

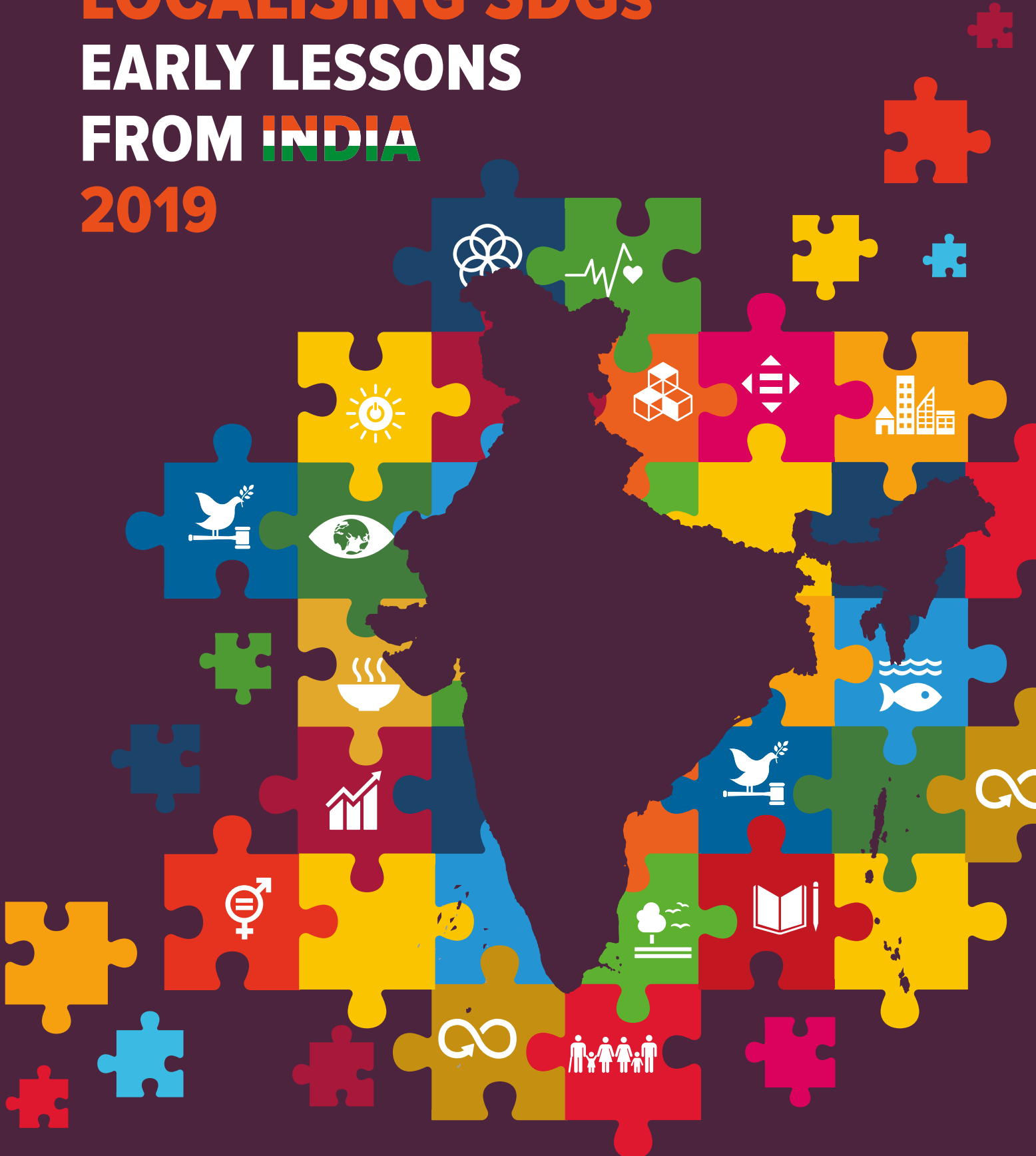


NITI Aayog



UNITED NATIONS

# LOCALISING SDGs EARLY LESSONS FROM INDIA 2019



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**NITI Aayog**



# **LOCALISING SDGs**

## **EARLY LESSONS**

### **FROM INDIA**

# **2019**





Dr. Rajiv Kumar  
Vice Chairman  
National Institution for Transforming India  
Government of India  
New Delhi, India



## MESSAGE

We are approaching the fourth anniversary of the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals by the UN General Assembly. The SDGs have cemented their role as the world community's answer to development challenges. SDGs break down the social, economic, and environmental themes into 17 goals and 169 targets, thereby enabling policymakers and implementors around the world to design effective and timely policies and initiatives.

India has given its strong commitment to SDGs. Its key major developmental programmes, the strategies for a 'New India' by 2022, and the country's vision for 2030 are aligned with the spirit of the SDGs. For instance, the flagship programmes of the Government of India such as *Poshan Abhiyaan* (National Nutrition Mission), *Aayushman Bharat* (National Health Protection Scheme), *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (Care for the Girl Child) and Aspirational Districts programme, just to name a few, directly address the challenges highlighted by SDGs. The International Solar Alliance, co-founded by India, is an example of the country's leadership in the global arena towards a sustainable future. The underlying principle of such programmes, articulated by the honourable Prime Minister as '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas*', mirror the essence of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to leave no one behind and encourage participation in country's development.

India's success in adopting, implementing, and monitoring SDGs stands as a testament to the principle of cooperative federalism, envisioned by the Government of India and promoted by NITI Aayog. The localisation of SDGs has been ascribed utmost importance, as the States and Union Territories (UTs) are the actual implementors of the country's ambitious development agenda. While NITI Aayog sets the high-level framework and monitors progress at national and sub-national levels, the implementation of the SDG agenda is rigorously pursued by the States and UTs.

This book is an attestation of the efforts and progress by the States and UTs in spearheading the SDGs. It puts together, in one place, the innovative, people-centric, and collaborative actions in envisioning, capacity development and monitoring of SDGs. It also highlights the areas of improvement and the way forward in the journey of the States and UTs towards achieving the SDGs in a time-bound manner.

I congratulate Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog, who has guided the SDG team at NITI Aayog in its efforts in working with the States and UTs in successfully localising SDGs. Ms. Sanyukta Samaddar, Adviser, NITI Aayog, ably led the effort for putting together this volume. My compliments also go to the State and UT governments, central ministries, and the United Nations in India who contributed towards preparing this compendium.

July 2, 2019  
New Delhi  
India

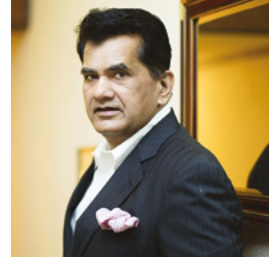


Dr. Rajiv Kumar





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



## MESSAGE

The Sustainable Development Goals constitute a fitting framework which calls attention to the challenges to a sustainable future and organises nations' response around the world. India, home to one-sixth of all humanity, is cognizant of its role and responsibility in working towards a sustainable future of the planet and all its life. The country has taken proactive steps at the national and sub-national levels to adopt, implement, and monitor SDGs. NITI Aayog is pleased to play a leading role in this endeavour.

NITI Aayog has mapped the SDGs and targets with ministries, thereby charting responsibilities of initiatives and monitoring progress clearly. Stakeholder consultations have been conducted, bringing together the governments of States and Union Territories (UTs), Civil Society Organisations, and business for brainstorming on the best possible ways to move forward. The SDG India Index, driven by NITI Aayog and largely based on the National Indicator Framework of the country, is an instrument for measuring the progress of the States and UTs in their journey towards achieving SDGs. It also serves as an advocacy tool to create awareness among the government machinery, private sector, and the public on SDGs.

The localisation of SDGs is an agenda of central importance. In line with the principle of cooperative federalism and larger devolution of funds to the States, the States are the primary stakeholders in ensuring the success of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in India. NITI Aayog periodically conducts reviews on SDG adoption and reaches out to the States and UTs for identifying effectual ways for SDG monitoring.

This publication is in fact, the need of the hour. Four years after the adoption of the SDGs, 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.

My special appreciation goes to the SDG team at NITI Aayog led by Ms. Sanyukta Samaddar who drove the whole process of collecting the experience and progress of States and UTs and putting this publication together. I also compliment the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, who has been supporting us in every step of SDG adoption and localisation. I thank the central ministries, the State and UT governments, and all officials who have contributed to this endeavour. I hope this publication will motivate the States and UTs further to accelerate their pace and help the country meet its SDG commitments on time.

July 2, 2019  
New Delhi  
India

Amitabh Kant







## MESSAGE

On behalf of the United Nations in India, I congratulate NITI Aayog for demonstrating consistent commitment towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to which India is a leading signatory, prioritises people, planet and prosperity. And it focuses on the most vulnerable first, to leave no one behind. India is a leading example of striving to combine economic growth with action on sustainable development, and its role in achieving the SDGs will be pivotal – indeed indispensable. Home to one-sixth of humanity, it is one of the world's fastest growing major economy and has successfully lifted hundreds of millions out of poverty through some of the world's largest social programmes.

The Government of India is committed to inclusive development. This commitment is reflected in its work to electrify rural households, ensure that girls go to school and stay in school, provide sanitation and housing for all, equip young people with skills to compete in the global labour market, enable access to finance and financial services, and more. India has also made bold strides on the use of data for effective policymaking, and monitoring progress of schemes against targets. These interventions have a direct and resounding effect on the achievement of the SDGs. They serve as examples for other developing countries grappling with similar challenges.

Sub-national governments hold the key to India's quest for sustainable development. India's States and Union Territories are already contributing substantially to India's journey towards attaining the SDGs, given their constitutionally mandated role in delivering developmental schemes and programmes to the people.

Examples of localisation of SDGs led by sub-national governments are emerging from various parts of India. Their experiences offer valuable lessons that deserve wide dissemination. This is an opportune moment for the global development community to note India's efforts in localising the SDGs, and execute plans towards achieving them. This document is a step in that direction.

This compendium of early lessons allows for analysis of various aspects related to SDG localisation, such as institutional mechanism to facilitate whole-of-government approaches, budgeting, capacity building and advocacy, data and analytics for progress monitoring, and approaches to promote inclusion.

The UN in India is privileged to partner with the Government of India to pursue this agenda of sustainable development. I congratulate the SDG team at NITI Aayog for their unstinting work to synthesise information and undertake analysis on the SDGs, and the sub-national governments for sharing information and data.

I am certain this document will be an useful guide to understanding how the SDGs, and the global promise embodied in them, translate into local actions in developing countries worldwide. I am also hopeful that this document will also serve as a useful resource for India's policymakers, development practitioners, academics and researchers as they consider how the SDGs can be further accelerated on the ground, as well as anybody who is interested in SDG implementation.

July 5, 2019  
New Delhi  
India

**Renata Dessallien**  
UN Resident Coordinator in India





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our continuous engagement with the 29 States and 7 Union Territories during the course of construction of the SDG India Index in 2018 in partnership with United Nations India, reinforced the belief that the Sustainable Development Goals cannot be achieved by India unless they are achieved at the subnational levels. In a federal country like India, States, with defined powers over a wide range of subjects, have, over the years become the primary drivers of development. In fact, the SDGs with their focus on equality, inclusion, and the principle of 'Leave No One Behind', make the States essential actors with crucial roles. However, the wide diversities among the Indian States in localising the SDG Agenda in their respective development planning- implementation-advocacy-evaluation strategies, has created the need to document the varied localisation processes in different States and the lessons learnt, which will help to accelerate the country's drive to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

In this endeavour, we owe our deepest gratitude to the Planning Departments of all State and UT Governments who have been supporting our effort with valuable feedback. We would fail in our duty if we do not put on record the remarkable strides made by States and UTs in their collective endeavour to strengthen the processes and structures pertaining to the Agenda 2030.

We are unequivocally thankful to Ms. Renata Dessallien, UN Resident Coordinator for lending full support to this project. We are extremely grateful to UN Resident Coordinator's Office for their support in giving shape to the idea, especially Radhika Kaul Batra, Meenakshi Kathel, and to Ritu Mathur for her editorial inputs.

The support given by Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI, India) and DFID in India in our work on SDGs needs a special mention. A deep sense of gratitude to our entire team in SDG Division in NITI Aayog- Alen John Samuel, Dinesh Dhawan, Shashvat Singh, Sheena Sara Phillips, Sundar Mishra, Upasana Sikri and Vikas Kumar.

We are sincerely grateful to Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog for his inspiration and encouragement to constantly engage with the States. Translating this idea into a compendium became possible because of the guidance of Dr. Rajiv Kumar, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, who bolstered our efforts to document the lessons from States in the true spirit of cooperative federalism, a spirit which defines the NITI Aayog.

We thank all the members for their support and contribution.

**Sanyukta Samaddar, IAS**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AIIMS</b>	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
<b>ASHA</b>	Accredited Social Health Activist
<b>ATI</b>	Administrative Training Institute
<b>BRICS</b>	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
<b>BRR</b>	Business Responsibility Reporting
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organisation
<b>CEERI</b>	Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute
<b>CEFT</b>	Centre of Excellence in Fiscal Policy and Taxation
<b>CM</b>	Chief Minister
<b>CMSGUY</b>	Chief Minister's <i>Samagra Gram Unnayan Yojana</i>
<b>CPPGG</b>	Centre for Public Policy and Good Governance
<b>CSIR-IGIB</b>	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research - Institute of Genomics & Integrative Biology
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate Social Responsibility
<b>CTI</b>	Central Training Institute
<b>DBT</b>	Direct Benefits Transfer
<b>DES</b>	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
<b>DISA</b>	Department Information System Architecture
<b>DPC</b>	District Planning Committee
<b>DPR</b>	Detailed Project Report
<b>DSC</b>	District SDG Committee
<b>DSIIDC</b>	Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation
<b>DTI</b>	District Training Institute
<b>DUSIB</b>	Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board
<b>ECCE</b>	Early Childhood Care and Education
<b>FRBM</b>	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
<b>FY</b>	Financial Year
<b>GIPARD</b>	Goa Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>GNCTD</b>	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
<b>GP</b>	Gram Panchayat
<b>GPDP</b>	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
<b>GSIDS</b>	Gujarat Social Infrastructure Development Society
<b>HCM</b>	Hot Cooked Meal
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>HIMCARE</b>	Himachal Health Care Scheme
<b>HIPA</b>	Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration
<b>HLMC</b>	High-Level Monitoring Committee
<b>HPC</b>	High Powered Committee
<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education and Communication
<b>IFMS</b>	Integrated Financial Management System
<b>IGPR&amp;GVS</b>	Indira Gandhi <i>Panchayati Raj &amp; Gramin Vikas Sansthan</i>
<b>INR</b>	Indian National Rupee
<b>ISA</b>	International Solar Alliance
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>JOHAR</b>	Jharkhand Opportunities for Harnessing Rural Growth Project
<b>KDP</b>	Karnataka Development Programme
<b>KILA</b>	Kerala Institute of Public Administration



<b>KISS</b>	Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences
<b>KSPB</b>	Kerala State Planning Board
<b>KRSAC</b>	Karnataka State Remote Sensing Application Centre
<b>LGBTQI</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Transgender, Queer and Intersex
<b>LIFE</b>	Livelihood Inclusion and Financial Empowerment
<b>LSG</b>	Local Self Government
<b>MAVIM</b>	<i>Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal</i>
<b>MCD</b>	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
<b>MCRHRD</b>	<i>Marri Channa Reddy</i> Human Resource Development Institute of Telangana
<b>MIS</b>	Management Information system
<b>MNREGA</b>	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
<b>MPSIMS</b>	Maharashtra Plan Schemes Information Management System
<b>NCT</b>	National Capital Territory
<b>NDMC</b>	New Delhi Municipal Corporation
<b>NFI</b>	National Foundation for India
<b>NIF</b>	National Indicators Framework
<b>NKKP</b>	<i>Nava Keralam Karma Padhathi</i>
<b>NRDMS</b>	Natural Resources Data Management System
<b>NRLM</b>	National Rural Livelihood Mission
<b>NURLM</b>	National Urban Livelihood Mission
<b>OBC</b>	Other Backward Class
<b>PHDCCI</b>	PHD Chambers of Commerce and Industry
<b>PMJAY</b>	<i>Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana</i>
<b>PMJDY</b>	<i>Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana</i>
<b>PNDT</b>	Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques
<b>PPP</b>	Public Private Partnership
<b>PRI</b>	Panchayati Raj Institution
<b>PVTG</b>	Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Group
<b>ROMS</b>	Real-time Outcome Monitoring System
<b>SC</b>	Scheduled Caste
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SDGCC</b>	SDG Coordination Centre
<b>SEC</b>	State Empowered Committee
<b>SIPARD</b>	State Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development
<b>SIRD</b>	State Institute of Rural Development
<b>SKIPA</b>	<i>Sri Krishna</i> Institute of Public Administration
<b>SLSC</b>	State Level Steering Committee
<b>SPAP</b>	Strategic Plan and three-year Action Plan
<b>ST</b>	Scheduled Tribe
<b>TAD</b>	Tribal Area Development
<b>TERI</b>	The Energy and Resources Institute
<b>THP</b>	Targeting the Hard-core Poor
<b>TISS</b>	Tata Institute of Social Science
<b>TSDPS</b>	Telangana State Development Planning Society
<b>ULB</b>	Urban Local Body
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>UNESCAP</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific
<b>UT</b>	Union Territory
<b>VSTF</b>	Village Social Transformation Foundation
<b>XIMB</b>	Xavier Institute of Management Bhubaneswar



# Contents

Message from the Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog	III
Message from the CEO, NITI Aayog	V
Message from UN Resident Coordinator in India	VII
Acknowledgements	IX
Abbreviations	X
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. The Journey Towards Localisation</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3. Early Lessons on Localisation</b>	<b>15</b>
a. Whole-of-Government approach	15
b. Monitoring	19
c. Budgeting	22
d. Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy	24
e. Aligning Local Plans with SDGs	27
f. Capacity Development	30
g. Reaching the Furthest Behind First	34
h. Partnerships	37
<b>4. State level initiatives on mainstreaming SDGs</b>	<b>39</b>
1. Andhra Pradesh	39
2. Arunachal Pradesh	43
3. Assam	45
4. Bihar	49
5. Chhattisgarh	51
6. Goa	53
7. Gujarat	55
8. Haryana	59
9. Himachal Pradesh	63
10. Jammu and Kashmir	65
11. Jharkhand	67
12. Karnataka	71
13. Kerala	73
14. Madhya Pradesh	77
15. Maharashtra	79
16. Manipur	83
17. Meghalaya	83
18. Mizoram	85
19. Nagaland	87
20. Odisha	89
21. Punjab	91
22. Rajasthan	93
23. Sikkim	97
24. Tamil Nadu	99
25. Telangana	101
26. Tripura	103
27. Uttar Pradesh	105
28. Uttarakhand	107
29. West Bengal	109
<b>Union Territories</b>	<b>111</b>
30. Andaman and Nicobar Island	111
31. Chandigarh	113
32. Daman and Diu	115
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	115
34. Delhi	117
35. Lakshadweep	121
36. Puducherry	121







## INTRODUCTION

As home to one sixth of humanity, a significant share of the world's developmental challenges and opportunities by scale, and some of the world's largest and most ambitious developmental and social inclusion schemes and programmes, India's lessons can provide a useful lens for the localisation of SDGs in other parts of the world.

India is the sixth largest economy and remains a global engine of growth and is projected to be the fastest growing major economy in 2019-20. 271 million people moved out of poverty, halving the incidence of multidimensional poverty between 2005-6 and 2015-16. The poorest groups across States, social categories, religions, and ages had the biggest reductions in multidimensional poverty, showing that they have been catching up, though they still experience high rates of poverty. In recognition of these and other challenges and to further improve the policy ecosystem, the Government of India has unfurled the, 'Strategy for New India @ 75', that is aligned to SDGs and aims to propel India towards a US\$ 5 trillion economy by 2024.

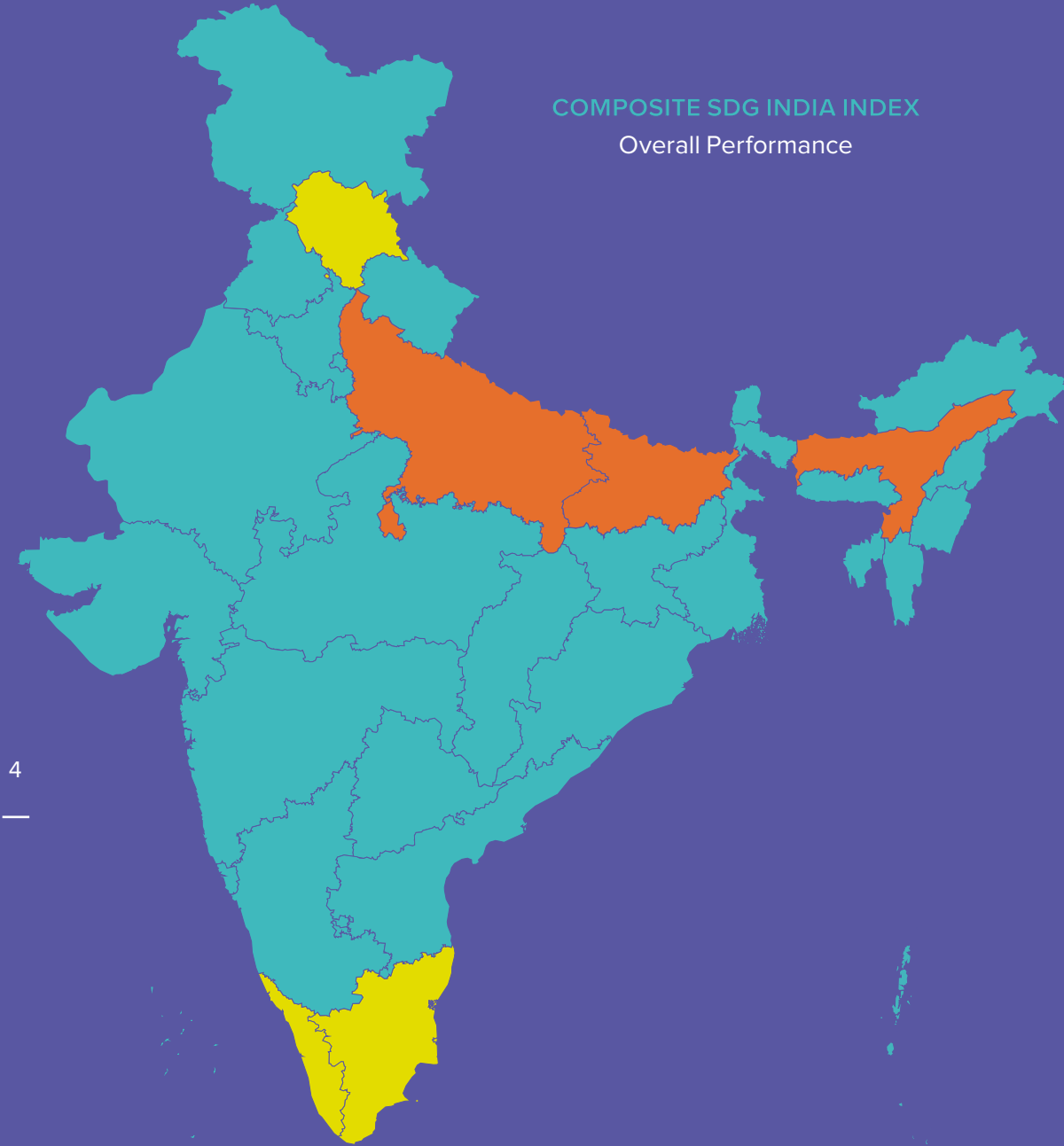
The Government of India is fully committed to the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). There is a convergence of India's national development goals and agenda of, 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' or 'Collective Efforts, Inclusive Growth,' with the SDGs. The goals substantially reflect the development agenda of India, as the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi himself noted 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'.

Further, the government is equally focused and invested in the design and implementation of some of the large-scale programmes bridging critical development gaps on key SDGs. For instance; - *Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)*, is the largest government health protection scheme in the world, entitling 500 million Indians to an annual health protection coverage of approximately US\$ 7,100. India is aiming to achieve the goal to eliminate tuberculosis (with poor people more at risk) by 2025, five years ahead of the global target of 2030. Considering that in India over 60 million people fall below the poverty line on account of out-of-pocket health expenditures, these initiatives will go a long way in reducing inequality. To eliminate malnutrition by 2022, the government launched *Poshan Abhiyan*, a National Nutrition Mission for children and women. The program recognises the interconnectedness of nutrition with other aspects such as water, sanitation, hygiene, mother's education, poverty, and thereby ensures that all the above services converge on a household for reducing under-nutrition in the country. India has also repeatedly emphasised the need for Climate Justice that involves taking concrete action to protect the poor from the impact of climate change and has taken several actions towards this goal. Further, India is also committed to eliminate single-use plastic by 2022. It has also initiated the International Solar Alliance (ISA), which is expected not only to contribute to India's ambitious solar energy goals but primarily to promote adoption of solar energy across the sun-rich developing countries with India's leadership. Further, to reduce marginalisation of vulnerable groups, a number of key legislations were passed by Parliament. The Supreme Court ruled that privacy was a fundamental right, and in a boost to LGBTQI rights, same-sex relationships were decriminalised.

In addition, to reduce intra-region disparities, a programme 'Transformation of Aspirational District', across 112 districts has been rolled out to improve service delivery across the lagging regions and is closely related to achievement of some of the SDGs. Another noteworthy example of a crosscutting initiative is the *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)* which is

### COMPOSITE SDG INDIA INDEX

Overall Performance



4

- Aspirant
- Performer
- Front Runner
- Achiever

#### Front Runners

- Chandigarh
- Himachal Pradesh
- Kerala
- Puducherry
- Tamil Nadu

#### Performers

- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Andhra Pradesh
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Chhattisgarh
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- Daman and Diu
- Goa
- Gujarat
- Haryana
- Jammu and Kashmir
- Jharkhand
- Karnataka
- Lakshadweep
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Manipur
- Meghalaya
- Mizoram
- Nagaland
- Odisha
- Punjab
- Rajasthan
- Sikkim
- Telangana
- Tripura
- Uttarakhand
- West Bengal

#### Aspirants

- Assam
- Bihar
- Uttar Pradesh



the world's largest financial inclusion programme. By leveraging PMJDY, Aadhaar (biometric identity system) and mobile telephony, the Government has disbursed a cumulative amount of USD 110 billion to over 250 million beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT). This has helped to significantly enhance the efficiency of Government programmes. Above examples demonstrate the advances India has made to move ahead on the SDGs and keeping the focus on 'Leave No One Behind' in development planning.

It is widely agreed that India will play a leading role in determining the success or failure of the SDGs, given its disproportionate share in the global development burden. Clearly the commitment of the Government of India to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals can be realised if actions at the national level are complimented by initiatives of the State governments and the Union Territories (UTs) given its federal governance structure where most of the functions that have a bearing on SDGs fall within the purview of the sub-national / state governments. Further, the focus of SDGs on equality, inclusion, justice and the core principle of "*Leave No One Behind*" makes the participation and contribution of States in the pursuit of SDGs an imperative.

The States of India reflect the enormous geographic and demographic diversity as well as socio-economic disparities. The SDG India Index prepared for the first time to rank the States and UTs, showed wide disparities across States and reiterates the importance of localised approaches.

Such disparities call for planning, budgeting, implementing and monitoring of development programmes at the sub-national level taking into account diverse economic, social and environmental factors. While the SDGs are global, their achievement will depend on the ability to make them a reality in constituent States, cities, districts and villages. Therefore, State governments have the prime responsibility in achieving SDGs and are essential stakeholders in implementing the Agenda 2030.

Reflecting the country's long-standing federal tradition, States and UTs are taking a host of measures to implement the SDGs. The localisation processes spearheaded by the States have thrown interesting results and there are several early lessons that need to be captured to further nuance the approach to localisation.

This document presents the journey of India and the lessons learned from the varied experience of different States and UTs in localising the SDGs.

## MONITORING SDGS AT THE SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL: SDG INDIA INDEX

NITI Aayog, in partnership with UN India, developed the SDG India Index Baseline Report and an accompanying Dashboard in December 2018. In addition to presenting a snapshot of progress at the national level, the report comprehensively documents and measures the achievements made by States and UTs towards various SDG targets by ranking them on a select set of indicators. This Index provides the first holistic strategy to measure progress on socio-economic and environmental parameters of development. The SDG India Index has enabled States and UTs to benchmark their progress relative to others, identify priority areas, while promoting competition among them for improving performance. SDG India Index is also expected to keep a real time watch on the trajectory of progress.



## THE JOURNEY TOWARDS LOCALISATION

‘Localising’ is the process of recognising subnational contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress, in addition to raising awareness through advocacy. Localisation relates both to how local and sub-national governments can support the achievement of the SDGs through bottom up action as well as how the SDGs can provide a framework for local development policy.<sup>1</sup> These entail participatory planning, implementation, and evaluation.

Looking back, the experience of India in localising the SDGs can be viewed as an ongoing process in three phases, often occurring simultaneously.

### PHASE 01



#### Identifying institutions and assigning specific mandate to deliver on the SDGs

Since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015 and even with the post-2015 processes, Government of India and civil society organisations have been deeply engaged in the SDG process. Since 2016, the Government of India has clearly identified and empowered its entities and institutions to move ahead on the SDGs. As per the Constitution, India is a Union of States with functional responsibilities demarcated between the Union and States as identified in the VII Schedule of the Constitution through three lists - Union List, State list and Concurrent List.<sup>2</sup> There is a three-tier local governance structure at the sub-State level as well. Planning, implementation and monitoring of most of the functions related to Sustainable Development Goals are within the mandate of State governments and local governments. Localisation of SDGs is the responsibility of all the three levels of government. A snap shot of key actors involved in SDG localisation is provided below.

#### At Central Level

- a. **NITI Aayog**, the successor to the Planning Commission, has been entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating the SDGs among the central ministries and the state governments, and monitoring the progress;
- b. **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)** is responsible for the formulation of the National Indicator Framework (NIF) to monitor the SDGs;
- c. **Central/Federal Ministries** and their schemes are mapped with SDGs and targets. The ministries are also responsible for providing data for the National Indicator Framework (NIF);
- d. **Comptroller and Audit General of India** is the Supreme Audit Institution of India and is responsible for conducting audit on the preparedness to achieve the SDGs.

1 UN Habitat Report and Global Task Force, 2016: Roadmap for Localising the SDGs: Implementation and Monitoring at Sub-national Level

2 The **Union list** details the subjects on which Parliament of India has legislative powers, the **State list** details the subjects that come within the purview of state legislatures; and the **Concurrent list** has subjects in which both Parliament and State legislatures have jurisdiction. The Constitution of India also provides primacy to Parliament on concurrent list items: if there is a conflict, a central law will override a State law.

### Other Institutions at Central level

- e. The Finance Commission of India is constituted every five years with the responsibility to, among others, review the state of finances of the Union 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 governance levels. Currently, the Fifteenth Finance Commission has been set up with a specific task to use SDGs as a framework to provide incentive grants to the States.
- f. National training institutions are responsible for designing tools and programme for capacity development of officials and undertake capacity development of senior government officers.

Further, the responsibility to localise the SDGs is not limited to the executive arm of the government but also spearheaded by elected representatives at all levels. The Speaker of the Lower House has organised briefing sessions on the SDGs for members of Parliament, including bringing together legislators from South Asia and BRICS nations to collectively work towards the realisation of these goals. In addition, the Prime Minister has called for a dedicated meeting on the SDGs with parliamentarians at the end of every Parliament session.

8

### At State level

- a. Office of the Chief Secretary of the State – for guiding and overseeing work on SDG. The Chief Secretary is the chief advisor to the Chief Minister of the State and Secretary to the State's cabinet. She/He is also the head of the State administration and therefore has an important role in advising the government and overseeing implementation of all programmes in the State.
- b. Planning Department – for coordinating SDG implementation,
- c. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, as the focal point for data, sectoral line ministries and training institutions
- d. Line departments to formulate, implement and monitor schemes and programmes that contribute to achieving SDGs.

### At district level

- a. At the district (sub-State) and local levels, elected representatives of *Panchayati Raj Institutions*<sup>3</sup> and Urban Local Bodies, District administration and frontline functionaries are vital for action on SDGs.

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3 *Panchayati Raj Institutions* are institutions of rural local self-governance and have a three-tier structure – at the village (Panchayat) level, block level and district level. Direct elections are held for all the three levels with at least one-third of the seats reserved for women in all States (50 percent in some States).

# PHASE 02



## Raising Awareness and Advocating for SDG implementation

Raising awareness of all the stakeholders on SDGs is critical to reach the targets set in Agenda 2030. It not only ensures effective localisation and better ownership, but also aids in behavioural change which is essential for inclusive and sustainable development. The Government of India has taken a number of initiatives to sensitise government and non-government partners on SDGs by

- △ **Creating shared understanding among the governments:** One of the first steps taken by NITI Aayog after being designated as the coordinator of work on SDGs in India was to create shared understanding on SDGs among the government officials both at the central and State level so as to promote ownership of the Agenda 2030. It organised national and regional consultations on all SDGs barring Goal 17, to create a common understanding on each of the goals. The key audience in these national consultations were ministries and the State governments with strong participation from external experts, CSOs and the UN. There were three regional consultations including one in the North-East India organised to address specific development challenges in the region, and a National Workshop on Building Capacity for Localising SDGs.
- △ **Assigning goals and targets to the Ministries to follow ‘whole-of-government’ approach:** NITI Aayog undertook a comprehensive mapping of all the centrally sponsored schemes vis-à-vis SDGs and related targets with the twin objectives of assigning responsibility of targets to ministries and ensuring every target is assigned to a ministry, leaving no target un-mapped. This helped in indicating how government schemes contribute to achievement of SDGs and shed light on gaps thereon. All line ministries that contributed to achieving specific results for each of the goals were also identified and entrusted with the responsibility of achieving specific targets. This reflects a ‘whole-of-government’ approach to sustainable development.
- △ **Creating composite measures to advocate about the SDGs:** To drive the spirit of competition among sub-national governments, NITI Aayog conceptualised a composite SDG India Index as an advocacy and a benchmarking tool and prepared the **SDG India Index Baseline Report Dashboard in 2018**. The SDG India Index is a composite index comprising of 62 indicators across 14 SDGs which documents and measures the progress made by States and UTs towards various SDGs by ranking them on key SDG targets. This Index became the first comprehensive assessment tool developed to measure progress achieved by sub-national governments, in individual Goals as well as a composite measure of all dimensions of development and has become an effective advocacy tool for competitive federalism.
- △ **Developing National Indicator Framework to Monitor the SDGs:** The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) played a key role at the national level by finalising indicators that are nationally relevant, through a participatory process. The proposed set of indicators was shared with line ministries and States for their comments and observations. Regional consultations were also held to share the proposed indicator framework with States and to receive feedback, followed by a public consultation. Based on the suggestions received during this consultative process from concerned Ministries/Departments, States, UN agencies and other stakeholders, a National Indicator Framework (NIF) consisting of 306 indicators was developed by MoSPI which was approved by the Government. The National Indicator Framework is the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national level and will give appropriate direction to the policy makers and the implementers of various schemes and programmes.

## PHASE 03



### Bringing on board Ministries, State governments and the UTs

Given the geographical expanse and the socio-cultural, demographic and economic diversity of India, localising SDGs is of paramount importance. While initiatives at the national level help delineate the scope of localisation, interventions at the subnational level are critical as subnational governments are the prime movers in the process. For this purpose, a range of initiatives are in progress, which address different objectives – a) identifying the line Ministries responsible for specific SDG targets and Goals; b) understanding SDGs in the local contexts; c) defining indicators and metrics and setting up the monitoring mechanisms; d) laying down the policy and strategy framework; e) organising the implementation system; and f) conducting Goal-oriented monitoring and review.

- △ **Focussing on specific goals by the line Ministries:** The mapping exercise identified line ministries that were responsible for each Goal and other participating ministries. These ministries identified strategies for aligning their plans to SDGs, and relevant indicators for monitoring. For instance, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj advised rural local governments on integrating SDGs in local level plans (Gram Panchayat Development Plans or village development plans). Other examples include the Ministry of Environment and Forest which is leading implementation of India's commitment on climate and biodiversity goals by investing in strengthening environmental statistics, and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is proactively working with States on achieving the health targets by developing a comprehensive framework to monitor SDG -3.
- △ **Understanding SDGs in Local Contexts:** In course of the national consultations conducted by NITI Aayog, thematic details as well as metrics related to SDGs/targets were clarified and linked up with implementation strategies adopted in various schemes/programmes. The regional consultations created space for more detailed examination of programme strategies and implementation designs at subnational (States and Union Territories) level. These consultations have led to States and UTs holding State and sub-State level workshops with local government officials, community-based organisations, civil society organisations and other stakeholders.
- △ **Adapting Indicators and Metrics:** The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) developed the National SDG Indicator Framework (NIF) and identified data-sources based on multi-layered and iterative consultations with Central ministries, State governments and UT Administrations.
- △ **Policy framework in States and UTs by encouraging States to undertake their own visioning exercise to achieve the SDGs:** In India, States are constitutionally mandated to deliver on most of the socio-economic sectors that constitute the SDGs. It is therefore imperative to align their policy and strategy architecture to SDGs. Recognising the criticality of localising SDGs at the State level, NITI Aayog advocated with States to prepare State level Vision documents and SDG Action Plans aligned to SDGs. It also advised States to identify a nodal department for State level coordination and map existing government schemes with SDGs to identify gaps, if any. Capacity development initiatives of the State for localisation of SDGs have been widely supported by NITI Aayog, MoSPI and UN bodies.

It is worth mentioning that States such as Assam and Andhra Pradesh were front-runners in adopting SDGs, and started brainstorming on approaches for contextualising SDGs thereby spearheading the process of localising SDGs at the State level.

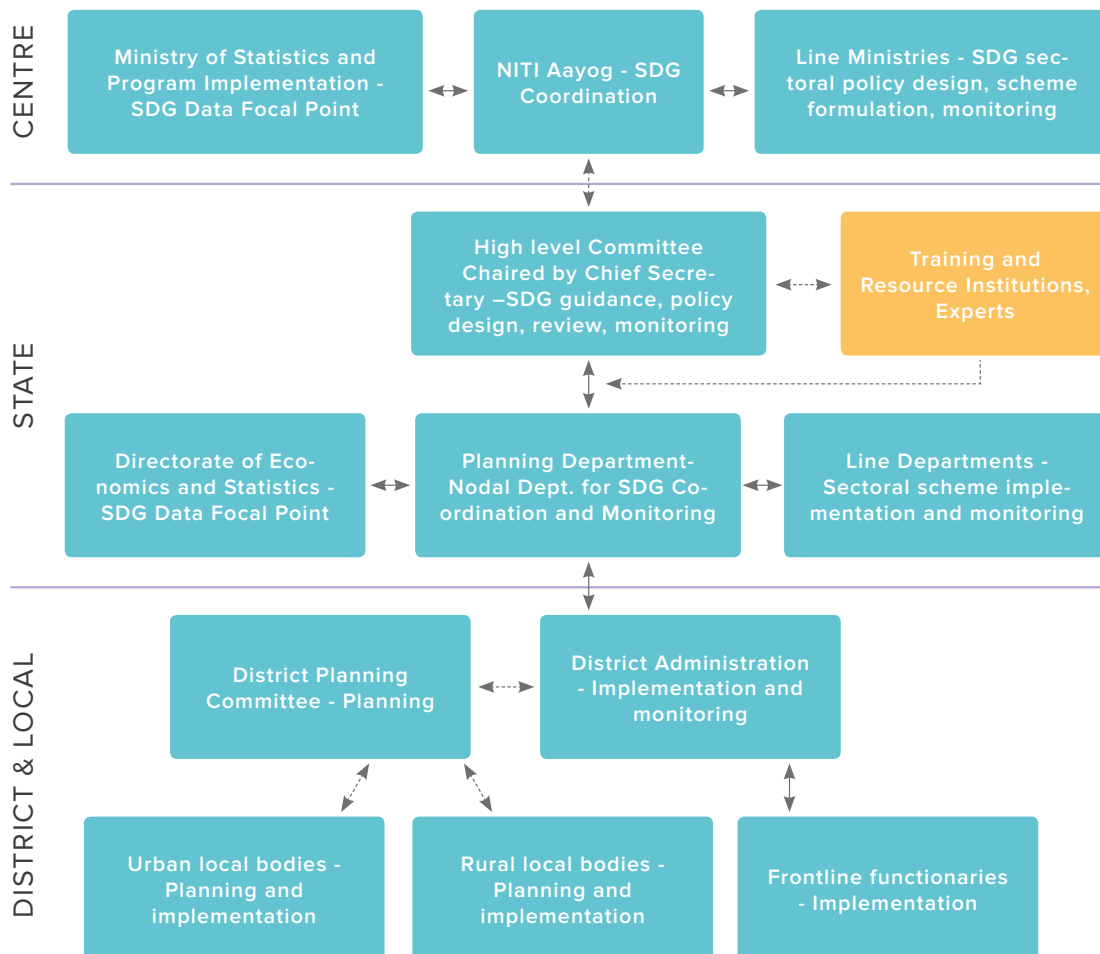




As a result of the thrust from NITI Aayog and States' own initiatives, all States and UTs are at various stages of preparation of their Vision documents, with 23 States and UTs having prepared their documents. The Vision documents reflect the States' context and long-term priorities. Most States are taking a 'whole-of-government approach' and are in the process of aligning budgets to State specific SDG targets and setting up a mechanism for effective monitoring. Thirty-one States and UTs have identified a nodal department (which in most cases is the Department of Planning) for coordination. Twenty-four States and UTs have mapped all the government schemes against SDGs; 17 States and UTs have identified state specific monitorable targets; 16 States and UTs are aligning budgets to SDGs and 23 States and UTs are implementing capacity development programmes.

- △ **Organising the Implementation System:** All States have formally identified nodal departments for coordinating the SDG implementation process. Several have also defined nodal structures within various departments. Many have also established SDG cells or centres to organise and professionalise the work and systematically build up expertise. Several States have also set up thematic or Goal wise coordination groups to systematically guide programme implementation. Started by a few States like Mizoram, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, the practice of having high-power committees headed by the Chief Minister or the Chief Secretary to periodically take stock of progress is growing.

How India is delivering on the SDGs





- △ **Undertaking periodic reviews:** NITI Aayog also organises regular national reviews on SDGs to review the mechanisms established at the sub-national levels which provide an opportunity for States to learn and share experience. SDGs are also an agenda in the annual conference of Chief Secretaries of State and Union Territories. The adoption of NIF and/or development of State-specific indicators provides the basis for erecting a monitoring system in the States and UTs. A number of States are currently in the process of developing comprehensive monitoring frameworks complete with allocation of responsibilities in a time-bound manner.

To galvanise these initiatives, NITI Aayog has taken the lead at the national level and released the **SDG India Index Baseline Report and Dashboard** in December 2018. This report revealed new perspectives that has inspired many States to focus on improving performance. For example, it shows that even the most advanced States are vulnerable to various climate change events and therefore need more local strategies to address them. It has ranked the States of Kerala and Himachal Pradesh as the top performers. Himachal Pradesh is a hill State in the north of India while Kerala is a southern coastal State. Both the States are vulnerable to climate change events which can undermine their progress. Localised strategies which take into account the development status of the State together with vulnerability to climate change are thus crucial for achieving SDGs in India.



## PROMOTING DATA DRIVEN DECISION MAKING

With the SDGs, it is envisaged that a substantial amount of data will need to be produced and analysed which poses a significant challenge for national statistical systems. Government of India generates substantial amount of development data. Data-driven decision making has become the norm. At the same time, the development data is getting separated into siloed, disconnected systems and this makes it difficult to unify the development data. As a result, policy makers make important decisions based on data they already have, rather than drawing on the full world of available data on interconnected issues. MoSPI in collaboration with the UN in India has developed an SDG India dashboard (<https://sdgindia2030.gov.in>) which is a data repository of the National Indicator Framework on SDGs. The dashboard brings together data from various datasets, portals and sectors to one common place that will enable India to track its progress towards achieving the SDGs.

While, institutional structures are in place at the national level for working on SDGs, States are also in the process of putting in place mechanisms for working on SDGs.

The first four years has seen localisation of SDGs permeate the visioning exercise and monitoring frameworks. Efforts are underway to ensure that SDGs become the de-facto planning framework at the State level and even the related processes of implementation, budgeting and progress tracking are aligned to respond to the SDG related gaps.

The journey towards localisation SDGs in India provides useful early lessons to help translate aspiration of SDGs to tangible outcomes for people, especially for whom these goals matter the most.





## EARLY LESSONS ON SDG LOCALISATION FROM INDIA



### Early lessons on institutional mechanisms to follow the 'whole-of-government' approach

**Preparation of vision document aligned to the SDGs enabled sub-national governments to embed the 'whole-of-government' approach in planning. Extending this approach beyond planning to budgeting, implementation, and monitoring can result in substantial benefits in progress on the SDGs.**

The importance of 'whole-of-government' approach is recognised in the declaration for Agenda 2030 which states that the SDGs are 'integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental'. It further states that, 'The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realised' and calls for integrated solutions. Essentially, this refers to bringing together diverse stakeholders – line ministries, departments, public agencies, etc. cutting across sectors for integrated planning and implementation of developmental programs.

In India, the commencement of the SDGs followed the establishment of NITI Aayog (successor to the erstwhile Planning Commission). NITI Aayog has been mandated to provide both directional and policy inputs, design strategic and long term policies and programmes for the Government of India, and provide relevant technical advice to the Centre and States. This is seen as an important evolutionary change from the past, where NITI Aayog acts as the quintessential platform of the Government of India to bring States to act together in national interest, and thereby fostering Cooperative Federalism.

In 2016, NITI Aayog embarked on the process of preparing a 15-year Vision for the country, a 7-year Strategic plan and a 3-year action plan. In doing so, NITI Aayog reached out to the State governments encouraging them to contribute to the national visioning process as well as prepare similar such documents at the sub-national level. At the same time, NITI Aayog owing to its mandate in coordinating efforts on the SDGs undertook two key exercises (i) mapped all the ministries and their schemes to each of the SDGs to dovetail the national agenda with the SDGs (ii) advised Planning departments in the State governments to undertake similar mapping exercise for their states and in addition to identifying SDG focal points in every other department. Given the above requirements of creating a 15-year vision document and mapping SDGs to sub-national requirements, State governments pragmatically prepared their vision documents in line with the 2030 agenda.

The process of preparing SDG aligned vision documents in turn created conditions to promote the 'whole-of-government' approach in the States. The Planning Department as the nodal body led the process of preparing a SDG Vision document, in their respective States and UTs. As the first step in the vision document preparation process, State governments evolved a comprehensive mapping matrix – between Goals and concerned departments and agencies – identifying first the schemes and the related departments that contribute to the Targets and upward to the Goals. For each Goal, a nodal department was identified. For eg: for SDG 1, it is usually the Department of Rural Development. This mapping exercise proved to be a useful tool to identify opportunities for convergence and co-implementation of schemes

and programme. On the other hand, it facilitated an assessment of the adequacy of programmes/schemes for achieving the relevant SDG targets in a particular State.

Further, given that the SDGs are highly inter-linked and the assessment of status cannot be seen in silos and action strategies do not always merit delineation, States constituted Working Groups for each of the SDGs, headed by the senior most officer from a Nodal Department and including designated officers and resource persons from all concerned contributing departments. The working groups with support from the UN agencies and other partners came together to discuss, deliberate and prepare the different chapters of the vision document. Further, several State governments also organised briefing and training workshops on SDGs to orient their officials on the SDGs, as a first step towards the preparation of the vision documents. The working groups, set up at the State level among various government departments during the process of preparing the Vision document, were effective in fostering convergence.

16 — Till date, 23 States and UTs have prepared their Vision documents that are based on the SDGs. A few of the States have gone ahead to postulate strategies or action plans to realise their vision in a time-bound manner. The articulation of vision has led to convergence of complementary programme components in light of the interconnectedness of SDG targets.

The 'whole-of-government' approach to visioning has now been extended by several State governments to create inter-departmental mechanisms to effectively guide the implementation phase. These inter-departmental mechanisms include:

- High level committees, established at the State level for providing continuous guidance, overseeing implementation and monitoring, are the mechanisms for ensuring a coordinated action on SDGs. These Committees are typically chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State and comprising of all the departmental heads. In a few cases, States also have such committees headed by the Chief Minister which lends more thrust on the SDG reviews. The high frequency (at least once a quarter) of its meetings adds to its catalytic efficiency. The fact that States and UTs are increasingly adopting such a structure testifies to its effectiveness.

- Specialised SDG cells/centres/teams are set up in most Planning departments. Key activities of the SDG cells/centres/teams include: preparing knowledge products and progress reports, organising capacity building programmes, providing inputs as required from time to time, and playing a support role in interventions on SDGs.

The documents on Vision and allied aspects relating to SDGs have considerable potential to work as instruments of policy oversight and appraisal and to catalyse the development of new policies, revision in existing ones and innovation in the processes of planning, monitoring and programme implementation. Initiatives in this direction show promise and have a long way to go.

Barring few exceptions, initial attempts on taking a whole-of-government approach have focussed on ensuring horizontal coherence across the executive arm of the government. This is difficult in itself; however, a whole-of-government approach would benefit from institutionalising some mechanisms for involving all relevant sections of the government at all levels, the private sector, think tanks, CSOs and community representatives as each stakeholder is an agent of change in ensuring sustainable development. There is also need to ensure a vertical coherence – deriving from a bottom-up approach – which refers to involving development stakeholders at the lowest levels of governance and service delivery in planning, implementation and monitoring. Glimpses of such vertical coherence can be seen across the country.

The whole-of-government approach would also benefit from a deeper understanding of interactions between the SDGs – the trade-offs (negative) and the spin-offs (co-benefits). This means understanding better the interconnectedness of SDGs – i.e. how achieving one SDG (e.g. clean water and sanitation – SDG 6) can yield positive results for another SDG (e.g. good health and well-being – SDG 3). Similarly, there is a need to understand potential trade-offs between SDGs (i.e. when efforts at achieving one SDG may undercut ongoing efforts related to another SDG). As an example, one might cite potential tensions between the SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). There is an urgent need for think tanks, researchers and the academia to focus on holistic and integrated research (including scenario building and future casting) to support informed decision making.

## Highlights from States and UTs – Whole-of-Government approach

**Almost all States have identified nodal departments for implementing work on SDGs and have constituted high level committees for guiding and overseeing SDG implementation.**

**Andhra Pradesh** has aligned all the schemes and departments to SDGs and is preparing outcome budgets. It has also formulated district visions for all the districts.

**Arunachal Pradesh** has merged the Department of Finance and the Department of Planning into one single department – the Department of Finance, Planning and Investment. The preparation of the State Annual Development Agenda ensures that there are no overlaps amongst various departments harnessing synergies.

The Government of **Assam** approached SDGs as a single synergised initiative which underpinned the government's efforts to take a whole-of-government approach. It has institutionalised SDG-oriented planning, and has aligned budgets to SDGs.

**Bihar** followed a consultative process for preparation of the SDG Action Plan 2020-25 involving all departments.

The **Chhattisgarh** State Planning Commission has been designated as the nodal agency for SDG implementation and monitoring. The Commission has initiated efforts towards establishing an 'SDG Cell' under its overall guidance and supervision.

**Gujarat** prepared a roadmap for implementation of SDGs and a Role Matrix which clearly identifies roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders.

**Haryana** has constituted Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management under the State Finance and Planning department to execute the Vision 2030.

**Himachal Pradesh** followed whole-of-government approach for the preparation of the Vision document for SDGs. Consultations were held not only among the thematic groups formed by the government, but also with farmers, hoteliers, representatives of industry association, and civil society to ensure reflection of diverse voices in the Vision document. Institutional mechanisms have been set up to ensure whole-of-government approach.

**Jammu and Kashmir** has constituted an Apex Level Committee, headed by the Chief Secretary, to oversee and monitor progress on SDG implementation. The Department of Planning, Development and Monitoring has been designated as the nodal department. An SDG Cell has been constituted in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics

**Jharkhand** has designated the Department of Planning-cum-Finance as the nodal department to coordinate implementation of SDGs targets.

**Karnataka** has constituted Goal-wise committees for every SDG, with departments that contribute to the Goal as members.

**Kerala** has set up an elaborate institutional mechanism to ensure that all government departments come together on a common platform and collaborate with experts and training institutions on the SDG agenda.

**Maharashtra** has designated a nodal department and mapped schemes to SDGs in three categories depending on their association with SDGs – High, Medium and Low. The State organised a Workshop in collaboration with United Nations in India on 'Enhancing Capacities for Institutionalising SDGs' with the aim of sensitising and building capacities amongst the senior officers of State Government.

**Meghalaya** has formed an SDG cell for coordinating the preparation of its Vision document and SDG implementation. It has also completed mapping of the government schemes against SDGs which is useful in reflecting synergies among various government departments working together on a common agenda.

**Mizoram** has designated a nodal department and has set up a dedicated SDG Cell in the Research and Development Branch of Planning and Program Implementation Department.

**Nagaland** has established an SDG Cell in the Planning and Coordination Department, which is the nodal department in the State. Twenty-three departments have been identified for SDG implementation and nodal officers have been designated.

In **Odisha**, an SDG Core Team has been constituted in the nodal department. Additionally, SDG Cells have been created in all the related departments.

**Punjab** has constituted a high-level Steering Committee to fast-track the implementation of its SDG agenda, to achieve the targets fixed under SDGs.

**Rajasthan** has established a 'Centre for SDG implementation' at the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. State and district level committees have been formed for guiding the implementation and monitoring of SDG initiatives.

**Tamil Nadu** has identified a nodal department for SDGs, constituted a high-level committee and formed thematic working groups for SDGs.

**Telangana** has constituted thematic working groups on the five Ps – People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships.

**Tripura** has established a High-level Committee, identified nodal department, and instituted thematic groups.

**Uttar Pradesh** has identified nodal departments for each of the 16 Goals.

**Uttarakhand** has designated the Directorate of Economic and Statistics as the nodal agency for SDGs in the State and has set up a Centre for Policy and Good Governance (CPPGG) to be the think-tank on SDGs.

**West Bengal** has developed a State Vision, Mission, Short- and Long-Term plan with targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030 and has designated the Department of Planning and Statistics as the nodal department for coordinating and monitoring SDG implementation in the State.

**Andaman and Nicobar Island** has mapped all schemes with SDGs and identified departments working on the same. Nodal department has been designated for each SDG. Planning Department is overseeing implementation of SDGs and the Evaluation Cell is monitoring the progress.

In **Chandigarh**, a dedicated team, headed by the Finance Secretary, has been formed to drive the SDG initiatives. The implementing departments of SDGs are working under the Chairpersonship of Advisor to the Administrator.

**Delhi** has constituted nine thematically clustered working groups under the Administrative Secretaries/ Heads of Department of major departments and a Steering Committee under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary. The draft Vision 2030 document has been prepared with inputs from subject experts, civil society members, NGOs and academicians.

The **Lakshadweep** administration has designated the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Taxation as the nodal department for coordinating visioning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs.

**Puducherry** has prepared its Vision document aligned to SDGs. A high-level Steering Committee has been constituted for implementation and monitoring of SDGs. The Department of Planning and Research has been identified as the nodal department. The UT has mapped all its schemes and departments against SDGs.



**b****Early Lessons on Monitoring**

**Preparation of the National Indicator Framework is an important exercise to arrive at a system which not only tracks progress but also helps to identify data gaps. Efforts are also required to harness and unify development data to ensure that decisions made are based on comprehensive data and are thereby effective.**

It is envisaged that a substantial amount of data will need to be produced and analysed on the SDGs, posing a significant challenge for national statistical systems. Government of India generates substantial amount of development data. As a result, data-driven decision making has become the norm. At the same time, the development data is getting separated into siloed and disconnected systems. The result — because it is hard to unify the development data, policy makers often make important decisions on scanty data, rather than drawing on the full world of available data on interconnected issues. This tends to make decisions less effective.

In India, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is responsible for developing monitoring framework for the SDGs. MoSPI in consultation with NITI Aayog, Central Ministries and State Governments, had prepared National Indicator Framework (NIF), and released a Baseline Report 2015-16 for 191 out of 306 national indicators which will serve as a tool for tracking national progress. The process of preparation of the NIF was an important exercise that highlighted critical data gaps. There are a number of targets for which either indicators, or accepted methodology does not exist, or for which data is not being regularly produced. Further, for some indicators data is available only at the country level; and also not disaggregated by social groups. This creates an urgent need to analyse the current data eco-system and rationalise data generation at a granular level with a real-time focus.

Approval and adoption of the NIF and publication of the SDG baseline reports by NITI Aayog and MoSPI have accelerated the States' progress in firming up indicators for their analysis, reporting and review. States are in the process of developing their State Indicator Frameworks by adapting national indicators to their context. Some States are developing State-specific data dashboards, while some are aligning their existing dashboards to the SDG indicators with integrated technology-based solutions for effective and holistic monitoring. Technology-based innovative solutions are essential for ensuring that such large amounts of data from multiple sources are collated, analysed and presented to policymakers in a form that enables quick review and decision-making.

Strengthening capacities of data users, particularly at local levels, will be critical to ensuring informed decision making. Robustness of analysis, and quality of data are contingent on improved capacities at the local level — both for administrators and communities. Strengthening and relying on community led data and technology-based solutions will help in making data more dynamic, robust and inclusive.

Different levels of elected representatives and governments require data that can be used for monitoring and decision making at the national, state, district and local level. The current statistical system aggregates data at the national and state levels. Policy makers at the district and local levels rarely have the requisite micro level data at a desirable frequency. A comprehensive review of statistical system requires understanding of the data requirement with the desirable level of granularity, disaggregation and periodicity. Data, which is currently generated for administrative units, may be also generated for constituencies to provide regular insights to the parliamentarians and legislators.

Since SDGs are interconnected, it is expected that there will be demands from policy makers on data and research explaining inter-linkages between various sectors. A future -ready statistical system may consider designing surveys that integrate interconnected sectors (such as health with poverty, hunger, water and sanitation, education, female literacy, pollution etc.), and integrating technology driven innovative methods of data development.

### Highlights from States and UTs – Monitoring

**Andhra Pradesh** has put in place a robust system for SDG monitoring. Periodic data on 212 indicators identified for SDG reporting is obtained from all relevant departments through the Real-time Outcome Monitoring System (ROMS). The ROMS provides comprehensive and real time information disaggregated to the district level. For greater transparency in monitoring of these key indicators, ROMS has been put in public domain.

**Arunachal Pradesh** is considering developing a dashboard for monitoring SDGs. This will either build on the existing Chief Minister's Dashboard or a separate dashboard will be developed. The State is also in the process of identifying State level indicators for monitoring SDGs.

**Assam** has developed a monitoring framework for broad outcome monitoring and detailed project monitoring. State specific Core Outcome Monitoring Indicators have been identified. 97 flagship programmes have been identified for detailed monitoring for which a technology-based Monitoring Dashboard is being conceptualised. A survey has been designed for Human Development and Sustainable Development Report to provide data on outcome indicators. This survey will be undertaken at three years' interval.

**Bihar** has initiated the process of identifying State level SDG Indicators.

**Gujarat** has constituted State Empowered Committee (SEC), Chaired by the Chief Secretary for effective monitoring of SDGs. It has appointed a professional agency, to provide professional expertise for monitoring and evaluating the Gujarat Sustainable Vision 2030. Development of a dynamic and interactive online MIS for tracking progress on SDGs indicators is also under process.

**Haryana** is planning to create a real-time reporting and monitoring tool by developing a mobile application and an online SDG Dashboard. The SDG Dashboard will be aligned with the Chief Minister's Monitoring Dashboard.

**Himachal Pradesh** has shortlisted 138 key indicators for monitoring progress on SDGs. The State is planning to develop a dashboard for monitoring progress on the indicators.

In **Jharkhand**, the nodal departments, together with linked participating departments for each goal, have been entrusted for monitoring respective SDGs.

**Karnataka** is putting an SDG monitoring system in place. It has begun monthly review of NITI Aayog's 62 priority indicators from the SDG India Index Report of 2018 as part of the Karnataka Development Programme (KDP) Review at the State and district level.

**Kerala** is following the draft National Indicator Framework (NIF) for the monitoring of SDGs. Indicators with no and less periodic data were identified and steps have been initiated to make them available either by including it in the on-going surveys of State or by conducting new surveys.

**Madhya Pradesh** has already developed a Monitoring Dashboard for tracking the progress of select programmes and schemes at Block level for 50 Aspirational Blocks and is now in the process of developing an SDG dashboard. State and district level cells have been constituted for monitoring.



In **Maharashtra**, the Action Room to Reduce Poverty, set up in collaboration with United Nations in India, is tasked with monitoring of SDGs. It pilots the initiative for decentralised Planning and Monitoring of SDGs at Block Level. The State Government and YASHADA, i.e. Administrative Training Institute of the State Government has recently completed an extensive study to estimate the Human Development Index at the Block Level which will provide important baseline information. Additionally, the State Government has recently announced the setting up of an independent SDGs Implementation and Monitoring centre expected to be functional in 2019-20.

In **Mizoram**, a High-Level Monitoring Committee for SDGs under the Chairpersonship of Chief Secretary, has been constituted to monitor the implementation of SDGs. A Technical Committee on SDGs under the Chairpersonship of Director, Economics and Statistics Department has been set up to identify indicators and assess capacity of line Departments to implement SDGs. The District Planning Committee has been entrusted in each District to monitor SDGs implementation. A Baseline data survey has been conducted which will provide useful data for SDG monitoring.

**Odisha**, all the concerned 35 Departments have been asked to finalise indicators for 17 Goals related to their Departments. The SDG Cell created in different Departments will monitor the progress of implementation of SDGs. Steps will be taken to develop Dashboard for monitoring of SDGs indicators on a regular basis. An Odisha State Indicator Framework (OSIF) is being prepared based on which an OSIF Baseline Report will be prepared.

**Punjab** has established a SDGs cell in Economic and Statistical Organisation, Punjab for monitoring SDGs. State specific indicators are being identified and the State is preparing Department Information System Architecture (DISA) of each Department for monitoring the SDGs in the State. The State Government has constituted a State Level Task Force for Monitoring of SDGs with the Finance Minister as the Chair.

In **Rajasthan**, State Level Implementation and Monitoring Committee for SDGs under the Chairpersonship of Chief Secretary has been constituted to suggest strategies and monitor progress and activities on SDGs in the State. Availability of data on the National Indicator Framework is being assessed. A dashboard for monitoring SDGs is being prepared by Department of Information Technology and Communication.

In **Tamil Nadu**, a web portal and dashboard are being developed to monitor the implementation of SDGs by the Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency.

**Telangana** is developing a monitoring framework for the SDG indicators.

**Tripura** has identified 89 indicators covering all the SDGs except SDG 14 which have been included in the Vision-2030 document of the State. Targets have been fixed for each of these for 2022-23 and 2030-31 with 2016-17 as base.

**Uttar Pradesh** has identified monitoring indicators based on the National Indicator Framework. A baseline report is under preparation.

**West Bengal** has identified 585 indicators for SDG monitoring and created District-level Monitoring Committees for reviewing.

**Uttarakhand** has initiated development of district level SDG monitoring framework for the State.

In **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**, the Evaluation Cell in the Planning Department is responsible for monitoring SDGs. Data is being collected regularly and review is being done by senior officials of the administration.

**Delhi** has developed an IT application for real-time monitoring of schemes and programmes. SDG targets are presently being linked to the outcome budget and the approved budget of 2019-20, to prepare the groundwork for efficient monitoring and review of SDGs.



## Early Lessons on Budgeting

**Mapping budgetary priorities in relation to the SDGs does not automatically lead to more coherent management or reorientation of resources as accounting and budgeting frameworks need to be aligned to integrate SDGs. An assessment of requirement and availability of financial resources as for implementing SDGs is required both at Central and State levels.**

Budgets provide a concrete measure of real commitment to the goals, while information on actual spending shows whether governments have followed through on the planned budget expenditure. As a result, there is a need to quantify the resource gap and arrive at a multipronged strategy to bridge the gaps in expenditure prioritisation, revenue augmentation and efficiency improvements to ensure sufficient financing for the SDGs. Identifying bottlenecks and investing in ‘accelerators’ – sectors that can yield multiple dividends is an important exercise to determine most effective allocation of resources.

Budgeting is a substantive part of planning which plays a dominant role in enabling implementation of policy intents. Therefore, budgeting for SDGs significantly contributes to effective integration of SDGs in government policy and programme implementation. There are several ways in which SDGs are being integrated in budgeting – mapping budget allocations against SDGs; including a narrative in the budget document to broadly explain how budget corresponds to SDGs; using SDG achievements to evaluate budget outcomes and resorting to SDGs as a tool to rationalise resource allocation and decide financing priorities.<sup>4</sup>

22

Budgeting for SDGs is yet to mature. Some States have taken the initiative to map their budgets against the SDGs or include a study on budgetary contribution to the SDGs in the budget document. Efforts are required to ensure that SDGs are used to improve budget performance evaluation system and as an assessment tool for resource allocation.

More importantly, ensuring effectiveness of government spending by identifying areas that can yield multiple dividends along with tapping finance through innovative instruments is vital to ensure sustained financing for the SDGs. The governments at the central and state levels have taken several strong measures to enhance effectiveness of expenditure such as introduction of outcome budgeting, expenditure reforms, rationalisation of schemes, and improving accountability and transparency in areas of governance.

The Finance Commission of India, which is constituted every five years, bears the responsibility to, among others, review the state of finances of the Union, recommend the mechanism of devolution of taxes between the Centre and the States, and suggest ways to augment resources at the local governance levels. Currently, the Fifteenth Finance Commission is considering using SDGs as a framework to provide incentive grants to the States.

Nevertheless, it is well recognised that governments alone cannot finance these goals and it is critical to draw on all available resources – domestic and international, public and private. Mobilising private sector financing in addition to existing public finance and multilateral development finance will be key to scaling up development initiatives, and achieving development targets. There is huge potential for mobilisation of Corporate Social Responsibility funds and private investments, to meet the development needs of the country. Currently, private financing in India is under-tapped, fragmented and often not informed by credible development data or linked to the state/district level planning and budgeting needs and processes.

4 Hege, E., Brimont, L (2018). Integrating SDGs into national budgetary processes. StudiesN°05/18, IDDRI, Paris, France

## Highlights from States and UTs – Budgeting

**Andhra Pradesh** has mapped all schemes to SDGs and is preparing an outcome budget which is being used to identify resource gaps.

**Arunachal Pradesh** is considering preparation of an outcome budget. All schemes have been grouped according to the 62 SDG indicators of NITI Aayog.

**Assam** has been preparing SDG centric budgets since 2016-17. Mapping of schemes vis-à-vis SDGs has also been undertaken.

**Gujarat** is in the process of preparing outcome-based budget aligned to SDGs. A specialised web portal has been developed to monitor physical progress against financial expenditure for each Goal.

**Haryana** has mapped all schemes with SDGs. The state government is also making efforts to formulate SDG based 'District Budget Snapshots'. To brainstorm options for financing, a roundtable on alternative market borrowing options for the Government of Haryana was organised.

**Himachal Pradesh** has aligned budgets to SDGs since 2016-17. The State has undertaken detailed fund gap analysis for achieving SDGs. Thirty new schemes have been initiated in 2018-19 as a result of this analysis. Rationalisation and restructuring of ongoing schemes has also been done.

**Jharkhand** has completed an exercise to evaluate Goal-wise allocation during FY 2019-20.

In **Karnataka** the Goal-wise Committees have appraised the state government of the budget requirements.

In **Kerala**, a mapping of schemes with SDGs has been shared with the Kerala State Planning Board which is expected to guide the preparation of Annual Plans.

In **Maharashtra**, 1595 state schemes have been mapped to the goals and the targets using the online tool Maharashtra Plan Schemes Information Management System (MP-SIMS).

**Mizoram** has undertaken a landscape analysis and has identified line Departments, Schemes and Programmes that are responsible for achieving the targets.

**Rajasthan** has decided to link all State and Central Schemes Codes/ Budget Heads with SDGs and is planning to include a module/interface for mapping of existing schemes on Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS). It is also proposed that the format for opening of Budget Head for new Schemes/ Activities will be modified to ensure linking of scheme with SDGs.

**Telangana** has mapped the schemes and their budget estimates with each SDG indicator.

In **Uttar Pradesh**, budgetary requirements for Centrally and State sponsored schemes based on the SDG framework have been prepared and forwarded to the Department of Finance.

**Uttarakhand** has undertaken a detailed assessment of its budgetary allocations catering to SDGs and has initiated Outcome Budgetary exercise aligned to the SDGs.

**Chandigarh** administration has identified sector-wise allocation which will be useful in identifying the resource gap.

**Delhi** is preparing an Outcome Budget that links budgetary allocation to outcomes being achieved. Mapping of the schemes, programmes and projects has been done.

The trade-offs between growth and sustainable development from a financing point of view need to be better understood. Research on this will yield tremendous benefits for planners and decision makers. Efforts are required to design a long-term fiscal plan and ensure sustained financing in order to ensure progress on SDGs.

Approaches, methods and expected outcomes vary across States, leading to initiatives shaping up according to the perceptions and requirements of the States. Different methodologies have been developed in different States. While the initiatives are slowly gathering pace, States and UTs are evincing increasing interest in orienting budgets to the SDGs.



## Early Lessons on Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy

**It is critical to engage in continuous advocacy to sustain momentum of localising the SDGs. Initiatives for enhancing public awareness and sensitisation about SDGs need to be stepped up so that the process of implementation becomes participatory and inclusive. Further, behaviour change communication is also important to ensure that society adopts practices that promote sustainable development.**

Successful adoption of sustainable development policies and initiatives at the national and sub-national levels calls for awareness generation, advocacy, and effective communication.

Communication, awareness generation and advocacy are also embedded in the following SDG targets:

- SDG Target 4.7 emphasises all learners acquiring the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development;
- SDG Targets 12.8 aims to ensure that by 2030 people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
- SDG Target 13.3 aims at improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

24

In India, at the national level, sensitisation of Government officials is undertaken by NITI Aayog in collaboration with relevant ministries, experts, CSOs, think tanks and the United Nations. NITI Aayog organised goal-wise sensitisation workshops for government officials, inviting relevant Union Ministries, State Governments, CSOs and subject experts. This ensured familiarisation of all concerned government officials with the global goals and the targets. The 2030 Agenda Declaration was translated to all regional languages to ensure wider dissemination. Technical regional workshops on localising SDG indicators and developing data methodologies were held at the sub-national levels.

NITI Aayog has vigorously pursued advocacy with sub-national governments to heighten the thrust on SDGs. It has set up an annual review process for assessing the states' progress in adopting, implementing, and monitoring SDGs. The SDG India Index Report, which is published annually, is expected to drive the states to achieve the targets on time.

The States have devised their own strategies for sensitising elected representatives and officials at the State/district/local levels, CSOs and communities. However, communication strategies need to be tailored specifically for each group. Media also has an important role in generating awareness on Agenda 2030 and needs to be co-opted.



## Highlights from States and UTs – Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy

**Andhra Pradesh** conducted a series of consultations and conclaves for sensitising officials on SDGs. It has participated in the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2017 where it presented its progress in adoption, implementation, and monitoring of SDG in front of a global audience. The state legislative assembly had organised a discussion on SDGs in November 2017; the state government had conducted engagement programmes in all villages and wards in January 2018.

**Arunachal Pradesh** has undertaken sensitisation programme for all Deputy Commissioners and District Planning Officers on SDGs.

**Assam** was one of the first States in India to adopt SDGs at the sub-national level. The State Government's commitments to SDGs were widely publicised through various media to generate awareness among the public as well as other stakeholders. Several consultations were held with the participation of experts, academia, experts, and UN Agencies to sensitise government officials.

**Bihar** organised workshops with various government departments to create awareness about SDGs and for the preparation of Vision Document and Action Plan 2017-20. A session was also held in the *Vidhan Mandal* (Legislative Assembly) on SDGs.

**Chhattisgarh** conducted a number of deliberations with all government departments on SDGs to gather inputs for the preparation of the Vision 2030 document. Additionally, it organised three conclaves to raise awareness on SDGs.

**Gujarat** has prepared communication modules for trainers in Gujarati vernacular language aimed at developing capacity of functionaries at district and below levels as 'Trainers'. This has been conducted through 17 sessions. At the State level, the process of adopting SDGs started with sensitisation workshops for senior government officials in partnership with the UN. The State government has collaborated with various universities and educational institutes for sensitising government and nongovernment agencies about SDGs implementation, and its monitoring and evaluation framework.

**Haryana** has prepared an SDG Communication Strategy to build awareness amongst all stakeholders such as State Government Departments, academic institutions, Civil Society Organisations, private sector, and the media. The State Government has also prepared advocacy materials in Hindi and English on all the SDGs depicting current data and the targets for Vision 2030 of the State Government.

The **Himachal Pradesh** government has taken several initiatives for generating awareness on SDGs. Several folk media groups (*kala jathas*) have been engaged to spread awareness on SDGs in each of the 78 development blocks of the state. Video messages from the Chief Minister have been telecast on TV and disseminated in the print media.

In **Jharkhand**, the government departments are undertaking awareness generation drives on the programmes aligned to the SDGs.

**Karnataka** has been actively working towards spreading awareness about SDGs. It has prepared an SDG Calendar and posters in both, English and the regional language, Kannada and posters on each of the Goals. The government also advertises SDGs through short videos and jingles.

In **Kerala**, the Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) has been imparting awareness on SDGs through specially curated modules. Training programmes have been conducted for elected representatives and officials of local self-government institutions and key stakeholders in local level planning.

In **Madhya Pradesh**, the State government has initiated an extensive process of sensitising all government departments on SDGs. Further, directives have been issued to all district collectors to allocate one session on SDGs in all the training programmes at district level.

In **Maharashtra**, awareness generation has been undertaken through knowledge and information sharing about SDGs by providing access to relevant documents on SDGs. Additionally, booklets on SDGs that list out the goals and targets have been translated to the local language, Marathi, and has been shared widely with all departments of the State Government.

**Mizoram** hosted a Regional Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals for all the north-eastern States. State and district Level Sensitisation Workshop on SDGs was held for Members of Legislative Assembly, Nodal officers from all line Departments, District Authorities and Villages Councils/Local Councils Presidents/Secretaries. Posters on SDGs have been prepared and distributed to different offices and schools. Video clips on SDGs in local language have been circulated in local TV channels and social media.

In **Punjab**, the Department of Planning as a Nodal Department is raising awareness of various departmental officials on SDGs.

In **Rajasthan**, for sensitisation and capacity building of government officials, regular training programmes are organised. For District and local levels, Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and *Gramin Vikas Sansthan* has organised refresher trainings and workshops. Brochures have been prepared for communication and awareness generation at State, District and Sub-District levels.

**Tamil Nadu** conducted an awareness generation and sensitisation programme on SDGs for all officials involved in SDG implementation.

**Telangana** has undertaken orientation, training and sensitisation programmes. e-modules have been developed in both Telugu and English, in which over 9000 government employees have been enrolled so far. The aim is to train 60,000 employees at district and sub-district level through the e-learning module.

**Tripura** is undertaking initiatives for sensitising officials at the State and district levels. District Magistrates have been requested to identify Training Managers in Blocks and Districts for intensive training to localise the SDGs for achieving the SDGs.

In **Uttar Pradesh**, the nodal officers for each Goal at multiple levels of administration have been trained to raise awareness on issues related to the respective Goal.

An **Uttarakhand** Sustainable Development Festival was held to raise awareness on SDGs. Technical sessions on SDGs were held, an SDG wall was unveiled, and a number of advocacy events were held. This was attended by over 300 national and international participants and more than 2000 students.

**Andaman and Nicobar Islands** has developed IEC materials which has been used by all the government departments. Awareness programmes are conducted for various stakeholders through media campaigns and advertisements.

The Government of **Delhi** has initiated a process of communication, awareness generation and advocacy on SDGs by involving all the major departments of the government associated with the SDGs. The government is further working with various sections of the community on awareness generation by way of implementation of number of schemes/ programmes associated with achievement of different sustainable development goals.





## Early Lessons on Aligning Local Plans with SDGs

**Empowering local self-governance institutions is the single most effective strategy for ensuring community ownership and integration of SDGs at grassroots level, as its members are directly elected by the people, and are mandated to undertake planning exercises in consultation with the community.**

Local governments – both rural and urban – are best placed to ‘put people first’ and ensure ‘no one is left behind’. In India, twenty-nine functions related to socio-economic development are devolved to local governments as identified in the sub-national laws. As a result, out of the 17 SDGs, 15 are directly related to activities carried out by local governments in India (SDG 14 on marine resources and SDG 17 on global partnerships fall outside the ambit of local governance institutions).

At the national level, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj<sup>5</sup>, responsible for administering local self-government in rural areas, has been advocating to integrate SDGs within the local plans (known as the Gram Panchayat Development Plans - GPDP) and have prepared guidelines to support this integration. Since GPDPs are to be prepared in a participatory manner and also approved by the village council (Gram Sabha), integrating SDGs into these plans is an important step to effect change on ground and ensure transformative impact. The GPDP process – supported by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj’s policy enablers and capacity building exercises – created conducive conditions for local self-governance institutions, particularly, the Gram Panchayats (institutions of rural local self-governance) to integrate SDGs into development action on the ground. Many States have also initiated capacity building of local self-governance institutions on the same.

The district administration plays an important role in scrutinising and endorsing local government plans. As a result, awareness of the district administration on SDGs assumes importance. Several States have either entrusted the District Planning Committees (a Constitutional body for district level planning and monitoring of programmes) with the responsibility of coordinating SDG implementation or have created district level structures (District SDG Cell) under the leadership of the District Collector for the purpose.

However, effective localisation would also need to involve developing mechanisms for building rural-urban synergies. This is particularly important since many of the challenges in the years to come for cities would come from increased migration from rural areas.

Effective localisation of SDGs requires linking budgets to the local plans which in turn requires an approach that fosters vertical as well as horizontal convergence. It also requires devising strategies for effective monitoring to allow for course correction at the local levels.

The capacities of institutions that are responsible for capacity building at local levels need to be augmented as they may not have adequate resources for building capacities on SDGs. Embedding CSOs and other institutions early on can help localising SDGs and in identifying hotspots for targeted intervention by all actors.

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5 This Ministry is responsible for all matters related to rural local self-government in India.

## Highlights from States and UTs – Aligning Local Plans with SDGs

**Andhra Pradesh** has formulated a vision for each district, enabling the local governance structures in the state to implement strategies adopted under Vision 2029.

In rural areas of **Arunachal Pradesh**, efforts are underway to integrate SDGs in GDPDs and to develop capacities of PRIs on SDGs

The **Assam** State government has prepared an SDG manual for districts and councils reflecting the need for every district and council to prepare a 15-year vision. In addition, every council and district is expected to prepare a 7-year strategy and a 3-year action plan drawing from the State's vision, strategy and action plan. Each Gram Panchayat/Village Council Development Committee/Village Development Council/Urban Local Body is also expected to integrate SDGs in their planning tools.

**Chhattisgarh** is setting up 'Panchayat Development Goals' under Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDG). Further, to facilitate SDG based planning, implementation and monitoring at the district level, State level guidelines on 'Decentralised District Planning' are being modified to align to SDGs.

**Haryana** is preparing SDG based Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDGs) which will be developed by the PRIs.

**Jammu and Kashmir** has formed district and block level committees to coordinate implementation at the Panchayat level and monitoring units in select urban areas.

**Karnataka** is focussing on capacity building of officials and elected leaders of PRIs for localising SDGs.

**Kerala** has set up Centre for SDGs and Local Government to mainstream SDGs into the Local Plans.

**Madhya Pradesh** is in the process of disaggregating the actionable agenda at district and Gram Panchayat levels. A SDG cell has been constituted under chairpersonship of District Collector with district level officials of the concerning district departments as members.

**Maharashtra** has made statutory interventions for implementation of 17 SDGs and 169 Targets by the District Administration. It has amended the rules under the Maharashtra District Planning Committee (Constitution and Functions) Act 1998, to ensure that the District Planning Committees plan and assign funds for Schemes / Programmes directly related to SDGs. District Annual Plan which has 138 District Level Schemes with Outlay of Rs.9000 Crores in 2019-20 under the State General Plan have been mapped with the NIF.

**Mizoram** has conducted a baseline survey for 264 parameters at local/village level. Village Development Plan for selected model village will be prepared with State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj for implementation of SDGs at village level. This will then be replicated in other villages. One village in every district has been selected for the pilot exercise.

In **Punjab**, the Department of Rural Development and Panchayats and Local Government are involving the PRIs and ULBs to achieve the targets fixed under SDGs at grassroot level.



In **Rajasthan**, the State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj is providing guidance for sensitisation/implementation of SDGs at PRI level and for integration of SDGs with GPDP. Separate cell/unit for implementation of SDGs at district/ULB/panchayat levels are to be established.

**Tamil Nadu** is implementing a special programme to address backwardness by aligning local plans to achieve SDGs by involving Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRC), PRIs and ULBs. District level SDG cells are also being created for aligning local plans with SDGs.

Initiatives have been taken in **Telangana** to identify village-level priorities and resources available. These will form the basis for the preparation of Gram Panchayati Development Plans (GPDPs).

**Tripura** has conducted an orientation programme for resource persons on aligning local plans with the SDGs. Panchayat Secretaries have also been oriented on SDGs.

The **Uttar Pradesh** task force led by the Chief Secretary has instructed PRIs and ULBs to integrate SDGs in their planning tools. Government of Uttar Pradesh has integrated SDGs in the Gram Panchayat Development Plans.

**Uttarakhand** has initiated the modifications of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) guidelines for integration of SDGs in GPDP. It has created a pool of Master trainers for imparting the training to PRIs for alignment of GPDP in lines of SDGs.

The Municipal Corporations in the **NCT of Delhi** are implementing a number of schemes in education, health, urban development, water supply and sanitation, clean water and air, and greening public spaces.



Local governments – both rural and urban – are best placed to ‘put people first’ and ensure ‘no one is left behind’. In India, twenty-nine functions related to socio-economic development are devolved to local governments as identified in the sub-national laws.



## Early Lessons on Capacity Development

**The training on SDGs should go beyond the 17 goals and targets and should be viewed from the perspective of fundamental skills and competencies that are required to deliver the goals by 2030.**

The challenges that the SDGs tackle are diverse and complex, and the integrated and transformative nature of the Goals require a multidisciplinary and innovative way of working for implementation at the national, regional and local levels. This new way of planning, financing, implementation, and monitoring entails re-skilling and development of new competencies for all diverse stakeholders.

Capacity development is an abiding initiative across the States and will continue for the long haul as new capacities are required at multiple levels for a range of functions relating to programme design and implementation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, and collaboration and partnerships across stakeholders and sectors. Almost all States have reported about conducting capacity building programmes for senior officials of State Departments / Agencies, officials from different SDG cells/centers/units, officials dealing with indicators, data and monitoring, and district level officials involved in planning and implementation of programmes/schemes.

Development of capacity building aids and learning materials has been prioritised by various State governments. Different forms of resources have been used such as – comics for children, written IEC materials on SDGs, manuals, training modules, e-learning modules, information booklets and tools/toolkits, targeting different audience. These have been prepared in local languages, apart from English.

Capacity building initiatives in the States and UTs so far can be categorised as follows:

- Sensitisation and orientation of government officials of various departments and agencies on SDGs;
- Generating common understanding about how different departments can synchronise their efforts to achieve the SDGs and associated targets;
- Consultations on mapping of departments and schemes on SDGs and associated targets;
- Orientation and training on SDG indicators, data collection and monitoring framework;
- Workshops on SDG-oriented budgeting, linking outcome-budgets to SDGs and related issues; and
- Sensitisation and IEC events for various stakeholders.

Going forward, capacity development needs a long-term strategy to bolster the institutional capacity of the government on the SDGs. While India has many strong and well-functioning institutions, the sheer scale of its ambition and efforts to implement the SDGs will require a more comprehensive approach. A few issues which require addressing in this area are: the role of the national training institutions to spearhead the capacity development efforts on the SDGs; the need to assess current gaps (human, financial, technical etc.) across training institutions to develop capacities on SDGs; the scaling up of trainings to the state, district and local levels; and, the possibilities of leveraging existing training programmes under various schemes for SDGs.



In order ensure the sustainability of capacity development efforts, there is also a pressing need to map the learning trajectory on SDGs for key actors within the government. For instance, the same set of people may be required to be trained at different points to reinforce and /or to introduce new issues, methods and tools. There may also be value in undertaking a gap analysis to determine the level of human and institutional capacities to deliver the SDGs – i.e. how ready public institutions are to deliver on the SDGs. This will need identifying competencies that will close the 'gaps' between the current and the desired levels. Following the gap analysis, a programme of courses should be developed for necessary capacity building for the public sector and other stakeholders. These courses can ideally be integrated into higher education institutions to ensure sustainability and continuity.

The training on SDGs should go beyond the 17 goals and targets and should be viewed from the perspective of fundamental skills and competencies that are required to deliver the goals by 2030, including policy coherence, behavioural change, leveraging technology, promoting innovation, leadership requirements for SDGs, systems thinking, monitoring and evaluation, engaging with the private sector, ensuring rights for the people and green procurement.



## Highlights from States and UTs – Capacity Development

In **Arunachal Pradesh**, the government has organised a series of workshops to sensitise government officials at multiple levels on SDGs.

**Assam** has undertaken sensitisation and capacity development of government officials through a series of workshops and conferences at the state, division, district and tribal autonomous council levels involving experts, private sector, UN agencies and other stakeholders. It organised an innovation lab followed by an innovation summit to brainstorm innovative ways to implement the state government's rural development programme – *Gramya Unnayan Yojana*. Conclaves on 'Synergising CSR and SDGs' and 'Ideathon: Youth Innovation for Brighter Assam' have also been organised.

The **Chhattisgarh** State Planning Commission regularly facilitates capacity building of government officials and elected representatives through training sessions in the Academy of Administration and State Institute of Rural Development.

**Gujarat** is preparing a six-monthly calendar of capacity building programme according to which trainings will be conducted. About 100 senior district level officers including District Planning Officers and District Statistical Officers from all districts have been trained on localising SDGs at sub-state level.

**Haryana** has conducted a series of sensitisation workshops and roundtable meetings for raising awareness of government officials on SDGs.

**Himachal Pradesh** has conducted several training and capacity-building programmes with the State Training Institutes on SDGs. A pool of 40 trainers has been developed in the State.

A team of government officials from **Jammu and Kashmir** has been trained on SDGs at the National Statistical System Training Academy.

In **Jharkhand**, draft modules on health, water and sanitation, nutrition, education and child protection for orientation of officials of Panchayati Raj Institutions have been prepared, all of which have dedicated sections on SDGs. Various training programmes have also been conducted by State Training Institutions.

**Karnataka** has prepared modules for capacity building of government officials and elected representatives. The State aims to train 1,35,000 officials and elected representatives in 5 years through 2915 master trainers.

In **Kerala**, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) has been designated as the training and capacity building partner on SDGs and has setup the 'Centre for SDGs and Local Governments'. It has designed a range of tools for various stakeholders and had organised capacity building programmes. An online dashboard, accessible to the public, enables the State, District and local functionaries to develop targets, and track and monitor the progress on the attainment of SDGs.

**Madhya Pradesh** has initiated an extensive process of sensitisation for 9 working groups from 54 departments of the government. A state level training programme has also been organised on the subject of integrating SDGs in decentralised integrated planning process.

**Maharashtra** government has taken measures to ensure that a sustainable stream of funds is available at the district level for continuous training and capacity building on SDGs. Additionally, the government has directed YASHADA, the State Level Administrative Training Institute, to incorporate academic curriculum on SDGs in their existing training modules for government officers.



In **Mizoram**, a Technical Committee has been set up for assessment of the capacity of line Departments to implement programmes to achieve SDGs as one of its core functions. The Committee has held training for nodal officers of all government departments, district level officers and selected NGOs.

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**Odisha** has organised a series of brainstorming sessions, training programmes and orientation programmes on SDGs.

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In **Rajasthan**, capacity building exercises have been undertaken at the state and district levels for officials as well as elected representatives of local governments. The State Institute for Rural Development has conducted extensive training programmes for the officials of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

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In **Tamil Nadu**, trainings on SDGs have been incorporated in the regular training programmes of the State Training Institutions. The State Institute for Rural Development has been imparting training on SDGs to officials and Master Trainers of departments and districts dealing with SDGs.

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In **Telangana**, the Centre for Sustainable Development Goals has been set up at MCRHRD Institute of Telangana with the prime objective of capacity building of all government officials on SDGs.

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In **Uttar Pradesh**, the training wing of the Planning Department and nodal departments have been organising capacity building programmes for the officials at the state level, apart from the State Administrative Training Institute.

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**Uttarakhand** has organised a series of sensitisation programmes at the State and district levels for government officials.

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In **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**, the government departments are undertaking sensitisation programme at all levels.

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The Finance Department in **Chandigarh** has been conducting departmental training programmes for designing indicators for the targets set for 2020, 2025 and 2030. Training has also been conducted for the preparation of action plan for SDG implementation.

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**Delhi** is regularly designing and conducting capacity building workshops for government officers.

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In **Lakshadweep**, a training programme has been conducted for officials dealing with statistics for monitoring of the SDG targets.

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## Early Lessons on Reaching the Furthest Behind First

**The agenda of Leave No One Behind requires a robust system for identifying the marginalised and ensuring that they are able to exercise their rights and benefit from their entitlements.**

Achieving the Agenda 2030 requires that all governments must chart a course aimed specifically at curbing inequalities between people, groups and places; correcting for legacies of discrimination and exclusion both among and within countries; and prioritising and fast-tracking progress among the furthest behind. Addressing inequalities assumes importance both from the instrumental perspective as an impediment to growth and human development; and also from an intrinsic perspective as a violation of shared norms, values and people's sense of fairness.

The pledge to leave no one behind is a commitment to end extreme poverty in all its forms and to act explicitly to ensure that those who have been left behind in the development story are raised to a level-playing field at par with those who have experienced greater progress. This pledge to 'leave no one behind', and moreover 'to reach the furthest behind, first', finds fertile soil in the Indian development narrative of '*Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas*' which translates as '*Collective Effort, Inclusive Growth*'.

34

While social inclusion in public policy has been an intrinsic element both at the national and subnational levels, SDG-oriented envisioning has intensified focus on the principle of 'leaving no one behind'. States have called for maximisation of space for social inclusion and participatory initiatives within existing programmes or adding new components wherever necessary.

All States have made this principle the leading actionable and monitorable parameter in programme implementation. A number of States and UTs have taken initiatives to conduct vulnerability mapping and reinforced the depth and extent of participation in various development programmes to make them truly inclusive. Special initiatives have been taken to address the needs of the vulnerable population groups such as women, Persons with Disabilities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Like at the national level, social insurance and entitlement-based programmes have been multiplied in States and UTs, targeting the vulnerable population groups with multi-factor metrics.

Leaving no one behind is a recurring and overarching objective of the 2030 Agenda. Implementing the pledge, thus, does not imply a separate course of action but is intrinsic to the action required to achieve the SDGs. As people who are left behind are likely to include more than just the income-poor, countries implementing the pledge will need to go beyond single-factor metric in order to understand the degree, multiplicity and distribution of disadvantages within societies. It is therefore important to institute a mechanism for ensuring that the vulnerable and the marginalised are able to engage with the government institutions so that State level strategies reflect their voices and translate the spirit of leaving no one behind.



## Highlights from States and UTs – Strategies on Reaching the Furthest Behind First

A study conducted by **Andhra Pradesh** concluded that the blocks with more than 30 percent of Scheduled Tribe population perform poorly on majority of the development indicators. Subsequently these blocks have been given higher priority in terms of infrastructure, services and governance at a war-footing.

The vulnerable sections of the population in **Arunachal Pradesh** can be grouped as (a) people living in border areas (b) small and marginal farmers (c) economically weaker sections (d) women and (e) differently abled. The State is making efforts towards their financial inclusion to empower them economically.

The District and Council level SDG manual in **Assam** provides guidance on how to identify and reach vulnerable sections of the population. Programmes such as *Samagra Grama Unnayan Yojana* (Comprehensive Rural Development Programme) and the district multi-sectoral results-based nutrition action plan will help take service delivery to vulnerable groups.

**Bihar** focusses on uplifting the vulnerable groups, e.g., Women, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities and Minorities. Special schemes for the marginalised are contributing to the empowerment of vulnerable sections in the State.

The **Gujarat** State government has already put in implementation various strategies to reach vulnerable population groups like an umbrella scheme of *Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana* addressing the vulnerable population of 14 tribal districts of the State.

**Haryana** is finalising plans to provide a unique 'Family ID' to all families in the State, data for which have been derived from a door-to-door survey and Common Service Centres (CSCs). The database would help in the identification of vulnerable population groups.

Strategies have been devised to reach the most marginalised in **Himachal Pradesh** especially focusing on groups that are not yet completely covered under regular government schemes.

In **Jharkhand**, the Department of Welfare is implementing need-based schemes for vulnerable population groups – Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (STs)/ Other Backward Castes and Minorities. Among the STs, special schemes are implemented for the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

**Karnataka** is preparing strategies for better inclusion of the vulnerable groups in the budget allocation. The State has included strategies under SDG 10 Action Plan Report for Social Groups (SC/ ST/ OBC/ minorities) focussing on skill development.

**Kerala** has dedicated programmes for different sections of the society – (a) Women and children – *Kudumbashree* for poverty eradication and women employment, Pink Patrol for safety of women and children; (b) Transgender persons - First State in India to unveil a Transgender Policy and to provide employment reservation for transgender persons; (c) Elderly persons – First State in India to declare a Pain and Palliative Care policy for the elderly, provision for delivering pensions to the residence of the elderly if requested; (d) Migrants – Special programme on providing education to the children of migrant workers, health insurance and accidental death coverage for migrant workers; (e) Persons with Disabilities – reservations for the persons with disabilities in higher education and jobs. (f) Homeless - the Mission LIFE (Livelihood Inclusion and Financial Empowerment), a housing campaign to build houses for those who are landless and houseless; (g) Scheduled Castes Development Department and Scheduled Tribes Development Department - programmes on health care, education and provision of basic services.

**Madhya Pradesh** has defined indicators related to vulnerable population groups and is collecting data on a monthly basis. Under Aspirational Blocks programme, the State has identified 50 Aspirational Blocks out of which 29 are notified as tribal blocks for prioritising development work.

In **Maharashtra**, a Comprehensive SDGs Checklist has been designed to monitor the extent to which new project proposals are compliant with the framework of SDGs. The SDGs Checklist consists of five categories of assessment viz. Leave No one Behind, Positive and Adverse Impact on the Three Pillars of SDGs, Marker of SDGs and Targets, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Extent of SDGs Awareness. Further, it has been directed that all proposals under the Human Development Programme covering 125 Backward Blocks should be vetted against the SDGs Checklist, prior to issuing Administrative Approvals by the District Administration. Programmes are also being designed, such as Livelihood Programme for Rural Women, to reach the most marginalised.

**Mizoram** has conducted a baseline survey to collect data on population below the poverty line, to further assist the government in designing programme for the most vulnerable sections.

In **Punjab**, as a first step, identification of the vulnerable groups that need to be focused has been completed.

**Rajasthan** is preparing a State data monitoring framework to collect data disaggregated by regions, social groups and gender so that regional and social group-wise gaps could be identified and measures to bridge these gaps can be taken up accordingly.

**Tamil Nadu** is implementing various schemes for the vulnerable population in the State such as financial assistance to differently abled persons and destitute widows, old age pension, provision of free of cost assistive devices to the differently abled persons, reservations in employment and provision of food grains.

**Telangana** is implementing an array of schemes for reaching the vulnerable such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe, Minorities, and vulnerable women. The schemes are majorly related to food security and nutrition, education, health, and water and sanitation.

The Vision-2030 document of **Tripura** has specific targets and strategies for Scheduled Tribe population especially residing in the hilly areas.

**Uttar Pradesh** has identified strategies for reaching the vulnerable population for addressing challenges related to poverty, hunger and health.

**Andaman and Nicobar**, being a sparsely populated island has been organising special drives to reach all the intended beneficiaries through the field level staff.

The **Chandigarh**, the administration has designed strategies for identification of the vulnerable sections of the population, based on which various schemes are being implemented.

**Delhi** government has started a door-to-door household survey to collect primary data on 63 indicators from the 2 crore residents and 40 lakh households of the state on their socio-economic profile, which will provide inputs to policy makers on addressing the issues of the most vulnerable.

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## Early Lessons on Partnerships

**Wide ranging partnerships are essential for achieving SDGs. The key objective is to build a win-win situation where public and private partners pool in their resources and competencies to achieve common objectives.**

The 2030 Agenda calls for a revitalised global partnership for sustainable development. The degree and speed with which governments develop more sustainable and inclusive multi-stakeholder partnership models will play significantly bear upon the success of achieving the SDGs. The central objective is to build a win-win situation where public and private partners pool their resources and competencies to achieve common aims. Many new multi-stakeholder partnerships are already in place, and others will continue emerging, complementing the efforts of governments and supporting the achievement of SDGs.

There is a greater realisation that private sector mobilisation and engagement with civil society is important for transformative change across sectors pertaining to the global goals. The private sector should contribute substantially to achieving SDGs by (a) adopting responsible and sustainable business practices (b) incorporating the SDG targets of inclusion, equality and sustainability in their value chains in both core and non-core operations, and (c) engaging in Corporate Social Responsibility.

National policy and regulatory frameworks can prompt businesses to contribute to the development of the country. In India, the legislation on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) through Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 was a pioneering step towards business action in development, which mandated all profit-making companies to invest in CSR. Since then, CSR initiatives in the country have witnessed a steady year-on-year growth. Therefore, the participation of businesses in India's inclusive development journey has evolved, complimenting the domain of philanthropy.

Large and small companies have taken the first step by initiating reporting on their sustainability practices. With Securities and Exchange Board of India's (SEBI) mandate on Business Responsibility Reporting (BRR) for the top listed companies in India, there is a definite shift from voluntary to mandatory sustainability reporting.

States are increasingly building partnerships with various stakeholders, such as multi-lateral organisations, academia, civil society organisations, and private sector, focusing on:

- Identifying and scaling up innovations and developing new strategies and programmes;
- Building capacities, developing knowledge products and providing technical support;
- Improving participation, mobilisation and empowerment of the community; and
- Strengthening implementation and monitoring efficiency in various programmes/projects.

It is expected that with time and collaborative efforts, these partnerships among stakeholders will become more robust and gain momentum.





## STATE LEVEL INITIATIVES ON LOCALISING THE SDGS

### 1. ANDHRA PRADESH

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** Andhra Pradesh adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the framework to provide a comprehensive and integrative approach towards a happy, inclusive and sustainable society. Further, the State government also formulated strategies to realise its vision for the year 2029 (otherwise known as the Vision 2029 framework), and the SDGs provided the government with a comprehensive framework for mapping strategies and tracking progress. The State government collaborated with NITI Aayog to determine course-corrections in strategy. In 2017, Andhra Pradesh presented its SDG strategies and framework at the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. An SDG conclave on Goal 5 focusing on increasing women's workforce participation was organised with State government officials, members of the private sector, civil society organisations, and academia to deliberate on issues of women workforce participation, women health, gender wage gap, leadership roles in politics, and women security, among others.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following 'Whole-of-Government' Approach:** The Andhra Pradesh Vision 2029 delves into strategised initiatives and indicators generated sectorally as well as temporally in order to accomplish common goals. This brings together all the line departments to effectively formulate and implement strategies, and then monitor their progress, within one framework. The Vision has identified critical transformational areas, namely human development, inclusive growth, globally competitive economy, knowledge economy, sustainability, and real-time governance. The Vision 2029 framework allows departments to integrate the SDG framework strategies into their action plans without having to separately adopt the framework at the departmental level. Additionally, the 17 SDGs are disaggregated into 44 themes and 121 targets. The line departments are mapped to the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. Mapping the line departments to the targets enabled the departments to align their schemes and programs with the SDGs. Preparation of Outcome Budget also ensures that resource allocation and budgeting is done taking a 'whole-of-government' approach.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The State formulated district visions for every district, which enabled the local governance structures in the State to implement the strategies adopted under Vision 2029. The district visions comprised of indicators ranging across various SDGs. These indicators provided the administration at the district level the ability to analyse the priority areas, and district specific challenges which they need to address.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** The government has laid special focus on improving economic participation of women in Andhra Pradesh towards achieving SDG 5 (Gender Equality). Gender Equality is a goal which cuts across all the SDGs. Issues on this front pertain to women workforce participation, women's health, gender wage gap, role of women in politics, and security of women among others. The discussions brought to light the fact that in order to attain Goal 5, there is a need to focus on an integrative approach. It was also highlighted that increasing workforce participation of women is contingent on providing decent work and safe workplace for women, especially in precarious vocations.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** The government has put in place a robust monitoring system with goals, themes, targets, and indicators to periodically track the State's actions in terms of its progress towards achieving the SDGs. All the 17 goals have been adopted by the State. Further, the 17 goals have been simplified into 44 themes for high-level monitoring. The State has set 121 targets relevant to its context and further defined 212 indicators for monitoring progress across SDGs. The framework of goals, targets and indicators are mapped with the strategies and schemes of the government for ease of monitoring required to achieve each of the goals. The periodic data for SDG reporting is obtained from all relevant line departments through the Real-time Outcome Monitoring System (ROMS), managed by the Planning Department.

The ROMS is an initiative that provides comprehensive real time information on the targets and progress of identified indicators for all the programs of





the State government. It is the tool which monitors the progress of all the districts, key departments and key programs in the State. For greater transparency in monitoring of these key indicators, ROMS has been put out in the public domain. The data can be accessed through a web-based interface and an application available for Android and iOS devices. The State has brought out its SDG baseline report in 2015, and SDG annual status reports consistently thereafter taking stock of the progress on SDGs. The recently published 2018 SDG Status Report is the third report by the State government on the progress in SDGs.

- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** The State has aligned its SDG priorities with its outcome budget. The process of outcome-budgeting, started in 2017-18, aims to focus on result-oriented outputs and outcomes, thereby attaining an accountable and purposeful style of governance, an action which the SDG advocates. In the Outcome Budget, the departments within the government indicate their goals and strategies to attain the same, relevant and measurable indicators and expected key outcomes. The document further highlights the scheme-wise allocations with the deliverables to be measured on an annual basis. The alignment of the outcome budget to the SDGs has enabled the government with better prioritisation of financial resources to meet the SDGs and targets. The State government has mapped the SDG targets with government schemes. Where schemes have been found inadequate in meeting SDGs and targets in a time-bound manner, the State Government has formulated action plans to fast-track SDG achievement.
- VII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** One of the activities undertaken by the State government, in the spirit of *leaving no one behind*, was the Schedule Tribe (ST) *Mandal* (block) level evaluation study. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the performance of *mandals* with majority ST population and build a case for prioritising developmental efforts in those *mandals*. The prioritisation was based on their performance on health, asset ownership and infrastructure indicators. The study concluded that the *mandals* with more than 30 per cent ST population performed poorly on a majority of the indicators. This led to prioritisation of these districts in terms of implementing programs on the infrastructure, services and governance fronts on a war-footing.
- VIII. **Partnerships:** The State government has entered into multiple partnerships in the process of implementing the sustainable development goals on issues encompassing women workforce participation rate to the creation of an inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction framework, computing its own Multidimensional Poverty index, all in its endeavour to end poverty in all its forms. Additionally, the Planning Department, is presently an implementation partner in the creation of an inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction framework based on the Sendai Framework for the Kerala Institute of Local Governance (KILA).







## 2. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The State has undertaken sensitisation programme for all the Deputy Commissioners and District Planning Officers on SDGs. In the coming years, capacity building and awareness generation on SDGs is proposed to be disseminated through publicity dissemination departments in all the districts of the State for students, NGOs and CBOs.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** As a first step towards ensuring synergies among the various departments, the State merged the Department of Finance and the Department of Planning into one single department – the Department of Finance, Planning and Investment headed by Development Commissioner. The line departments prepare their respective Annual Development Agendas which are discussed collectively at the highest levels to bring in synergy in the government’s fund allocation. The Departmental Development Agendas are amalgamated to form the State Annual Development Agenda. The Planning Department is the nodal department for implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the State while all departments have been advised to align their plans to SDGs. A draft of the Vision document ‘Vision and Sustainable Development Goals of Arunachal Pradesh – An Eastern Frontier State of India’ has been prepared.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The State acknowledges that there is a strong link between the quality of life in villages and cities and how they manage natural resources. In rural areas, efforts are underway to integrate SDGs with GPDP and to develop capacities of PRIs on SDGs.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** The State is working to merge the Department of Economics and Statistics with the Department of Finance, Planning and Investment to bring about greater coherence.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** The State is considering developing a dashboard for monitoring SDGs. This will either build on the existing Chief Minister Dashboard or be envisaged as a separate dashboard. It is also in the process of identifying State level indicators for monitoring SDGs.
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** The government is considering preparing outcome budget in the upcoming budget session of the newly elected State government in an effort to align budgets to outcomes. All schemes have been grouped according to the 62 key priority indicators of the Government of India with the aim to assess budgetary requirements against the targets and key performance indicators.
- VII. **Capacity Development:** To raise awareness on SDGs in the State, the government has organised a series of workshops for sensitising government officials about SDGs. A workshop for high level officials on SDGs led to the development of a Draft Vision and Sustainable Development Goals document which was presented to the government. Thereafter two consultations have been held in the State on various aspects of SDGs. The Government is also considering preparation of a Vision Plan and HDI report at a regular frequency, in order to generate awareness on an array of socio-economic issues in the State. Training programmes on aligning decentralised planning processes with SDGs are also on the anvil.
- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** The vulnerable sections of the population in the State can be grouped as (a) people living in border areas (b) small and marginal farmers (c) economically weaker sections (d) women and (e) persons with disability. The State is making efforts towards financial inclusion of the vulnerable sections of populations with an eye on economic empowerment. This is challenging given the scattered settlements in the State and infrastructure/connectivity constraints. The State is implementing social security programmes for the elderly and persons living with disability. Other efforts include special schemes for farmers to double their incomes; incentivising girls’ education and operationalising women police stations to promote safety and security among women.
- IX. **Partnerships:** The State is in the process of entering into a partnership with UNDP for finalisation of its Vision document, drafting of the strategy paper and action plans of various departments; designing an effective monitoring platform; capacity development and development of various knowledge products.





### 3. ASSAM

I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** Assam was one of the first few States in India to adopt SDGs at the sub-national level. The government's commitment to SDGs was widely publicised through various media to generate awareness among the masses as well as other stakeholders. The State's Vision was finalised in February 2016 and an updated Vision and Strategic Architecture document titled 'Assam 2030: Our Dreams Our Commitment' was released in October 2016. Several consultations were held for government officials with the participation of experts, academia, UN Agencies for sensitisation of government officers.

II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following 'Whole-of-Government' Approach:** Assam approached SDGs as a single synergised initiative which underpinned the government's efforts to take a whole-of-government approach. The Transformation and Development Department (erstwhile Planning and Development Department) was designated as the nodal department and an SDG Cell was embedded in the department to ensure working in a convergent manner. Subsequently, the Government established a Centre for Sustainable Development Goals under the Assam Administrative Staff College as a knowledge hub.

Institutionalising SDG oriented planning, aligning budgets to SDGs and extensive capacity development saw all departments working together. As advocated by NITI Aayog, seven-year Strategic Plan and three-year Action Plan (SPAP) were prepared for each of the 40 departments that contribute to SDGs in a participatory manner. In order to promote synergies, these SPAPs were then clubbed together into 9 SPAPs, identifying lead, supporting and cross-cutting departments for each SPAP. Consultations were held for each of the SPAPs with the participation of government officials and other experts resulting in finalisation of Agenda 2030. Major strategic interventions by each department were highlighted along with technological and innovation inputs.

III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The role of PRIs and ULBs in Agenda 2030 has been clearly spelt out. The State government has prepared an SDG manual for districts and councils reflecting the need for every district and council to prepare a 15-year plan. Every district and council is expected to prepare 15-year Vision, 7-year strategy and 3-year Action-Plan draw-

ing on State's Vision, strategy and action plan. Each GP/Village Council Development Committee/Village Development Council/Urban Local Body is also expected to integrate SDGs in their planning tools.

IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** SPAPs are a tool for inter-sectoral convergence. The Government has launched a 'District Multi-sectoral Results Based Nutrition Plan' in partnership with the World Bank to improve child, maternal and adolescent girls' health in the districts of Barpeta, Goalpara and Udalguri. This reflects convergence of various departments for a common goal. The Chief Minister's *Samagra Gram Unnayan Yojana* (MSGUY) – a 5-year mission to initiate investment in rural areas towards doubling farmers' incomes is yet another example of an inter-sectoral approach. It focuses on nine critical areas (9 sub-missions) – fisheries, milk, organic, land management and conservation, sericulture, khadi and cottage industry, road and broadband connectivity. Preparation of outcome budget, an SDG monitoring dashboard and preparation of a Human Development and Sustainability Report as a means for collecting data on outcome indicators are other examples of the State adopting an inter-sectoral approach.

V. **SDG Monitoring:** In order to monitor schemes and programmes on which expenditure is being incurred, a monitoring framework consisting of (i) broad outcome monitoring and (ii) detailed project monitoring has been established. 59 State specific outcome monitoring indicators have been identified for monitoring. 97 flagship projects have been identified for detailed monitoring and a technology-based monitoring dashboard is being conceptualised to provide data on their financial and physical progress. This will be linked to SDG outcome budget. In addition, a survey – to be undertaken every three years – has been designed for Human Development and Sustainable Development Report to provide data on outcome indicators.

VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** The State budgets since 2016-17 have been made SDG-centric, including mapping of schemes vis-à-vis SDGs. An SDG Outcome Budget for Assam was prepared based on Budget 2017-18, wherein budget head wise grants sanctioned under each department was identified. The SDG Outcome Budget for 2018-19 is at a more disaggregated level. An analysis of the budget



reveals that over 90 percent of the budgetary allocation is spent towards SDGs.

- VII. **Capacity Development:** Sensitisation and capacity development of officials was done through a series of workshops and conferences involving experts, corporates, UN agencies and other stakeholders. In early 2016, a series of 21 structured presentations were made to government departments to sensitise them on SDGs and nine capacity building trainings were held. The TAD department organised an Innovation Lab and followed it up with a summit to brainstorm innovative ways to implement CMSGUY. A conclave ‘Synergising CSR and SDGs’ was also conducted. Youth participation was encouraged through the ‘Ideathon: Youth Innovation for Brighter Assam’. Capacity building programmes have been held at the division, district, tribal autonomous council level, for which manuals have also been prepared.
- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** The district and council level SDG manual provides guidance on how to identify and reach the vulnerable sections of population. Programmes such as CMSGUY and the district multi-sectoral results-based nutrition action plan are expected to help reach service delivery to vulnerable groups.
- IX. **Partnerships:** Assam has developed partnerships with academic institutions (Columbia University, Indian Institute of Technology, TERI, Tata Institute for Social Sciences) and UN agencies to further the SDG research agenda.



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## 4. BIHAR

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** In order to create awareness about SDGs among various departments of the State, intensive discussions were held for preparing Vision Document and Action Plan 2017-20. A session was also held in the upper and lower houses of Bihar *Vidhan Mandal* (Legislative Assembly) on SDGs.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following 'Whole-of-Government' Approach:** The SDG Action Plan 2020-25 was prepared following an extensively consultative process involving all the departments in the State.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** Many schemes and programmes of the government related to poverty alleviation, provision of basic services, welfare, employment and infrastructure which are closely related to SDGs are implemented through local bodies – i.e. PRIs, and ULBs.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** The Government of Bihar is implementing a number of programmes in a convergent manner addressing all SDGs. An umbrella programme titled *7 Nischay* (or 7 resolves) addresses challenges in multiple sectors following an inter-sectoral approach. This programme is being implemented with a holistic vision of 'Development with Justice', focussing on inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth along with rapid economic growth focussing on imparting skills, promoting entrepreneurship, employment, and provision of basic services such as water, streets, drains and toilets.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** The State has initiated the process of identifying SDG Indicators, which are relevant to Bihar. Periodical reviews are also being undertaken by the Departments for SDG National Indicator Framework and mapping of schemes.
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** Following finalisation of the indicator framework which schemes will be mapped, alignment of budgets with SDGs will be undertaken in the State.
- VII. **Capacity Development:** The State is planning to conduct SDG related capacity building exercises for all the officials.
- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** The State is focussed on uplifting vulnerable groups, women, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe communities and minorities through specially designed programmes.
- IX. **Partnerships:** The State is partnering with UN agencies, research institutes, CSOs and a range of other stakeholders.







## 5. CHHATTISGARH

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The Government of Chhattisgarh conducted several consultations with all the departments on SDGs for the preparation of the Vision 2030 document. These were done in partnership with UNDP and led to the formulation of the SDG Vision 2030 Document including the Seven-year Strategies and three-year Action Plans. Additionally, in partnership with other departments and agencies, Chhattisgarh State Planning Commission organised three National level Conclaves (with special sessions on SDGs) – (a) National Conclave on Role of State Planning Organisations; (b) National Conclave on SDGs and Administrative Reforms and (c) National Conclave on Innovating for Children.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** The Chhattisgarh State Planning Commission has been designated as the nodal agency for SDG implementation and monitoring. The Commission has initiated efforts towards establishing an ‘SDG Cell’ under its overall guidance and supervision to work closely with relevant government departments, technical institutions, academia, non- governmental organisations, civil society organisations, and provide requisite technical support to the State government’s efforts towards rolling out the SDGs. Major schemes and programmes of the government have been mapped with respective SDGs and published in form of a SDG learning material in Hindi. To facilitate SDGs integration in the SDG based policy formulation, Chhattisgarh State Planning Commission is making advocacy efforts in meetings of its Task Forces on- Poverty, Agricultural Development, Industrial Development and Social Inclusion. The adoption of relevant SDGs targets has been ensured during the consultations of Task Forces and sectoral working groups. A good example of social inclusion is the recently formulated draft State Disability Policy and draft Youth Policy of Chhattisgarh.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The State has made efforts in localising SDGs through ‘Panchayat Development Goals’ as a strategy under Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). The State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) has developed planning cum monitoring formats and a training module for the same. Further, to facilitate SDG based planning, implementation and monitoring at the district level, State level guidelines on ‘Decentralised District Planning’ are being modified to align to SDGs.
- IV. **SDG Monitoring:** The State intends to develop a SDG Dashboard to track progress on SDGs and detailed district-wise analysis. Simultaneously, departments are being advised to set yearly and half yearly milestones for the targets and to monitor the achievements accordingly.
- V. **Capacity Development:** The State Planning Commission is regularly facilitating capacity building of government officials and elected representatives through training sessions in the State Academy of Administration and SIRD. It facilitated a sensitisation programme for all the District Planning and Statistical Officers on SDGs and on disaster management and climate change adaptation in the context of SDGs. Officials at all levels and members of District Planning Committees have been extensively trained in these sensitisation about SDGs.
- VI. **Partnerships:** - The State government is partnering with different stakeholders, including UN agencies in integration SDGs in planning processes, for capacity building and advocacy.



52



GOA



## 6. GOA

- I. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following 'Whole-of-Government' Approach:** The State is preparing its Vision 2030 document. Preparatory meetings for the preparation of the Vision have been chaired by the Chief Secretary and are attended by senior officials of all the relevant departments. As a background study for the preparation of the Vision document, the State is collaborating with a leading research institute on developing a strategy paper on resource efficiency and circular economy. The Goa Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development (GIPARD) is drafting a 'Guide to prepare road map for implementation of 6 SDGs' for the State.
- II. **Capacity Development:** Officials of the Government of Goa have participated in trainings conducted by NITI Aayog which has led to increased awareness on SDGs.





## 7. GUJARAT

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The State Government has prepared communication modules including 17 sessions for trainers in Gujarati vernacular language. These are aimed at developing capacities of district, block and village level functionaries as 'Trainers'. The trainers are expected to raise awareness on SDGs at the local levels. At the State level, the process of adapting SDGs was initiated with sensitisation workshops for senior government officials in partnership with the UN. The State government has collaborated with various universities and education institutes for sensitising government and non-government agencies about SDGs implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework. State Government officials have participated in a programme on Sustainable Development Goals organised by an academic institution titled 'Contemporary Perspectives for Human Development-Initiatives and Strategies towards Implementation'.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following 'Whole-of-Government' Approach:** The Government of Gujarat prepared a Roadmap for implementation of SDGs along with a role matrix clearly identifying roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders. A High-Powered Committee (HPC) chaired by the Chief Secretary and participated by members of the State Government, the UN system as well as technical members has also been formulated for guiding the process of SDG implementation. Seven thematic working groups have been constituted to foster convergence among departments, with inputs from these groups having formed the basis of the roadmap for implementing SDGs, and the methodology to monitor and evaluate progress. Preparation of outcome budget and a SDG dashboard which is under preparation is also reflective of whole-of-government approach.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The State Government has constituted District SDG Committees (DSC) and District level SDG Cells for all 33 districts of Gujarat. The District Level Committee will be chaired by the respective District Collector, who will be responsible for reviewing progress and implementation of the schemes to achieve SDGs. The District Level SDG Cells will be headed by District Planning Officers for implementing all works related to SDGs and providing data to the district and State authorities. District level planning officers have been advised to prepare a plan of action in the context of SDGs. The District Level Vision 2022 documents have already been published for two districts: Bharuch and Rajkot.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** The State Government has successfully implemented a nutrition supplement scheme - '*Dudh Sanjivni Yojana*' which is being implemented by three departments – Education, Tribal Development, and Women and Child Development. Similarly, the Hot Cooked Meal (HCM) scheme is being successfully implemented jointly by the State Government departments of Women and Child Development and Education Department.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** The State Government has constituted a State Empowered Committee (SEC), chaired by the Chief Secretary, along with a Specialised State SDG Cell, chaired by Director, Gujarat Social Infrastructure Development Society (GSIDS), Planning Division, General Administration Department – for effective monitoring of the SDG progress. The main functions of the Committee are: authenticating indicators and monitoring framework; conduct quarterly State level review of progress on SDG indicators, and providing directions and consultation in terms monitoring and implementation SDGs. The main functions of the State SDG Cell are collection, compilation, verification and analysis of information related to SDGs; documentation, reporting, capacity building and providing technical support to the SDG Cells at the district levels. GSIDS has appointed a professional agency, to provide professional expertise for monitoring and evaluating the Gujarat Sustainable Vision 2030 in the State. Development of a dynamic and interactive online MIS for tracking progress on SDGs indicators is also under process.
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** The Planning Division, General Administration Department has made an attempt to align outcome-based budget with Sustainable Development Goals. A specialised analytical web portal has been developed for this purpose to monitor physical progress against financial expenditure for each Goal.



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- VII. **Capacity Development:** A bi-annual calendar of capacity building programmes is being prepared. Training is being imparted to respective stakeholders according to this calendar. About 100 senior district level officers including District Planning Officers and District Statistical Officers from all district of Gujarat have already been trained for localising SDGs at sub-State level.
- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** The State government has implemented various strategies to reach vulnerable population groups. For example, an umbrella scheme of *Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana* seeks to address the vulnerable population of 14 tribal districts of Gujarat.
- IX. **Partnerships:** Gujarat is partnering with UNICEF and UNDP on various aspects of SDG implementation.



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## 8. HARYANA

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The State Government has prepared the SDG Communication Strategy to build awareness amongst all stakeholders such as State departments, academic institutions, civil society organisations, private sector, and the media. The SDG Communication Strategy clarifies long and short-term objectives and desired change as per Agenda 2030. Further, it explains the need for synergy and an integrated approach to achieve the desired outcomes. The State Government has also prepared advocacy materials in Hindi and English on all the SDGs depicting current data and the target for Vision 2030 of the State Government.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** The Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management constituted by the State Government to execute the Vision 2030 under the State Finance and Planning Department has established the SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC) in collaboration with UNDP. The Coordination Centre works as a resource and knowledge hub, a think tank, and a monitoring post for the Government of Haryana. It facilitates the planning and implementation process of the Vision 2030 in the State. In this regard, a comprehensive integrated planning template has evolved for each thematic SDG, which includes multiple departments. The SDGCC ensures better coordination between key departments under each SDG.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** All schemes which are being implemented at the grassroots level will be aligned with the SDG framework and subsequently, a District SDG Action Plan/Budget will be curated. Further, in order to align local plans, SDG based Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) are being formulated by involving PRIs and ULBs which will further facilitate the integrated district planning process in the State. However, this initiative is still in the planning stage.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** Haryana has adopted inter-sectoral and inter departmental approach as a strategy for achieving development goals. For example, in order to improve child sex ratio at birth, the Government implemented PNDT Act by involving the departments of Women and Child Development and Health and Family Welfare. While the Chief Minister and senior officers were involved in the planning and monitoring process, the grassroots level implementation was done by the district level authorities like Chief Medical and Health Officers, Anganwadi workers and ASHA workers. This integrated and multi-sectoral approach has led to a marked improvement in the child sex ratio in State.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** For the Budget 2019-20, Government of Haryana has introduced for the very first time the Output-Outcome Framework Report as the foundation step for aligning and monitoring the State government’s public spending and development efforts with SDGs. During the year 2019-20, the SDG Coordination Centre will monitor all the targets set in the Output-Outcome Framework. The Government of Haryana through SDGCC is going to create a real-time reporting and monitoring tool by developing a mobile app and an online SDG M and E Dashboard. The SDG Dashboard will be aligned with the Chief Minister’s Monitoring Dashboard.
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** The Government of Haryana mapped all the schemes with relevant SDGs and formulated SDG based State Budget for the financial years 2018-19 and 2019-20. The SDG Budget Allocation Report serves as a monitoring guide for each department to achieve desired changes by using the SDG framework and make informed decisions about resource allocations. For the very first time, the State government is making efforts to formulate SDG based ‘District Budget Snapshots’ which are expected to support districts, Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions in framing SDG based planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring. In order to brainstorm options for financing, a roundtable on alternative market borrowing options for the Government of Haryana was organised to understand how the State could raise additional resources within the FRBM<sup>7</sup> limits.
- VII. **Capacity Development:** To take the SDG agenda forward, Haryana initiated a series of sensitisation and orientation workshops for senior government level officials. A briefing workshop on SDGs was organised under the chairpersonship of the Chief Minister which was attended by senior officials of the UN and the State government. A series of workshops were organised for all the departments in the

7 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003



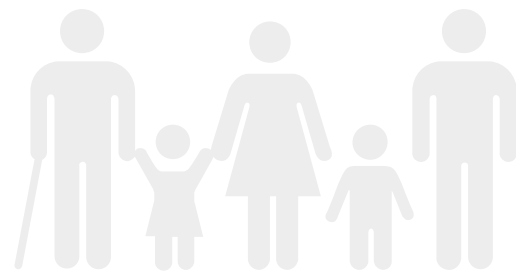


process of defining the Output- Outcome indicators and targets of their schemes from SDG perspective. Consequently, all departments were able to submit their annual budgets and plans with clear indicators and milestones in line with relevant SDGs. Further, a series of roundtable meetings are being organised for all the departments under each SDG to align output-outcome indicators of their schemes with the national indicators and targets on SDGs. Similarly, a series of sensitisation workshops are also proposed for all the divisions and districts of the State.

- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** In order to 'reach the furthest behind first', Haryana is finalising mechanisms to provide a unique 'Family ID' to all households in the State. Till date out of approximately 57 lakh families in the State, details of about 44 lakh families have already been captured through door-to-door survey and Common Service Centres (CSCs). The database would help in the identification of vulnerable population groups, leading to effective rationalisation and prioritisation of resource allocation, particularly for beneficiary-based and family-oriented schemes. Further, the development of a 'District Vulnerability' Index has also been proposed.
- IX. **Partnerships:** The State Government has set up Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management (a unit of Finance and Planning Department, Government of Haryana) and under this, in partnership with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) a SDG Coordination Centre has been established to assist the State government in facilitating the conceptual framework and strategic action plan by acting as a platform which works as an integrator and facilitator for all stakeholders.



In order to 'reach the furthest behind first', Haryana is finalising mechanisms to provide a unique 'Family ID' to all households in the State.





## 9. HIMACHAL PRADESH

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** Ranked first in the SDG India Index in 2018 by NITI Aayog, Himachal Pradesh has taken several initiatives for generating awareness on SDGs. Twenty-six artists of folk media groups (*kala jathas*) have been sensitising community through folk performances in all 78 development blocks in the State. This art form, owing to its local appeal, was chosen to create maximum resonance with target groups. Messages from the Hon'ble Chief Minister on sustainable development have been widely tele-cast on TV and print media, and a variety of publicity materials have been created in Hindi for use among various stakeholders.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following 'Whole-of-Government' Approach:** This was the predominant approach while preparing the vision document, and also guides its implementation. 11 working groups headed by the administrative secretary of the nodal department were constituted for preparation of the vision document. Stakeholder consultations were held with farmers, hoteliers, and representatives of industry associations, civil society and others to incorporate diverse voices in the Vision document. The feedback from the working groups have since been subsumed into state budget and policies on how to achieve SDG targets. The Planning Department is the nodal department for SDG implementation and coordination with all departments.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** Strategies for aligning local plans with SDGs are currently being developed.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** Inter-sectoral approach is being followed while preparing annual budget since 2016-17. New interventions in any sector with possible ramifications in other sectors are being planned. The Vision document has also followed inter-sectoral approach, as mentioned above.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** The State has shortlisted 138 key indicators and targets for monitoring progress on SDGs, out of which 12 have been achieved, 38 are to be achieved by 2022 and 87 are planned to be achieved by 2030. The State is also considering development of a dashboard for motoring progress on the indicators. These indicators have been finalised in consultation with the line departments.
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** The SDG targets / indicators have been institutionalised into budgetary / planning process. For example, the State budget is being aligned to SDGs since 2016-17 onwards and the budget speeches of the State government has been reflecting SDGs. The State has also undertaken a detailed fund gap analysis. Following steps are being taken with respect to SDG based financing:
  - Mapping of SDGs and budget with departments
  - Mapping of SDGs and budget with schemes
  - Rationalisation and restructuring the ongoing schemes and orienting them for achieving the SDGs targets / indicators
  - Identification of gaps in the ongoing programme/schemes by the departments
  - Designing new initiatives to fill the gaps for achieving targets under SDGs.

As a result of this process, 30 new schemes have been initiated in 2018-19 to bridge gaps in target achievement. Available resources have been strategically positioned through annual budgeting/planning process with a sharp focussing on achieving the SDG targets.
- VII. **Capacity Development:** The State Apex Training Institute (HIPA) has organised several training and capacity building programmes for departmental officers, and a pool of 40 master trainers has been created. SDG training material has been developed keeping in mind the training needs of various stakeholders.
- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** Strategies are being devised to reach the most marginalised. For example 'The Himachal Health Care Scheme HIMCARE' has been launched to provide free and cashless treatment to people. The beneficiaries not covered under *Ayushman Bharat* – a Government of India health insurance scheme – are being covered under HIMCARE with a nominal annual premium. Himachal *Grihini Suvudha Yojana* provides clean and smokeless fuel to all eligible households not covered under the federal equivalent scheme, *Ujjawala Yojana*.
- IX. **Partnerships:** The State is partnering with National Foundation for India (NFI), and the UN for implementation of SDGs. State is also collaborating with the private sector, CSO, CBOs and the beneficiaries.



## 10. JAMMU AND KASHMIR

- I. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** The State has constituted an Apex Level Committee, headed by the Chief Secretary, to oversee and monitor progress on SDG implementation. An SDG Cell has also been constituted in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The Department of Planning, Development and Monitoring has been designated as the nodal department for SDGs.
- II. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** District-level committees chaired by District Development Commissioners are being formed, in addition to committees that have already been formed at the block level. These committees will ensure coordination for implementation of SDGs at the Panchayat level. In the urban areas, two monitoring units have been constituted to coordinate SDG implementation in two municipalities and town areas, while another two are being constituted in municipal corporations. These institutional mechanisms are being established to ensure adoption of SDGs at district and sub-district levels.
- III. **Capacity Development:** The State has deputed a team of three officers for training on SDGs at the National Statistical System Training Academy. These officers will act as master trainers and spearhead capacity development interventions in the State.



Institutional mechanisms are being established to ensure adaptation of SDGs at district and sub-district levels.







## 11. JHARKHAND

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The Government has formulated a 3-year Action Plan and the Departments are undertaking awareness generation drives on the programmes being implemented by them. The Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Cooperative Department (nodal department for Goal 2) is sensitising farmers on a range of issues related to agriculture; the Department of School Education and Literacy (nodal department for Goal 4) is working with communities, teachers, *Bal Sansad* and SMCs to ensure enrolment of children; the Department of Women and Child Development is spreading awareness on importance of nutrition for children and adolescent. It is also generating awareness against child marriage. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation is the Nodal Department for SDG- 6 and is advocating to influence behavior change in adopting sanitation practices. Department of Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare is working on demand generation specially for Immunisation, care of sick children, common childhood illnesses like diarrhoea and pneumonia.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** The Planning-cum-Finance Department is the nodal department (Central Coordination Cell at the State) to coordinate implementation of SDGs targets. A nodal department has been identified for each Goal along with participating departments. A Nodal officer has been nominated in the nodal department. Mapping of State schemes against SDGs has been done. State Development Council is the apex body for formulation of overall development roadmap. Jharkhand State Vision and Action Plan 2021, aligning with SDGs, has been formulated.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The District Planning Committee (under the Chairpersonship of Minister in charge), together with its executive committee (under the chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioner/District Collector) are responsible for rural and urban development. Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) caters to the local level demand for works. A GPDP Booklet has been prepared which incorporates SDG focus to it.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** In order to address the challenge of malnutrition, a campaign called *POSHAN Abhiyaan* (nutrition campaign) has been implemented successfully in Jharkhand in line with the National

Nutrition Mission. The thrust of *POSHAN Abhiyaan* is on the first ‘golden’ 1000 days of the child and preventive care for adolescent girls and women. *Poshan Abhiyan* focuses on thematic convergence of nutrition with hygiene, water and sanitation; growth monitoring; complementary feeding, antenatal check-up, anemia, ECCE and Food Fortification and Micronutrients.

Other good examples of convergence center around child protection, rural development (through JOHAR – Jharkhand Opportunities for Harnessing Rural Growth Project, a World Bank aided initiative) which is a convergent effort of the Department of Rural Development, Agriculture, Forestry, Welfare and others. Livelihood promotion, health, education, drinking water and sanitation and skilling are other thematic areas on which departments are converging.

- V. **SDG Monitoring:** Nodal departments, together with linked participating departments for each goal, have been entrusted for monitoring respective SDGs. At the district level, District Planning Unit is already functional and entrusted with the task of formulation of overall district plan/vision and oversee monitoring. Some of the departments have devised mechanisms for monitoring their schematic interventions.
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** Almost all the schemes incorporated in the Annual Plan of the State contribute to achieving SDGs. The State has completed an exercise to tentatively figure out Goal-wise allocation during FY 2019-20 and a rough amount and percentage of allocation for each Goal has been estimated. Schemes identified for one particular goal may be catering to one or more Goals.
- VII. **Capacity Development:** Central Training Institute (CTI) in coordination with UNICEF has developed draft modules on Health, Water and Sanitation, Nutrition, Education and Child Protection for orientation of PRIs. The modules contain sessions on understanding the relevant SDG indicators and the schemes being implemented to achieve the particular SDG. Various training programmes have also been conducted by Central Training Institute related to integration of SDGs in GPDP. The State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD), Sri Krishna Institute of Public Administration (SKIPPA) and Central Training Institute (CTI) are working on the capacity building programmes in coordination with UNICEF and other stakeholders.





- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** The State is implementing need-based schemes for vulnerable population groups –Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (STs)/Other Backward Castes and Minorities. Among the STs, special schemes are being implemented for the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs, such as the Targeting the Hard-core Poor (THP). While the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides piped water supply to PVTG households, Department of Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare holds special drive for reaching the remote areas.
  
- IX. **Partnerships:** The Department of Planning and Finance has partnered with UNICEF which assists the State in facilitating SDG related sectors. Various departments are working with other UN agencies, World Bank, Private Sector, Foundations also.



The State is implementing need-based schemes for vulnerable population groups –Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (STs)/ Other Backward Castes and Minorities.





70  
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## 12. KARNATAKA

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The Government of Karnataka has been actively working towards spreading awareness about the SDGs. The latest initiative by the State has been the SDG Calendar 2019 in both, English and regional language - Kannada. Posters for all the 17 Goals are also being shared with the line departments and educational institutions for spreading awareness about the SDGs. The State is also in the process of advertising SDGs through short videos and jingles for sensitising the general public.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following 'Whole-of-Government' Approach:** The Government of Karnataka realises the inter-sectoral nature of SDGs and hence planned the formation of Goal-wise Committees. The State Planning Department has been identified as the nodal department for the SDGs, with each Goal having its own committee constituted by members from all related departments. The strategies for achieving each goal is made through consensus with the related departments to ensure both cross-departmental involvement and ownership of implementation.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** State level capacity building training programmes have been conducted for all the concerned departmental SDG Nodal Officers, Chief Planning Officers of Zilla (district) Panchayats and District Statistical officers.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** Under MNREGA scheme, the State has planned afforestation in the dry land areas (not suitable for agriculture) before the *Kharif* season. The details of district-wise dry land is given to the *Zilla* Panchayats on spatial maps. Plans to rejuvenate lakes are also on the anvil, and the district-wise details of the same are provided to all *Zilla* Panchayats. A new dashboard to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of development programmes is also under consideration. The State has planned to impart hands-on training to the PDOs based on the data available in KRSAC and NRDMS to ensure uptake of GIS-based GP level planning and monitoring. The State has also planned to collaborate with the Biome Environmental Trust and Friends of Lake Trust to recharge overall dried wells in the State through BHOVI Tribals under NRLM and NURLM scheme to build water resilience and sustainable water management. Essentially, the convergence is visible through effective use of schemes and programmes for inter-sectoral outcomes. For example, MNREGA and NRLM – which are social protection and employment schemes – were used well to generate spin-offs in environment.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** The State is putting in place a SDG monitoring system. It has begun monthly review of NITI Aayog's 62 SDG indicators from the SDG India Index Report of 2018 as part of the Karnataka Development Programme (KDP) Review at the State and district levels. This involves analysing disaggregated data from the districts and setting up of district-specific targets to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of SDGs by District Planning Committees (DPC).
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** In cognisance of the importance of budgeting for SDG, the Government of Karnataka has advised Goal-wise Committees to project budget requirements for 2019-20. Nine Goal-wise committees have projected their required budget for 2019-20. This will ensure that adequate allocations are available for meeting the targets.
- VII. **Capacity Development:** Modules for capacity building of officials, officers and elected representatives have been prepared by Administrative Training Institute (ATI). Training on SDGs will be provided through the ATI, District Training Institutes (DTI) and State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD) for 135,000 officers, officials and elected representatives in 5 years through 2915 master trainers. Additionally, the Planning Department has held sensitisation meetings for nodal officers from all the departments for providing insight on the SDGs, the data systems and action to be taken.
- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** Department of Social Welfare is currently preparing strategies for inclusion of the vulnerable groups to be incorporated in the budget. The State has included strategies under SDG 10 action plan report for various socially marginalised groups-SC/ ST/ OBC/ minorities, such as focussing on skill development and employment generation.
- IX. **Partnerships:** Partnerships have been developed with National Foundation for India, Biome Environmental Trust, Front Ship Lake, C-Step, Junior Chamber International (JCI), etc for awareness generation and empowerment of people in the State. The Government is under discussion for open data analysis of SDG indicators and with various foreign partners for assistance in effective implementation of SDGs in the State.



KERALA





## 13. KERALA

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) has been undertaking capacity building of multiple stakeholders on SDGs by including a module on SDGs in their 'Social Education Programme'. Programmes have been conducted for elected representatives and officials of Local Self Government Institutions and all key stakeholders. Planning and Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department in association with KILA organised a 'Thematic Workshops on SDGs' for officials to sensitise them about the importance of SDGs and the need to work in coordination for effective implementation and monitoring of SDGs.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following 'Whole-of-Government' Approach:** The Government has set up an elaborate institutional mechanism to ensure that all government departments come together on a common platform and collaborate with experts and training institutions on the SDG agenda. The Planning and Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department has been identified as the nodal agency for implementation and monitoring of all SDGs in the State, with its Director as the nodal officer. An SDG Cell has also been constituted for all matters relating to SDGs. A Nodal Department (Administrative Department) for each Goal has also been designated with nodal officers. Task forces for each Goal have been set up and a series of Goal-specific meetings were conducted at CPMU level to identify the data gaps and efforts to bridge the gaps.
 

A State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) headed by the Chief Secretary has been constituted with Secretary, Planning and Economic Affairs as Convener and all Secretaries as its members. It is an apex body responsible for suggesting policy decisions to the Council of Ministers in all matters related to implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the State. An SDG Monitoring Group (SMG) has also been constituted with officials from Kerala State Planning Board (KSPB), Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), and several key ministries. The Government has identified various partners as part of the institutional framework to roll out the implementation and monitoring activities of SDGs in the State. To strengthen the institutional framework developed for the implementation of SDGs, the State organised a workshop for 'Preparation of Guidelines for Institutional Framework for the Implementation and Monitoring of SDGs in the State'.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** In order to mainstream SDGs into the Local Plans (People's Plan Campaign), KILA has set up a specialised centre - 'Centre for SDGs and Local Governments'. It has been imparting training/awareness building to officials as well as elected representatives of local bodies about SDGs. This aims to Sensitise the importance of implementing SDGs and thereby aligning Local Self Government (LSG) plans with SDGs.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** *Nava Keralam Karma Padhathi* is a flagship programme of the State government launched in November, 2016. It encompasses four Missions, viz., *Aardram* Mission (Health Mission), Livelihood Inclusion and Financial Empowerment (LIFE) Mission (Housing Mission), Public Education Rejuvenation Campaign (Education Mission) and *Harithakeralam* Mission (consisting of the three Sub Missions, viz., Sanitation- Waste Management Mission, Soil-Water Conservation Mission and Agriculture Development Mission). It is an inter-sectoral approach which seeks to address problems faced in the six key sectors, namely, health, education, agriculture, sanitation, water resources and housing, with the help and active involvement of local self-governments. NKKP aims to provide socio-economic services to those who are marginalised from various development initiatives in the past. This spirit of the mission aligns with most of the sectors of SDGs and the principle of 'Leaving No One Behind'.
 

The State was hit by a devastating flood in August 2018. In the post-flood scenario, the government had set up a 'Rebuild Kerala Initiative' with the core principles of – (a) Being Fast, Efficient, and Inclusive (b) Improving Resilience (c) Build-back-better philosophy (d) Innovative and Modern Technologies (e) Fair and Equitable Rehabilitation Practices (f) Capacity building (g) Building Asset Management Frameworks and (h) Simplification of processes and procedures. The government is beginning to reorient *Nava Keralam Karma Padhathi* (NKKP) to the Re-Build Kerala Initiative to meet the immediate necessities of re-building Kerala from the ruins caused by the devastating floods. A consultation is being planned to build the convergence of these two programmes with SDGs.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** The State has followed India's National Indicator Framework (NIF) for the monitoring of SDGs. The SDG cell conducted an exercise to collect the data for as many indicators as available.







A total of 161 indicators have complete and reliable data which are available for periodical monitoring. Further, the State Government is planning to have a dashboard for monitoring the indicators as per the National Indicator Framework (NIF) and the State specific indicators separately. Indicators with no reliable and/or periodic data were identified and steps have been initiated to make it available either by including it in the on-going surveys of State or by conducting new ad hoc surveys.

VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** CPMU in association with KILA and KSPB organised a workshop on Mapping of Plan Schemes with goals/targets of SDGs in order to identify resource gaps for each of the Goals. The mapping was shared with the KSPB which, in consultation with all implementing agencies/departments, finalised the mapping of schemes to the respective targets/goals. As a follow up of decisions in the workshop, the State Planning Board included instructions to incorporate components in plan schemes in achieving SDGs, while issuing guidelines for the preparation of Annual Plan 2019-20.

VII. **Capacity Development:** KILA has been designated as the training and capacity building partner in the implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the State. KILA has set up a specialised center - 'Centre for SDGs and Local Governments' and is involved in designing, implementing, and monitoring of capacity building programmes; disseminating SDGs through IEC; developing and handholding planning tools on SDGs, developing and managing dashboard on SDGs for training and monitoring at all levels (SDG Training Tool kit). KILA has designed different types of capacity building programmes such as trainings (for national experts and State, district and local level stakeholders), awareness generation, IEC (Print and Visual Media); designing and handholding planning tools such as Toolkits, Helper, Work Book. KILA also developed an SDG Training tool kit for setting targets and monitoring SDGs that enable the functionaries at all levels [sub-national, district, sub-district] to track and monitor the progress on SDGs. Local Governments in Kerala prepare local plan and budget that cover most of the SDGs. Introducing SDGs at local level and integrating SDGs with Missions/Flagship programmes will pave way for transformation.

Through Social Education Programme, KILA is providing training for various groups like *Kudumbasree*, Youth Welfare Board, Kerala State Literacy Mission, Kerala State Library Council, *Mahila Samkhy*a, Senior Citizens Friends Welfare Society, SEVA, Kerala Senior Citizen Forum, Focal Group Members, Community Counselling Facilitator etc. in the State. A web-based dashboard designed by KILA

enables the State, district and local functionaries to develop targets, track and monitor the progress on the attainment of SDGs. Even the public has access to this platform.

VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** The State has a number of initiatives for the most vulnerable sections of the population.

- a. Women and Children - *Kudumbashree* for poverty eradication and women employment, Pink Patrol for safety of women and children; 50 percent reservation for women in local bodies.
- b. Transgenders - Kerala is the first State in India to unveil a transgender policy. It has also led the way in providing employment reservation for transgenders (in Kochi Metro). A sport meet was also conducted for transgenders, a first of its kind initiative in India.
- c. Senior citizens - Kerala is the first State in India to declare a Pain and Palliative Care Policy for the elderly under the leadership of Local Self Government Department. In the urban areas, health care and support are being provided to persons above 60 years of age, in addition to pensions for all eligible persons above 60 years of age, including a provision for doorstep delivery.
- d. Migrants - A special programme to educate the children of migrant workers is currently under implementation in one district. There is also a health insurance and accidental death coverage for migrant workers living in the State.
- e. The Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes Development Departments have a number of programmes on health care, education and provision of basic services to these marginalised social groups.
- f. Differently abled Persons - The Government has reservations for the differently abled in higher education and jobs. Currently, all tourist destinations and public spaces are being made 'differently abled friendly' as well. The State is focusing on sustainable rehabilitation of persons with disability.
- g. Homeless - The Mission LIFE (Livelihood Inclusion and Financial Empowerment) is a flagship programme of the State Government. It is a massive housing campaign to build houses for those who are landless and houseless. All landless and homeless will be rehabilitated.

IX. **Partnerships:** The State is partnering with KILA, and the National Foundation of India. Partnerships with UN agencies is under consideration.





## 14. MADHYA PRADESH

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The State has initiated an extensive process of sensitisation for all the government departments on SDGs. Rounds of consultation meetings were done with senior departmental officials to build awareness on SDGs and to highlight the importance of collective action and concerted efforts on SDGs. The departments were asked to formulate implementation strategies for various SDG targets relevant to them and map them with measurable indicators. A State Level Stakeholder's Consultation Workshop for SDGs was also held. It was aimed at developing institutional partnerships, exchanging ideas and sharing experience to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in Madhya Pradesh. Further, directives have been issued to all District Collectors to allocate one session on SDGs in all the training programmes at district level.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following 'Whole-of-Government' Approach:** The State has developed SDG Action Plan 2030 which is a multi-year document with progress against goals measured across three timelines – 2020, 2024 and 2030. The Action Plan 2030 elaborates on ways in which all departments need to reorient and redefine their roles in realising the SDGs. Regular reviews have been conducted by high level officials of State to ensure seamless coordination. A dedicated interdepartmental SDG cell has been constituted for monitoring the roll out and implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in the State.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The State is in the process of disaggregating the actionable agenda at district and Gram Panchayat levels. A SDG cell has been constituted under chairpersonship of District Collector with district level officials of the concerning district departments as members. Block and district level capacity has already 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 6 sectors (Health and Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Allied Services, Infrastructure-Rural and Urban, Skill Development and Employment and Social and Financial Inclusion).
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** The State Vision 2030 and Action Plan documents highlight the multi- sectoral approaches to achieving SDGs and targets. Mapping of schemes for SDGs is complete, and taskforces were formed to ensure inter-departmental coordination and convergence. Rounds of consultations and sensitisation workshops were conducted by all taskforces during 2017-18.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** The Government of Madhya Pradesh has already developed a digital structure (Monitoring Dashboard) for tracking the quantitative progress of programmes and schemes in poverty, health, nutrition, education, infrastructure and agriculture sectors at Block level for 50 Aspirational Blocks and is now in the process of developing a SDG dashboard. For monitoring and roll out of SDGs, a dedicated SDG cell has been constituted at State level and for localisation of SDGs, a SDG cell under chairpersonship of District Collector has been constituted in all the districts with district level officials of the concerned departments as members.
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** SDGs and targets are mapped with various government schemes with milestones for 2020, 2024 and 2030. Further, strategies for implementation of such schemes are defined covering financial and budgeting requirements. Departments have been asked to define the annual targets and their respective budgeting requirements to achieve the yearly goals for respective schemes.
- VII. **Capacity Development:** The State Planning Commission has initiated extensive process of sensitisation for 9 working groups (Task Force) from 54 departments of the government. Nine State level workshops have been conducted so far. A State Level Training Programme has also been organised for integrating SDGs in the decentralised integrated planning process. Directives have been issued to all district collectors to allocate one session on SDGs in all the training programmes.
- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** Madhya Pradesh's vision on attaining SDGs aims to cover social inclusion, while fighting poverty and discrimination. Promotion of equal opportunities, access to the labour market, fair working conditions, adequate and accessible social protection and inclusion form the guiding principles towards attainment of SDGs. Under 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 vulnerable population groups and is capturing disaggregated data on monthly basis.
- IX. **Partnerships:** The State is partnering with UN agencies in sensitisation, capacity building and preparation of State Vision document.



78



MAHARASHTRA



## 15. MAHARASHTRA

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** Awareness generation has been undertaken through information sharing about SDGs by providing access to relevant documents on SDGs online such as NITI Aayog's Scheme Mapping, the SDG India Baseline Report (2018) of NITI Aayog, SDG Baseline Report of MoSPI, SDGs Brochure for Gram Panchayats and ULBs, State Government Resolutions and Orders on SDGs and a briefing document on SDGs on the Website of the Planning Department. Additionally, booklets on SDGs that list out the 17 Goals and 169 Targets have been translated to the State Official Language – 'Marathi' and have been shared widely with all departments of the government.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following 'Whole-of-Government' Approach:** A State Level Workshop was organised in collaboration with United Nations in India on the theme of 'Enhancing Capacities for Institutionalising SDGs in Maharashtra with the aim of sensitising and building capacities amongst the Senior Officers of State Government. Sectorial Experts and delegates from various State Governments participated and shared their knowledge and experience. The Government of Maharashtra has designated the Planning Department as the nodal department and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics as the Nodal Office or implementation of SDGs. 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. The UN agencies are supporting the government in this endeavour.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** Statutory Interventions have been made for implementation of 17 SDGs and 169 Targets by the District Administration to orient District Annual Plans by amending the Maharashtra District Planning Committees (Conduct of meetings) (Amendment) Rules 2018, given that most of the functions that have a bearing on the 17 SDGs and 169 Targets are also linked to 74th Amendment to Constitution of India. The Maharashtra District Planning Committees (Conduct of meetings) (Amendment) Rules 2018, now specifically includes the following provision :- 'While preparing such plans the District Planning Committee shall adhere to the guidelines issued by the State Government, from time to time, in the matters of extent and size of the financial allocation, inter sectorial priorities, provisions for funds of the Committed Schemes, Externally Aided Schemes and Special Programmes, for which the State Government has laid emphasis such as its Vision 2030 and commitment towards achievement of SDGs.'
- The District Annual Plan which has 138 district level schemes with an outlay of Rs.9000 Crores in 2019-20 under the State General Plan, has been mapped to the 17 SDGs, 169 targets and 306 indicators identified by the Government of India. Further, given the interconnectedness of the SDGs, the 138 district level schemes are being mapped accordingly with the 17 SDGs and 169 targets. Also, mapping has been classified depending on whether the district level scheme has direct or indirect impact on each of the 17 SDGs and 169 targets. Further, the mapping of about 1595 State level schemes having budgetary outlay of Rs. 85022 Crores for 2019-20 is presently under progress and expected to be completed in this year.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** Given the interdependence between various sectors, the State has addressed the issues of overall development and has started Human Development Programme from 2006 – 07 under which initially 25 Backward Block were identified and later increased to 125 Backward Blocks in 2011-12. The Human Development Programme encompasses three interdependent sectors viz. education, health and livelihood opportunities.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** The Action Room to Reduce Poverty set up in collaboration with the United Nations in India is tasked with monitoring of SDGs. It has collaborated with Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) to develop Micro Development Plans (MDPs) for the 27 Most Backward Blocks based on the SDGs Framework and Design. Going forward, it will also pilot the initiative for decentralised planning and monitoring of SDGs at the block level. The State Government and YASHADA, i.e. Administrative Training Institute of the State Government has recently completed an extensive study to estimate the Human Development Index at the Block Level. State Government has recently announced the setting of an independent SDGs – Implementation and Monitoring centre expected to be functional in 2019-20.
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** The State Government has undertaken online mapping of the 1595 State level schemes to the 17 SDGs and 169 targets for





which a separate 'SDGs Tab' has also been made available on the portal of MP-SIMS (Maharashtra Plan Schemes-Information Management System) to enable the Administrative Departments to enter the Information Data on 17 Goals and 169 targets. This will ensure an automatic and continuous linking of the outlays and outcomes from various Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Level Schemes to the 17 SDGs and 169 targets. The State has undertaken massive tree plantation drive to plant 33 Crores Saplings from 2017-18 to 2019-20 which is an unique initiative to promote SDG 15 and target 15.2 for which compulsory allocation 0.5 per cent has been made in the State Budget.

VII. **Capacity Development:** Realising that effective implementation and co-ordination of SDGs needs active participation and training of all stakeholders especially at the delivery levels of the District Administration, adequate funds have been made available at the district level for continuous training and capacity building relating to SDGs. Accordingly, from District Annual Plan funds to the extent of 0.1 per cent (i.e. approximately 50 Crores for all 36 Districts) have been earmarked out of 0.5 per cent of the total outlay available for 'Monitoring, Evaluation and Data Entry' under District Annual Plan for capacity building. Additionally, Government of Maharashtra has directed YASHADA, the State Level Administrative Training Institute to incorporate Academic Curriculum regarding SDGs in their existing Training Modules for the Class-1, Class-2 and Class-3 Government Officers.

VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** Comprehensive SDGs Checklist has been designed to monitor the extent to which the project proposals are compliant with the framework of SDGs. The SDGs Checklist consists of five categories of assessment viz. Leave No one Behind, Positive and Adverse Impact on the Three Pillars of SDGs, Marker of SDGs and Targets, Monitoring and Evaluation and Extent of SDGs Awareness. Further it has been directed that all proposals under the Human Development Programme covering 125 Backward Blocks should be vetted against the SDGs Checklist, prior to approval by the District Administration. State Government, with a view to design more inclusive approach to Women Centric targets under the SDGs and aim to improve the financial stability of underprivileged, debt-ridden women, has approved 'Livelihood Program for Rural Women', to be implemented by Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM), a State

PSU under the Human Development Mission for 125 blocks in 23 districts from 2019-20 to 2021-22. This will provide Financial Services to about 1,12,900 women thereby directly contributing to SDG. 1, 5, 8 and 10.

IX. **Partnerships:** In line with the SDGs mantra of 'Leave No One Behind' and for streamlining various initiative towards the achievement of SDGs, State Government has incubated the 'Action Room to Reduce Poverty' in collaboration with United Nations in India to improve development outcomes of the most deprived 27 blocks in 13 districts. Micro Development Plans (MDPs) are being prepared as the vehicle for overall improvements of Human Development Indices and achieve SDGs. The Action Room to Reduce Poverty serves as a Think Tank on SDGs implementation and monitoring and provide insightful inputs for effective and efficient programme delivery particularly relating to livelihood opportunities. The State Government has also set up Village Social Transformation Foundation (VSTF) to promote Public-Private Partnership (PPP) between the State and Corporate Sectors and Philanthropic Organisations, to plug development gaps especially across rural Maharashtra. The objective of VSTF is to transform 1,000 villages in Maharashtra, by enhancing development focus across sectors of the SDGs, such that the change in these villages is self-initiated and sustainable.







## 16. MANIPUR

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The State government is undertaking sensitisation of all government departments on SDGs.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** Manipur has initiated the process of preparation of Vision 2030 and is setting up institutional mechanisms for implementing the Agenda 2030 at various levels of governance. The North East Forum set up by NITI Aayog is championing greater collaboration among the various North-Eastern States on issues which cut across the region.
- III. **SDG Monitoring:** The State is at initial stages of conceptualising a monitoring framework for SDGs.
- IV. **Capacity Development:** Capacity building of officials is planned on SDGs in collaboration with training institutions within the State.

## 17. MEGHALAYA

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** As a first steps towards adopting SDGs at the State level, the State government undertook sensitisation of all government departments and officials on SDGs.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** The Government of Meghalaya has formed an SDG cell at the State level for coordinating the preparation of its Vision document and SDG implementation. – The State has completed mapping of the government schemes against SDGs.
- III. **SDG based Budgeting:** State level indicators that are relevant in the context of the State are being identified by the government for effective monitoring of SDGs.





## 18. MIZORAM

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** Mizoram has organised a Regional Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals for all the north-eastern States and State Level Sensitisation Workshops on SDGs for Members of Legislative Assembly and nodal officers from all line Departments. This has been followed up with District Level Sensitisation Workshops for district officials, and Villages Councils/Local Councils Presidents/Secretaries. Publicity material on all Goals has been prepared and distributed to different offices and schools for display. Video clips on SDGs in local language are telecast in local TV channels and social media. Talk shows have been organised exclusively on Sustainable Development Goals in local TV channels with an expert panel from academia and officials from Planning and Programme Implementation Department to raise awareness on the subject.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** The Planning and Programme Implementation Department has been identified as the nodal department for SDGs. The State aims to align its flagship programs with the SDG targets with an action plan for achieving the Goals. A High-Level Committee was constituted to coordinate among all line Departments, and to monitor the implementation of SDGs in the State. Landscape analysis has been conducted to map schemes against SDGs. Sectoral strategies have been prepared and aligned to SDGs. A Technical Committee has been established to identify indicators and assess capacity of line Departments to implement the goals. A dedicated SDGs Cell has been set up in the Research and Development Branch of Planning and Program Implementation Department.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The Planning and Programme Implementation Department has conducted sensitisation workshop in all districts for officials and village/locality representatives for achieving local alignment of the SDGs. Surveys on 264 parameters have been conducted at local/village level to establish baseline values. Village Development Plan for selected model village will be prepared with State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj for implementation of SDGs at village level to be replicated in other villages. One village each per district has been selected for this. District Planning Committees have been entrusted to monitor SDGs implementation at district and village level plans.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** Putting in place mechanisms such as establishing a High-level Committee, undertaking baseline surveys across sectors, budget alignment to SDGs, and mapping of schemes against SDGs will ensure convergence across sectors.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** A High Level Monitoring Committee for SDGs under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram has been constituted to monitor the implementation of SDGs in the State. A Technical Committee on SDGs under the chairpersonship of Director, Economics and Statistics Department has been set up to identify indicators and assess capacity of line Departments to implemented SDGs goals in the State. The District Planning Committee has been entrusted to monitor SDGs implementation in the Districts level. A baseline data survey has been conducted which will provide useful data for SDG monitoring. This survey was guided by committees formed at all three levels – State, District and Village to oversee the process.
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** Landscape analysis of SDGs implementation has been conducted to identify line departments, schemes and programmes that are responsible for achieving the targets. Sectoral strategy for implementation of SDGs has been prepared. Budget alignment with SDGs implementation framework has been incorporated in the Vision 2030 agenda.
- VII. **Capacity Development:** To identify indicators and assess capacity of line Departments to implement SDG plans, a separate Technical Committee on SDGs has been established. This committee includes nodal officers of all line Departments and meets frequently to select indicators, validate and analyse data, and monitor the dashboard. The Committee for SDGs has also conducted trainings for nodal officers of all line Departments, district level officers and selected NGOs.
- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** Baseline surveys have been conducted to cover the entire State, and data has been collected on vulnerable sections. This will enable the State to design programmes for the most economically vulnerable sections of the society.
- IX. **Partnerships:** The State is partnering with UNDP, Mizoram University, training institutes and ICFAI on taking the SDG agenda forward. Local channels, colleges and schools are also actively consulted and engaged for spreading awareness and conducting sensitisation programmes.



## 19. NAGALAND

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The State has undertaken numerous initiatives on sensitising different stakeholders on SDGs.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** An SDG Cell has been established in the Planning and Coordination Department, which is the nodal department in the State. The Cell is headed by the Principal Secretary and the Development Commissioner. Twenty-three departments have been identified for SDG implementation and their nodal officers have been designated.
- III. **SDG based Budgeting:** The State has initiated steps to align budgets to SDGs.
- IV. **Capacity Development:** Two workshops have been held in the State for capacity building of officials on SDGs.
- V. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** Strategies are being identified to effectively reach out to the vulnerable sections of population in the State.
- VI. **Partnerships:** The State is in the process of forging a partnership with UNDP on SDG implementation.



An SDG Cell has been established in the Planning and Coordination Department, which is the nodal department in the State.





## 20. ODISHA

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The State convened several rounds of meeting with 33 relevant Departments to raise awareness of officials on the National Indicator Framework. The performance of Odisha and other States recorded in the SDG India Index: Baseline Report of 2018 has also been communicated to the officials so that they are aware of the State's performance vis-à-vis other States.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following 'Whole-of-Government' Approach:** The Planning and Convergence Department has been identified as the nodal department in the State. The Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics (D.E&S), Government of Odisha has been declared as the Nodal Officer for data flow on SDG indicators. Task of collecting and maintaining the data base, analysing data on progress of SDGs has been assigned to Directorate of Economics and Statistics. An SDG Core Team has been constituted in the Planning and Convergence Department for implementation of different SDGs activities in the State.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The State plans to constitute SDG Cells at District, Urban Local Bodies (ULB) and Panchayat levels for coordinating implementation of SDGs. The officials of District Planning and Monitoring Units of different Districts of Odisha have been Sensitised on SDGs which will be useful in aligning local plans with SDGs.
- IV. **SDG Monitoring:** All the concerned 35 Departments have been asked to finalise indicators for 17 Goals related to their Departments and map the Schemes accordingly. The SDG Cell created in different Departments will monitor the progress of implementation of SDGs in the State. Steps will be taken to develop Dashboard for monitoring of SDGs indicators on a regular basis. An Odisha State Indicator Framework (OSIF) is being prepared based on which an OSIF Baseline Report will be prepared.
- V. **SDG based Budgeting:** Mapping of Schemes has against SDGs and the indicators have been completed. SDG based Budgeting and financing will be initiated by the State Government very soon.
- VI. **Capacity Development:** The State has conducted (a) brainstorming sessions with Secretaries under the Chairpersonship of Chief Secretary in Odisha Secretariat. (b) Training Programmes on 'Convergence for Sustainable Development' for Senior and Middle level Officers at Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar and (c) an 'Orientation Programme on SDGs' was conducted for Nodal Officers and members of the seven Thematic Working Groups. The State also hosted a two days Regional Workshop on SDG Monitoring Framework, a National Workshop on Building capacity for localising SDGs and a Training on Social Development Indicators, Monitoring and Evaluation and Result Based Management. The State has participated in various training programmes organised by NITI Aayog, MOSPI and the UN agencies.
- VII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** Several Schemes aimed at empowering the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups are being implemented. These include schemes for improving livelihood opportunities, providing basic amenities and improving infrastructure. Similarly, schemes targeted at other vulnerable population groups are also being implemented.
- VIII. **Partnerships:** UNICEF is partnering in the process of planning, strategising and formulating action plans and monitoring implementation of SDGs.

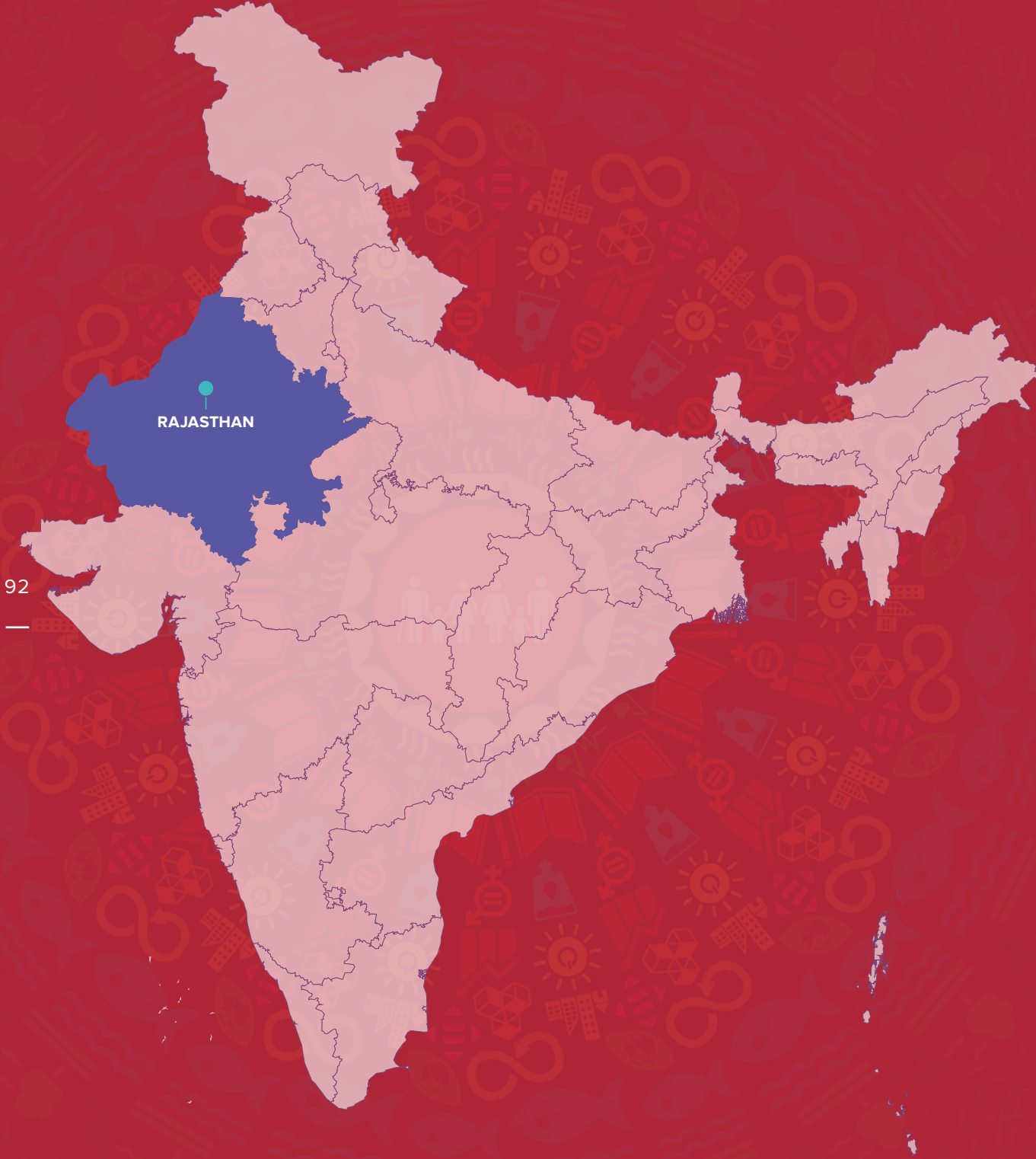






## 21. PUNJAB

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The Department of Planning as a Nodal Department is raising awareness of the various departments on SDGs.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following 'Whole-of-Government' Approach:** The State Government has constituted a Steering Committee for implementation of SDGs under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary and is in the process of preparing a Four-Year Strategic Action Plans (2019-23) to achieve the targets fixed under SDGs.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The Department of Rural Development and Panchayats and Local Government are involving the PRIs and ULBs to achieve the targets fixed under SDGs at grassroots level.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** A number of departments are working in close coordination towards ending poverty in all its forms. These include the Departments of Rural Development and Panchayats, Social Security, Women and Child Development, Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, Water Supply and Sanitation, School Education and Health.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** An SDG cell has been created in Economic and Statistical Organisation, Punjab for monitoring SDGs. The State is in the process of preparing State-specific Indicators in consultation with administrative Departments. The State Government is also preparing Department Information System Architecture (DISA) for each Department to monitor progress on SDGs in the State. The State Government has constituted a State Level Task Force for Monitoring of SDGs with the Finance Minister as the Chair.
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** Mapping of all schemes, Centrally funded as well as State funded, has been completed, and provisions are being made to bridge resource gaps.
- VII. **Capacity Development:** The State is conducting regular workshops for every department that is focused on SDGs.
- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** As a first step, identification of vulnerable groups which need to be targeted has been completed.
- IX. **Partnerships:** The State Government is engaging with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to provide technical support to establish SDG Coordination Centre for facilitating implementation of SDGs in the State.





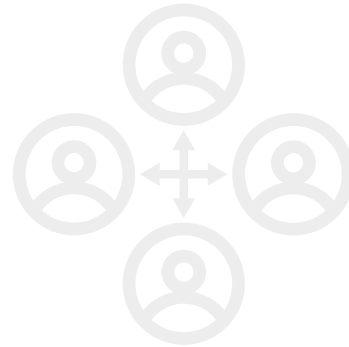
## 22. RAJASTHAN

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** For sensitisation and capacity building of departmental officials, regular training programmes are organised in the State. For district and PRI level officials, Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and *Gramin Vikas Sansthan* (SIRD and PR) has organised refresher trainings/workshops for sensitisation and awareness development on SDGs. Brochures have been prepared for communication and awareness generation at State, district and sub-district levels.
  - II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following 'Whole-of-Government' Approach:** At the State level, Planning Department has been designated as the nodal department for SDG implementation and monitoring. The State has carried out mapping of departments and development programmes and various ongoing innovations according to SDGs and related targets. Department-wise goals and targets have been identified and the same have been communicated to concerned departments. SDG Nodal Officer and Data Focal Points have been appointed in each Department. A 'Centre for SDG implementation' has also been established at Directorate of Economics and Statistics primarily for monitoring and developing an IT-based platform 'SDG-MIS'. A State Level Implementation and Monitoring Committee for SDGs chaired by the Chief Secretary has been constituted to suggest strategies and monitor the progress and activities on SDGs. District-level SDG Implementation and Monitoring Committees chaired by the District Collectors have also been constituted for effective implementation at the district level. Departmental officers involved in this exercise are being Sensitised to align their programmes/schemes/activities and budget proposals with SDGs.
  - III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and Gramin Vikas Sansthan (State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj) is providing guidance for sensitisation/implementation of SDGs at PRIs level and for integration of SDGs with GPDP. An orientation workshop for faculties of Panchayat Training Institutes and IGPRS has been organised on SDGs. IGPRS has also prepared a training-module for aligning SDGs with Gram Panchayat Development Plan. Separate cell/unit for implementation of SDGs at district/ULB/panchayat levels are being established.
  - IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** For effective implementation of SDGs in the State and to have inter- sectoral strategy to bring cross-cutting departments on same page, 7 Sectoral Working-Groups have been constituted in the State.
  - V. **SDG Monitoring:** State Level Implementation and Monitoring Committee for SDGs under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary has been constituted to suggest the strategy and monitor the progress and activities on SDGs. The Centre for SDG Implementation has carried out an exercise to find out availability of data on draft national indicators and NITI Aayog's SDG Index indicators. Simultaneously, baseline data for the national indicator framework and priority indicators have also been collected. For collecting, validating and reporting data on indicators, nodal officers and data focal points have been appointed in each department. Similarly, nodal officials for each goal have been designated. A dashboard for monitoring of SDGs is being prepared by Department of Information Technology and Communication.
  - VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** The State has decided to link all State and Central Schemes and budget heads with SDGs. In this context, Finance Department is preparing a module for mapping of existing schemes on Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS). It is also proposed that the format for opening of budget head for new schemes/activities will be modified to ensure linking of scheme with SDG targets.
  - VII. **Capacity Development:** Capacity building exercises have been undertaken at the State and district levels for officials as well as elected representatives of local governments. For State level officials, based on capacity assessment feedback from line departments, 4 capacity building workshops have been organised with more than 300 officials from around 75-line departments. Additionally, departmental review meetings with nodal officers/data focal point have been organised by the DES to review progress on data collection, integration of SDG targets with programmes/schemes being implemented by the departments, and finalisation of short and mid-term milestones.
- Additionally, at the District and PRI level, Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and *Gramin Vikas Sansthan* (SIRD and PR) has organised refresher trainings/



workshops for sensitisation and awareness development on SDGs and their integration with Gram Panchayat development plans for officials and elected representatives of local governments at the district and block levels. Technical Support Units (State and District Level), Block Resource Groups, and heads of Gram Panchayats.

- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** Data monitoring framework is being prepared in such a way that disaggregated data for regions (sub-district and below), social groups and gender can be captured and analysed, so that regional and social group-wise gaps could be identified and measures to bridge these gaps can be taken up accordingly.
- IX. **Partnerships:** The State is partnering with UNICEF on capacity building, implementation and monitoring of SDGs. It is also partnering with IIT Jodhpur, AIIMS Jodhpur, CSIR-IGIB, CEERI and The Indian Centre for Social Transformation for achieving the targets of Sustainable Goals (Goal 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 16) through a pilot in one district.



The State is partnering with UNICEF on capacity building, implementation and monitoring of SDGs.



## 23. SIKKIM

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** Sikkim has taken a number of initiatives to raise awareness on SDGs. It organised an international conference on biodiversity and SDGs which witnessed participation a number of experts. It has planned a ‘Youth Summit on SDGs’ to promote involvement of youth in sustainable development. The State is also focussing on sensitising legislators on the same.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** Mechanisms for ensuring a ‘whole-of-government approach’ are being established in the State by creating Nodal Department for SDG coordination.
- III. **SDG Monitoring:** The State is in the process of identifying State specific indicators and monitoring framework.
- IV. **Capacity Development:** Capacity development initiatives on SDGs are being planned in the State.



Sikkim has organised an international conference on biodiversity and SDGs which witnessed participation a number of experts.







## 24. TAMIL NADU

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** An awareness generation and sensitisation programme on SDGs has been conducted for officials involved in SDG implementation.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following 'Whole-of-Government' Approach:** A High Power Committee has been constituted to oversee the implementation of SDGs with the Chief Secretary as the chair and Secretaries of line departments as members. Eight thematic groups have been established to plan, review and monitor the progress against SDGs with related departments as members.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The State is implementing a special programme to address backwardness by aligning local plans to achieve SDGs by involving Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRCs), PRIs and ULBs. District level SDG cells are being created for aligning local plans with SDGs.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** The government is implementing a number of innovative programmes promoting inter-sectoral approaches. A good example of inter-sectoral approach is towards achieving the target of reducing deaths due to accident and injuries by half by 2020 which is being done through an inter-departmental collaborative system involving the Department of Transport, the Department of Police, Department of Highways and Department of Health.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** A web portal and dashboard is being developed to monitor the implementation of SDGs by the Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency.
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** While the existing schemes have been mapped against each of the SDGs, the financing requirement is to be estimated.
- VII. **Capacity Development:** Training on SDGs has been incorporated in the regular training programmes of the State Training Institutions. The State Institute for Rural Development has been imparting training on SDGs to officials of the rural development department and other departments. SIRDs also conduct Training of Trainers at the district level. Training on SDGs is an integral part of the training programme for PRIs and in the participatory planning process being taken up through the Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRCs) for preparation of the Village Development Plans.
- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** Various schemes are being implemented for the vulnerable sections in the State, such as, monthly financial assistance is provided to differently abled persons, senior citizens and destitute widows. Further, free of cost assistive devices are being provided to disabled persons, along with barrier free environment in all public buildings including educational institutions. Ensuring food security to identified vulnerable sections is a high priority apart from ensuring access to nutritious food and early childhood education by the State.
- IX. **Partnerships:** The State is considering associations with a range of partners in order to achieve its development goals.





## 25. TELANGANA

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** In order to ensure widespread knowledge about the Agenda 2030, the State undertook various initiatives such as (a) briefing on SDGs in the Secretaries Conference chaired by Chief Secretary, (b) orientation of all the district level officers on SDGs, (c) training of district officials focussing on specific goals and (d) creation of e-learning modules both in the local language, Telugu and English. A total number of 5468 employees have enrolled in the e-learning SDG module both in Telugu and English. The aim is to train 60,000 employees at district and sub-district level through the e-learning modules.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** The Planning Department is the nodal agency for ensuring implementation of the SDGs in the State and coordinating on SDGs. All line Departments are made responsible for implementing the programmes as mapped with the SDGs. Mapping of SDGs with department, and flagship programmes has been done. Draft State indicator framework has been developed and distributed to all the Departments for their inter-departmental convergence and coordination. Thematic Groups have been identified to plan, implement and monitor performance together as under -

Group	Aim of the Group	Goals (#)
People	End poverty and fight inequality ensure healthy lives, knowledge and inclusion of women and children	Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16
Planet	Protect our ecosystem for all societies and our children	Goals 6, 12, 13, 14, 15
Prosperity	Grow a strong, inclusive and Transformative Economy	Goals 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Peace	Promote strong and peaceful societies and institutions	Goal 16
Partnerships	Catalyse global solidarity for Sustainable Development	Goal 17

- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** Initiatives have been taken to identify village level priorities and resources available, and step have been taken towards the preparation of village development plan

or Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs). The Panchayati Raj, Municipal Administration and Urban Development Departments are playing a key role in developing village as well as ward level plans in urban areas while integrating the SDG targets.

- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** There is a systematic institutional arrangement established for seamless implementation of SDGs with a clear specification of the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** The Telangana State Development Planning Society (TSDPS) is developing monitoring framework for indicators related to SDG, monitoring the progress of various departments pertaining to SDGs, and assisting departments to conduct various surveys and release reports and publications related to SDGs.
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** The State has mapped budget estimates with each indicator of SDG. Plans have been initiated to link outcome budget for each programme that leads to achievement of SDGs.
- VII. **Capacity Development:** A Centre for Sustainable Development Goals has been set up at MCRHRD Institute of Telangana with the prime objective of capacity building of all officials at various levels across departments through e-learning, workshops, and orientation sessions. The Centre has conducted various workshops on SDGs, and also provided training relevant to specific departments on various SDGs.
- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** The State is implementing a number of schemes for reaching out to the vulnerable sections of the population. These are related to providing quality access to food security and nutrition; education; health, water and sanitation, and farmers’ incentives with a thrust on the benefitting the most marginalised groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe, minorities and women.
- IX. **Partnerships:** The State partners with various national and international stakeholders such as UNICEF, UNDP, corporates, self-help groups, elected representatives, media, other NGOs and CBOs on achieving development goals.



## 26. TRIPURA

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The Government of Tripura has been giving top priority to SDG implementation while adapting them to State-specific needs. Necessary communication and awareness generation have been made up to district and block level through District Magistrates and line departments to give high priority to SDG monitoring. The orientation programme of Panchayat Secretaries has been strategised with the involvement of Directorate of Panchayat. District Magistrates have been requested to identify training managers in blocks and districts for intensive training to localise the SDGs.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** A High-Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) has been constituted under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary that brings together all departments in the government for achieving SDGs on the same platform. Four Working Groups were formed focusing on i) Social (SDGs 1—6) ii) Economic (SDGs 7 — 11) iii) Environment (SDGs 12-15) and iv) Peace, Justice and Partnership (SDGs 16 and 17) pillars of SDGs, for finalisation of Vision, Strategy, Three Year Plan and State Indicators. The State government has accorded highest priority for development efforts in infrastructure, connectivity, agriculture, safe drinking water, power, health and education. The Planning Department is tasked to bring all departments together in achieving the Goals and targets.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** An orientation programme for Panchayat Secretaries and resource persons on aligning local plans with the SDGs in the State has been conducted. All District Magistrates have been advised to conduct intensive trainings at district and block levels for achieving the SDGs at local levels.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** The Planning Department has compiled the best practices covering all major development sectors to achieve the SDGs.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** The State has identified 89 indicators covering all the SDGs suited to the context which have been included in the Vision-2030 document of Tripura. Targets have been fixed for each of these for 2022-23 and 2030-31 with 2016-17 as base year.
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** The State is making efforts towards SDG based budgeting in order to achieve the targets and goals.
- VII. **Capacity Development:** All Departments have been sensitised on SDGs. The State Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development (SIPARD) has been entrusted with training within the State, covering PRI bodies, districts and blocks while learning from good practices from other States.
- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** The Vision-2030 document of Tripura has specific targets and strategies for Scheduled Tribe population especially residing in the hilly areas.
- IX. **Partnerships:** For augmenting better infrastructural facilities and investment in the State, initiatives have been taken by opening international railway route through Agartala-Akhaura-Dhaka- Kolkata, surface road link up to with Chittagong Port through Sabroom and water ways connection river Gomati in partnership with Bangladesh and South East Asian Countries as part of Act East Policy for achieving the SDGs goals and targets.



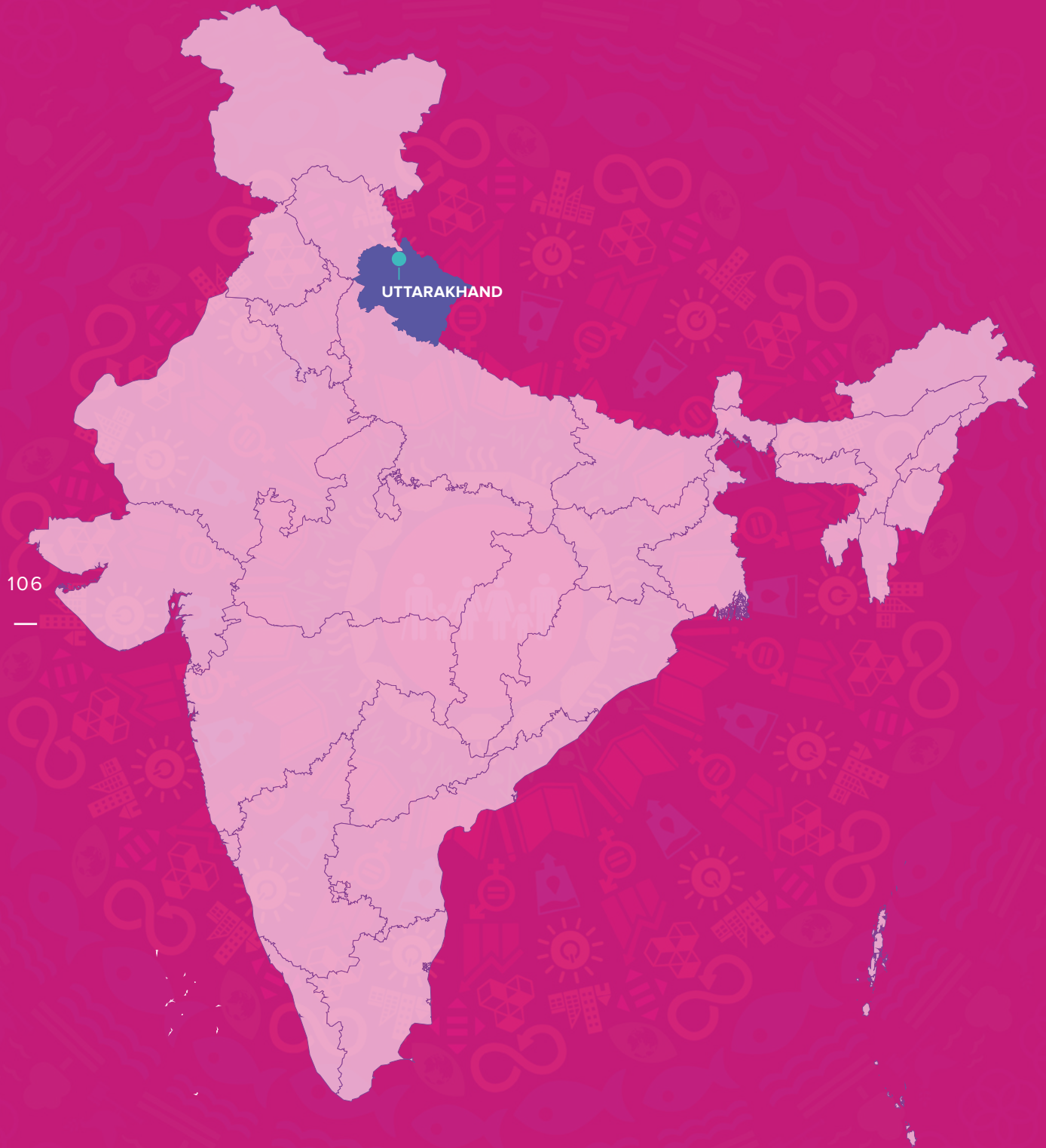
The State has identified 89 indicators covering all the SDGs suited to the context which have been included in the Vision-2030 document of Tripura.





## 27. UTTAR PRADESH

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The State's Vision 2030 has 16 goals with a nodal department and a nodal officer designated for each Goal. The nodal officer for each Goal is mandated to raise awareness of related departments on issues pertaining to the Goal. Nodal officers have also been identified for every Goal at the State Planning Commission. The Planning Department has been designated as the nodal department for work on SDGs. A high-level task force, chaired by the Chief Secretary, has been set up to guide progress on SDGs.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following 'Whole-of-Government' Approach:** The 16 nodal departments for the Goals conduct inter-departmental meetings with the 64 departments that contribute to achievement of SDGs to achieve horizontal policy coherence. The nodal departments hold workshops and seminars to promote common understanding and sharing of good practices among the departments.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The task force led by the Chief Secretary has instructed PRIs and ULBs to integrate SDGs in their planning tools. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has already integrated SDGs in the Gram Panchayat Development Plans.
- IV. **SDG Monitoring:** The State government has identified measurable indicators based on the National Indicator Framework. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is entrusted with collection, analysis and maintenance of data to be uploaded on a dashboard. The high-level task force along with the Planning Department is responsible for overall monitoring on SDGs. A baseline report is currently under preparation.
- V. **SDG based Budgeting:** A three-year action plan is being prepared for achieving SDGs. Budgetary requirement for Centrally and State sponsored schemes based on the SDG framework has also been prepared.
- VI. **Capacity Development:** The training wing of the Planning Department organises capacity building programmes. Nodal departments also conduct training programme for State and district level functionaries. Further, district administration, Divisional Commissioner, DES and PRI departments have been advised to conduct training programmes at the sub-district level.
- VII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** Strategies have been identified for reaching the vulnerable population for several Goals.
- VIII. **Partnerships:** The Government is partnering with UNDP and UNICEF in preparing the vision document. UNICEF is also supporting in capacity building, especially for PRIs while WWF is also supporting interventions in select districts.







## 28. UTTARAKHAND

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The Uttarakhand Sustainable Development Festival was organised to raise awareness on SDGs. Technical sessions on SDGs were held, a SDG wall was unveiled and a number of advocacy events were held with participation of over 300 national and international participants and more than 2000 students. Initiatives such as these are being used to generate awareness on SDGs.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** The Directorate of Economic and Statistics is the nodal agency for SDGs in the State. The recently set up Centre for Policy and Good Governance (CPPGG) which is being strengthened with UNDP’s support is expected to contribute to policy consolidation on SDGs in the State. The State Government is also revamping the Twenty Point Programme Cell to SDG Cell to ensure a ‘whole-of-government approach’ in support of the Global Goals in the State.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The State has initiated modifications to the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) guidelines so as to integrate SDGs in GPDPs. A pool of master trainers for imparting training to PRIs for alignment of GPDP along the lines of SDGs has been created. These master trainers will conduct sessions for PRI members to inculcate thinking around SDGs in the GPDPs. The main focus areas for alignment of SDGs in GPDP are agriculture, education, social empowerment and justice, livelihoods and sanitation practices at the Gram Panchayat Level.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** In order to promote inter-sectoral approach, the State government has adopted a C2N Model (Coordination Convergence and Networking model) to encourage all stakeholders to work towards achieving development goals. Good examples of projects following inter-sectoral approach are:
  - a. Demonstration project on Building Climate Resilience of Forest Dependent Communities: Convergence model at the village level which is being implemented in select villages of one district under the overall guidance of State Climate Change Centre, Uttarakhand with a number of departments such as Forest, Soil and Water conservation, Water, Irrigation, Agriculture, Rural Development and others are working together.
- b. Building Climate Resilience through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: The State Government directed all the Chief Development Officers in the State to align the works done under the programme with risk mitigation under climate change.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** The State has initiated development of district level SDG monitoring framework for the State while recognising the importance of micro-level monitoring for localised SDGs. This is being done with the support of UNDP through a pilot at the district level. A District Level SDG Monitoring Framework has been prepared and has been presented to the government and has been approved by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** The Government of Uttarakhand released its Vision 2030, which was a step towards alignment of the State development mission with SDGs. Following this, the State government undertook a detailed assessment of its budgetary allocations catering to SDGs. The State government has initiated the Outcome Budgetary exercise aligned with SDGs. The SDG-Linked Outcome Budget serves as the foundation for mapping State government spending on development works against SDGs.
- VII. **Partnerships:** The Government is partnering with UNDP and a number of private sector and civil society organisations.



## 29. WEST BENGAL

- I. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** The State has developed a State Vision, Mission, and short and long-term plans with targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030, respectively. In addition, the Department of Planning and Statistics has been designated as the nodal department for coordinating and monitoring SDG implementation in the State. The nodal department coordinates with all line ministries on their respective Goal responsibilities while ensuring a synchronised effort at the State-level.
  
- II. **SDG Monitoring:** West Bengal has identified 585 indicators across SDGs, consisting of inputs, outputs as well as proxy indicators. These include State-sponsored schemes as well. Vision monitoring cells have been established which are chaired by the Sectoral Heads of relevant departments, thereby ensuring that senior officials of the sector are responsible for SDG monitoring. Additionally, at the district level, District level Monitoring Committees, chaired by the District Magistrate, have been formed for reviewing and monitoring the SDG Targets and indicators at the sub-district levels.



Vision monitoring cells have been established which are chaired by the Sectoral Heads of relevant departments, thereby ensuring that senior officials of the sector are responsible for SDG monitoring.



110

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND



## UNION TERRITORIES

### 30. ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The Union Territory has developed IEC material which has been shared with all the line departments. Awareness programmes are conducted for various stakeholders through media campaigns, advertisements, *nukkad nataks* and through *Gram Sabhas*. However, availability of resource persons remains a challenge.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** The administration has mapped all schemes with SDGs and identified departments are working on the same. While nodal departments have been designated for each SDG, the Planning Department is overseeing implementation of SDGs, with the Evaluation Cell monitoring progress.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The Vision 2030, 7 year strategy and 3 year action plan have been formulated and are aligned to the SDGs. These have been prepared following grassroots level planning process at the level of Gram Panchayats/Tribal Councils and Municipal Council.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** A good example of inter-sectoral approach in the UT has been the preparation of a detailed project report (DPR) jointly by the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Departments for integrated cooperative development to strengthen livelihoods of the Islanders and doubling farmers’ income.
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** The Evaluation Cell in the Planning Department is responsible for monitoring SDGs. All line departments have been sensitised on the targets and indicators. Data are being collected regularly and review is being conducted by senior officials of the administration. Departments have been advised to prepare specific Action Plan to achieve SDG targets.
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** Action plan of the Union Territory is prepared in alignment to the SDGs and is financed fully by the Union Government.
- VII. **Capacity Development:** Although departments are undertaking sensitisation programme at all levels; systematic capacity development programmes are yet to be developed.
- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** Beneficiary identification criteria is available for all government schemes. Being an island with less population, the targeted population are within the reach of the field-level officials. Special drives are being organised to reach all the intended beneficiaries.
- IX. **Partnerships:** Line departments are partnering with the institutions in the mainland as there is a constraint of local expertise. The Ministry of Home Affairs is partnering with UNDP to identify complex development issues and to recommend integrated development solutions for sustainable development of the island.





## 31. CHANDIGARH

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** A dedicated team, headed by the Finance Secretary, has been identified by the Union Territory Administration to work on SDGs. The Special Secretary, Finance has been designated as the nodal officer for coordination. All line departments are monitoring progress and are reporting progress to the Nodal Officer. The implementing departments of Sustainable Development Goals are working under the Chairpersonship of Advisor to the Administrator. The implementation of a number of schemes is done with participation of the industry, and civil society organisations.
- II. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** Since Chandigarh is an urban territory, the Chandigarh Administration has merged 13 villages with the Municipal Corporation to ensure coordination for better alignment of developmental priorities.
- III. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** Many of the programmes implemented by the Administration involve inter-sectoral convergence. These include Aadhaar enrollment, fortification of food, distribution of LED light, promoting cashless society and ensuring good health.
- IV. **SDG Monitoring:** A UT Dashboard is expected to be operationalised soon to monitor performance on key indicators. All departments are expected to update data on a monthly basis.
- V. **SDG based Budgeting:** The administration has identified sector-wise allocation which will be useful in identifying resource gaps.
- VI. **Capacity Development:** The Finance department has been conducting departmental training to capture SDG-related indicators for targets set for 2020, 2025 and 2030 and for the preparation of action plan for SDG implementation. Additionally, the Administration has been conducting capacity building of departments related to education, health, infrastructure, environment and energy in partnership with institutes such as Mahatma Gandhi State Institute for Public Administration, and State Council for Educational Research and Training.
- VII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** The Chandigarh Administration is implementing various schemes for the vulnerable population and is guided by the strategies of the schemes for identification of the vulnerable and ensuring delivery of services to them.
- VIII. **Partnerships:** The Chandigarh Administration is partnering with the private sector on projects related to Smart City, with the World Bank on developing intelligent transportation system, and with the industry for providing job-oriented skills for the market.



114

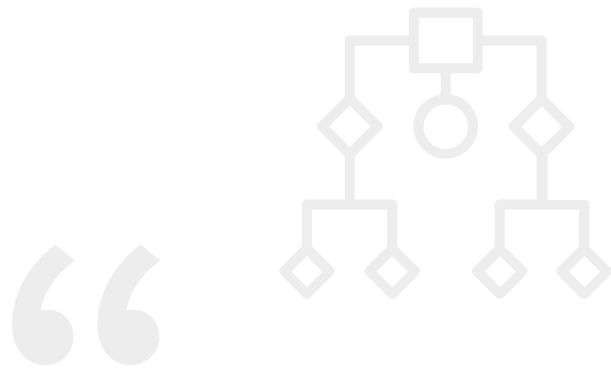
DAMAN  
AND DIU

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI



### 32. DAMAN AND DIU

- I. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** The Department of Planning and Statistics has been identified as the nodal department for guiding and coordinating envisioning and implementation of SDGs in the UT.
- II. **SDG Monitoring:** A monitoring framework is being developed by the UT for effective monitoring of schemes and programmes that contribute to achieving SDGs.
- III. **Capacity Development:** Training for officials on SDGs is planned to ensure that they are sensitised and for effective monitoring of SDGs.



A monitoring framework is being developed by the UT for effective monitoring of schemes and programmes that contribute to achieving SDGs.

### 33. DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

- I. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** The Department of Planning and Statistics is the nodal department for SDG implementation in the UT.
- II. **SDG Monitoring:** Designing a monitoring system for SDGs is at a nascent stage. The UT Administration is planning to develop an effective monitoring framework for indicators relevant to the UT.
- III. **Capacity Development:** Capacity Development programmes are being conceptualised for officials of the UT administration.





## 34. DELHI

- I. **Communication, Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs:** The Government of Delhi had initiated an intensive process of communication, awareness generation and advocacy on SDGs by involving all the major departments of the government associated with the SDGs. The government is further working with various sections of the community on awareness generation by way of implementation of number of schemes/ programmes associated with achievement of different sustainable development goals. It is generating awareness among students on environment and wildlife through eco-clubs and dedicated programmes; with public/Resident Welfare Associations on a number of campaigns (plantation, waste minimisation, use of eco-friendly bags and no-crackers); with farmers on promoting organic farming; with adolescent girls on health and hygiene; and with health service providers on bio-medical waste management.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** Nine thematically clustered working groups have been constituted under the administrative secretaries/ Heads of Department of major departments and one steering committee under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary has been formed. The working groups have been constituted in a manner that reflected the inter-linkage of different sustainable development goals and the need for multiple stakeholders and departments to be involved in formulating strategies for implementing the SDGs. Each Goal has been mapped with Schemes and Programmes being implemented by every department that shall later be involved in its implementation, achievement and monitoring of SDGs. The draft Vision 2030 document has been prepared and discussed in the workshops organised by Planning Department associating subject experts, civil society members, NGOs, academicians etc. to elicit their valuable opinion/ views. The Vision document is being finalised based on the inputs received.
- III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The NCT of Delhi comprises of three DMCs (Delhi Municipal Corporations of Delhi), the NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board. The Delhi Jal Board and Trans-Yamuna Area Development Board are other agencies. These bodies are implementing a number of schemes in education, health, urban development, water supply and sanitation, clean water and air, and greening public spaces.
- IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** An elaborate scheme under the Department of Urban Development can be considered as an example of an inter-sectoral approach. The main focus of the scheme is to ensure equitable development ensuring that every quarter of the city receives access to basic amenities and infrastructure. The scheme is titled the ‘Provision of essential services in unauthorised colonies’ and brings together the Department of Power, Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.(DSIIDC), the Department of Irrigation and Flood Control and the Department of Planning. Similarly, in the Trans-Yamuna area, the development work revolving around the construction of roads and drains has been collectively undertaken by the East MCD, the Trans-Yamuna Area Development Board and Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB).
- V. **SDG Monitoring:** The Department of Planning has finalised the indicators applicable to Delhi based on the National Indicator Framework. The Government of Delhi has also been preparing a detailed Outcome Budget since 2017-18 and has identified a total of more than 2000 output and outcome indicators under various schemes, programmes and projects implemented by GNCTD. The status of implementation of major schemes and projects along with the current outputs and expected outcomes are being monitored at regular intervals and performance of the departments are assessed based on the on-track and off-track evaluation of the indicators. An IT application has been developed for monitoring of schemes and programmes in real-time. The targets under sustainable development goals are presently being linked to the outcome budget and the approved budget estimates 2019-20, so that monitoring and review of SDGs could be done efficiently in a focused manner.
- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** The government is preparing Outcome Budget for monitoring the progress of implementation of various schemes, programmes and projects linked with the output and outcome indicators and the budget allocation under approved under the budget. The indexing of the schemes, programmes and projects in the Outcome Budget is being done with the Goals in order to track the budgeting and utilisation of fund under the schemes.





- VII. **Capacity Development:** The Government is partnering with an external agency for work on SDGs. It is designing capacity building workshops for Officers of GNCTD in partnership with the Department of Planning. Orientation workshops for the Officers are also being planned to familiarise them with the intricacies of sustainable development.
- VIII. **Strategies for Leaving no one Behind:** The government has started a door-to-door household survey to collect primary data on 63 indicators from the 2 crore residents and 40 lakh households of the city on the socio-economic profile. The purpose of this exercise is multi-faceted and the data thus collected will help public agencies and departments to design programmes based on the updated information including on employment status, average monthly incomes and occupations.
- IX. **Partnerships:** Implementing agencies have tied up with several groups of stakeholders such as the Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), Industries, NGOs, and academic institutions such as IITs, local bodies, autonomous bodies and agencies for better implementation of the schemes and delivery of services to the targeted group of the society. International partnership include collaboration with the Institute of Technical Education, Singapore on establishing a premium Skill Development Centre, and with the University of Washington to address the rising air pollution.

LOCALISING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





## 35. LAKSHADWEEP

- I. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** The UT Administration has designated the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Taxation as the nodal department for coordinating visioning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs.
- II. **SDG Monitoring:** A high-level committee has been constituted to monitor the progress on SDG implementation in the UT. A dashboard is planned to be developed for effective monitoring of progress on SDGs.
- III. **Capacity Development:** Training programme has been conducted for officials dealing with statistics for SDG monitoring on the SDG targets.

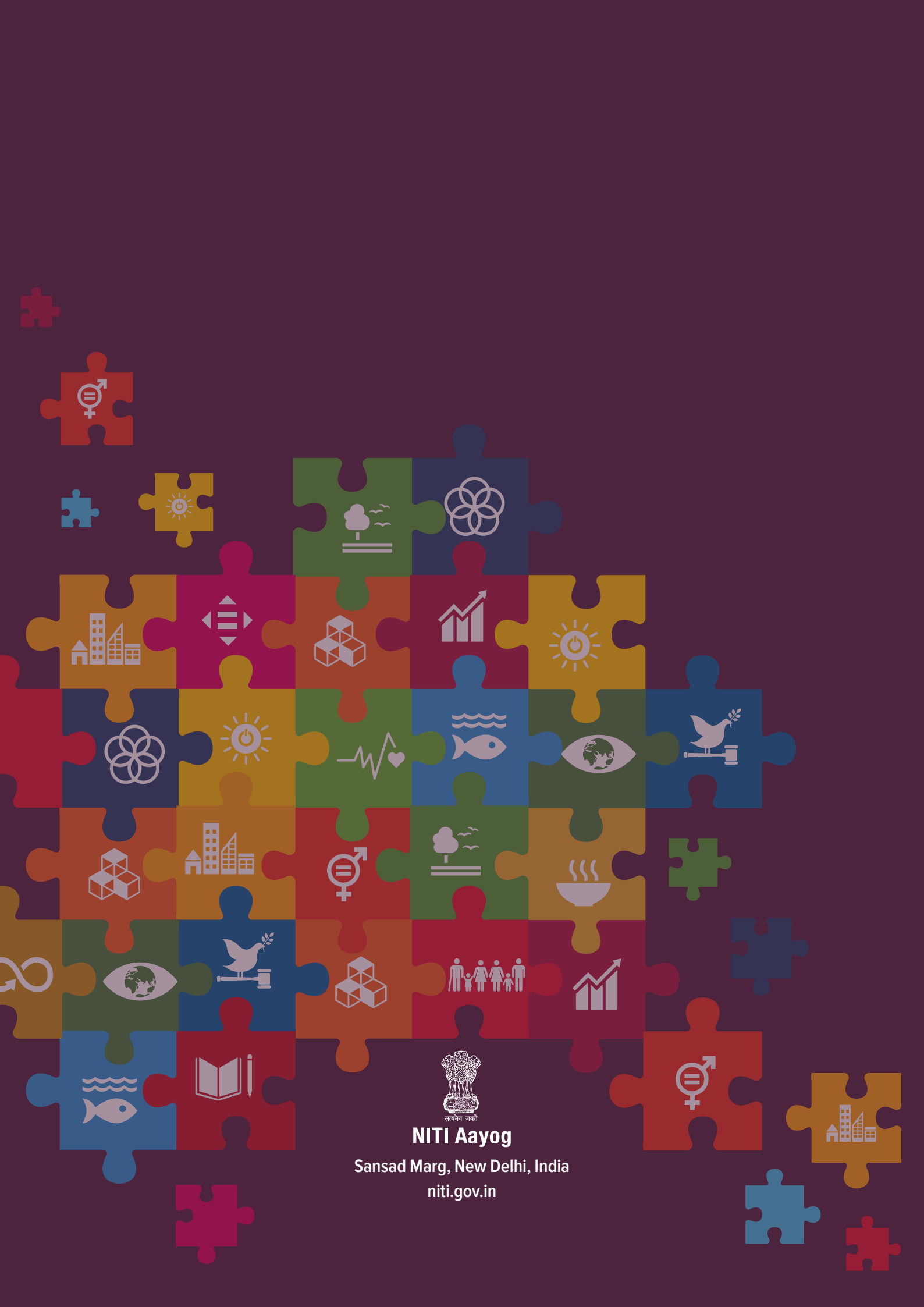
## 36. PUDUCHERRY

- I. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following ‘Whole-of-Government’ Approach:** The UT has prepared its Vision document aligned to SDGs. A high-level Steering Committee has been constituted for implementation and monitoring of SDGs. The Department of Planning and Research has been designated the nodal department.
- II. **SDG Monitoring:** The UT has adopted the National Indicator Framework and availability of data against the NIF indicators is being assessed. The High-Level Steering Committee is responsible for monitoring progress.
- III. **SDG based Budgeting:** The UT has mapped all its schemes and department against the SDG.









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