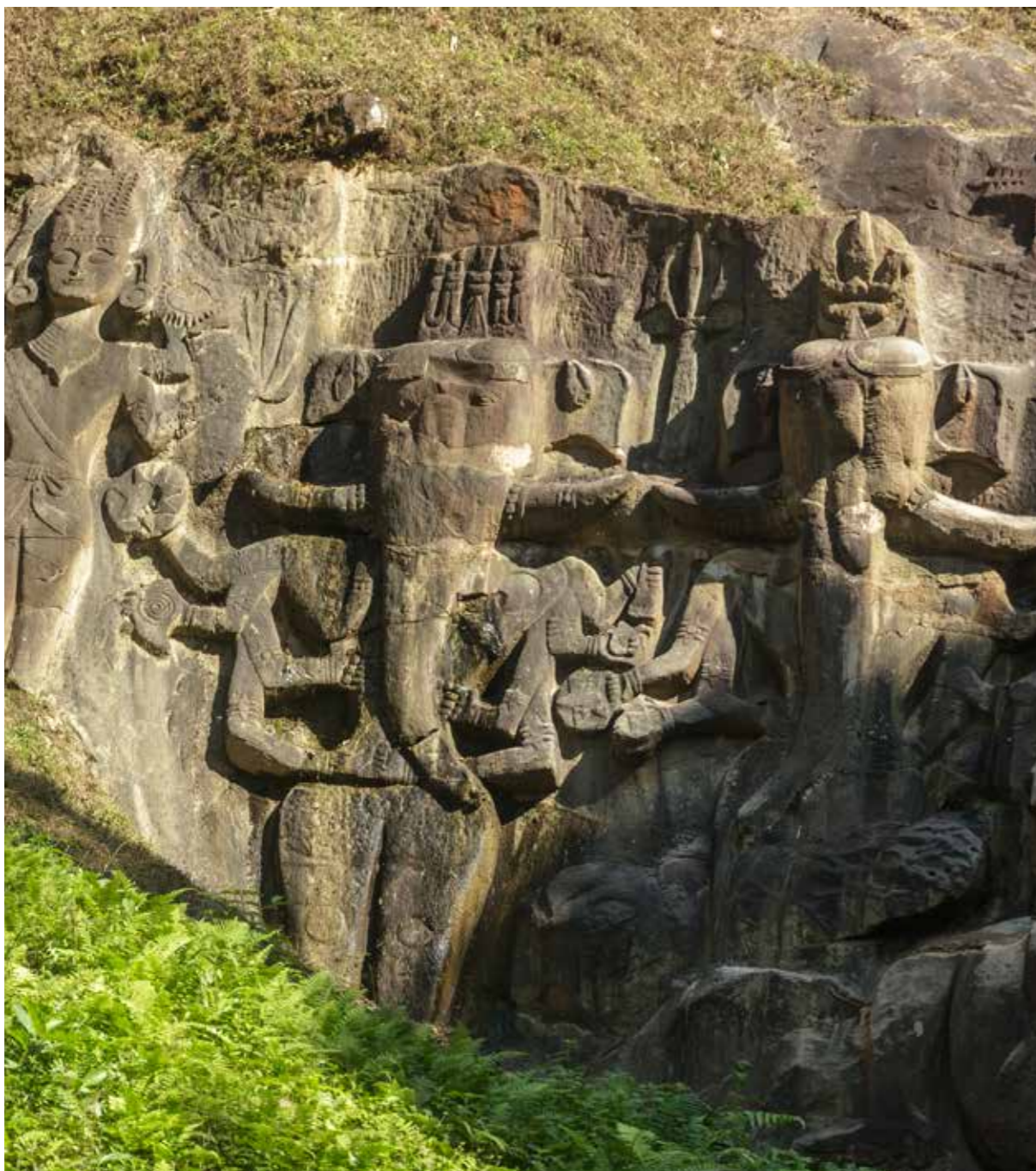
Aligning plans with SDG: The state has prepared three-year action plan and seven-year strategy which are included in the Vision Document 2030. The mid-term appraisal of the three-year action plan is being done covering all the schemes and programmes including flagship programmes for all the SDGs.

SDG monitoring: The government has identified 89 indicators for the State Indicator Framework, which is further being revised and expanded to include 172 indicators. The District Indicator Framework with 79 shortlisted indicators has also been prepared for regular monitoring by the concerned District Magistrates and Collectors in the districts.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The state government has recently launched a new scheme “Transformation of Aspirational Blocks Programme” (TABP) similar to Transformation of Aspirational Districts Programme driven by NITI Aayog. The SC and OBC departments provide a one-time financial support of INR 1 lakh to students belonging to economically weaker sections for pursuing professional courses in government recognised institutes. Village level *Pradhan Mantri Adradh Gram Yojana* (PMAGY) convergence committee has been constituted for conducting need assessment for development of SC community in villages and providing income generating activities to beneficiaries under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP). Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), infrastructure for irrigation, farm ponds, harvesting, forestry, animal shelters etc. are being constructed which is benefitting SC/

OBC communities. Skill development training has been provided to 2200 youth belonging

to the Scheduled Castes in 7 different trades for self-employment.



UTTAR PRADESH

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The state government has prepared training material to sensitise officials of the state on SDGs. Training modules have been prepared which are being used by departments. A training guide has also been prepared by the Department of Planning on “Understanding SDG agenda in Uttar Pradesh”. SDGs have been a topic of discussion in the State Legislative Assembly. All district-level officers of the Division of Economics and Statistics have been trained on SIF and DIF. Goal-wise activities are prepared separately in collaboration with UNICEF for *Gram Panchayats*. The state is also planning to organise a workshop on SDGs with the cooperation of UNICEF in all the districts and to identify the relevant SDGs at the *Panchayat* level through e-Choupal. It is also planned to organise meetings/workshops with District Planning Officers to highlight the importance of achieving SDGs in a time-bound manner.

Institutional mechanism for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The Department of Planning has been designated as the nodal department for implementation of SDGs. The state government has constituted a high-level task force under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary to monitor the progress on the SDGs. Besides, 16 working groups have been formed under the chairpersonship of the ACS/PS of the relevant department for guiding SDGs implementation at the grassroots level. An SDG Cell has also been formed to coordinate the implementation of SDGs. At the state level, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been entrusted with collection, analysis and maintenance of data to be uploaded on a dashboard prepared by NIC. At the district level, District Statistical Officers are entrusted with the responsibility of collecting information and uploading on dashboard for the DIF. The

state has formed a task force/SDG cell at district/division level for effective monitoring of the SDGs. The SDG Vision document of the state has been prepared in consultation with 64 departments. The state has also undertaken mapping of SDGs with schemes and departments. The target-wise / indicator-wise / scheme-wise mapping of SDGs related to district planning has been drafted by the state.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: The state has prepared an SDG integrated district planning framework where department-wise coverage of SDG targets has been done. The state government has also prepared an SDG action plan in which detailed Goal-wise state and district plans have been provided. The state has also developed detailed Goal-wise activities which *Gram Panchayats* can take up to institutionalise localisation of SDGs at the *Panchayat* Level. For this, a video is developed and circulated to *panchayats*. The state has also compiled a compendium of best practices from various districts.

SDG monitoring: A monitoring mechanism has been established at the division and district levels through constitution of divisional and district task forces. SDGs are monitored and reviewed at the level of the Chief Minister. The state has identified 301 measurable indicators, out of which 199 indicators are district specific and 102 indicators are state specific. The state has also developed the meta data with definitions, units and periodicity of measurement of all SIF/DIF indicators with the help of the nodal department of respective Goals. The progress on 301 indicators (SIF/DIF) can be monitored through the dashboard developed by the Planning Department in collaboration with NIC and UNICEF. The dashboard provides estimation of state score and district ranking based on each SDG. A



.....

baseline report based on data available on the state SDG Dashboard is currently under preparation by the state.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind:

Schemes/ programmes such as *Unnat Krishi: Sammuridh Kisan*- Zero tillage sowing method for wheat crop for reducing the cost of cultivation and enhancing the yield; Safe child & Mother (Maternal Health Services) initiative in Balrampur (Aspirational District) with an objective to increase institutional deliveries; *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (Beti Baagicha)* etc. have been implemented to ensure inclusive growth. Several reforms have also been brought in the education sector with the implementation

of *Manav Sampada* - an online database of teachers for digitisation, upgrade of *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya*, digital training on *Diksha*, 'Samarth' technical system for *divyang* (persons with disabilities) children etc. The focus has been to ensure inclusive education, and mainstreaming *divyang* and out-of-school children. The state has also drafted the model district plan for districts Pilibhit and Moradabad where beneficiary level schemes are plotted to assess village level coverage.

Partnerships: The state is partnering with UNICEF in developing an SDG dashboard, organising workshops, and sensitising officials at the district and sub-district levels.

UTTARAKHAND

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The state has implemented several capacity-building programmes for orienting officials on SDGs including capacity building on linking/mapping SDGs with outcome budget, schemes, departments and *Gram Panchayat* Development Plan (GPDP) etc. A state-level workshop on aligning SDGs with GPDP was conducted in January, 2020 in collaboration with *Panchayati Raj* and Rural Development Departments. Regular meetings are organised by the state to orient concerned department officials on linking SDGs with the outcome budget. A three-day state-level Training of Trainers (ToT) was conducted during 28-30 January 2020 in ATI, Nainital. A one-day workshop for elected members of 13 *Zila Panchayats* and 95 Block *Panchayats* was conducted by the *Panchayati Raj* Department wherein importance of SDGs was explained to the PRI representatives. The state has conducted many workshops and seminars for newly elected *Panchayat* representatives with support from *Panchayati Raj* Department. state-level workshops were conducted for senior officers of the state in collaboration with UNDP. District-level SDG sensitisation workshops have been conducted in all the 13 districts of the state. Two-day district-level workshops on SDG action and data ecosystem and monitoring have also been held in all the 13 districts. Block-level workshops on SDG Action plan and data ecosystem and monitoring are being held in all 95 blocks by the governments. The state is also organising guided SDG sensitisation events in 95 senior secondary schools. Under IEC activities, SDG materials like notebooks, pocketbooks, cups and coasters, wall clocks etc. are distributed among the stakeholders. The state has published reports/newsletters/compendium of best practices on SDGs. Report on the “Out of Syllabus Project” for school children to improve their capacity for professional courses and entrepreneurship was published by the

department. NITIGHOSH, a quarterly newsletter is being published wherein contemporary policy issues including SDGs are shared, discussed and analysed. A pictorial booklet in Hindi on SDG containing all the schemes (CSS & State) mapped with each SDG has been printed and widely used as resource material for trainings, preparation of local level plans and GPDP. A few NGOs have started SDG quizzes and debates in secondary and higher secondary schools to spread awareness on SDGs. The state is planning to conduct training of officers involved in planning, budgeting, and data management for improving the quality of the data available. The state is also planning to conduct sensitisation and brainstorming sessions for public representatives (State Assembly, ULB, *Zila Panchayat*) on SDGs. Sensitisation of officers and elected representatives on SDGs at the ULB and the *Gram Panchayat* level is also proposed to be taken up. Capacity building of some of the important committees at GP levels such as Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) etc. will also be taken up.

Institutional mechanism for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The Department of Planning Department is the nodal department for SDGs. At the Centre for Public Policy and Good Governance (CPPGG), an SDG Coordination Centre has been established with the support of UNDP, under the Department of Planning to oversee the implementation and monitoring of SDGs. SDG cells are functional in each district. At the state level, a dedicated team of officers/consultants have been deployed. Six working groups headed by the administrative secretaries have been constituted for guiding the departments for SDG implementation. Nodal departments and other major departments for each SDG have also been nominated. The Chief Development Officers (CDOs) have been designated as the SDG Nodal Officer at the district level. SDG cell in each district is functional and task

force in each district is being set up under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate who will be responsible for planning and implementing for achieving SDGs at the ULB and *Panchayat* levels. The state has prepared the SDG Vision document 2030 which puts people at the centre of the development process and provides a roadmap for faster and inclusive growth. Fifteen SDGs (excluding Goals 14 and 17) have been categorised into four groups in the Vision document - (Sustainable Livelihoods, Human Development, Social Development and Environmental Sustainability), each of which contributes towards enhancing the development process for the people of Uttarakhand. District Vision document 2030 along with an action plan and strategies for all the districts is being developed by the state. The state has drafted the SDG Vision for Haridwar district. Mapping of state departments and schemes with SDGs has been undertaken by the state for achieving the SDG targets. Relevant SDG indicators are being aligned with the *Gram Panchayat* Development Plans (GPDP).

Aligning plans with the SDGs: State-level SDG action plan has been developed and state annual and three-year action plan and strategies are being prepared in consultation with the departments. SDGs are being aligned with the *Gram Panchayat* Development Plans (GPDP). The focus is on the integration of SDG targets and indicators with 29 subjects devolved to the *Gram Panchayats*. A manual for aligning SDGs with three-tier *Panchayati Raj* system (village, block and district *Panchayat*) has been prepared and released. Districts have been facilitated for linking of SDGs with GPDP. Preparation of sub-state level SDG vision and action plan has been initiated.

Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs: The Government of Uttarakhand has formulated 17 policies across various sectors to provide a conducive environment for inclusive growth. These include - Home Stay, Public Private Partnerships, *AYUSH*, *Jal*

Niti, Tourism policies etc. Further, a study on rationalisation of schemes and assessment of outcomes through outcome budgeting is an important exercise initiated by the state to develop the strategic framework of development and assessment of development needs.

SDG monitoring: CPPGG monitors the implementation of the SDGs. The SIF consists of 371 indicators while the DIF comprises 131 indicators. The state has prepared the district-level SDG index to assess the performance of districts and ranked them accordingly. Based on 36 indicators, the districts are being reviewed and ranked on a monthly basis. The state has also developed an SDG dashboard for regular monitoring of indicators and assessing the performance of the districts. Progress on the SDGs is reviewed at the level of Chief Secretary.

SDG based budgeting: Outcome budget has been aligned with SDGs since 2017-18. However, regular budget allocation has not been linked to SDGs. For aligning the SDGs to the budget, a detailed exercise on development of outcome budget manual, output-outcome framework development, capacity building of finance and planning department officials and outcome budget preparation of 20 major departments has been conducted under the Uttarakhand Public Finance Management Project supported by the World Bank which will be completed by 2022-23.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The government has adopted a “whole of government approach” for the upliftment of the groups in situations of vulnerability. Schemes such as *Mukhyamantri Swarozgar Yojana*, *Mukhyamantri Palayan-roktham Yojana*, ‘*Sankalp*’ for skill development training for women and candidates of weaker sections, Livelihood Promotion Program, *Mukhyamantri Krishi Vikas Yojana*, *Mukhyamantri Ekikrit Bagwani Vikas Yojana*, Chief Minister's Pulses Nutrition Scheme, Animal Fodder Transport Scheme, Silage and milch cattle nutrition

scheme, Chief Minister *Aanchal Amrit Yojana*, Chief Minister's Child Nutrition Campaign, *Atal Ayushman Uttarakhand Yojana* etc. have been implemented which directly contribute to many of the SDG targets. The state is reviewing and making necessary amendments in existing schemes and programmes in the light of the SDG framework. Some of the schemes and programmes have been modified or improvised as per the local needs. The state has conceptualised a strategic development framework for achieving the SDGs by adopting an inclusive and holistic approach. The government has prepared a situation analysis of women based on data

for the year 2011. The “*Sarva Utthan Sarva Samridhi*” campaign has been launched by the Chief Minister to address socio economic issues of the people in situations of vulnerability.

Partnerships: The Government is partnering with UNDP and other civil societies/NGOs/academic institutions in sensitisation and implementation of SDGs. The state is planning to create an integrated approach in framing convergence, coordination and networking with the private sector and other stakeholders at district level also. Public-private partnership is also being encouraged to foster innovation.

WEST BENGAL

Institutional mechanism for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The Department of Planning and Statistics has been designated as the nodal department for overseeing the SDG implementation in the state. The nodal department coordinates with all line departments for their respective SDGs. At the state level, a state level mission has been formed under the chairpersonship of the Chief Minister. A state level implementation committee chaired by the Secretary, Planning has also been formed, with all departmental Secretaries as members, for coordination and monitoring activities related to the implementation of SDGs. Vision Monitoring Cells have been established which are headed by the sectoral

heads of relevant departments. At the district level, District level Monitoring Committees chaired by the District Magistrates have been formed for reviewing and monitoring the SDG targets and indicators at the sub-district levels. The concerned departments have initiated the process of framing the policy based on State Plan 2030. The state has developed the vision document entailing mission, short and long-term plans with targets to be achieved by 2030.

SDG monitoring: The state has identified 585 measurable indicators consisting of inputs, outputs, and outcomes, as well as proxy indicators.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The concerned departments of the UT have conducted sensitisation & awareness generation programmes at the UT, district, ULB and PRI levels. Elected representatives of the PRIs and its functionaries were sensitised on the SDGs by the Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) in November 2019. A 3-day training programme was also organised by National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) for all SDG implementing departments of the UT in December 2019. Awareness generation and outreach activities are organised by the UT government in schools, colleges, panchayats and wards particularly on various social benefit and social security schemes. The representatives of the line departments are deputed in the *Gram Sabhas* for raising awareness on various UT level schemes/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Central Sector Schemes which are linked to the SDGs. Convergence camps for awareness generation, training of stakeholders on SDGs and distribution of IEC materials are some other initiatives taken by the UT for capacity building. The UT administration has also advised the concerned departments working on SDGs to include a session on SDGs in all training programmes. The UT is planning to continue to work towards awareness generation programmes at the grassroots level in both urban and rural areas.

Institutional mechanisms for “Whole- of-Government” approach: The Planning Department is monitoring the implementation of the SDGs in the UT. The concerned line departments are entrusted with action on specific SDGs. A dedicated SDG Monitoring Cell is functioning in all the nodal departments for coordinating implementation of the SDGs. The line departments are implementing all the UT, Centrally Sponsored and Central

Sector Schemes to accelerate the progress towards achieving the SDGs. A High-Level Committee for guiding and monitoring the work on SDGs has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with all the major SDG implementing departments represented as members, and the Secretary, Department of Plannings as the nodal officer. The UT has prepared its Vision Document for 2030 and a 7-year Strategy Document along with 3-year Action Plan harmonised with the SDGs. It has also mapped schemes and interventions with the SDGs.

Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve the SDGs: Go-Green initiatives, the paradigm shift to electric vehicles for public transport, ladies special buses, air-conditioned public transport buses, sustainable public transport, Police Study Circle, hackathons, YUVA Committee, Police Mitra, capacity building programme for women police officers, initiatives for increasing the fishery potential, increase in forest and tree cover and afforestation activities are some of the good examples of inter-sectoral approach adopted by the UT to fast track the progress on the SDGs.

SDG monitoring: The Department of Planning is responsible for monitoring of the SDGs in the UT. 231 indicators covering 15 Goals have been identified by the UT for progress monitoring. Preparation of the District Indicator Framework is underway. In January 2022, the UT released the 2019-20 SDG progress report covering the latest update on progress on indicators. The progress report of SDG SIF 2020- 21 is under finalisation. The Department of Information Technology has been entrusted to develop a dashboard for monitoring the progress on the UT specific shortlisted priority indicators. A review mechanism has been set up at the level of Chief Secretary.

SDG based budgeting: The government has linked the budget with SDGs. The UT Administration is engaged with adopting scheme-wise budgeting for better coverage of the SDGs.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: The UT has taken significant initiatives in aligning its development agenda with the SDGs. The government has introduced a range of schemes and programmes to enhance the beneficiary base and to ensure that no one is left behind. Introduction of the Andaman & Nicobar Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules, 2019, organising disability camps, setting up a Disability Cell, and instituting disability allowance are some of the initiatives focussed on the persons with disabilities. Initiatives in support of the Scheduled Tribe (ST), Other Backward Class

(OBC) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) population include enhanced assistance to ST and BPL households in beneficiary-oriented schemes of agriculture and allied activities, financial assistance to ST/ OBC students for higher education, and free medical treatment for STs. To assess the needs of the people in situations of vulnerability, surveys have been conducted. Household surveys on out of school children and malnourished children aged 0-6 years were organized by the UT. Meetings are also held with stakeholders to assess their situations.

Partnerships: The UT government is collaborating with various departments along with training institutes to sensitise its officials on the SDGs.

CHANDIGARH

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The Chandigarh Administration has conducted several trainings/ capacity building programmes at the departmental level on different themes of the SDGs. Besides, the Finance Department of the UT also conducted training programmes to cover the SDG related indicators for effective implementation. Awareness generation programmes have been conducted on health care scheme/ programmes for all the eight themes of *Poshan Abhiyaan* through printing and distribution of IEC materials such as booklets and pamphlets, *nukkad natak*, puppet show, folk dance, early childhood care and educational activities, hand wash demonstration etc.

Institutional mechanisms for “Whole- of-Government” approach: The Planning & Evaluation Organisation (PEO), Finance Department is the nodal department coordinating the monitoring of SDG targets in the UT. The UT administration has designated the Special Secretary, Finance-cum-Director Planning as the nodal officer to monitor the implementation of the SDGs and to coordinate among all departments. A dedicated team to drive the SDG initiatives has been identified by the UT. The UT has completed mapping of the departments and schemes to the SDG targets.

SDG monitoring: The UT Administration has adopted the latest version of National Indicator Framework (NIF) 3.0 in March 2021 with 307 UT specific indicators for monitoring the progress on SDGs. The Secretaries of the concerned departments monitor the UT specific indicators and assess the performance. All line departments of the UT

also monitor the progress and report it to the Nodal Officer. Goal- wise indicators are being monitored on regular basis. The monitoring framework is reviewed periodically as well. The Administrator Dashboard has been established to monitor the progress on KPIs.

SDG based budgeting: The government is in the process of aligning the budget with SDGs. However, sector-wise budget allocation for the financial year 2020-21 has been prepared by the UT.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: Housing for all, DBT Scheme for food grains, Old Age/ Widow/ Disability Pension Scheme, Kalam Express initiative for children with special needs, *Annapurna Akshayapatra Yojana*, Restructuring of *Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram* (RBSK) & *Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram* (RKSK), events for persons with disabilities etc. are some of the schemes/ programs where the UT has taken special initiatives to ensure the principle of leave no one behind. Various community-based events have also been initiated in all the 450 *Anganwadi* Centres on various themes. A range of activities have been carried out which include *Annaprasan Diwas*, *Suposhan Diwas*, etc. focused on women during the first/ second trimester of pregnancy, and awareness message to the public on health and nutrition etc. The focus SDGs for the UT are Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3), Quality Education (SDG 4), Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7), Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8), Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9), Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11), Climate Action (SDG 13), and Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16).

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI & DAMAN AND DIU

Institutional mechanisms for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The Department of Planning and Statistics is the nodal department for monitoring the SDGs in the UT.

SDG monitoring: A monitoring framework is being developed by the UT for effective monitoring of schemes and programmes which contribute towards achieving SDGs.



DELHI

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The government officials dealing with the SDGs have attended the capacity development programmes organised by UNDP, NITI Aayog and MoSPI from time to time. The Department of Planning had organised a workshop to discuss the draft Vision Document prepared by the Institute for Human Development (IHD), where subject experts, academicians, civil society organisations, Heads of Departments and Administrative Secretaries had participated and deliberated the development scenario in Delhi and possible solutions to improve the socio-economic status of people, and other development parameters, in September 2018.

Institutional mechanisms for “Whole-of-Government” approach: The Planning Department of the Government of Delhi has been designated as the nodal department overseeing the implementation of the SDGs and preparation of Delhi Vision 2030. The Monitoring & Evaluation Unit of the Planning Department has been functioning as an SDG Coordination Cell. Nine Working Groups have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the administrative secretaries to formulate plans for faster achievement of the SDGs and to assign sector-wise responsibilities. The working groups will be overseeing the implementation and monitoring of the SDG priorities for the respective departments. The overall review and monitoring of the progress under the SDG framework is the mandate of the Steering Committee headed by the Chief Secretary. Further, Delhi has drafted the SDG Vision Document 2030 in association with the Institute of Human Development after deliberation in the Steering Committee. On the basis of the feedback and suggestions received from the departments, the final version of the Vision Document is being drafted. The government has also undertaken SDG target-wise mapping of the departments and programmes/

schemes. More than 1500 unique and SMART output and outcome indicators have been linked to the schemes/ programmes in the process of mapping and are being aligned with long term priorities of the SDGs.

SDG monitoring: The Planning Department, being the nodal department for SDGs, coordinates monitoring of the SDGs. The UT has already constituted working groups for SDGs under the administrative secretaries of the line departments responsible for implementing and monitoring the SDGs. The Planning Department, in consultation with the line departments, has prepared the draft Delhi Indicator Framework. It has shortlisted 266 core monitoring indicators based on the National Indicator Framework (NIF) covering 15 SDGs. The draft indicator framework has been shared with the concerned departments for review and comments.

SDG based budgeting: Scheme-wise mapping of the SDGs has been done and is linked with budget allocation.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: In support of evidence-based policy making, the government has been conducting situation analysis on various social groups through surveys and evaluation studies to ensure inclusiveness in the policy decisions. In 2018-19, a household survey was carried out to collect data on socio economic profile of the residents of Delhi. Other than this, a demand survey on notified slums is being carried out by Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) for identifying eligible slum dwellers and EWS (economically weaker section) category for housing programmes. Besides, evaluation studies on fair price shops, foot-over bridges and subways, impact of subsidies on the socio-economic status of citizens and the local economy etc. have been carried out during 2019-20 to assess the effectiveness of public service delivery. The welfare schemes

implemented by the government mainly centre on women and children with focus on education of girl-child, urban and rural poor,

persons with disabilities, SC/ ST communities, and other disadvantaged sections.



JAMMU & KASHMIR

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: The UT realises that capacity development is required at every level and sensitisation is very vital to integrate SDGs in all governance processes. In order to facilitate formulation of a localised indicator framework and capacity development at all levels, the UT government has partnered NITI Aayog and UNDP for conducting training programmes to help build capacity on various aspects of monitoring the SDGs including methodology, identifying data sources, preparing metadata sheets etc. For sensitisation of officials, workshops are also organised by the UT government. Back to village programmes were organised by the government as a part of which the officers of the J&K Government at the highest levels visited villages and spent two-days in assessing the ground level development.

Institutional mechanisms for 'Whole-of-Government' approach: The Planning Development & Monitoring Department (PD & MD), Government of J&K, is the nodal department for monitoring SDGs in the UT. The SDG Unit of PD & MD coordinates with the line departments regarding implementation of the SDG framework. Government of Jammu & Kashmir has constituted a committee for implementation and monitoring of SDGs under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary, J&K with administrative secretaries of major departments as members. Also, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) has been designated as the nodal agency for compilation, coordination and formulation of SDGs Action Plan. A Nodal Officer has also been nominated in the Secretariat for coordination on SDGs. Administrative Departments and District Development Commissioners have been directed to device strategies/action plans for implementation, monitoring & achievement of SDGs at their respective level.

The government is planning to establish a Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC) to fast track the progress on achieving the SDGs in the UT.

Aligning plans with the SDGs: A separate chapter on SDGs, linking department priorities to various Goals and targets, is included in the Plan Document since 2018-19.

SDG monitoring: Jammu and Kashmir has shortlisted 206 monitoring indicators covering 81 targets for UT level monitoring. This includes 23 UT-specific localised indicators. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has released the SDG Progress Report-2020 with baseline data for the year 2015 and progress achieved up to the year 2018. The UT has also prepared the District Indicator Framework (DIF) for further localisation of the SDGs. Moving forward, the UT government is planning to develop an SDG dashboard, SDG Index for the UT and its districts for monitoring the implementation. Detailed metadata sheets are being prepared to get a clear picture of the various indicators.

SDG based budgeting: The budget has been aligned with SDGs since 2016-17. All the targets set in the SDGs are being addressed through annual budget and annual plans. All the departments/sectoral heads at the UT and district levels prepare the annual budget and annual plans which are targeted to achieve the desired objective under that particular sector.

Strategies for Leaving No One Behind: Studies have been planned under Strengthening Statistical Systems (SSS) programme for upgrading the UT data and statistical system for a more robust SDG monitoring system, which will offer insights into the situation of at-risk and groups in situations of vulnerability.

LADAKH

Institutional mechanisms for 'Whole-of-Government' approach: The Department of Planning is the nodal department for SDG implementation in the UT of Ladakh. The government is in the process of setting up a Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC) in partnership with UNDP for implementation and monitoring of SDGs. The government intends to formulate policies for long-term impact, build partnerships, generate resources to achieve the Goals and track the progress of the SDGs through project and data monitoring.

SDG monitoring: The UT of Ladakh is in the process of developing an indicator framework for periodic monitoring of SDGs.

Partnerships: The government has initiated a partnership with UNDP India to accelerate its progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda

LAKSHADWEEP

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy on the SDGs: Training programs are organised by the UT to familiarise officials dealing with statistics on SDGs and related targets.

Institutional mechanisms for 'Whole-of-Government' approach: The UT Administration has designated the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Taxation as the nodal department for coordinating, implementing, and monitoring of SDGs. A high-level committee has also been constituted to monitor the progress on SDG implementation in the UT.

SDG monitoring: The UT is planning to develop a dashboard for monitoring the progress on SDGs effectively.

PUDUCHERRY

Institutional mechanisms for 'Whole-of-Government' approach: The Department of Planning and Research is the nodal Department for implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the UT of Puducherry. A High-level Steering Committee has been constituted for the effective implementation and monitoring of the SDGs in the UT. The UT of Puducherry has prepared Goal-wise Vision document and mapped all its schemes and departments against the SDGs.

SDG monitoring: The UT is in the process of developing an SIF.







सत्यमेव जयते

NITI Aayog

Sansad Marg,
New Delhi, India
niti.gov.in

Access the
report online



United Nations High-Level Political Forum
on Sustainable Development 2022