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BUILDING CAPACITIES FOR TAKING FORWARD SDGs IN NAGALAND

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Foreword

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a global blueprint for dignity, peace and prosperity for people and the planet now and in the future. SDGs promote inclusive development by balancing social, environmental and economic imperatives leaving no one behind and paying special attention to those who are the poorest or most excluded. The 17 goals are built upon earlier global commitments like the MDGs, but include new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption and peace and justice among other priorities. While they provide broad goals and targets, National and State Governments must identify priorities, decide locally appropriate policies, harness innovations and ensure that an implementable and monitorable plan is in place.

Capacity Building for taking forward Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nagaland was held on 13th-14th November 2018. The Way Forward for SDG Implementation in Nagaland are to finalize the Mapping exercise, Action Plan Preparation & Road Map for the next 3 years, 7 years and 15 years, strengthening the capacity of the implementers/all Stakeholders. Localisation & Integration of the SDGs to the next level (District/Blocks/Village Councils), inclusion of all sectors in the planning, implementation and monitoring exercise, creation of SDG Cell to fast track SDG Agenda at all levels, strengthening of institutional set ups to spearhead the implementation of agenda 2030. Government may allocate financial resources and identify appropriate human resources either by deputing skilled serving officers or recruiting subject experts to scale up the achievement of targets. UNDP can assist the State by bringing its expertise and presenting similar models of other states. It may also be necessary to create Platforms for bringing innovation and blending finance, invest in innovative ideas and scaling up responsibilities of the Public/Private Sector and Civil Societies. It will be necessary to create political will for the implementation of Agenda 2030.

It is hoped that the Sustainable Development Goals document would provide the basis for action plan towards the desired goals.

27th February 2019

SENJIYANGER IMCHEN, IAS
Addl. Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner

I. INAUGURAL SESSION

2. SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE ON SDGs.

DR. ANUNGLA AIER,

Addl. Director, Directorate of Higher Education.

Dr. Anungla Aier began by highlighting how 'development' and 'sustainability' are traditionally perceived as conflicting. The two are seen as continuously struggling to find a balance between development processes and maintaining the sustainability of limited natural resources. In this matter, the negotiation between these two conflicting interests is resolved by bringing social perspective into play. This is because as social beings, humans live in a social setup where development activities, interventions, policies and management of resources take place in the social sphere.

While the SDGs are formulated as individual goals, they are hardly independent. All are interlinked with a social dimension running through it. The social perspectives run as a common link through several of them, and the targets and indicators relating to a particular goal are found not only in its dedicated primary goal but also in other goals and indicators as well.

In the context of social perspectives of SDGs in Nagaland, various issues were highlighted. The first issue is unplanned urbanisation. Unplanned expansion and growth of urban areas breeds negative social conditions such as violence, conflict and crimes against women and children. The second is skill development needs. This is closely linked to the rising unemployment issue of Nagaland. The Naga society needs to change its perception on the definition of a 'job.' A 'job' must be seen beyond being employed by the state government. The state needs to rethink the education system so that it incorporates skill development into the learning system. Another rising concern is the increase of rural-urban migration in the state. This influx into towns is leading to increased congestion which has resulted in increased social problems.

While discussing gender issues in Nagaland, it should not be seen as a women's issue but be perceived on how both genders are placed in the society and how they participate in the developmental process. Customary courts do not have the provisions to provide justice to crimes against women and children fairly, thus the state should introduce laws that protect the rights of women better.

Having a school in every village or ward doesn't guarantee access to quality education from early childhood up to secondary level. There are schools with no enrolment, and some with more teachers than students so there needs to be a rethink of the entire education system. Skill development courses should be incorporated in

Shri Sentiyanger Imchen, Addl. Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner, Govt. of Nagaland, in his welcome note said the workshop would be a step forward in developing a framework for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Underlining the need to put in place a system where different departments could work in sync for convergence, he called for putting a structure for implementing agencies and the structure must include elected public representatives whose support was crucial for achieving the goals.

Shri John Borgoyary, Regional Head, NER, UNDP who spoke on the topic "SDGs in the context of the Northeast Region" stated that climate change adaptation and resources management are key priority areas to address with regard to the attainment of the SDGs for Nagaland. Shri Borgoyary said the state can take up specific areas like livelihood, water bodies, forest and tourism, while adding that reliable data is required to help policy makers to take decisions. He also stated that SDGs promote infrastructure development balancing three key areas on social, economic and environmental health while promoting government policies to target those people who are neglected and excluded. Recognizing that human well-being is the most important component, he said achieving the SDGs requires the partnership of governments, the private sector and civil society. He also added that the slow progress witnessed in northeast states is due to a lack of a peaceful atmosphere in the region.

Nagaland Chief Minister Shri Neiphiu Rio, who also spoke, sought participation of people at all levels to achieve the SDGs. He expressed confidence that with adequate support from UNDP, SDGs can be integrated into the development plans and policies of the state. He also shared optimism that the workshop will be productive to help devise strategies and an action plan for achieving the SDGs not only for Nagaland, but for the entire northeast region (NER) as a whole.

II. TECHNICAL SESSIONS

Technical Session 1: UNDERSTANDING THE SDGs IN THE CONTEXT OF NAGALAND.
Chairperson : SHRI JOHN BORGOYARY, UNDP.

1. SDGs AND ITS RELEVANCE IN NAGALAND.

SHRI AMBA JAMIR,
*Policy Analyst and Executive Director,
Sustainable Development Forum Nagaland (SDFN).*

Shri Amba Jamir began his presentation by providing a brief background on the state of Nagaland and highlighted the challenges and problems faced by the state. Despite the rich natural resources, strong institutional framework, high literacy rate and capable human capacity, Nagaland has a poor industrial base, high unemployment and drop-out rate and a strong presence of corruption. He stressed on the importance of agriculture in the state which accounts for 30% of the SGDP, 50% of the total employment and involvement of 70% of the total population.

On the issue of SDGs and its relevance in Nagaland, he highlighted how the state is moving towards the SDGs through its policies like Vision 2015 - Food for All (released 2012) and Nagaland Vision 2030 (released 2017). He encouraged the various state departments to formulate their policies according to the goals of Nagaland Vision 2030 as the document was compiled in line with the SDG targets. He stressed on the importance of 'local actions' in achieving success toward the SDGs. These local actions by individuals, village councils, faith based organisations, state government departments have global traction as their achievements will be reported not only at the national level but also at the global level. Enablers/inducers such as peace, lack of corruption, strong institutions are needed for good governance which allows development to be inclusive, participatory and equal.

Besides the availability of finance, other challenges include issues of convergence and collaboration. There needs to be collective action and decision making so that there can be uniform points of convergence. By creating and building a better understanding on SDGs, better linkages and connections between SDG targets can be made. This will ensure the developmental process and SDG goals will have a common direction. Another challenge posed to the state is the issue of restructuring governance. There needs to be a system in place where checks and balances can be monitored to reduce

corruption in both public and private spaces. Another major challenge in governance is the issue of revolutionising data and statistics. The state needs to innovatively collect and intelligently use data not only for financial planning but also for developmental purposes. This data needs to be reliable and be backed by evidence.

Peace, justice and strong institutions are very important and relevant issues in terms of opportunities to the state. The approach of the state to corruption, institutional and financial reforms will determine the nature of the developmental process. It will be equally important to involve citizens in monitoring and evaluating the meeting of SDG targets by using technology and other innovative means. Besides providing good quality education, the state needs to impart quality skill training to its youths. Also besides physical infrastructure, the state policies and laws should foster equality and equal opportunities to ensure that development is culturally appropriate and socially acceptable too. The state needs to promote social protection systems by enhancing financial literacy which will build resilience amongst the poorest of the poor. The state should review how realistic its policies are and how its disparities can be met and reduced.

4. ENVIRONMENT PERSPECTIVE OF SDGs.

SHRI SUBONGNUKSHI, IFS,

*Chief Conservator of Forest, Nagaland & Member Secretary,
State Biodiversity Board.*

Shri Subongnukshi began his presentation by highlighting the different SDGs that fall under the environmental perspective in Nagaland. SDG six (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 15 (Life on Land) fall under this category. As Nagaland does not have any large water body in the state, SDG 14 (Life Below Water) has little relevance to the state.

There are various issues such as availability of drinking water, availability of water for agriculture use, drying of water sources and land ownership problems under SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) pertaining to the state. There is an increase in demand for water in the state due to rapid urbanisation. In order to meet this demand, the resource person suggested an action plan to improve water quality and to protect and restore water related ecosystems. These include documentation of natural water resources, artificial recharging at springheads, increasing irrigation potential, enhancing hydropower potential and efficient management of water use.

The different sectors under SDG 13 (Climate Action) are integrated agriculture, water resources, forest and biodiversity, urban habitat and transport, health, energy and other various cross cutting issues. There are currently 26 departments that are involved under the State Action Plan on Climate Change to achieve its targets. The Forest Department in collaboration with the Science and Technology department has also started the implementation of 'Gene pool Conservation of Indigenous Rice' under NAFCC.

Under SDG 15 (Life on Land), the state is facing a huge challenge in the form of forest degradation. This is due to various reasons such as ownership patterns of the land, customary laws over enacted legislation, multiplicity of departments/authorities, shifting cultivation, forest fires and developmental pressures. In Nagaland, the Tree and Forest Cover is around 75% and Recorded Forest Area is over 50% but the Forest Department covers only around 11% of the forest in the state.

In order to protect and improve the environment in the state, efforts should be made to improve forest cover quality, conserve biodiversity, address climate change, promote sustainable use of natural resources, provide ecosystem services such as sustainable livelihood options, promote capacity building and strengthen environmental

the curriculum and necessary budgetary allocation should be made in order to make the curriculum work. Efforts should be made to enhance the quality of higher education and research. Research is needed for the purpose of collecting quality data.

Regarding corruption and accountability, Dr. Anungla Aier stated that a practice of corruption has far more reaching damage than the misuse of funds. It creates mistrust in the government institution and creates a situation for violence and conflict. In order to bring forward peace and security in the system, the state has to take up strong measure to tackle corruption.

Harnessing the power of local culture to raise awareness on SDGs is a vital component to attain them. The traditional structure of Naga society provides an enabling environment for the citizens and local bodies to be fully engaged. They can be encouraged to incorporate the SDGs into the agenda of their local programmes. An example could be the use of local festivals such as the Hornbill festival to incorporate the SDGs agenda. This could be coupled with campaigns on SDGs with universities and schools. In order to maximise the impact of SDG awareness programmes, a state SDG ambassador could be nominated as well. This will promote a sense of ownership and celebrate the achievement.

3. ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE ON SDGs.

SMT. SENO TSUHAH,

Director, NEN.

Smt. Seno Tsuhah stressed on creating an enabling environment in the state that will induce economic growth and development. As a majority of the population in Nagaland depend on agriculture for their livelihood, there were two primary points of emphasis. The first point focused on the importance of investment in rural livelihoods. This investment should be skill based on new technologies and on new methods. At the same time traditional knowledge should not be neglected. If the state is to develop inclusively, ecological farming should be promoted. Efforts should be made to promote, protect and sustain organic farming in the state. The farmers' knowledge over the land, water and natural resources should be conserved and utilised to effectively practise sustainable farming. The state should work towards creating a sustainable local economy that will provide space to the farming community, women vendors and the marginalised section. Before entering the export market, the farming community should concentrate to build on the local market, as it is more inclusive.

The second point emphasised on the importance of investment in local artisans and craftsmen. The resource person began by citing an example of an initiative carried out by Northeast Network (NEN). In 2008, NEN started a small weaving project consisting of seven weavers with an investment of ten thousand rupees. Ten years on (2018), the project now consists of 600 artisans from 14 villages. This initiative has provided plenty of opportunities to earn livelihood. This project has not only economically empowered women artisans but also positively changed gender roles, thereby uplifting their social status. The state should make efforts to build its economy on local resources such as raw materials, knowledge and skills. This process of economic growth should be ethical, foster innovation, build value chains and markets. Crafts such as local cuisines and traditional/bamboo architecture should be promoted.

In order to achieve sustainable economic development, the state government should strive to provide basic infrastructure such as good roads, reliable communication facilities, stable electric and water supply. For example, how the poor road conditions are negatively affecting local businesses. The transportation cost of goods from Dimapur to Delhi is the same as the transportation cost from Dimapur to Chizami, which is only 160 kilometres away. The state should work on building a supportive economic environment in order for sustainable development to take place. Technical

knowhow, skill development, financial assistance and ready markets must be made available to the local economy. On a concluding note, sustainable development is a combination of social harmony, cultural identity and meeting the basic needs (relating to social, economic and environment) of the community.

Technical Session 3 : DEVELOPING AN INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE FOR SDGs IN NAGALAND.
Chairperson : DR. R.M. DUBEY,
PROF. AND HEAD, CENTRE FOR SDGS, GOVT. OF ASSAM.

protection. Some of the Acts and Legislations that cover the environment perspective in the state and country are Nagaland Forest Act 1968, The Jhumland Act 1968, The Indian Forest Act 1927, Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Environmental Protection Act 2006.

1. PRESENTATION OF PROPOSED STRUCTURE IN THE STATE.

SHRI AUGUSTINE M. YANTHAN,

*Assistant Development Commissioner, Planning & Co-ordination Department,
Govt. of Nagaland.*

Shri Augustine M. Yanthan gave a presentation on the proposed institutional structure for SDGs in Nagaland. He highlighted the background and gave an overview of the SDGs. He discussed three dimensions of development viz, social, environmental, economic including fostering peace and prosperity within which the 17 Sustainable Goals can be grouped into.

For achieving the SDGs in the State, he gave a five pronged approach to success starting from state level plan to operationalization. He then explained the proposed institutional set up in the state for the SDGs. At the state level, a high powered committee would be constituted headed by Chief Secretary to review the progress of SDG plans and programmes and brief the Council of Ministers. In addition, sectoral groups would also be constituted under the chairmanship of senior officers (AHoDs) for visioning and strategizing the SDGs in the State.

The Planning and Coordination Department will be the Nodal Department to work out the SDGs in the state. The Nodal Department will coordinate with NITI Aayog and key line departments in the state. It will also come up with sector specific SDG indicators and targets in collaboration with the concerned Sector Groups and key line departments. The nodal department will ensure proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the targets set. The Economics & Statistics Department will assist the Nodal Department in the identification of SDG indicators and provide accurate data and statistics.

At the district level, the respective Deputy Commissioners will coordinate with various line departments and be assisted by the District Planning Officers.

ATI/SCERT will be engaged in the process of capacity building of government officials on the SDGs. Besides, an expert/technical committee will identify resource

Technical Session 2 : CREATING A DRAFT STRATEGY AND ACTION.
FRAMEWORK WITH TIMELINES FOR EACH DEPARTMENT.
Chairperson : SHRI JOHN BORGOYARY, UNDP.

1. PRESENTATION OF PROPOSED FRAMEWORK FOR NAGALAND.

SHRI NOSAZOL CHARLES,
Additional Development Commissioner, Planning & Co-ordination Department,
Govt. of Nagaland.

Shri Nosazol Charles shared on the proposed framework of SDG for the State of Nagaland. He pointed out that the State of Nagaland has been late in implementing the SDGs as compared to the other states in India. He explained that SDG comprises of 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators where the indicators revolves around the 5Ps – Planet, People, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. A brief presentation was made on the Socio-Economic status of Nagaland. He also briefed on some major issues such as the importance of SDGs in Nagaland, draft orientation framework, important aspects of the workshop, taking forward the SDG targets, sectoral groups for the state (categorised into seven groups), listing of SDGs and targets, setting of targets against the indicators, listing of the strategies and actions, financial planning and draft action plans. He explained that by achieving all such strategies and action plans, it can result in the strengthening of the planning processes and create a pathway for successful implementation and achievement of the SDGs.

2. ASSAM'S EXPERIENCE ON SDGS.

DR. R.M. DUBEY,

Prof. And Head, Centre for SDGs, Govt. of Assam.

Dr. R.M. Dubey shared Assam's experience with regard to the SDGs. He explained that the 17 goals of the SDGs are the aspirational goals and also a framework of development set up for the welfare of the people. He also informed that whatever programmes are being implemented by the departments may be also covered under the SDGs.

During his presentation, he informed that after the universal adoption of the SDGs in the U.N in September, 2015, the Assam Government has also formally adopted the SDGs from 1st January, 2016. As a result, several meetings were conducted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary and the departments were also informed to prepare their vision for 15 years, strategy for seven years and action plans for three years. In regard to this, he also advised the Nagaland Government that, for taking the SDGs forward, the government should direct the departments to prepare their vision, strategy and action plans due to the reason that each and every department has a respective and major role to play. He also highlighted some of the milestones achieved by the Government of Assam which includes the release of its vision document, training of officials, conducting conclaves and also the involvement of the MLAs etc. He also informed that presently the Assam Government is preparing a district SDGs manual for guidance of Deputy Commissioners and the creation of a robust monitoring system for the successful implementation of the SDGs. Lastly he also informed that nothing could be achieved without a proper monitoring system.

3. PRESENTATION OF TELANGANA MODEL (I).

SHRI VINOD EKBOTE,

Faculty, CSDGs, DRMCRHRDIT, Government of Telangana.

Shri Vinod Ekbote made a presentation on the Telangana Model of the SDGs. Before he started his presentation, he conveyed best wishes and greetings on behalf of the newly created state of Telangana and also thanked the government of Nagaland and UNDP for the warm hospitality and inviting them to this workshop.

At the outset, he talked about the vision of Telangana "BangaruTelangana (Golden Telangana)" which envisages comprehensive, inclusive and holistic development of its people. He said that the main architect of the vision was the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana, Shri K. Chandrashekhar Rao who firmly believed that growth has no meaning and even legitimacy, if the deprived sections of the society are left behind. Towards achieving the vision, the Government of Telangana has taken up initiatives such as: a) accelerating economic growth, b) improving infrastructure facilities and c) programmes targeting social welfare and inclusive growth.

Following this, he highlighted the profile of Telangana in brief. He said that it was created on 2nd June 2014 as the 29th state in India much before SDGs began. Telangana was reorganized from 10 to 31 districts in 2016. He also presented some vital statistics of the state such as area of the state, sex ratio, etc.

He said that Telangana is the fastest growing state in the country with an annual average growth rate of 17.2% as per the CAG report. This pace of growth has been made possible due to the progressive policies and schemes adopted by the Government of Telangana.

Regarding the SDGs, he informed that the Government of Telangana has integrated all the existing schemes with each and every SDG. In this context, he also shared some unique schemes introduced by the Government of Telangana. One such scheme is the RaithuBandhuPathakam related to goal number one, which ensures the farmers financial assistance for agricultural inputs. Another popular scheme is AmmaVodi relating to goal three provides financial incentives to pregnant and caring women. Regarding goal six, the Government of Telangana is implementing a major scheme called Mission Bhageeratha which aims to provide safe drinking water to all in the state and for which the government has invested Rs. 25.00 crore. With regard to goal 11, the state is implementing another unique programme which provides two bedroom houses to some of the BPL families free of cost.

persons from different domains to conduct trainings and interactions for the government officials. Moreover, the state government will conduct awareness and sensitization programmes for the SDGs.

Concluding his presentation, he gave a brief overview of an information management framework for the SDGs. The state will develop a web-based system for capturing baseline data and target data to depict the progress made against targets. The website will be made accessible to all state government key line departments so that input actual data is achieved. He stated that a central repository of data with all the departmental MISs related to the SDGs will be put in place.

2. PRESENTATION OF HARYANA SDGCC MODEL

SMT. MALLIKA ADHIKARI,

MSME Specialist, UNDP.

Smt. Mallika Adhikari gave a presentation of Haryana SDGCC model. She shared how the state of Haryana started the process of implementing the SDGs in their state and developed their vision document and incubated the SDG Coordination Centre in the state. In 2016, the government of Haryana approached UNDP requesting technical support to develop the SDG 2030 Vision and that exactly one year after that in June 2017, Haryana released its SDG 30 Vision.

She explained the process and methodology that the Government of Haryana adopted:

1. The first step involved a landscape analysis/mapping of the schemes in Haryana. This exercise helped them to take stock of their current state of development, to understand the challenges, where they have reached and what their targets can be.
2. The second step was a brief workshop on the SDGs completely focused on awareness generation of the SDGs. All the ministers along with UN agencies were a part of this briefing workshop.
3. The third step was the formation of seven inter-departmental working groups by the Government of Haryana. The primary objective of these seven working groups was to come up with the SDG 2030 Vision document.
4. The fourth step that the Government of Haryana took was they came up with tools to make the entire SDG process more seamless such as SDG small pocket booklets, PPTs and work journals.
5. During the process (fifth step), the seven inter-departmental groups were provided with a list of UN experts who were constantly in touch with them and gave the required technical support; reviewed their work progress and also provided feedback on how to make it a better process for SDG implementation in the state.
6. She informed that the entire process in Haryana was highly participatory in nature and that there were 38 individual meetings and 26 group meetings wherein the documents were reviewed again and again and finally these processes culminated into the SDG 2030 Vision document.

She said that the gist of Vision 2030 for Haryana is “leave no one behind” and it focuses on areas of primary and secondary sectors, women and other gender issues such as safety, equal opportunities etc.. It is driven by an idea called “Antyodaya” which is minimum government and maximum governance.

She informed that during the process, the Government of Haryana tried to assess their strengths and areas of focus. For instance, they realize that their GSDP growth was quite good at around 9% but that it was a jobless growth. Similarly, Haryana is ranked fourth in the manufacturing sector but the primary sector employs 51.3% of the work force though it contributes only 17.8% of the GSDP. Although Haryana enjoys a surplus in food grain production, malnutrition and wastage was rampant in the state. Further, though they have a huge working age population, they realize that the skilled labour force is an issue in the state.

After this, they realized that the challenges they are facing, expertise required and the platform they can use to help them in the implementation. For instance, they started asking; is this a very ambitious project? Is it do-able? In terms of expertise; who has the global expertise for the fulfilment of the SDGs? Where is the platform where they can go and work together to make this a success?

Consequently, the Government of Haryana decided to form the SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC) which, she informed, is now managed by the UNDP. It was done by the Planning and Finance Department in collaboration with SwarnaJayanti Haryana Institute of Fiscal Management. She informed that the SDGCC is more like a “think tank”, a knowledge hub which provides a platform not just for the government departments but also for the civil societies, academic institutions. It also works in terms of resource mobilization, creating awareness on the SDGs and localization of the SDGs at the grass root level.

In order to achieve the goals set by the Government of Haryana, they started drafting actions but while doing so they also encountered constraints. For example, they knew the actions they needed to take was awareness generation on what the SDGs are. The constraint they faced was inadequate support from government functionaries. Similarly, localization of the SDGs; they knew that they needed to take action on this but the lack of grassroot ownership and changes was a hindrance. As a result, they listed out action plans and the constraints associated with these actions.

In conclusion, she gave a brief overview of the structure of the SDGCC in Haryana. At the top, is the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). Under this, there are five components: i) awareness and capacity building associate- which focuses on generating awareness on the SDGs as a whole, ii) integrated planning and implementation associate- works on how SDGs can better be integrated into government work or for the development of the society, iii) SDG localization associate-focuses on how the SDGs can be localized at the grassroots level, iv) resource mobilization and partnership associate and v) monitoring and evaluation associate.

2. PROBABLE STATE INDICATORS.

SHRI VIKOSIETO KROSE,

Economics & Statistics Officer, Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

Shri Vikosieto Krose pointed out that after identifying the targets relevant to the state, 60 indicators were selected on the basis of national/state policies, schemes, and development programmes implemented in the state. He mentioned that the targets remained the same as in the national level where as the indicators are set specifically to the state. They are as follows:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Indicators: a) number and percentage of population below poverty line (RBI publication) b) proportion of poor-NSS survey on consumption pattern c) percentage/number of older persons receiving old age pension d) percentage/number of financially weaker students receiving minorities/state post metric scholarship e) number of deaths, missing peoples, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disaster per lakh population (Nagaland Disaster Management Authority)

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Indicators: a) changes in productivity and production of crops b) total cropped area under irrigation c) percentage increase in area under high yield varieties d) percentage change in the use of modern equipment (power tiller, water pump etc.) e) area under forest cover

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Indicators: a) MMR— maternal deaths per lakh live births b) proportion of births attended by skill health personnel c) under-five mortality rate d) neonatal mortality rate e) number of new HIV infections per 1000 susceptible population (NSACS) f) TB incidence per 1000 persons per year g) malaria incident cases per 1000 persons per year h) death due to road traffic (traffic police report)

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Indicators: a) Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at primary/upper-primary/secondary/senior secondary levels, (UDISE) b) proportion of students starting from Grade 1 who reach last grade of primary/upper-primary/secondary/senior secondary levels, (UDISE) c) proportion of children 12-23 months receiving full immunization against measles,

Regarding the implementation of the SDGs, he said that the Planning Department is the nodal agency and Centre for SDGs have been established at MCRHRD IT where workshops/capacity building programmes are being conducted. He informed that SDGs mapping with the respective departments has been done and targets also set. The state has also mapped the budget estimates with indicators of the SDGs. He said that the MCRHRD has developed an e-learning module to generate awareness on the SDGs in the state. He informed that NITI Aayog and DOPT are planning to take the module to the national level.

He said that the Centre for SDG MCRHDR has conducted several state and district level trainings/workshops in the state and so far 1100 district officials have been trained. He then talked about the way forward in the state. A national workshop on the Implementation and Monitoring of SDGs for Joint Secretary level of Government of India proposed during January – February, 2019 which will be held at CSDG, MCRHRD, Hyderabad.

He further informed that CSDG conducted a workshop on “Capacity Building for field staff on preparation of District Action Plans” for district and mandal level officials of three aspirational districts in Telangana on 10-12 October, 2018. Based on the success of this, it is proposed to make MCRHRD / CSDG a National Level Nodal Agency for capacity building for the other 115 aspiring districts. Concluding his presentation, he welcomed all the officials present to visit the state of Telangana.

4. PRESENTATION OF TELANGANA MODEL (II).

SHRI RAVI SIRIKI,
Consultant, Planning Department, Govt. of Telangana.

The final speaker for the session was Shri Ravi Siriki who also made a presentation on the Telangana model. He thanked the Planning and Coordination Department, Government of Nagaland and UNDP, and especially Smt. Supriya Khound for inviting him to this workshop.

His presentation was centred around the development and application of the e-learning module on SDGs. He said that the e-learning module is a comprehensive module and has been developed in both English and Telegu and is basically for awareness generation of the SDGs. He informed that they have developed the module at the National level and given to both NITI Aayog and DOPT for spreading the concept of SDGs in the country. He said that the module can be used by Nagaland and can even be customized as per the requirement of the state. He then proceeded by showing a video demonstration of the e-learning module which he said not only gives in-depth knowledge about the SDGs but also gives the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders including NGOs. He further stated that the module is an interactive one which includes questions and answers, quizzes etc..

In conclusion, he informed that they are developing a bunch of modules for the Aspirational District programme in line with the SDG module. He said that since most of the indicators of Aspirational Districts programme are related to SDGs, achieving the targets for Aspirational Districts will automatically meet the goals of the SDGs even before 2030.

Technical Session 4 : IDENTIFYING MONITORABLE INDICATORS IN THE STATE.
Chairperson : SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH, IAS,
COMMISSIONER & SECRETARY,
P&AR DEPARTMENT, NAGALAND.

1. UNDERSTANDING THE NATIONAL AND STATE LEVEL INDICATORS.

DR. R.M. DUBEY,
Prof. & Head, Centre for SDGs, Govt. of Assam.

Dr. R.M. Dubey pointed out in his presentation that indicators are basically to monitor our actions whether we as implementing departments are going in the right direction, what course corrections are required and they all will come by measuring or monitoring the indicators we select and also the selection of indicators should not only be a theoretical exercise. He emphasized that the plans and programme should be oriented towards vision documents, in line with the vision we will have strategy and as per the strategy we will have an action plan and indicators will be directly linked with the action plan. He also mentioned that the UN has set 17 aspirational goals which are not legally binding on any country but it is in our interest that we take that framework and adjust it to our ground reality.

Pressing towards the presentation he mentioned that there are two sets of indicators, global indicators and national indicators. The state is not obligated to respond to all the national indicators and targets set by NITI Aayog as the indicators and targets may not be relevant to the state but the state should set targets and indicators in accordance to its need. The state should add state specific indicators where the state should be able to capture data and the parameters of the indicators should be from the grass root level.

In conclusion he suggested that all the implementing departments should identify targets and indicators relevant to their state in consultation with the global and national indicators as a guideline.

2. Share a finalized list of indicators with corresponding data sources identified for them.
3. Share prepared metadata for the indicators in the given template shared.
4. Provide training to resource persons for updation of data - either via sharing CSVs or using open APIs.

rubella, etc. d) proportion of schools with access to: electricity,; computers, proper infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, basic drinking water, and single-sex basic sanitation facilities, e) student teacher ratio f) percentage of teachers in i) primary, ii) upper primary and iii)secondary education who have received at least the minimum qualification required for teaching at the relevant level of education.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Indicators: a) child (0-6) sex ratio b) proportion of crime against women to total crime (monthly police crime report) c) proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (NFHS), d) proportion of seats held by women in the State Assembly, e) proportion of women representatives in VDBs (local bodies), f) number of women self help groups, g) proportion of delivery attended by skilled health personnel, h) proportion of institutional deliveries (NFHS).

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Indicators: a) number of habitation/villages having access to pipe water supplied by PHED,b) proportion of population having access to pipe water supplied by PHED, c) proportion of households without sanitary latrine, d) per capita availability of water.

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Indicators: a) percentage of un-electrified villages/habitation, b) total number of households electrified by Department of Power (using electricity as primary source of lighting), c) share of renewable energy in total energy consumption.

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Indicators: annual growth rate of GSDP/per capita income (DES).

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Indicators: total length of roads a) national highways, b) state highways, c) major district roads,d) rural roads (PWD R&B).

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Indicators: a) number and percentage of population below poverty line (from RBI publication), b) growth rate of per capita income, c) proportion of seats held by women in State Assembly/local bodies (VDBs), d) ratio of men and women; i. civil services officer, ii. Police officer iii. Engineers iv. Doctors etc..

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Indicators: a) number of beneficiaries of IAY, b) percentage of urban population living in slum, c) number of habitation/villages served or connected by public transport (Nagaland State Transport), d) amount of expenditure incurred by the Arts and Culture Department on preservation/propagation of cultural heritage, e) number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people.

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Indicators: a) percent change in forest area coverage, b) per capita availability of water.

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Indicators: a) number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people.

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Not relevant to Nagaland.

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Indicators: a) percent change in forest area coverage.

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Indicators: a) conflict-related deaths per 100,000 people, b) un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population, c) total number of Aadhaar enrolled in the state, d) proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

No data available

Technical Session 5 : UNDERSTANDING DATA AND DEVELOPING MONITORING SYSTEMS IN THE STATE.

Chairperson : SMT. KEVILENO ANGAMI, OSD,
PLANNING & CO-ORDINATION AND
SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF NAGALAND.

1. DEMONSTRATION OF NATIONAL DASHBOARD.

SMT. TORAL GALA,
UNCRO.

The panellist gave a background on the importance of accurate data in order to achieve the SDGs. Highlighting on the need for a SDG Dashboard the following points were posed:

1. For easy monitoring and tracking of state specific progress towards agenda 2030
2. View indicator data at the most granular and disaggregated levels to narrow down specific focus areas
3. For decision making, identification of specific focus areas and hidden geospatial trends within indicators
4. To have a consolidated central repository of SDG related data
5. To identify and demonstrate the impact of state specific programmes, schemes and initiatives towards the global SDG agenda.

The Speaker elaborated the core components of the SDG Dashboard as being an interactive SDG wheel, goal and target view, map view, meta view, search tab, export data, progress tab and any other feasible customization as suggested by the state. A demonstration was conducted on how to operate, access and utilize each component to track and monitor the progress of any state and any other information in relation to the SDGs.

The Speaker concluded by listing the prerequisites of the dashboard which are:

1. Conducting a mapping exercise to identify state-specific indicators with each goal and target. For each indicator, the following should be defined:
 - a. Data source
 - b. Meta data
 - c. Granularity
 - d. Disaggregations
 - e. Frequency of updation

2. WAY FORWARD.

SHRI JOHN BORGOYARY,
Regional Head, NER, UNDP.

Shri Borgoyary stressed on finalization of the mapping exercise, action plan preparation and road map for next 3 years, 7 years and 15 years, capacity building of state level officers, district block level officers/ village councils/ MLA's/CBO/FBOs, inclusion of all sectors in the planning, implementation and monitoring exercises, creation of a SDGs Cell to fast track the SDG agenda at all levels, etc.

He further stressed on the need for the creation of political will for implementation of Agenda 2030, strengthening the capacity of the implementers/ all stakeholders, a gap analysis and mobilizing funds for innovative ideas on the SDG implementation, and the inclusion of universities and youth for bringing fresh ideas and enthusiasm.

There was special address from Shri. Neiba Kronu, Hon'ble Minister, Planning & Co-ordination Department, Government of Nagaland. He said that, concerted efforts are needed to achieve the SDGs. He also said that in whatever work we do, we have to simplify and bring more clarity so that the UNDP will come forward to support Nagaland in achieving the SDGs.

At the end, Smt. Mallika Adhikari, MSME Specialist, UNDP offered the vote of thanks to the speakers and participants for making the programme a grand success. She also assured to provide technical support from UNDP.

2. PRESENTATION BY GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND ON DATA SETS.

SHRI NEIDILHOU ANGAMI,
Joint Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

The resource person began by citing the digital revolution that was called for in order to achieve Agenda 2030, highlighting the importance of quality, accurate and timely data. He stressed on the need of high quality data for smart and transparent decision making, policy making analysis, monitoring and reporting of progress at all levels.

Shri Neidilhou listed the availability of information and sources as per the SDGs in respect of the state of Nagaland. According to him the data gap issues are:

1. Non-availability of data at sub-state level,
2. NSS conducts surveys every five years, as a result data for inter-survey years are not available,
3. Irregular periodicity in conducting National Family Health Survey (NFHS), the latest is NFHS-4 (2015-16) and the last series is 2005-06,
4. Data from administrative records most of the times suffers from incomplete coverage.

He stated the issues and challenges faced regarding data as being:

1. Availability of reliable official statistics from line departments with regular periodicity is extremely important for effective statistical monitoring,
2. Need for nodal officers in line departments for providing timely data,
3. Direct linkage of DE&S with statistical wings of line departments,
4. Institutional support at the highest level for furnishing of timely and quality data by implementing agencies to the monitoring.

The following suggestions were made for the way forward:

1. At the Central level, the indicators and data collection are being evolved by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). Likewise, DE&S should be made the Nodal Department for all data matters pertaining to the SDGs in Nagaland,
2. Strengthening of DE&S through capacity building, manpower and financial support exclusively for tracking SDGs data,
3. Implementing departments of various schemes/programmes/flagship programmes should collaborate with the DE&S to identify and map the SDG indicators and to collect the required data in a timely manner.
4. DE&S should identify those data gaps and regularly conduct surveys for those SDG indicators in the State.

3. MONITORING SYSTEMS IN NAGALAND.

DR. VESAPRA TUNYI,

*Project Coordinator, Monitoring Cell,
Planning & Co-ordination Department, Govt. of Nagaland.*

The resource person stressed that a sound monitoring system in place is the way forward in achieving the intended SDGs.

He stated that the implementation challenges in Nagaland were due to:

- Difficult terrain and poor connectivity
- High transportation costs
- Long monsoon
- Natural calamities, primarily landslides
- Land issues
- Poor sense of ownership
- Lack of convergence and collaboration
- Rigid guidelines
- Lack of transparency

Similarly, the monitoring challenges were as a result of:

- Lack of reliable and quality data
- Limited access to data
- Poor awareness at the grassroots

Valedictory Session

The valedictory session of the two day workshop on "Building Capacity for taking forward Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nagaland" was conducted on 14th November 2018 at Hotel Vivor, Kohima. The session was attended by delegations from UNDP, resources persons, participants from NGOs and various Departments. The programme was chaired by Shri R. Binchilo Thong, IAS, Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland. The chairman in his opening remarks stressed on the importance of availability of resources for achieving developmental goals. He thereafter called upon the speakers to deliver their speeches.

1. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND RESOURCES OF NAGALAND.

SHRI V. KEZO,

Special Secretary, Finance Department, Govt. of Nagaland.

Shri Kezo highlighted the Annual Plan documents of Nagaland since statehood. The first approved outlay of Nagaland was Rs.1.22 crore during 1961-62, the actual expenditure of which was Rs.93.00 lakh.

He stressed on the state revenue deficit, having resulted mainly due to incorporation of unrealistic targets for state taxes and inclusion of substantial components under Externally Aided Projects (EAP) during the erstwhile Planning Commission. He stated that Nagaland witnessed a higher than average growth in state revenue with the implementation of VAT during 2005-06 and GST during 2017-18. Furthermore, with the increased devolution under NITI Aayog and the 14th Finance Commission award, Nagaland continue to reel under revenue deficit, as increased devolution of grants merely implies reduction in the level of deficit and not surplus.

Kezo concluded with the remarks that despite all effort, levels of economic developmental activities remain insufficient mainly due to reasons like topographical factors, transportation, and common yardsticks being applied like that of the mainland. The hospitality and services sectors are the only avenues to increase revenue as of now. He appealed to all departments to look out for every opportunity to add to state revenue to go forward.

III. PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WORKSHOP



Group exercises I.



Inaugural Session:
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Nagaland Shri Neiphiu Rio.



Group exercises II.



Shri John Borgoyary, Regional Head, NER, UNDP, on "SDGs in the Context of NER".



Special Address: Hon'ble Chief Minister of Nagaland Shri Neiphiu Rio.



Vote of thanks: Smt. Mallika Adhikari, MSME Specialist, UNDP.



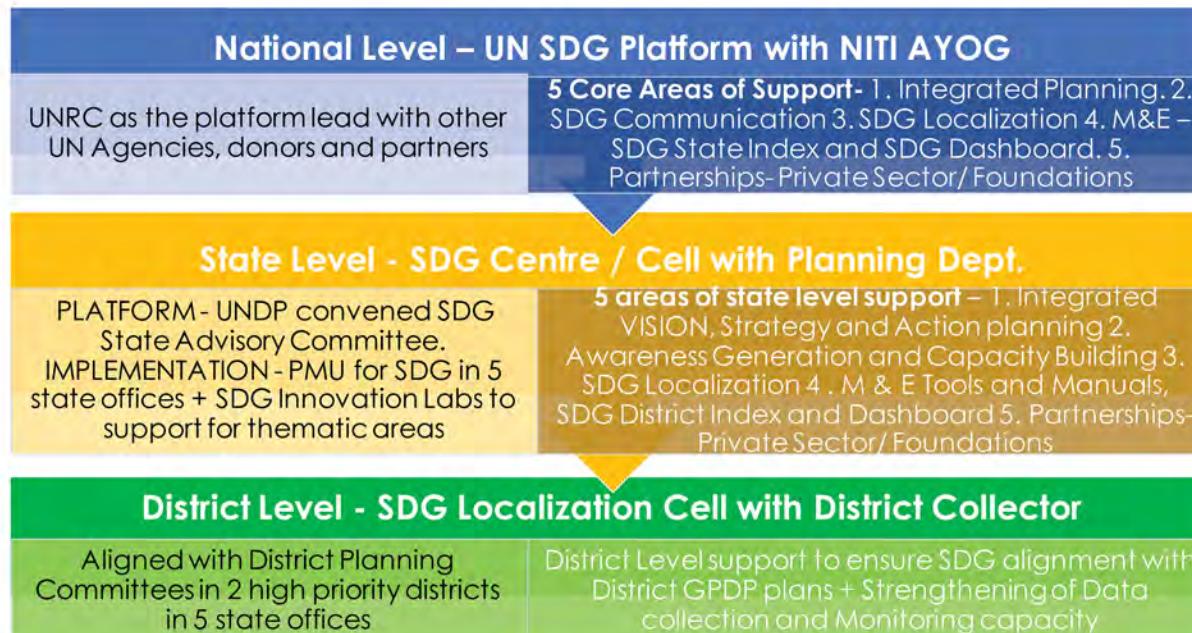
Shri R. Binchilo Thong, Chief Secretary, Govt. of Nagaland.



Special Address: Shri Neiba Kronu, Minister, Planning & Co-ordination Department, Nagaland.

IV : POWER POINT PRESENTATION

UNDP SDG SUPPORT FRAMEWORK



NATIONAL LEVEL PREPAREDNESS



1. SDG - AN OVERVIEW & THE WAY FORWARD.

by SHRI JOHN BORGOYARY,

Regional Head, UNDP.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

- Meet the present needs without compromising the needs of future generation
- Call for integrated efforts towards inclusive, sustainable and resilient future
- Crucial to harmonise three core elements; Economic Growth, Social inclusion and Environmental protection
- Eradicating poverty - indispensable requirement for sustainable development
- Agenda places people at the centre of Sustainable Development
- Going beyond silos and priority actions across interlinked goals



SDGs ARE

AMBITIOUS

INTEGRATED

INDIVISIBLE

Balancing 3 areas of sustainable development:



Guided by 3 principles:

Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development
Leaving No One Behind and Reaching the Furthest First

Universality

SDGs: CROSS-CUTTING & MULTI-DIMENSIONAL

SOCIAL SDG 1 - No Poverty SDG 2 - Zero Hunger SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being SDG 4 - Quality Education SDG 5 - Gender Equality SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	ENVIRONMENTAL SDG 12 - Sustainable Consumption and Production SDG 13 - Climate Action SDG 14 - Life Below Water SDG 15 - Life on Land
ECONOMIC SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities	FOSTERING PEACE AND PARTNERSHIP SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals

INDIA AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- India has played an important role in shaping the SDGs.
- Country's national development goals are mirrored in the SDGs.
- Commitment by the Central Government:
As reflected in the leadership by India in the inter-governmental negotiations, including the Sendai Framework; Addis Ababa Action Agenda; Agenda 2030 and Paris Climate Agreement.
- Entrusting responsibility to NITI Aayog:
To 'coordinate the SDGs', 'periodically collect data on the SDGs' and 'proactively fructify the goals and targets not only quantitatively but also maintaining high standards of quality'. Initial steps by NITI Aayog have included:
Undertaking a mapping of SDG Goals and Targets with Schemes; identification of nodal Ministries and Government Departments for each of the Goals and Targets.
Requesting State Governments to undertake a similar mapping to 'fast track achievement of SDGs and related targets'.

MDGs TO SDGs: STRATEGIC SHIFTS

- Conclusiveness** - Focus on the Finish line: Zero Poverty, Hunger, preventable Child Deaths, Gender Discrimination & Violence, etc.
- Comprehensiveness** - Fuller array of targets, better focus strategic issues.
- Universality** - Applicable to all countries, with greater emphasis on the responsibility of the developed countries,
- Inclusiveness** - Clear focus on 'leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first.'

MDGs TO SDGs: STRATEGIC SHIFTS

- Hunger distinct from Poverty** - deeper analysis of structural and social factors that separate poverty from food and nutrition security.
- Peace Building** - Addressing conflict resolution and peace building as enablers of growth and development.
- Resourcing** -
Focus on sustainable economic development in a country to meet financial resource requirement for achieving SDGs;
Holistic approach to international financing of SDGs – Stronger focus on ODA, international resource flows, technology transfer and trade.
- Measurability** - Clear emphasis on monitoring, evaluation and accountability, and the metrics - high-quality, up-to-date and reliable data.

NATIONAL & SUB-NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SDGs



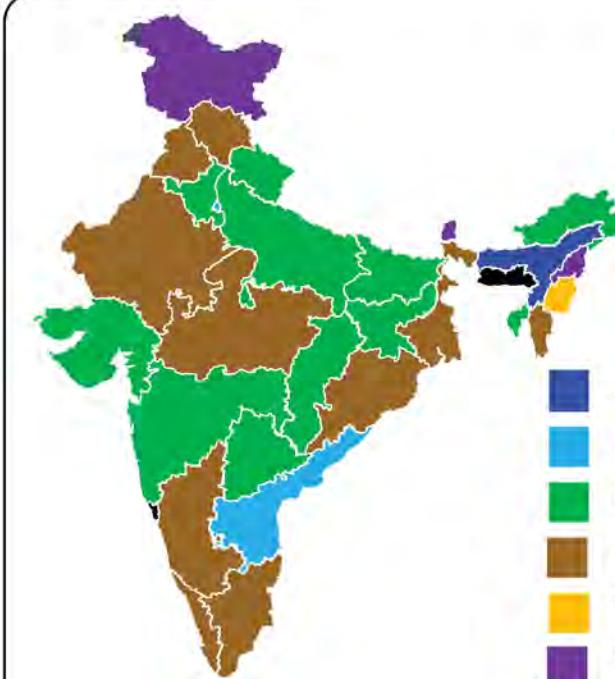
CHALLENGES AND MORE CHALLENGES

- Finance to achieve and sustain
- Global or state: Collaboration is the key. Convergence and collective action or decisions
- Creating and building understanding – government, businesses, communities to NGOs
- Restructuring governance; battling corruption;
- Revolutionizing data and statics and its use for decision making
- Creating sustainable urban cities; Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Reducing disparities between and amongst different groups/areas
- Climate change, disasters and lifestyles
- Creating the awareness and working on it.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Goal 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- Political talks; corruption matters; institutional and governance reforms; financial reforms
- Involving citizens in monitoring and evaluating the meeting of SDG targets by using technology and other innovative means;
- Building and creating the infrastructure and environment for good education; decent employment opportunities and eradicating poverty
- Enacting state policies and laws that foster equality and equal opportunities for all and ensuring that development is culturally appropriate and socially acceptable too.
- Promoting social protection systems; enhancing financial literacy and ensuring the resilience of the poorest of the poor.
- Going beyond food production to having systems in place
- Sustainable Industry, innovation, and infrastructure development.

PREPAREDNESS AT SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL



- Alignment of Budget with SDGs
- Monitoring framework for action
- Preparation of Vision Plan/Strategy
- Mapping of Schemes, Programmes
- Consultations/Working Groups
- SDGCC/Unit created
- Yet to start

INNOVATIONS FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

- Innovations in development is about identifying more effective solutions that add value for the people affected by development challenges - people and their governments.
- This includes
 - New approaches - setting up innovation labs with governments to re-design public service delivery;
 - Exploring alternative sources of financing to deepen and diversify the resourcing and implementation of the SDGs;
 - Embracing data innovation to implement and monitor the SDGs;
 - Social impact bonds to pay-for-success and crowd funding avenues or using behavioural insights to facilitate policy-making.
 - Identifying the bottlenecks and creation of accelerators to ensure target achievements in limited timelines.

IN CONCLUSION

- Innovative Integrated approaches to replace the traditional ones
- Data Revolution - Monitoring & Evaluation
- Partnerships and Platform Approach
- Behavioral Change Communication
- Priority Interventions - Adopting Growth Centre Approach
 - Climate Change Adaptation/Environment
 - Natural Resource Management/Water Security
 - Livelihood/ Farming sector including Horticulture/Floriculture
 - Forest Areas/Water Bodies/Tourism

2. SDGs & ITS RELEVANCE IN NAGALAND.

by SHRI AMBA JAMIR,

Policy Analyst & Executive Director,
Sustainable Development Forum Nagaland.

NAGALAND

- A mountain state - rich in natural resources; biodiversity trove; strong institutional frameworks at local levels; good literacy; opportunities a plenty
- High unemployment; poor industrialization; land locked developing state; limited financial resources; high corruption; unutilized potentials; high dropout rate of school.
- Agriculture - 30% GD; 50% employment; 71% population
- 2011-2014 Krishi Gramin Award yet not self sufficient in rice grain - negative trend?
- Forests and biodiversity - abundant. Community led conservation leading
- Gender and Inequality? Lots of issues
- Urbanization
- R&D
- Consumption and Lifestyle



2012 - Agri. & Allied Departments Document

Vision 2025 - Food for All

2017 - Nagaland Vision 2030



INVEST IN ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE

Farmers' right to food and seed sovereignty
Ensure multiple securities - Food, Nutrition, Fodder, Livelihood
Creating sustainable local economy (farm to market to plate)



3. SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE ON SDGs.

by DR. ANUNGLA AIER,

Addl. Director, Directorate of Higher Education.

THE SOCIAL PERSPECTIVES: INTER-LINKAGES

- While the SDGs are formulated as individual goals, they are hardly independent. All are interlinked with a social dimension running through it.
- The social perspectives runs as a common link through several of them, and the targets and indicators relating to particular goal are to be found not only in its dedicated primary goal but also in other goals and indicators as well.

SOCIAL PERSPECTIVES OF SDG: NAGALAND CONTEXT

- Rapid urbanization
- Skill development needs & rising Unemployment.

INVEST IN LOCAL ARTISANS & CRAFTSPEOPLE

Building on Local resources - raw materials, knowledge, skills
Slow Fashion - ecological (hand crafted, zero-waste), ethical
Innovation, value chain and market - Creating sustainable local economy



INCREASING TREND OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

- Jobs in the rural areas have remained stagnant and traditional
- Most young people find themselves jobless in the villages

SOME AREAS OF CONCERN

- Gender issues
- Access to quality education from early childhood up-to secondary level:
- State of quality of higher education and research
- Accountability & Corruption.

ACHIEVING THE SDG TARGETS

Awareness-raising activities

- Harness the power of local culture to raise awareness.
E.g Major Festivals of the state can incorporate SDG agenda.
- Campaigns on the SDGs with universities and schools.
- Nominating SDG Ambassador(s) to maximize the impact.

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR THE LOCALIZATION OF THE SDGS, PROMOTING LOCAL OWNERSHIP

- Traditional structure of Naga society provides an enabling environment for the citizens & local bodies to be fully engaged.
- They can be encouraged to incorporate SDG Agenda into their local programs.
- This will promote sense of ownership and celebrate the achievement.

4. ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE ON SDGs

by SMT. SENO TSUHAWH,

Director, NEN.

INVEST ON RURAL LIVELIHOODS

(Innovation in natural resource and traditional knowledge/skills based)



To sustainably manage the state's rich biodiversity resources and protect its environment for providing better livelihoods and eco-system services

MISSION STATEMENT

- IMPROVING FOREST COVER QUALITY
- CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY
- ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE
- PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE USE OF RESOURCES
- PROVIDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES- SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD OPTION
- CAPACITY BUILDING AND STRENGHTENING PROTECTIONS

ACTS AND LEGISLATIONS

- Nagaland Forest Act, 1968
 - The Jhumland Act, 1968
 - Indian Forest Act, 1927
- Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
- Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
 - Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- Environment Protection Act, 2006

Information, Skill development & Innovation

- Support Capacity/Skill building, converge Start-Up India, Digital India & Skill India

Infrastructure, Land, Capital & Credit, Market

- Resource/ budget allocation
- Financial linkages
- Support to PGS groups such as FPOs/ cooperatives - GST exemption on farmers/ artisan products
- Roads, communication, market value chains

Innovation, drudgery reduction tools/ technology transfer

- Affordable and clean energy
- Appropriate technologies for artisans, small scale farmers - Farm Tools to Processing

Economic & Social Security

- Good governance
- Gender equality
- Social security for all informal sector workers

5. ENVIRONMENT PERSPECTIVE ON SDGs.

by SHRI SUPONGNUKSHI, IFS,
NLD & Member Secy. State Biodiversity Board.

SDG GOALS

- PRIMARY SDG GOAL 6-CLEAN WATER & SANITATION
 - PRIMARY SDG GOAL 13-CLIMATE ACTION
 - PRIMARY SDG GOAL 14-LIFE BELOW WATER
 - PRIMARY SDG GOAL 15-LIFE ON LAND

GOAL 6-CLEAN WATER & SANITATION

- AVAILABILITY ISSUES - AGRICULTURE, DRINKING & OTHER USES, SOURCE DRYING.
- URBANIZATION - INCREASED DEMAND
- GAPS IN EXISTING INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

ACTION PLAN

- IMPROVED WATER QUALITY
- PROTECTION & RESTORATION OF WATER RELATED ECOSYSTEMS
 - DOCUMENTATION OF NATURAL WATER RESOURCES
 - ARTIFICIAL RECHARGES AT THE SPRING HEADS
 - INCREASING IRRIGATION POTENTIAL
 - ENANCING HYDRO-POWER POTENTIAL
 - EFFICIENCY IN MANAGEMENT OF WATERUSE

GOAL 13-CLIMATE ACTION

The state action plan on climate change includes

- Integrated Agriculture
- Water Resources
- Forest and Biodiversity
- Urban Habitat and Transport
- Health
- Energy
- Cross cutting issues
 - INSTITUTIONAL STRENGHTENING
 - IMPROVED AWARENESS AND EDUCATION
 - IMPLEMENTATION OF "Gene pool Conservation of Indigenous Rice"- under NAFCC
 - REVIEW OF SAPCC IN THE LINES OF INDIA'S NATIONAL DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS' (INDC)

GOAL 15-LIFE ON LAND

- FOREST DEGRADATION
 - Ownership Pattern - Shifting Cultivation
 - Forest Fires - Developmental Pressures

FORESTRY IN NAGALAND

- GENERAL SCENARIO
 - Land Holding Pattern (Ownership)
 - Customary Laws over enacted legislation
 - Multiplicity of Departments/Authorities



• FORESTS IN NAGALAND

- Tree & Forest Cover: Around 75 per cent
- Recorded Forest Area: Over 50 per cent
- Departmental Forests: Around 11 per cent

TEMPLATE : LISTING OF ACTIONS & STRATEGIES

Template for Listing of Actions and Strategies Proposed for Achieving the SDGs by 2030 where Departments will list the Long-Term Strategies, Short-Term Action Plans, currently running Programmes/Projects link to the targets, Innovations and Partners for achieving the SDGs by 2030.

Targets	Indicators (Units)	Long Term Strategy (7 Years Planning)	Immediate Actions Required (# Years Planning)	Existing Programmes / Projects which cater to these Actions and Strategies	Innovations Proposed	Partnerships Identified

TEMPLATE : FINANCIAL PLANNING

Template for Financial Planning for Achieving the SDGs in the State where Departments will list the Financial assessment through funds available, gaps and means of generating resources

Targets	Indicators (Units)	Funding available under Existing Programmes / Projects which Cater to these Actions and Strategies	Funding Assessment of Strategies and Actions Proposed	Current Gap in Funding	Additional Means of Generating Resources

6. PROPOSED FRAMEWORK FOR NAGALAND.

by SHRI NOSAZOL CHARLES,

Addl. Development Commissioner,

Planning & Co-ordination Department, Govt. of Nagaland.

WHY ARE SDGs IMPORTANT FOR NAGALAND?

- Huge focus on environment, social and economic development Which are all critical elements for the development of the state
- Creates a pathway for development with strategic timelines which can be monitored and enhance accountability
- Creating a strong monitoring system in the state
- Strengthening planning processes in the state
- Create partnerships and collaborations
- Creating thematic expertise

DRAFT ORIENTATION FRAMEWORK @SDG FOR NAGALAND

- Establishing direction for SDG implementation;
- Setting State SDG Agenda and milestones;
- Formulating SDG Road map;
- Formulating State Indicators;
- Establishing database
- Aligning State Departments Programmes with SDG Goals
- Capacity Building
- Strategic Communication through advocacy, seminars, workshops etc.
- Monitoring Progress of Targets ;
- Fund provisioning for SDG programs and projects

IMPORTANT ASPECTS FROM THIS WORKSHOP

- Defining Institutional Structure
- Start defining the strategies and actions of the state
- Defining priority goals in the state
- Short listing a set of indicators
- Creating a strong partnership base in the state
- Financial assessment
- Creating the blueprint of the Monitoring system

TAKING FORWARD SDGS

- STEP 1:** All departments appoint a nodal officer and a supporting officer for all activities related to SDGs
- STEP 2:** Enhancing capacities of all departments through trainings
- STEP 3:** Departments to start developing their Strategy and Action Frameworks
- STEP 4:** The Strategy and Action Frameworks to be collated to be developed into the Nagaland SDG Plan till 2030
- STEP 5:** All departments to start aligning their policy planning processes with their Strategy and Action Plans
- STEP 6:** A strong state wise Monitoring System to be developed.
- STEP 7:** Create a State Wide SDG Thematic Experts Team for guidance and support
- STEP 8:** SDGs to be devolved to the Districts down to the Village Councils
- STEP 9:** District level trainings and capacity building exercises
- STEP 10:** Districts to identify priority SDGs and create SDG District Plans
- STEP 11:** Expansion of monitoring system to District level
- STEP 12:** Develop partnerships at Districts
- STEP 13:** Budgets to be aligned to the SDGs

DRAFT SECTORAL GROUPS FOR THE STATE

SECTORAL GROUPS	SDG GOALS
Group 1	GOAL 1: No Poverty GOAL 2: Zero Hunger GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
Group 2	GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
Group 3	GOAL 4: Quality Education
Group 4	GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Group 5	GOAL 5: Gender Equality GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions
Group 6	GOAL 13: Climate Action GOAL 14: Life Below Water GOAL 15: Life on Land
Group 7	GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

TEMPLATE : LISTING OF SDGS & TARGETS

Template for Listing of Sustainable Development Goals and Targets Department wise
where Departments will align their work to the main SDG , select targets relevant to their work, against each target will identify key relevant indicators.

Name of Department		
Relevant Central Sector Schemes		
Relevant State Sector Schemes		
Listing of the primary SDGs goal which are directly impacted by the work of the department	Primary Targets (List the targets against each goal which directly impact the work of the Department)	List Relevant Indicators against each Target (with units) for measuring Progress
(Listing of the secondary SDGs which have impact on the work of the department)	Secondary Targets (List the targets from other goals which directly impact the work of the Department)	List Relevant Indicators against each Target (with units) for measuring Progress

TEMPLATE : SETTING TARGETS VS INDICATORS

Template for Setting Targets against Indicators for Achieving the SDGs by 2030 where Departments will fill the available baseline data against each Indicator and define Targets

Targets	Indicators (Units)	State Indicators	Baseline Data (2016-2017)	2018-2019	2022-2023	2024-2025	2029-2030



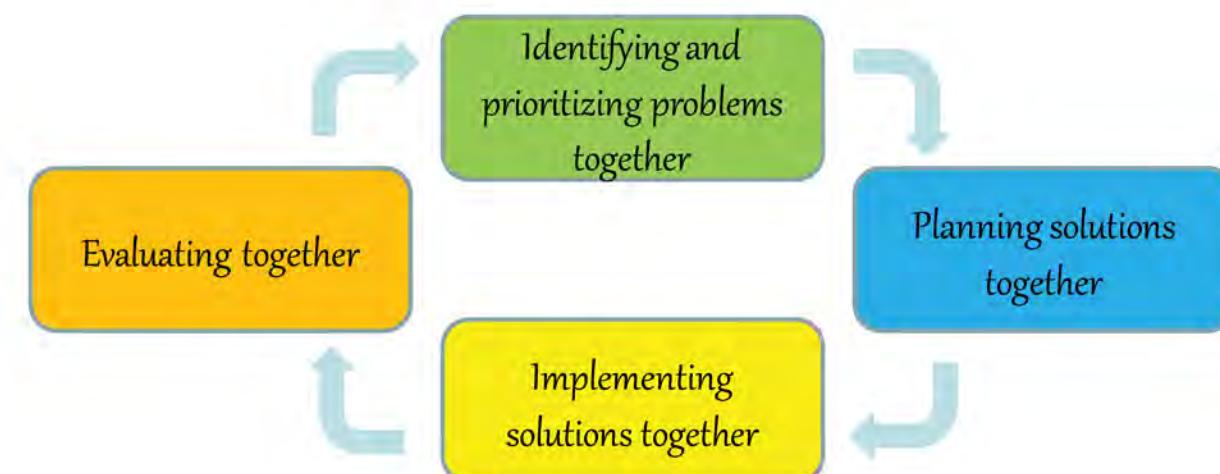
GROUPS

DRAFT ACTION PLANS

Groups and Goals

- Group A: Poverty, Hunger and Rural Development (Goals 1 and 2)
- Group B: Health, Clean Water and Sanitation (Goals 3 and 6)
- Group C: Education (Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary including vocational, and Higher Education) (Goal 4)
- Group D: Gender and inequality (Goals 5 and 10)
- Group E: Growth, Employment, Infrastructure and Industries (Goals 7,8, and 9)
- Group F: Sustainable Cities and Urban Communities (Goal 11)
- Group G: Environment and Climate Change (Goal 12, 13, 14 and 15)
- Group H: Good Governance and Institutions (Goal 16)
- Group I: Strengthening Means of Implementation (Goal 17)

- Preparation of Interim Vision Document and sharing with NITI Aayog & UNDP
- Initialization of State level SDG consultation with stakeholders
- Identification of Participating Depts. for each Sectoral Groups as well as effective convergence of various development initiatives by key line departments
- Dissemination of SDG framework (Goals and Targets)
- Gathering Inputs on the SDG Monitoring Framework
- Preparation of short, medium, long term action plans while focusing on outcomes
- Sharing the draft with NITI Aayog, UNDP & on web portal for wider citizen participation and feedback
- Awareness Building on Concept/Issues related to SDGs/Vision/Action Plan
- Capacity Building for Data Collection and Management, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation
- Strengthening Government Training Institutes
- Mobilization of financial resources to support initiatives needed to realize SDGs
- Inclusion of new data collection tools and technologies, such as earth observations, geospatial mapping etc. based data
- Conduct of surveys and monitoring exercises.
- Establishment of Information Management framework such as Nagaland State SDG - Data Infrastructure System [Nagaland State e-SDIS]



7. ASSAM EXPERIENCE OF SDGs.

by DR. R.M. DUBEY,

Prof. & Head, Centre for SDGs, Govt. of Assam.

SDGs IN INDIA

- India is a signatory to the SDGs
- NITI AAYOG coordinates the activities of SDGs in India, co-ordinates with the states and ensures they align and accomplish action over the 15-year period in areas of critical importance for the humanity and the planet
- Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is developing indicators reflecting the SDG goals and targets
- Assam was the first state to adopt the SDGs in India

CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- The CSDGs was setup to coordinate, collaborate and take forth all activities related to the SDGs in the state. The main objectives of the CSDGs are;
- To provide knowledge, spread awareness and understanding on SDGs to all especially in the state, district, block and Gaon Panchayat (GP) level.
- To initiate studies, research and other academic studies to understand the implementation, gaps and interventions required for achieving SDGs in Assam
- Coordinate the activities related to the SDGs of the Government of Assam at all levels
- Develop and initiate projects and programmes, through partnerships, related to SDGs

MILESTONES IN ASSAM

SEPTEMBER 2015

Adoption of SDGs Globally

DECEMBER 2015

First Government order (GO) on 28th December
Govt.of Assam formally adopts SDGs in Assam
from 1st January 2016

FEBRUARY/ OCTOBER 2016

Release of Assam Vision Document: "Vision Assam 2030" in Feb, 2016
& Assam 2030: Our Dreams, Our Commitment released in October 2016

MAY- JULY 2016

Trainings of officials on SDGs in Assam for preparing Strategy Papers and Action Plans

MARCH 2017

Second GO Released

APRIL- DECEMBER 2017

9 Conclaves held for finalizing Strategy Papers and Action Plans

NOVEMBER 2017-FEBRUARY 2018

Localising SDGs with first Phase of District Visits to 19 Districts in Assam

FEBRUARY 2018

Interaction with MLAs on Assam Agenda 2030

MARCH-APRIL 2018

Assam Agenda 2030 discussed on the floor of the assembly

NOV 2018

Draft Assam Agenda 2030 ready

STRATEGY PAPERS AND ACTION PLANS (SPAPS)

Training of Departmental Officers

► Departments Prepared the SPAPs

► SPAPs were collated into 9 chapters comprising of 9 groups

► 9 Chapters form the Assam Agenda 2030

8. PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF SDGs IN THE STATE.

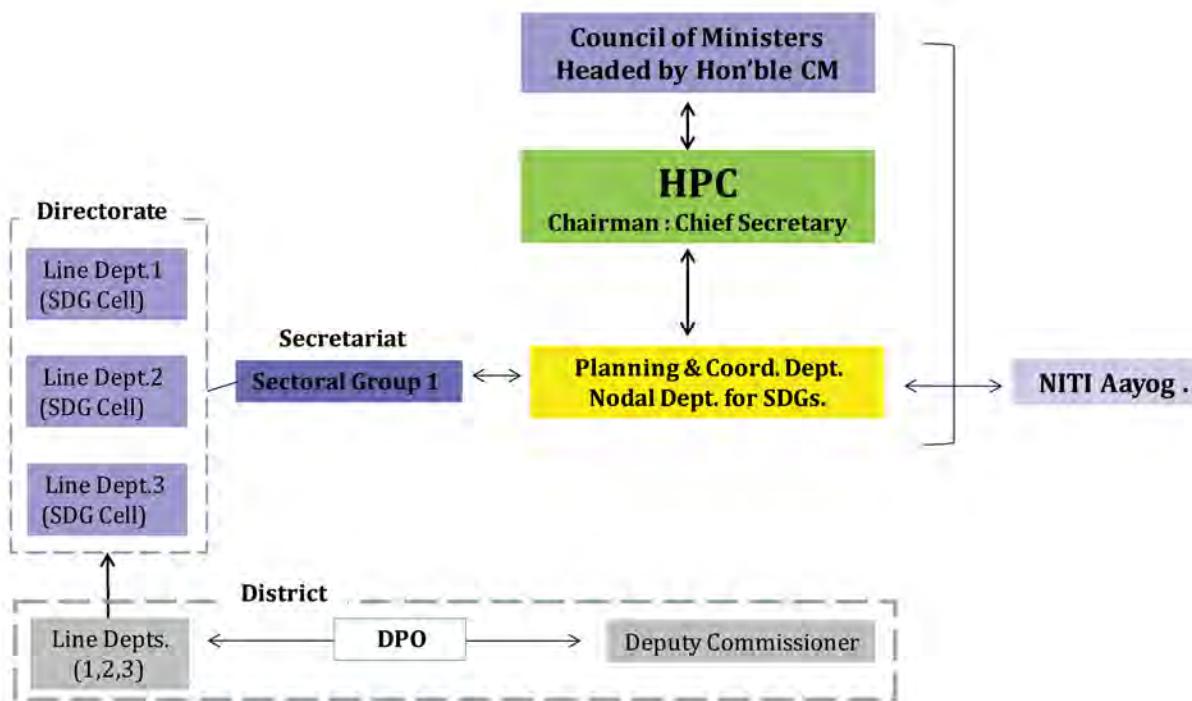
by SHRI AUGUSTINE. M. YANTHAN,

Asst. Dev. Commissioner, Planning & Co-ordination Dept.,
Govt. of Nagaland.

DRAFT INSTITUTIONAL SETUP

- Planning & Coordination Department will be the Nodal Department to work out SDGs in the State.
- A High Power Committee (HPC) to be constituted with Chief Secretary as Chairperson and Principal Secretaries of key line Departments as Members.
- Creation of Sectoral Groups under chairmanship of AHoD(Senior most) for visioning & strategizing of SDGs. E.g.
Sectoral Group 1 : SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) &
SDG 6 (Clean Water & Sanitation)
- SDG Cells to set up in respective key line Departments to coordinate, collect, compile and build sound database on SDGs indicators, analysis and monitor implementation of SDGs.

DRAFT FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE



MONITORING OF SDGS IN ASSAM

- 59 indicators identified for 17 goals based on availability of data
- Published in Assam Economic Survey 2016-17
- District level status of indicators for 19 indicators covering 7 goals as a tool to identify priority
- Depict performance status of indicators in district compared to state.
- Lead to identify priority areas for intervention
- Monitoring framework including IT based platform to track progress of SDGs
- Monitoring of input indicators on real time basis & performance of select programs (20:80)
- To address the Statistical Capacity building & other issues:
 - Reduce latency in Data reporting and ensure periodicity of data
 - Ensure Authenticity – through data mining and data cleaning
 - Creation of new data sources for other indicators
 - Survey data
 - Administrative data

LOCALISING THE SDGs

- District Level SDG Orientation: Out of 33 districts, 19 districts completed involving the DCs, all district heads of depts, civil society members and Institutions.
- Creation of District Level Platform for SDG
- Identification of district priority areas
- Forging of partnership at local level
- Adoption of villages/SDG Champions and creation of SDG Cadre at District level
- Creating development interventions via People Projects Partnerships
- Interdepartmental convergence
- Assam Agenda and GPDP integration through the district level institutional mechanism.
- Engagement of local government officials with academic institutions/ schools/ colleges/industries to forge partnerships and promote knowledge sharing.

OUTCOME BUDGET

2017-18 SDG Outcome budget mapped grant wise allocation to SDG Goals

- First of its kind to depict SDG centric budget in the country
- SDG Centric outcome budget presented before assembly indicating goal wise allocation.
- Depts. capacity improved in understanding SDGs but not an operational document.

2018-19 Department wise rationale for mapping of SDG goals/targets worked out by CSDGs.

- All SDG centric schematic allocation will be mapped by depts with appropriate goals/targets on the basis of rationale worked out by CSDGs.
- Outcome budget 2018-19 will reflects scheme wise allotment of resources contributing to SDG goals and targets for which Finance Department is developing a platform for financial monitoring.
- Any expenditure will record the concerned goals/targets
- Have definite outcome based data on resource allocation and expenditure for course correction if any to achieve SDGs.

INNOVATION IN SDGs

'Ideathon: Youth Innovations for a better Assam'

- 2nd and 3rd November 2017
- Engage youth in the process of creating scalable solutions for the developmental challenges confronting Assam.
- Integrate innovative process and thinking into the current structural and governance process in Assam by engaging other stakeholders especially the youth
- 30 teams from 14 colleges and universities participated. 8 best ideas are being funded for developing prototypes.

Innovation Lab Summit

- Innovation Lab Summit saw participation from all departments of Government of Assam who engaged in processes of co-creation, foresight and experimentation with the assistance of facilitators and came up with the blueprint for setting up an Innovation Lab in Assam.
- The Innovation Lab will evolve new governance model for different problematic areas/ sectors for transformation.

PARTNERSHIPS

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef)
- The Coalition for Food and Nutrition Security(India)
- Teri
- Local Organisations and others

MLA INTERACTION AND STATE ASSEMBLY DISCUSSION ON SDGs

- **26th and 27th February 2018:** Informal interaction with MLAs, officials and experts from around the country organized by Hon'ble Speaker of Assam Legislative Assembly. Discussion on understanding the SDGs in Assam and the implementation of the 'Assam Agenda 2030: Strategies and Actions for Achieving the SDGs in Assam'
- **29th March, 2nd and 3rd April 2018:** 20 MLAs from across party lines discussed the SDGs and its relevance to their constituencies and Assam. The 3 days saw MLAs discussing the most pertinent issues related to the SDGs and provided inputs for developing Assam especially in the field of agriculture, education, health, livelihoods, women empowerment, technological innovation, climate change, environmental protection, among host of other issues.

WAY FORWARD

- District Manual
- Release of Assam Agenda 2030
- Partnerships (UNDP, Unicef, Terri and others)
- Robust Panchayat level Plans to make it SDG centric
- Developing robust monitoring mechanisms
- Build systems which integrate aspirations from the bottom-up

THE VISION



HARYANA SDGs 2030 - IN BRIEF

STRENGTHS

FAST PACED ECONOMIC GROWTH

- GSDP Growth- 9%
- Per Capita Income (PCI)-Rs.1,80,174 (Rs.1,03,818 India) and Poverty halved between 04-05 & 10-11

MANUFACTURING & SERVICES SECTORS

- Ranked 4th India's Infrastructure Index
- Produce 50% of nation's cars & motorcycles
- Business Process Management (BPM) Capital of the World -5% of Global BPM workforce

FOOD BOWL OF INDIA

- Enjoys a surplus in food grain production -contributes 15% to the central pool of food grains
- High productivity in food grains.

DEMOGRAPHIC ADVANTAGE

- Will experience a huge bulge in its working-age population between 2012 to 2022.(2.5 million)

AREAS THAT NEED FOCUS

INEQUITABLE GROWTH

- Per Capita Income Gurgaon - Rs.4,06,574 vs Mewat Rs.42,754
- Insufficient growth in jobs

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

- Primary sector, employs 51.3% of the total (urban plus rural) workforce though it contributes only 17.8% of the GSDP

UNDER NUTRITION PERSISTS

- Children under-five Stunted - 34%
- Underweight - 29.4%
- Wasted - 21.2%

HUGE SKILL GAP

- Gap of 1.3 million skilled, semi-skilled and minimally skilled workers in next 6 years

DRAFT PRIMARY ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

HPC: Chief Secretary as Chairperson and Secretaries of key Departments as Members. Reviews the progress of State SDG plans & programmes ; Brief Council of Ministers

Nodal Dept: Coordinate the State SDGs implementation activities in accordance with NITI Aayog SDG Guidelines and Framework ; finalizing Sector specific SDG indicators in collaboration with concerned Sectoral Groups as well as aligned with concerned key line Departments [participative approach]; Implementation , Monitoring and Evaluation of targets.

Economic & Statistics: Depute nodal officer at different level (say District, Directorate etc) for assisting Nodal Department (Dept. of Planning & Coordination) in Identification of SDG Indicators, data sources, data flow on SDG indicators, Periodicity/Timeliness of data, handling of survey/census data, analysis of data, Compilation of base line data, building of sound state specific statistical database on SDGs indicators etc.

ATI/SCERT: Institutionalize the process of capacity building of Government officials on SDGs.

Expert/Technical Committee: Resource Persons: To be identified from Depts./ Academic Institutes/UN agencies i.e. bringing experts of different domains.

DRAFT ROAD MAP

- Formulation of Sectoral Vision, Plans and Identifying Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) based on key line Departmental data and research aligned to GoN priorities and NITI Aayog SDG targets
- Developing the State Plan by compiling sectoral plans into State Plan, with measurable outcomes
- Assessing the Financial Requirement to Operationalize the Plan by conducting a budgetary analysis to identify the financial requirement for achieving the Vision
- Awareness generation and Sensitization of officials from State Government about the initiative and capacity building
- Multiple stakeholder interactions and workshops for assisting the key line Departments in developing their action plans and KPIs.
- Collaborate with specialized institutions and personnel with expertise in this field to conduct training sessions for government officials

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK : SDG

- Collection of data using defined formats and distributed architecture, centralize repository , analysis and dissemination of information (finalized output)
- Logical Framework :

Objectives	Schemes/ Initiatives	Department	Activity	Input	Output	Monitoring Indicator	Evaluation Indicator
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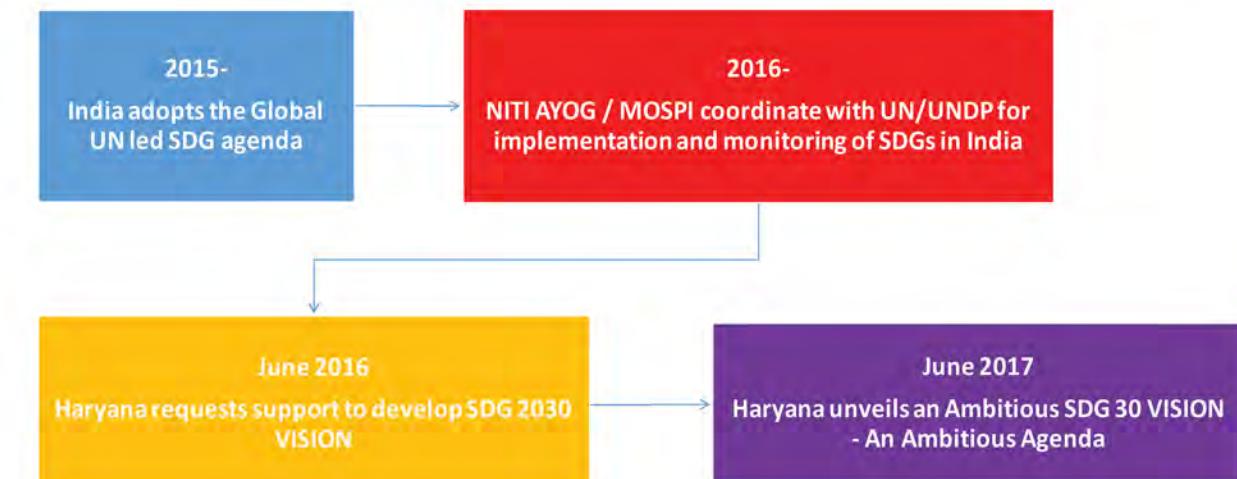
- State SDG - Data Infrastructure System [Nagaland State e-SDIS]:
- Development of a web based system for capturing baseline and target data to depict the progress made against targets
- All State Government key line Departments will be provided access to the web based system to input the actual data (distributed architecture) ;
- A centralize repository of data with all departmental MISs related to SDG.

9. PRESENTATION OF HARYANA SDGCC MODEL.

by SMT. MALLIKA ADHIKARI,

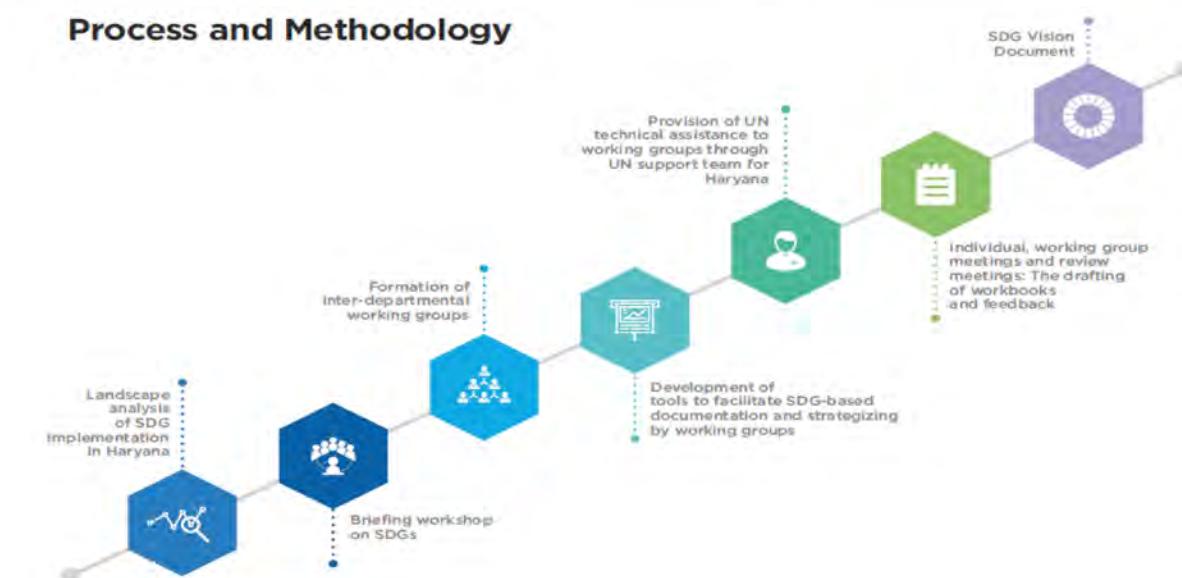
MSME Specialist, UNDP.

SDG VISION IMPLEMENTATION AT STATE LEVEL - THE GENESIS



FORMULATING SDG VISION FOR HARYANA - A LENGTHY PROCESS

Process and Methodology



INTEGRATION OF FLAGSHIP PROGRAMS WITH SDG - EXISTING SCHEMES



1.Aasara Pensions; 2.Financial assistance to Beedi workers; 3.Stree Nidhi Bank; 4.Economic support schemes to SC, ST, BC and minorities; 5.ST, SC sub plans; 6.Purchasing and assigning of 3 acres of agriculture land to the SC women; 7. Three percent interest loans to SHG members; 8.Raithu Bandhu Pathakam (Agriculture input support scheme).



1.ICDS; 2.Girlchild Protection; 3.Kalyan Lakshmi / Shaadi Mubarak; 4.ASARA Pensions for widows; 5.Aarogya Lakshmi; 6.Economic Assistance to Beedi workers; 7.SERP – TRIGP; 8.Land distribution; 9.SHG bank linkage; 10.Sthree Nidhi; 11.Supply of 6 kg rice/person /month to 2.86 crore persons (1Re/ kg)



1.Arogya Lakshmi plus strengthening of Anganwadies; 2.Construction of new medical colleges and hospitals; 3.Upgradation and strengthening of Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (VVP) hospitals; 4.Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha & Homoeopathy (AYUSH); 5.Ambulance Service -Rural Emergency Health Transport scheme; 6. Upgradation of PHCs; 7. Upgradation of District Headquarter hospital to Super Specialty Hospitals; 8. Strengthening infrastructure to CHCs and PHCs; 9. Establishing more trauma care centres; 10. Amma Vodi



1.Residential Schools; 2.Nutritious meals program; 3.Welfare Hostels; 4.Coaching and skill development for formal and self-employment; 5.Coaching & Scholarships for higher studies in foreign universities; 6. conversion of welfare hostels into residential schools; 7. KG to PG; 8.Establishing education hubs; 6. Pre-matric scholarships; 7.Fee reimbursement in the technical courses; 8.Entrepreneurial Development; 9.Construction of School and College Buildings; 10. Special schools for minority girls.

SDGS 2030 VISION IMPLEMENTATION



GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA DECIDES TO FORM AN SDG COORDINATION CENTRE MANAGED BY UNDP

SDGCC - A dedicated platform for coordinating the implementation of SDGs

SDG - WISE EXISTING SCHEMES



1.ICDS; 2.Girl Child Protection Scheme; 3.Kalyan Lakshmi / Shaadi Mubarak; 4.ASARA Pensions for widows; 5.Aarogya Lakshmi; 6.Economic Assistance to Beedi workers; 7.SERP – TRIGP; 8.Land distribution; 9.SHG bank linkage; 10.Sthree Nidhi; 11.Safety and security of Women (She teams); 12. Pension Scheme for Single / Destitute Women



1. Mission Bhageeratha;
2. Swachh Telangana in line with Swachh Bharat
3. Sanitation programmes
4. Construction of IHHLs



1.Make the State power surplus state through increasing the production of thermal, hydro and renewable energy; 2.Externally aided projects for high voltage distribution system (HVDS) and energy efficiency program; 3.Focus on renewable energy; 4.Solar pump-sets.; 4. Commissioning of new power projects; 5. Total install capacity of 23,912 MWs in coming 3 years; 6. Solar power policy



1.ICDS; 2.Girlchild Protection; 3.Kalyan Lakshmi / Shaadi Mubarak; 4.ASARA Pensions for widows; 5.Aarogya Lakshmi; 6.Economic Assistance to Beedi workers; 7.SERP – TRIGP; 8.Land distribution; 9.SHG bank linkage; 10.Sthree Nidhi; 11.Supply of 6 kg rice/person /month to 2.86 crore persons (1re/ kg)

Government of Haryana

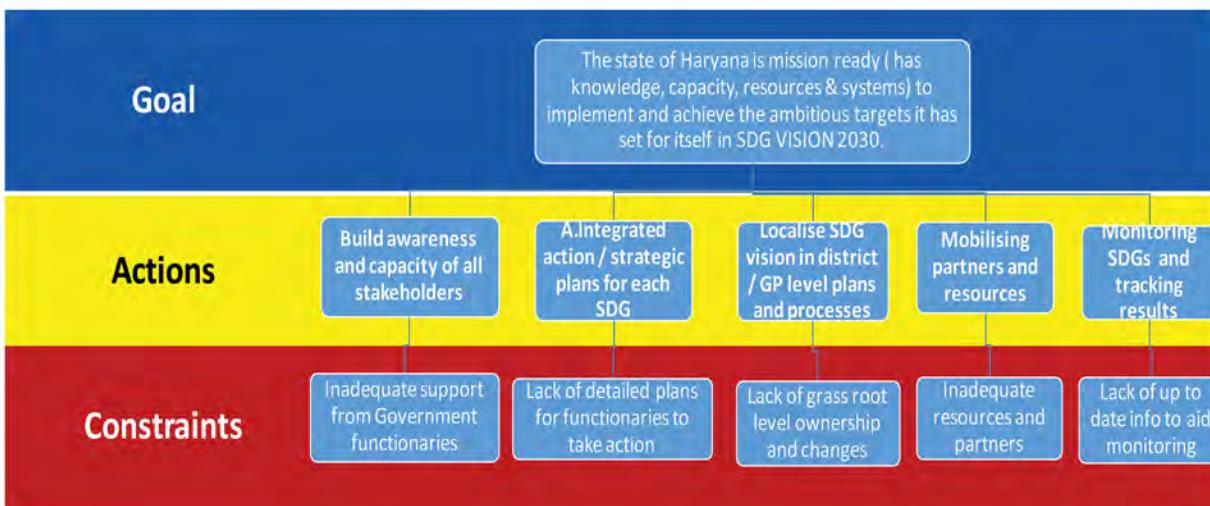
Planning and Finance Department

Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute of

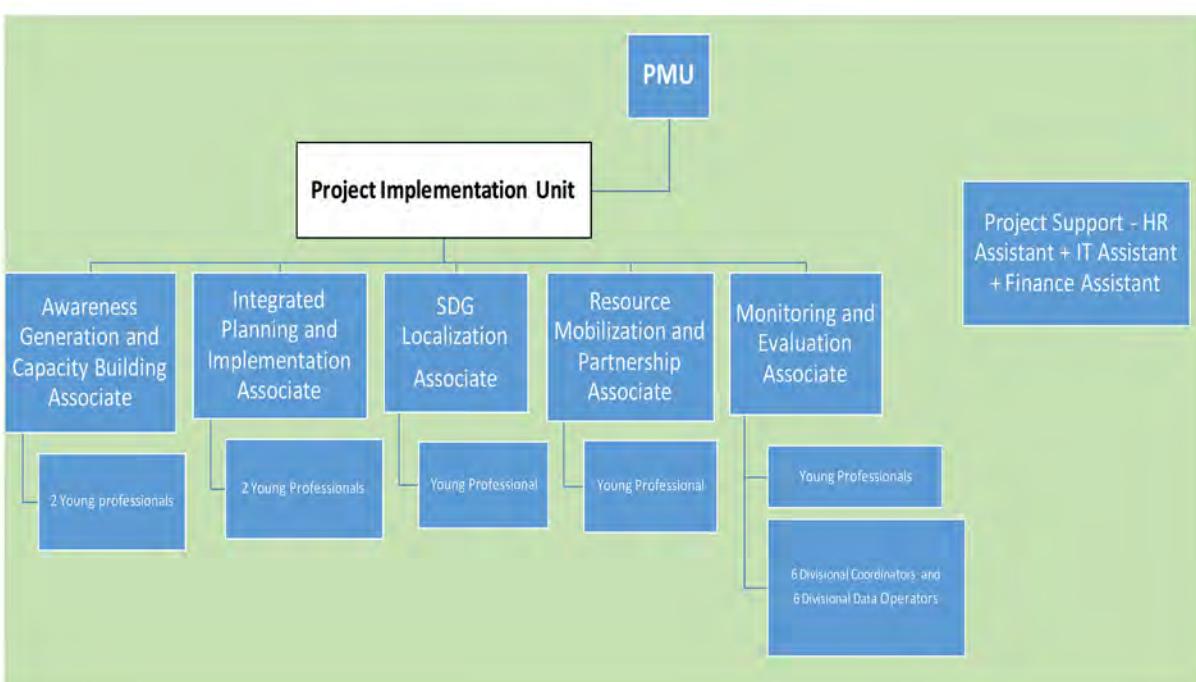
Fiscal Management

SDGCC Managed by UNDP

SDG CC - ACTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION



STRUCTURE OF SDG CC



10. PRESENTATION OF TELANGANA MODEL.

by SHRI VINOD EKBOTE,

Faculty, CSDGs.

TELANGANA STATE - THE VISION

- Telangana, the youngest State in the Union of India envisages a comprehensive, inclusive and holistic development of its people. Towards achieving the vision of '**Bangaru Telangana (Golden Telangana)**', Government of Telangana has taken up initiatives such as...
 - ✓ accelerating economic growth;
 - ✓ improving infrastructure facilities; and
 - ✓ programmes targeting social welfare and inclusive growth.
- Most of these initiatives, will pave the way for achieving the 'Sustainable Development Goals'.



"I firmly believe that growth has no meaning, and even legitimacy, if the deprived sections of the society are left behind"

- Sri K. Chandrashekhar Rao, Hon'ble CM, Telangana

STATE PROFILE IN BRIEF

- 'Telangana' was born on 2nd June 2014 as the 29th State in India
- State has reorganized its districts from 10 to 31 w.e.f. From 11.10.2016
- State has an area of 1,12,077 Sq. Kms., and has a population of 3,50,03,674
- Proportion of children (0-18 years) to the total population is 35%
- Youth population (15-18 years) proportion is 8% of the total population
- Sex ratio of the state is 988 females per 1000 males
- Child sex ratio (0-6 years) of the state is 933 girls per 1000 boys
- State is arid and dry and is primarily dependent on rainfall for agriculture
- Telangana is predominantly an agrarian society with 61 percent of the people living in rural areas
- Average size of the land holding is 1.12 Hects

11. PROBABLE STATE INDICATORS.

by SHRI VIKOSIETO KROSE,
Economics & Statistics Officer,
Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

STATE INDICATOR

- After identifying the targets relevant for the State:
- State Indicators were selected on the basis of National/State policies, schemes, development programmes implemented in the State.

Goal 1. *End poverty in all its forms everywhere*

TARGET	INDICATOR
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	a) Number and percentage of population below poverty line (RBI publication) b) Proportion of poor-NSS survey on consumption pattern
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	a) Percentage/number of older persons receiving old age pension b) Percentage/number of financially weaker student receiving minorities/state post metric scholarship.
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	No. of deaths, missing peoples, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disaster per lakh population (Nagaland disaster management authority)

Goal 2. *End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*

TARGET	INDICATOR
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	a. Changes in Productivity and Production of crops b. Total cropped Area under Irrigation
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	a. Percentage increase in area under High Yield Variety b. Percentage change in the used of modern equipment (Power tiller, water pump etc) c. Area under forest.



PROGRESS IN TELANGANA SO FAR

- Mapped SDGs with Departments concerned
- Mapped each target with Departments responsible
- Mapped Flagship programmes with each Goal
- Mapped Budget Estimates with each indicator of SDG (for major Depts.)
- Senior Officers of departments concerned deputed to attend SDG wise National Level Consultations arranged by NITI Aayog
- SDG related Sector wise workshops are being conducted
- **Centre for SDGs set up at MCRHRD IT**
- **E-Learning Module** is developed to generate awareness on SDGs in the State and other similar modules are being planned on the platform of 'Telangana e-learning Application Management System' - TeAMS

MAPPING OF SDGS WITH DEPARTMENTS CONCERNED

Sl.	SDG	Lead Department
1	No Poverty	PR&RD, MA&UD
2	Zero Hunger	Civil Supplies, Agriculture
3	Good health and well being	Health, Medical & Family Welfare
4	Quality Education	Education
5	Gender Equality	WD&CW, Scheduled Caste Development/Tribal Welfare/BC Welfare, Minorities Welfare
6	Clean water and sanitation	PR&RD (RWS)
7	Affordable and clean energy	Energy
8	Decent work and economic growth	Labour, Employment & Training
9	Industry, Innovation & infrastructure	Industries and Commerce
10	Reduced inequality	Welfare Developments (SC/ST/BC/Minority)

MAPPING OF SDGS WITH DEPARTMENTS CONCERNED

Sl.	SDG	Lead Department
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	MA&UD,
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Agriculture, Industries & Commerce
13	Climate Action	Environment, Forest, Science and Technology (EFS&T)
14	Life below Water	Fisheries
15	Life on Land	Environment, Forest, Science and Technology (EFS&T)
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Home
17	Partnerships for the Goals	Planning, Finance (Convergence of All Departments/NGOs/Corporate sector etc.)



CSDG... NEXT...

- CSDG also conducted Workshop on “Capacity Building for field staff on preparation of District Action Plans” for district and mandal level officials of three aspirational districts in Telangana on 10-12 October, 2018.
- Building on success of above workshop, proposed to make MCRHRD / CSDG as National Level Nodal Agency for capacity building for 115 Aspirational Districts.
- This will help in achieving the SDGs in the Aspirational Districts much before 2030.

ALIGNING ADI WITH SDGS

Thematic Areas of Aspirational Districts Initiative (ADI)	Related Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 14 out of 17 Goals
Health and Nutrition	Goal # 03: Good Health and Well-being Goal # 06: Clean Water & Sanitation
Education	Goal # 04: Quality Education Goal # 05: Gender Equality
Agriculture & Water Resources	Goal # 02: End Hunger Goal # 07: Affordable and Clean Energy Goal # 12: Responsible Consumption & Production Goal # 14: Life Below Water Goal # 15: Life on Land
Basic Infrastructure	Goal # 07: Affordable and Clean Energy Goal # 09: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure Goal #11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
Skill Development	Goal # 08: Decent Work and Economic Growth Goal # 09: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
Financial Inclusion	Goal # 01: No Poverty Goal # 10: Reduced Inequalities Goal # 08: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Goal 11.

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

TARGET	INDICATOR
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	a)Number of beneficiaries of IAY b)Percentage of urban population living in slum
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	Number of habitation/villages served or connected by public transport (Nagaland state transport)
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Amount of expenditure incurred by Arts & Culture Dept. on preservation/ propagation of cultural heritage.

Goal 12.

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

TARGET	INDICATOR
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	a)Percent change in Forest Area coverage b) Per capita availability of water

Goal 13.

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

TARGET	INDICATOR
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

Goal 14.

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- Not relevant to Nagaland

Goal 3.

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

TARGET	INDICATOR
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	a) MMR – Maternal deaths per lakh live births b) Proportion of births attended by skill health Personnel
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	a)Under-five mortality rate b)Neonatal mortality rate
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	a) No. of new HIV infections per 1000 susceptible population (NSACS) b) TB incidence per 1000 persons per year c)Malaria incident cases per 1000 persons per year

Goal 4.

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

TARGET	INDICATOR
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	a)Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at Primary/ Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels. (UDISE) b)Proportion of students starting from Grade 1 who reaches last grade of Primary/ Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels.
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	Proportion of children 12-23 months receiving full immunization against Measles, rubella, etc.

Goal 5.
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

TARGET	INDICATOR
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	a)Child (0-6) Sex Ratio. b) Proportion of crime against women to total crime (monthly police crime report)
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (NFHS)
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	a)Proportion of seats held by women in State Assembly. b) Proportion of women representative in VDBs (Local Bodies) c) Number of women self help groups.

Goal 6.
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

TARGET	INDICATOR
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	a)Number of habitation/villages having access to pipe water supplied by PHED. b)Proportion of population having access to pipe water supplied by PHED
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	Proportion of HH without sanitary latrine.
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	Per Capita Availability of water

Goal 7.
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

TARGET	INDICATOR
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	a)Percentage of un-electrified villages/habitation. b)Total number of HH electrified by Dept of Power (using electricity as primary source of lighting)
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Goal 8.
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

TARGET	INDICATOR
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	Annual growth rate of GSDP/ Per capita income (DES)

Goal 9.
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

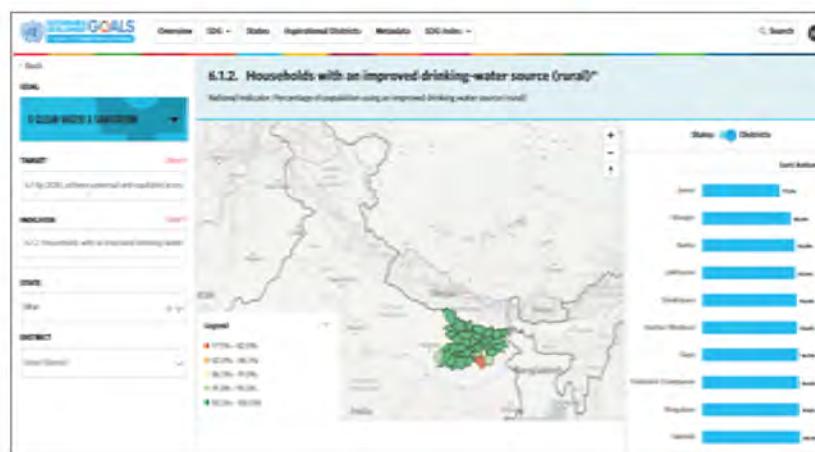
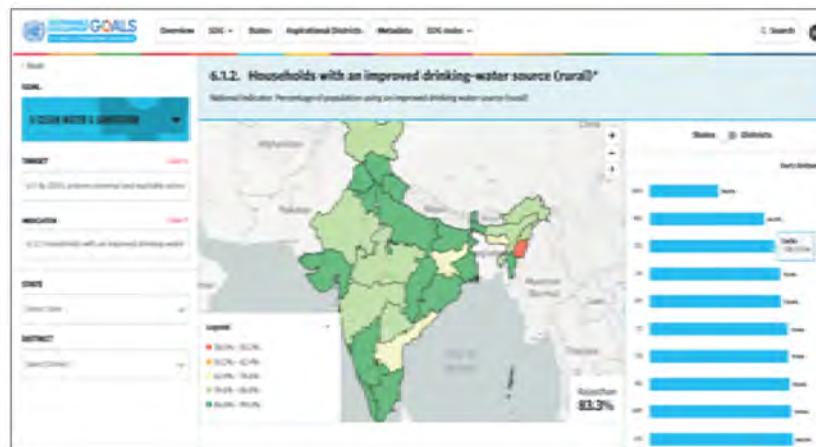
TARGET	INDICATOR
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Total length of road a) National Highway b) State Highway c) Major district Road d) Rural Road (PWD R&B)

Goal 10.
Reduce inequality within and among countries

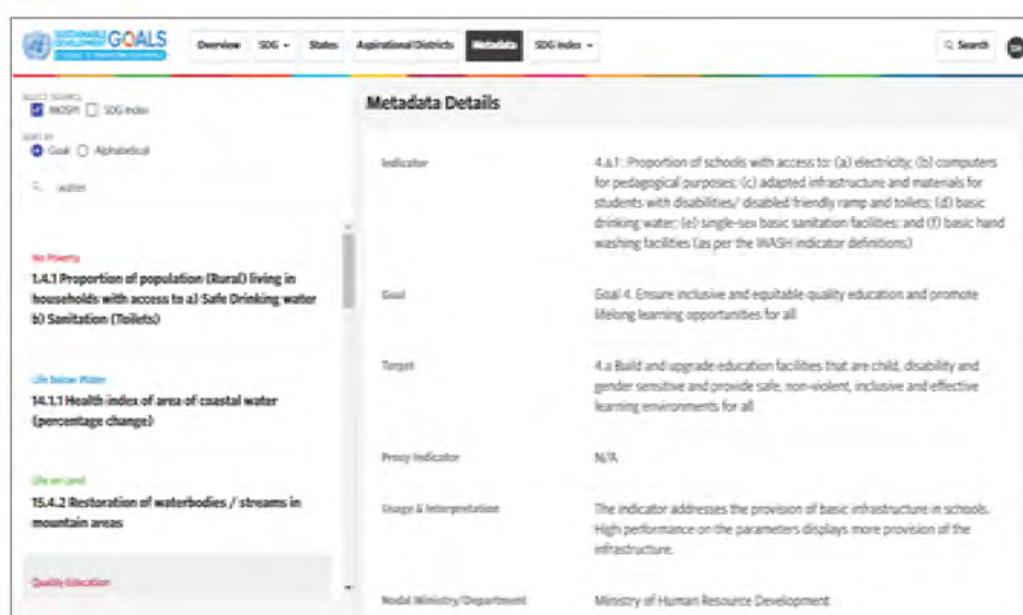
TARGET	INDICATOR
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	a)Number and percentage of population below poverty line (from RBI publication) b)Growth Rate of Per capita income
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	a)Proportion of seat held by women in State Assembly/Local Bodies (VDBs) b)Ratio of men and women ; i.civil services officer, ii. Police officer iii. Engineers iv. Doctors

3. Map view of the targets

Drill down upto two geography levels



4. Metadata



Goal 15.

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

TARGET	INDICATOR
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	Percent change in Forest Area coverage

Goal 16.

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

TARGET	INDICATOR
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	a) Total number of Aadhaar enrolled in the State. b) Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered

Goal 17.

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

- No data available

12. SDG NATIONAL DASHBOARD.

by SMT. TORAL GALA,
UNCRO.

WHY SDG DASHBOARD?

- Easily monitor and track state-specific progress towards Agenda 2030
- Utilize intuitive and easy to understand visualizations to help aid decision-making
- View indicator data at the most granular and disaggregated levels to narrow down specific focus areas
- Utilize geographic map views to identify hidden geospatial trends within indicators
- Have a consolidated central repository of SDG related data instead of looking at disparate sources
- Identify and demonstrate impact of state-specific programmes, schemes and initiatives towards the global SDG Agenda

CORE COMPONENTS OF THE SDG DASHBOARD

1. Interactive SDG wheel
2. Goal and target view
3. Map view
4. Metadata
5. Search tab
6. Export data
7. Progress tab
8. Any other feasible customisation or addons feasible as suggested by the State

INTERACTIVE SDG WHEEL



INTERACTIVE WHEEL: TARGETS + INTERLINKAGES

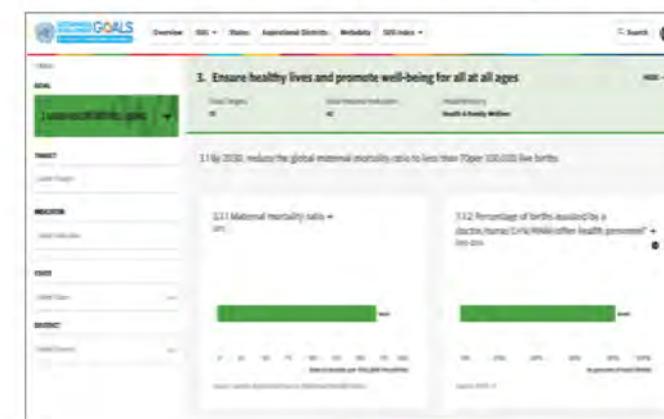
1. Listing of targets: Goal-wise

This screenshot shows the 'Targets' section of the SDG National Dashboard for Goal 7. It includes a circular 'GOALS' logo, a yellow box for 'GOAL 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY', and a detailed list of targets:

- T1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- T2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- T3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- T4. By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies
- T5. By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

2. Goal and Target View

Latest data of each indicator (across disaggregation such as time, residence (rural/urban), gender, age group, etc.



INDICATORS, SOURCES AND AVAILABILITY OF DATA

Goal ~ 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1. Proportion of poor: DE&S (NSS data based on household consumption expenditure survey)
2. % beneficiaries covered under poverty related schemes: Urban Development/RD/F&CS Deptt.

Goal ~ 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

1. Prevalence of malnourishment: Women Resource/Social Welfare/
2. Production and productivity of Agri products: DE&S/Agri & Allied Deptt.
3. Area in HYV: DE&S/Agri & Allied Deptt.

Goal ~ 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

1. IMR, Under 5 Mortality Rate, MMR: H&FW Deptt./SRS
2. Incidence of diseases: H&FW Deptt. (NFHS)
3. Institutional Deliveries: H&FW Deptt. (NFHS)
4. Doctor-Population ratio: H&FW Deptt. (NFHS)

Goal ~ 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

1. Gross and Net Enrolment ratio: SE (UDISE)/ DE&S
2. Proportion of schools access to all facilities: SE (UDISE)/DE&S
3. Literacy rate: Population Census
4. Female employment/un-employment: DE&S (NSS data based on employment/un-employment survey)
5. Child Sex ratio: Population Census/DE&S
6. Proportion of crime against women : Police Crime Branch
7. Gender Parity Index at Primary, Secondary and Higher Education level: SE (UDISE)/DE&S
8. No. of women SHGs: RD/WR Deptt.
9. Women Entrepreneurs: Industries Deptt.

Goal ~ 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

1. Proportion of population/HH using improved drinking water source and Incidence of diseases: Population Census/H&FW/PHE Deptt.
2. Prevalence rate of water borne diseases: H&FW Deptt.

Goal ~ 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

5. Search Tab

The screenshot shows the 'SEARCH INDICATORS' section of the SDG GOALS website. A red box highlights the search term 'Goal 1: No Poverty' and the indicator '1.1.1 Percentage of population living below the national poverty line* (2011-12)'. Below this, a list of other indicators for Goal 1 is shown:

- Goal 1: No Poverty
1.1.2 Poverty gap ratio
- Goal 1: No Poverty
1.1.3 Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance
- Goal 1: No Poverty
1.1.4 Number of beneficiaries under ICDS
- Goal 1: No Poverty
1.1.5 Percentage of households completed 100 days of employment out of total households demanded employment

6. Export data



7. Performance Tab

The screenshot shows the performance tab for Goal 6. It displays two KPIs: '16.2.3 Increase in Marine Protected Areas (MPA)' with a value of 15.9, and '16.2.7 Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water' with a value of 89.9. Each KPI includes a bar chart and a table of data.

KPI	Value	Score	Rank
16.2.3 Increase in Marine Protected Areas (MPA)	15.9	10	1
16.2.7 Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water	89.9	71.16	2

PREREQUISITES OF SDG DASHBOARD

- Conduct a mapping exercise to identify state-specific indicators with each goal and target. For each indicator, the following should be defined:
 - Data source
 - Meta data
 - Granularity
 - Disaggregations
 - Frequency of updation
- Share a finalized list of indicators with corresponding data sources identified for them
- Share prepared metadata for the indicators in the given template shared
- Provide training to resource persons for updation of data - either via sharing CSVs or using open APIs

13. DATA SETS OF SDGs IN NAGALAND.

by SHRI NEIDILHOU ANGAMI,

Joint Director,

Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

DATA AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Data on 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) and 169 related targets vital for achieving the 2030 vision.
- The Agenda for 2030 on SDGs has called for a data revolution, highlighting:
 - * Better availability of quality data and statistics, data accountability and transparency.
 - * Significant data gaps.
 - * Statistical capacity needs.
 - * Evidence based development policy making and implementation bolstered by enhanced capacity for statistical production.
- To increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.
- High quality data for smart and transparent decision making, policy making analysis, monitoring and reporting of progress at all level.
- Accessible data to enable Governments and policy makers to be more responsive to the needs of citizens and also empowers people to make informed decision and take action within their communities.
- Provides a platform bringing together Governments, Private Sectors, Civil Society and International Development agencies to address the need for high quality data.

14. MONITORING SYSTEMS IN THE STATE.

by DR. VESAPRA TUNYI,

Project Coordinator, Monitoring Cell,
Planning & Co-ordinator Department.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

LOGISTICS

- Difficult terrain & Poor connectivity
- High transportation cost

CLIMATE

- Long Monsoon
- Natural calamities, primarily landslides

SOCIAL

- Land issues
- Poor sense of ownership

GOVERNANCE

- Lack of convergence and collaboration
- Rigid Guidelines
- Lack of transparency

MONITORING CHALLENGES

DATA

- Lack of reliable and quality data
- Limited access to data
- Poor awareness at the grassroots

LOGISTICS

- Poor Connectivity
- Difficult Terrain
- Limited Manpower

CLIMATE

- Long Monsoon
- Frequent Landslides

Goal ~ 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal ~ 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal ~ 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal ~ 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal ~ 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal ~ 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal ~ 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal ~ 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development reduce inequality within and among countries

1. Proportion of population/HH with access to electricity: Population Census/Power/NRE
2. Increase in Installed capacity of energy : Power/NRE Deptt.

1. Annual growth rate of real GSDP per capita: DE&S
2. Employment rate in different categories of industries: DE&S (NSS data on employment /unemployment survey)
3. Number of beneficiaries for housing: UD Deptt.

1. All weather roads to all habitations: PWD
2. Increase in length of black topped road: PWD
3. Road transport coverage: Transport Deptt.
4. No. of telephone/internet users: Population Census/Telecom Deptt.

1. Growth rates of household consumption expenditure at bottom 20 percent: DE&S (NSS data on HH consumption expenditure survey)
2. Proportion of poor by caste and region: DE&S (NSS data on HH consumption expenditure survey)
3. Percentage of Backward tribe students in Primary, Secondary level and Scholarships: SE/H&TE Deptt.

1. Coverage of beneficiaries under housing schemes: UD/MA Deptt.
2. Telephone and internet coverage: Population census/Telecom Deptt.
3. Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate: Administration (Revenue Branch)

1. Increase in Net Irrigated Area: Agri/Water Resource Deptt.
2. Availability of water: Water Resources/PHE Deptt.

1. Forest Coverage: Forest/Land Resource Deptt.

Not relevant

	Indicators, Sources and Availability of data	ISSUES AND CHALLENGES
Goal ~ 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area: Forest/Land Resource Deptt.	* Availability of reliable official statistics from line departments with regular periodicity is extremely important for effective statistical monitoring. * Need for nodal officers in line departments for providing timely data.
Goal ~ 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	1. Death rate due to violence: Police Deptt. 2. Population of Jail inmates: Prison Deptt. 3. No. of user departments for e-Office: IT Deptt.	* Direct linkage of DE&S with statistical wings of line departments. * Institutional support at the highest level for furnishing of timely and quality data by implementing agencies to the monitoring.
Goal ~ 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	1. No data available	
DATA GAP ISSUES		<p>* Non-availability of data at sub-state level.</p> <p>* Estimates for various indicators are not available from surveys conducted at national or state level.</p> <p>* NSS conduct surveys every five years, as a result data for inter-survey years are not available.</p> <p>* Irregular periodicity in conducting National Family Health Survey (NFHS), the latest is NFHS-4 (2015-16) and the last series is 2005-06.</p> <p>* Data from Administrative records most of the times suffers from incomplete coverage.</p>
		<p>WAY FORWARD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * At the Central Government level, NITI Aayog has been assigned the role of overseeing the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), whereas the Indicators and data collection are being evolve by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). Likewise, DE&S should be made the Nodal Department for all the Data matters pertaining to SDGs in Nagaland. * Strengthening of DE&S through capacity building, manpower and financial support exclusively for tracking SDGs data. * Implementing Departments of various schemes/programmes/flagship programmes should collaborate with the DE&S to identify and mapping the SDGs indicators and to collect the required data in timely manner. * DE&S should identify those data gaps and regularly Conduct survey for those SDGs indicators in the State.

A BRIEF GLIMPSE OF THE HISTORICAL GROWTH IN THE STATE'S REVENUES

Year	State tax	Non-tax	Share of Central taxes	Growth of State tax revenue	Growth of Central share of tax
2000-01	4625.00	3922.71	9648.00		
2001-02	5470.00	4340.57	3084.00	15.45%	-212.84%
2002-03	6209.00	4393.90	10807.00	11.90%	71.46%
2003-04	6855.00	6091.02	25697.00	9.24%	57.94
2004-05	7831.00	7789.65	16027.00	12.46%	-60.34%
2005-06	10549.00	9681.91	24854.00	25.77%	35.52%
2006-07	11900.00	9114.10	31695.00	11.35%	21.58%
2007-08	13137.49	11948.00	39977.00	9.42%	20.72%
2008-09	15602.30	18056.00	42184.00	15.80%	5.23%
2009-10	18050.90	12635.01	43403.00	13.56%	2.81%
2010-11	22731.83	18313.82	68946.00	20.59%	37.05%
2011-12	30387.63	23295.22	80320.00	25.19%	14.16%
2012-13	33995.34	20715.00	91714.00	10.61%	12.42%
2013-14	33339.00	21657.00	100127.00	-1.97%	8.40%
2014-15	38862.00	27063.00	106268.00	14.21%	5.78%
2015-16	48227.00	25638.00	253956.00	9.26%	58.15%
2016-17	51077.00	34552.00	303262.00	16.15%	16.26%
2017-18	63828.00	38853.00	335313.00	19.98%	9.56%

A BRIEF GLIMPSE OF THE HISTORICAL GROWTH IN THE STATE'S REVENUE

Observations:

- Average growth of State tax revenue during this period is 12.38%
- Average growth of non-tax revenue during this period is 11.50%
- Higher than average growth is seen in tax revenues during 2005-06 due to implementation of VAT, and during 2017-18 due to implementation of GST.
- On both occasions, there is a substantial increase in tax compliance as well as number of registered dealers.
- Both these occasions involved a high level of computerisation in the functioning of the Taxes Department.

MONITORING FRAMEWORK

INDICATORS

- Identify core measurable indicators

BASELINE

- Create baselines for each indicator

GAPS

- Identify gaps and spell out measures to narrow the gaps

TARGETS

- Set achievable targets over a reasonable time frame

TIMELINES

- Determine frequency of data collection, data analysis and reporting

MONITORING PROCESS

Create an ecosystem of collaboration among all stakeholders

Develop a sense of ownership

PARTICIPATORY MONITORING

Improve data reliability and availability

Ensure Social inclusion, Gender equity & equality

DIGITIZATION OF MONITORING

Develop a centralised online data repository system

DATA COLLECTION

- Line Departments
- NGOs & Civil Societies, etc.

DATA DISSEMINATION

- Policy Makers
- Government Departments
- NGOs & Civil Societies
- Research & Development

Data Storage

Data Analysis

WAY FORWARD

Develop Monitoring Framework for the State and set up a Centralized Monitoring Agency to streamline the process of monitoring

Capacity Building and hand holding exercises with UNDP

Adopt modern technology in monitoring (e.g. Satellite imageries, GPS, Geo tagging, etc.)

Establish a Centre of Excellence and Innovation

Development of a centralised online data repository



15. FINANCIAL PLANNING & RESOURCES.

by SHRI V. KEZO,

Special Secretary,

Finance Department, Govt. of Nagaland.

NAGALAND FINANCIAL PLANNING & RESOURCES

Like all State Governments, the Government of Nagaland also undertakes the annual exercise of estimating its receipts, committed liabilities and the resources available for capital activities.

Here are a few interesting facts from the past:

1. Nagaland attained statehood during the Third Plan period (1961-66).
2. The first Plan had an approved outlay of Rs. 1.22 crore (1961-62). Actual expenditure was Rs. 93 lakhs, which is 76.23% of the outlay.
3. The last Plan outlay under the erstwhile Planning Commission was during 2016-17 amounting to Rs. 3885.30 crores inclusive of CSS.
4. From 2013-14 onwards, NEC/NLCPR were incorporated into State Plan.
5. From 2014-15 onwards, restructured CSS/flagship programs were also incorporated into the State Plan.
6. From statehood till the last Plan of 2016-17 under the erstwhile Planning Commission, the total Plan allocation of Nagaland is Rs. 28,563.84 crores.
7. Against this allocation, total expenditure was Rs. 23,157.26 crores. This is 81% of the total outlay, leaving a deficit of Rs. 5407.13 crores.
8. The gap between allocations and expenditure arose mostly due to reasons such as incorporation of unrealistic targets for State taxes and inclusion of a substantial component under Externally Aided Program which were seldom accessed.
9. There were also some years when the Planning Commission decided to take into account the unreconciled balances shown by RBI on 31st March as an available resource for the next year's Plan. In reality, the account balance was always in deficit when finally reconciled by RBI. This resulted in an immediate developmental deficit.

V. WAY FORWARD

by SHRI JOHN BORGOYARY,
Regional Head, NER, UNDP.

Building Capacity for Taking Forward Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nagaland

13th - 14th November 2018

Key Takeaways and Way Forward for SDG Implementation in Nagaland

- 1. Completion of Strategy Papers and Action Plans (SPAPs), localization & Integration**
 - a. Finalization of the Mapping Exercise, Action Plan Preparation & Road Map for next 3 years, 7 years and 15 years
 - b. Capacity Building of state level officers, District, Block Level Officers/Village Councils/MLA's/CBO/FBOs etc.
 - c. Localisation & Integration of the SDGs to the next level (District/Blocks/Village Councils)
 - d. Inclusion of all sectors in the planning, implementation and monitoring exercise.
 - e. UNDP can provide technical assistance on govt demand.

- 2. Creation of SDGs Cell to Fast track SDG Agenda at all levels**

- a. Strengthening of institutional set ups to spearhead the implementation of agenda 2030.
- b. Creation of SDGs Cell to steer the whole process of the government approach
- c. Govt may allocate financial resources and identify appropriate human resources either by recruiting or deputing skilled serving officers.
- d. Subject experts to be recruited and roped in to scale up the achievement of targets.
- e. Governments may issue orders entailing the Cell/Coordination Centre to act on behalf of Government in coordinating with all relevant stakeholders.
- f. UNDP can assist the States by bringing its expertise and similar models.

- 3. Creation of Platforms for bringing innovation and blending Finance**

- a. A conclave may be organized to bring interested business/ financial institutions/ public, private sector, academia, civil society etc. to generate interest in investing for SDGs.
- b. In-depth study may be carried out to find financing gap for SDGs at the earliest
- c. Making the private sector contribute to SDGs while investing for profit.
- d. Incentivizing private sector for financing SDGs – Government may discuss
- e. Encourage business fraternity to invest in sectors where there are huge investment opportunities and at the same time revive informal economy. Example is the bamboo, agriculture, tourism Sector Etc.

TAX- GSDP

Year	Tax (Rs. Crore)	GSDP (Rs. Crore)	Tax-GSDP %
2009-10	180.51	10507.00	1.72
2010-11	227.32	11315.00	2.01
2011-12	303.88	12272.00	2.48
2012-13	339.95	13322.00	2.55
2013-14	333.39	14469.00	2.30
2014-15	388.62	20099.00	1.93
2015-16	428.27	20524.00	2.09
2016-17	510.77	21745.00	2.35
2017-18	638.28	24880.00	2.57
2018-18(LE)	661.05	26748.00	2.47

Note: Ideal percentage of Tax-GSDP is around 5%

DEBT-GSDP

Year	Debt(Rs. Crore)	GSDP (Rs. Crore)	Debt-GSDP %
2009-10	5138.21	10507.00	48.90
2010-11	5864.53	11315.00	51.83
2011-12	6759.88	12272.00	55.08
2012-13	7522.65	13322.00	56.47
2013-14	8356.92	14469.00	57.76
2014-15	7977.79	20099.00	39.69
2015-16	8931.65	20524.00	43.52
2016-17	8968.08	21745.00	41.24
2017-18	9458.89	24880.00	38.02
2018-18(LE)	10332.43	26748.00	38.63

Note: High increase in debt upto 2013-14 was due to wrong accounting (Double entry). This was corrected during 2014-15

Under the NITI Aayog system and the 14th Finance Commission award period there are some significant facts to be noted

- With the increased devolution of resources to the States by 10% (32% to 42%) in the Fourteenth Finance Commission awards, the system of allocation of Plan resources to States has stopped. States are expected to meet all their requirements, including developmental funds, from the increased devolution.
- However, the argument that sufficient funds have been provided in the increased devolution does not hold good for a revenue deficit State like Nagaland. In our case, increased devolution of grants merely implies reduction in the level of deficit, not surplus.
- It is for this reason the last Finance Commission found it necessary to provide for a Revenue Deficit Grant.

A brief look at the last two budgets (Rupees in crore)

Year	Total budget	Revenue	Capital	Pensions	Debt servicing
2017-18	11865.17	10149.94 (85.54)	1149.20 (9.68)	1421.02	1617.82
2018-19	14105.40	12112.83 (85.87)	1341.09 (9.50)	1786.44	1711.62

- Revenue Expenditure accounts for a huge percentage of the total budget. The resources available for capital works from the State's own resources is nominal.
- There is a substantial increase in pension expenditure.
- Due to the shortage of untied funds, the State struggles to apportion funds for capital expenditure and the 10% State Share for CSS programs.
- Few avenues are available for the State to raise additional taxes. This is mainly due to a small tax base. Despite a fairly good rate of growth of tax, the figures are not much in absolute terms.

A FEW POINTS TO NOTE

- The yearly increase in the State's resource base is not sufficient to provide for a satisfactory increase in resources for capital works. The high growth in Revenue Expenditure is mainly caused by factors like implementation of the 7 Pay Commission for State Government employees, increase in pension expenditure and liabilities arising from reduced funding of GOI for the SSA/RMSA programs (More than 100 crore).
- Devolutions from the Finance Commission awards are barely sufficient to meet the requirements of revenue expenditure, leaving no room to fund capital projects. Capital expenditure is mainly funded by borrowings.
- The State is also facing increasing pressure for maintenance of assets in critical sectors like power and roads, which will further add to the increase in revenue expenditure in the coming years.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Nagaland is a State born out of a political settlement. It does not fit into the standard parameters of viability. It is also our experience that many standard norms are generally applied to our disadvantage.
- Despite all efforts, levels of economic activity remain insufficient to provide adequate employment opportunities. The State Government continues to remain the main employer.
- From the developmental perspective, Nagaland suffers a huge disadvantage on account of high transportation cost due to difficult terrain. This disadvantage is a serious handicap in the implementation of developmental programs in the interior areas of Nagaland.
- The handicap is compounded by the tendency of Central Ministries to apply common yardsticks that are applied in other parts of the country.
- While there is scope for general improvement of systems that will also increase revenue receipts, additional revenues are not expected to be substantial enough to significantly impact the developmental process.

f. Encourage in investing in Self Help Groups and informal sector and MSMEs to generate employment.

4. Invest in Innovative Ideas

- a. Incorporate new and innovative ideas to bridge gap by pooling resources from Cooperative Banks and other financial institutions.
- b. Engage with the banking sector to come up with innovative products such as Fixed deposits having high interest rates which can be invested in upholding green agenda.

5. Scaling up responsibilities of Public/ Private Sector and Civil Society

- a. Corporates may be sensitized to invest in social sectors. There is a huge mismatch in investment as CSR investment is mainly around economic activities.
- b. Civil Society Social responsibility can be projected as a need of the hour. Everybody needs to give back to the planet and the people.

Summary: Key Takeaways / Way Forward

- a. Completing the Strategy Papers and Action Plans (SPAPs) at the earliest.
- b. Creation of dedicated cell/coordination platforms for SDG implementation
- c. Strengthening the capacity of the implementers / all Stakeholders.
- d. Creation of Political will for the implementation of Agenda 2030.
- e. Gap analysis and mobilizing funds for innovative ideas on SDGs implementation.
- f. Inclusion of Universities and youth for bringing fresh ideas and enthusiasm.
- g. Ensuring real-time data and facilitating monitoring & evaluation – SDG Tool / Dashboards
- h. Need based support from UNDP – State level meetings and discussing future strategies.

VI. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

SL. NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	DEPARTMENT	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID
1	K.Leye	Member	Bamboo Mission	9856628062	
2	Kezhochole Rhetso	Dy. Director	Women Resource	7085938047	rhetso@gmail.com
3	Er.Khrieketoulie Rupreo	Dy. Director	Technical Education	9436001378	atuolierup@gmail.com
4	Er.Renilo Nuh	Dy. Director	New & Renewable Energy	9862515142	ren-nuh@yahoo.com
5	Ella Mary		N60 (YARD)	9856141327	ellamary-p@yahoo.com
6	I.Tiameren	Superintending Engineer	National Highway	9862957337	wallingtia1234@gmail.com
7	Kegwalo	Sr. Academic Officer	SCERT	9426071780	
8	Rhuletsu	C/F	IBAPWO	8730093473	ebapwa@yahoo.com
9	Azato Rengma	Dy. Labour Commissioner	Labour	9436265607	
10	Nyuvitho	Nodal Officer	Youth Resource & Sports	8730938602	
11	Temjenkaba	Information Asst.	DIPR	9436062823	temjenlkr33@gmail.com
12	Supongnukshee	Chief Conservator of Forest	Forest	8732864872	supong@yahoo.co.in
13	Tia Jamir	Extension Officer	Sericulture	7005570598	tiajamir@gmail.com
14	Neilhaetsii	Jt. Director	Land Records & Survey	9436604749	
15	P.Kera	Superintendent	PWD Housing	9436005324	
16	T.Moawati	Jt. Director	Industries & Commerce	9436218021	
17	Mesetsozu Wezah	Jt. Director	School Education	9436642772	
18	P.J	Superintending Engineer	Public Health Engineering	9436007269	
19	S.K.K Hemprai	Dy. Director	Agriculture	9436266816	swaapnakhenprai99@gmail.com
20	L.Nungsang Jamir	Dy. Director	Agriculture	9436016410	nljamir65@gmail.com
21	Imtiakum	Dy. Secretary	Justice & Law	9436006390	akumjamirdslaw@gmail.com
22	Er.Sobu Angami	Executive Engineer	Water Resources	9436001042	ersobu@gmail.com
23	R.Khrienuo Tachii	Director	Women Resource	9436830041	
24	Chiden Yaden	Jt. Director	Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	9436006334	chidenyaden@gmail.com
25	Wezope Kenye	Add. Secy	Health & Family Welfare	9436009603	Wezope@1965.com

26	Kimaba	Addl. Director	New & Renewable Energy	9436010489	Kumao@gmail.com
27	Imliakum	Project Officer	New & Renewable Energy	9615936058	Imliimchen1@gmail.com
28	Meyasashi	Dy. Director	Horticulture	9436404090	m.sashi004@gmail.com
29	Dr.L. Tokuho Chishi	Director	Health & Family Welfare	9436016298	Tollulo.49@gmail.com
30	R.Kronu	Addl. Director	Economics & Statistics	9436312096	kronu@gmail.com
31	Er.Imnameren	Executive Engineer	PWD (R&B)	9436264856	mrnmjn@yahoo.com
32	C.I Meren	Jt. Director	Rural Development	9436601144	
33	Jacob Zeliang	R.D.O	Rural Development	8974708928	jacobzeliang@yahoo.co.in
34	Menuokholie Kire	Jt. Director	Higher Education	985238349	pdrusanagaland@gmail.com
35	Melumlungbo Zeliang	Asst. Director	Women Resource	9436011002	melum_z@yahoo.com
36	K. Atoli Sema	Jt. Director	Social Welfare	8974052514	atolisema@gmail.com
37	Neilazono Terhuja	Team Member NBHM	Bee & Honey Mission	9863188043	neila_08@rediffmail.com
38	Dr.Anungra Phom	Jt. Director	DUDA	9436012373	anunglaimsang12@gmail.com
39	Atoka Zhimomi	Member	Nagaland Bio-Resource Mission	9436428744	vatokaz@gmail.com
40	T. Alisaba Phom	APO	DUDA	9612810114	esasava@gmail.com
41	Z. Amenba Ao	Dy. Director	Soil & Water Conservation	9436507497	



BUILDING CAPACITIES FOR TAKING FORWARD SDGS IN **NAGALAND**

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&
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

SUSTAINABLE **GOALS**

