Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
(Meghalaya)

Setting SDG Vision for the State and Institutionalizing SDG Agenda

While the Planning Department is the nodal department for coordinating and implementing SDGs, the Government of Meghalaya has formed an SDG Cell at the State level for coordination and implementation of SDGs including organization of capacity building programmes, preparing knowledge products and progress reports and playing an overall support-oriented role.

Developing Localized SDG Monitoring Framework

The SDG Cell, in order to assess the State in its performance across SDGs, has developed a State Indicator Framework comprising of localized / disaggregated State and District level indicators adapting from MOSPI's National Indicator Framework and through consultation with various departments. The Meghalaya State Indicator Framework consists of 197 Indicators against 75 Targets of 15 Goals, of which 130 are also included in the District Indicator Framework and 29 Block Level Indicators. The District Indicator Framework developed by the state also includes indicators form the Northeastern DIF so that the work on the progress on both fronts can be undertaken simultaneously. The Indicator Framework has been finalized after consultations with the stakeholder departments on the following:

i. Indicators on which the State is currently collecting and uploading data

ii. Indicators against which data collection and uploading needs to be streamlined

iii. Indicators against which data are not easily available, therefore, may be modified or removed

iv. Indicators against which data are not currently available, therefore, may be removed or taken up at a later stage

v. Indicators which are irrelevant for the State's context, therefore, may be removed

As the state, in its effort to make the Indicator Framework more comprehensive, the Framework is being refined every year to include additional relevant indicators.

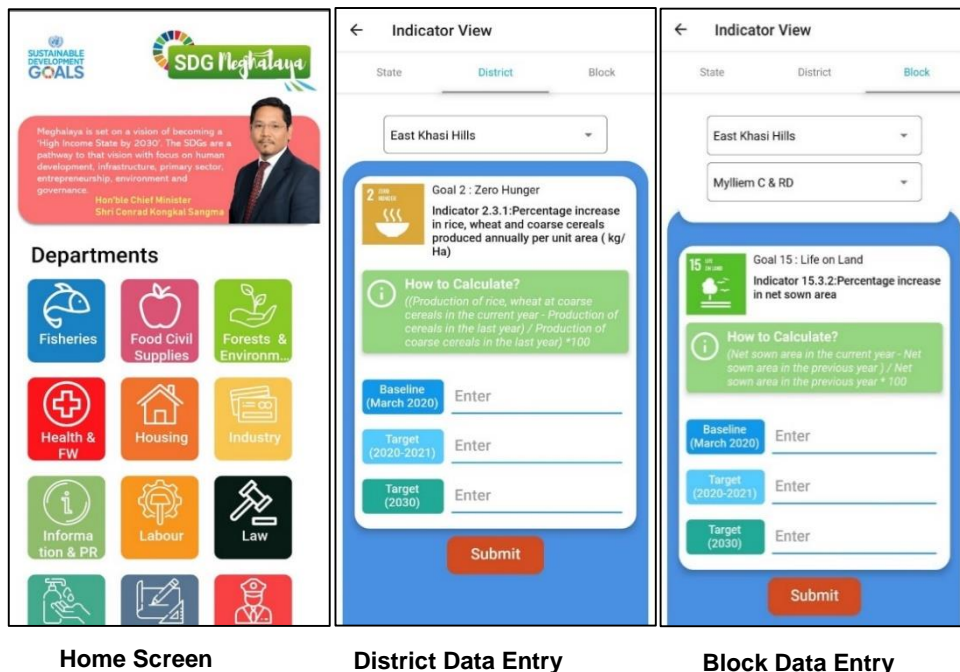**Using Digitized Applications for Progress Monitoring**

The process of monitoring progress against the SDGs has been initiated by establishing the Baseline and setting the Targets for 2030 against each Indicator through a digitized app. The baseline data

and the target were collected through the app which was entered by the Departments responsible for their respective indicators at State, District and Block levels as per availability.

Below is the snapshot of the app:

Mobile Application for baseline andtarget setting

Live on Google Play Store
Link:
https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.sdgmeghalaya

| **Home Screen** | **District Data Entry** | **Block Data Entry** |

Further, the Government of Meghalaya is developing a digitized Dashboard with a mobile app for data entry, where the SDG Indicators have been integrated, for monitoring progress of the goals and ranking the districts in terms of their performance.

Developing District and Department Action Plan and providing funding support:

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Meghalaya had announced a Catalytic Fund to each Deputy Commissioner for taking immediate measures to improve the SDG performance in the districts during a workshop on Localization of SDGs. This untied fund has been given to each DC to be used for taking up any initiative/project or meeting any expenditure of capital nature to improve the performance of the SDG indicators which in turn will contribute to the improvement in SDG ranking of the district. The progress in performance is mapped to the utilization of the catalytic fund.

The state has ranked the districts based on the SDG scores and has prepared a District level SDG Action Plan to identify the priority areas of improvement. The purpose of district planning is to design an integrated and participatory action plan to achieve the Sectoral Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and Targets set by the districts. The action plan report is prepared based on the catalytic fund guideline and the District Ranking report and this plan indicates the focus areas the districts will be prioritizing, their strategy and annual targets, resource requirement and a budget plan.

Further data collection will be taken up to assess the performance of each district. This report will then be used as a yardstick for the performance of the district in their identified priority areas. More resources will be allocated to districts which shows an improvement during the proposed intervention period.

Additionally, a Department Action Plan has also been developed so that each department can strategize their activities to bring an improvement in the performance of relevant indicators and an overall improvement in the SDGs.

SDG Budget for the FY 2022-23

With the objective to capture the state's allocation to the improvement of SDGs and link it to expected results and to ensure coherence between policy priorities and budget of the State, the State has developed a toolkit for the Department, which will enable outcome-based budgeting towards SDGs. This was done after finalizing the State Indicator Framework and develop a framework for linking schemes and programmes in the state with the SDGs. Multiple workshops and handholding sessions were conducted for the departments on mapping of their programmes with the SDGs and collated after multiple reviews. The finalized gives a picture of how much funds is allocated and how much is spent on the SDGs, each goal and its indicators. The same was done for Gender and Youth Budgeting.

SDG Indices by NITI Aayog

Based on the performance of the State on the SDG India Index, the state hasanalyzed its performance and had arrived at a strategy to accelerate progress in the SDGs. While the improvement in all areas is prioritized by the Government, certain areas are selected as low hanging fruitsfor the Government to focus and provide positiveoutcomes in one year. These areas include basic infrastructure for schools like provision of computers, access to water and separate toilets for girls, child nutrition through SAM/MAM intervention where intensive drive was undertaken for identification and tracking of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition or Moderate Acute Malnutrition followed by frequent monitoring and involving SHGs and Village Organizations of NRLM to encourage parents to take their children for weighing in the AWCs, rectification in service delivery gap and correction of data discrepancies with NITI Aayog.